50/4 tim : Serie 1

Exercice 1:

$$\overline{E = \mathbb{R}_2[X] \text{ et } f : P \mapsto P(\frac{X}{2}) - 2P(X+1)$$

- Montrer que f est un endomorphisme de E.
- Détérminer la matrice de f dans la base canonique de E.
- 3) Détérminer det(f) et trace de f. f est-il un automorphisme de E? justifier votre réponse.

1) Mopue $f \in \mathcal{X}(E)$.

(i) f est une application of E vers E(ii) f est une application of E(iii) f est

(ii) fet une application linéaire Poit XER. Soiet P, QEE.

Mgn. 6(XP+Q) = > f(P) + d(Q).

$$1(P) = P(\frac{5}{2}) - 2P(x+2)$$

J(xx) = J(x) + I(y) $J(xx) = \lambda J(x)$

$$= \lambda P(\frac{X}{2}) + Q(\frac{X}{2}) - 2 \lambda P(X+1) - 2 Q(X+1)$$

$$= \lambda (P(\frac{X}{2}) - 2P(X+1)) + (Q(\frac{X}{2}) - 2Q(X+1))$$

$$= \lambda (P(\frac{X}{2}) - 2P(X+1)) + (Q(\frac{X}{2}) - 2Q(X+1))$$

$$= \delta(Q)$$

2)
$$mat(1) = \frac{1}{x} \begin{pmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{pmatrix}$$
 or $B = (1, x_1 x^2)$

$$\int_{X}^{1} (1) = 1 - 2 \cdot 1 = -1 \qquad (P(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2) - 2P(x+2)$$

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$$\int_{X}^{1} (1) = \frac{1}{x} \begin{pmatrix} x & x & x \\ y$$

RIR: Clert une matriù triangulaire supériore

3) Détérminer det(f) et trace de f. f est-il un automorphisme de E? justifier votre réponse.

$$1(1) 1(1) 1(1) 1(1)$$

$$ma+(1) = 1 -1 -2 -2 -4$$

$$x^{2} = 0 -\frac{7}{4}$$

mat(1) =
$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{$

$$\rightarrow det(1) = (-1)x(-\frac{2}{3})x(-\frac{7}{4}) = -\frac{27}{8}$$

$$\rightarrow + (1) = (-1) + (-\frac{3}{4}) + (-\frac{7}{4}) = \frac{-17}{4}$$

Rappel: Poit for R(E), où E de dimension finie

on tomerphisme (=> of bijectib (=> dinversible) det(d) + a de+(1) +0

[{appel:

GLIE): Le prompe linéaire de E. Cler l'ensem4e des automorphismes de E.

Fin Ex1

Exercice 2:

E est un \mathbb{R} -esp vect de dimension 3, et $B = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$ en est une base. Soit $f \in \mathcal{L}(E)$ tel que

$$A = mat_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) Détérminer trois vecteurs non nuls $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ tels que :

$$\begin{cases} f(\varepsilon_1) &= 0 \\ f(\varepsilon_2) &= \varepsilon_2 \\ f(\varepsilon_3) &= 2\varepsilon_3 \end{cases}$$

- 2) Justifier que la famille $S = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$ est une base de E, puis donner la matrice de f dans cette base.(notons-la D)
- 3) Détérminer une matrice inversible P telle que

$$A = PDP^{-1}$$

- 4) i) Calculer P^{-1}
 - ii) Calculer A^n pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$
 - iii) Considérons les suites $(x_n)_n$, $(y_n)_n$ et $(z_n)_n$ définies par :

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = -1 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ et } \begin{cases} x_{n+1} = 4x_n - 2y_n - 2z_n \\ y_{n+1} = x_n - z_n \\ z_{n+1} = 3x_n - 2y_n - z_n \end{cases}$$

Détérminer le terme général de chacune des suites $(x_n)_n$, $(y_n)_n$ et $(z_n)_n$.

Solating

1) i) Determinant & = 0 tel que $1(E_1)=0$:

((E_1) tel f(E_2)) Determinant & = 0 tel que $1(E_1)=0$:

((E_1) = 0 tel f(E_1) + p (F_2) + r f(E_3) = 0

(=> d (4e_1 + r_2 + 3e_3) + p (-2e_2 - 2e_3) + r (-2e_1 - r_2 - e_3) = 0

(=> (4d - 2p - 2r) e_2 + (d - r) e_2 + (3d - 2p - r) e_3 = 0

(=> (4d - 2p - 2r = 0)

(=> (2d - 2p - r = 0)

(=> 2d - 2p = 0

 $E_1 = d(e_{1+e_{2}+e_{3}})$ $E_1 \in Vect(e_{1+e_{2}+e_{3}})$

((E1)=0 => E1E Ved (e1+12+13) Wins ; Il y ma une mémites (E1=entletez anvient.

12 1 = Vear(e1+e2+e3)

2 eme manière de faire : Matriciellement

Yours E1 = 201+302+803. Ona:

 $\int_{R}^{(\epsilon_1)=o(\Rightarrow)} \max\{\int_{R}^{(\epsilon_2)}(\epsilon_2)\} = \begin{pmatrix} o \\ o \end{pmatrix}$ $mat_B(f) = \left(egin{array}{ccc} 4 & -2 & -2 \ 1 & 0 & -1 \ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{array}
ight)$ $\Leftarrow mat(b)$. $mat(E_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $= \frac{14 - 2 - 1}{3 - 2 - 1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Cler la ayst lin ci-dessus etc.

ii) Déterminent & #0 tel que 1/2)= E2 fles) bles fles) $mat_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ Posons Ez = 2e2+Be2+Be3. Ona: 1(E2)= E2 (=> 2 1(P1)+13 1(P2)+8 1(P3)= 2 2+1 13 2+8 (3) (=> d (48+4x+383)+β(-282-283)+8 (-281-62-83)=de+1382+883 (=> (4d-2B-28)e1+(d-8)(2+(3d-2B-8))= de1+Be2+8e3 $(=) \begin{cases} 44 - 2\beta - 28 = 4 \\ 34 - 7 = \beta \\ 34 - 2\beta - 8 = 7 \end{cases}$ (eneziez) et libre Jystère lineaire à risondre $(3) \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 0$ $\frac{3}{3} \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{4} = 0$ $\begin{cases} 3d - 2\beta - 2\delta = 0 \\ d - \beta - \delta = 0 \end{cases}$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} d - \beta - \delta = 0 \\ d - \beta - \delta = 0 \end{cases}$ \times (2) L1 -2L2 <=> < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < < = 0 < = 0 < < = 0 < = 0 < < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 < = 0 <

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \{(\epsilon_{2}) = \epsilon_{2} \neq \sum_{k} \sum_{k} \in Vect(\epsilon_{2}-\epsilon_{3}) \text{ Vent dive} \}$$

iii)
$$\mathcal{E}_3 = e_1 + e_3$$
 Vérifie $f(\mathcal{E}_3) = 2\mathcal{E}_3$.
(On raisonne Comme ci-dosns)

2) Justifier que la famille $S = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$ est une base de E, puis donner la il Mg Serve base. (notons-la D) Rappel:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{E}_{1} = \ell_{1} + \ell_{2} + \ell_{3} \\ \mathcal{E}_{2} = \ell_{2} - \ell_{3} \\ \mathcal{E}_{3} = \ell_{1} + \ell_{3} \end{cases} : S = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{E}_{11} \mathcal{E}_{2} & \mathcal{E}_{3} \\ \mathcal{E}_{3} = \ell_{1} + \ell_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$der(S) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{1}$$
 $=\frac{1}{1}$

$$d_{B}(S) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{on diveloppe animal la}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad -0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad -0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_{M}(S) = -1 \quad \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad S \text{ extrue loan Lie}$$

$$|\{\xi\}| |\{\xi\}| |\{\xi\}$$

Détérminer une matrice inversible P telle que

$$A = PDP^{-1}$$

$$A = mat(1) \quad \text{of} \quad D = mat(1)$$

$$S$$

E1= e1+e2+e3

$$P_{B_1S} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} m_a + (S) = e_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Per mesible en tout que matrie de possage.

Rappel: Toute mater de parrage et mirosible

4) i) Calculer
$$P^{-1}$$

ii) Calculer
$$A^n$$
 pour tout $n \in \mathbb{N}$

iii) Considérons les suites
$$(x_n)_n$$
 , $(y_n)_n$ et $(z_n)_n$ définies par :

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = -1 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ et } \begin{cases} x_{n+1} = 4x_n - 2y_n - 2z_n \\ y_{n+1} = x_n - z_n \\ z_{n+1} = 3x_n - 2y_n - z_n \end{cases}$$

Détérminer le terme général de chacune des suites $(x_n)_n$, $(y_n)_n$ et $(z_n)_n$.

$$(4)_{i}) P^{-1} - ?$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Methode du determinant

$$P^{-2} = \underline{1} \quad Com(P)$$

$$dd(P)$$

$$Gm(P) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t_{Gn(P)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} P^{-1} \\ P \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P D P^{-1}$$
; $D' = 10124$

$$A^n = P D^n P^{-1}$$

soms jurtifications

iii) Considérons les suites $(x_n)_n$, $(y_n)_n$ et $(z_n)_n$ définies par :

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = -1 \\ z_0 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ et } \begin{cases} x_{n+1} = 4x_n - 2y_n - 2z_n \\ y_{n+1} = x_n - z_n \\ z_{n+1} = 3x_n - 2y_n - z_n \end{cases}$$

Détérminer le terme général de chacune des suites $(x_n)_n$, $(y_n)_n$ et $(z_n)_n$.

(Très Classique son iotée)

Posons
$$X_n = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_n \\ \gamma_n \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

Ona: The IN, Xn+1 = A. Xn

Knele olemontrez pas 77

$$\forall n \in IOV_1$$
 $\begin{cases} \forall n \\ \forall n \\ \neq n \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^n \int_{-1}^{\infty} e^{int} e^$$

 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_$

Exercice 3:

Soit E un K- espace vectoriel de dimension $n \geq 2$. Soit f un endomorphisme de E nilpotent d'indice n. càd $f^n = 0$ et $f^{n-1} \neq 0$.

- Soit alors $e \in E$ tel que $f^{n-1}(e) \neq 0$.
 - 1) Montrer que la famille $B = (e, f(e), \dots, f^{n-1}(e))$ est une base de E.
 - 2) Ecrire la matrice de f dans la base B.

1) Carol(B) = n = din(E), about il smfAir de mqu Bet libre.

Prientales $\lambda_{0/\lambda_{21-1}}\lambda_{n-2}\in IK$ tell per $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(e)=0$.

Mge (Hkellon-2], Theo)

 $Ona: \left(\lambda_0 e + \lambda_1 l(e) + \dots + \lambda_{n,2} l(e) = 0\right) O$

Composins par $\int_{0}^{\infty} dans$ (2), an obtient: $\lambda_{0} = 0$ $\lambda_{0} = 0$ $\begin{cases} f_{-0}^{n}; (f_{-0}^{k} + N_{1}^{n}) \\ f_{-1}(e) \neq 0 \end{cases}$

D'n' \ \ \ = 0 \ ; (av \ \ \ (e) \ \ + 0.

 $A_{2}=0$; meffet:)

(2) Nevint: $(\lambda_1 l(e) + \dots + \lambda_{n,2} l(e) = 0)$

Composons par d'n-2, on obtint:

 $\lambda_{1} = 0$ (e) = 0 =) [720/

De proche en proche en annolara tous les de restants. 2 manière de faire Pr ∑λεδ(e)=0. (Ω) Prientales DoiAzi-12 EIK feli Mqc (Hkello,n-2], Theo) Kassennens par Mahsende. Supposons gulil exist. ke [[0, n-2]] tel en 1/kto. Poims (min({ le f loin-1] / hk + o}) = i) HRZi, M=0 (12) deviat: Z \(\lambda \) deviat: Car A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 A = 0 Conposens par fin-1-i, on shiert (i f(e)=0 D^{l} $\lambda_i = o \left(\operatorname{Car} \delta^{n-2} \left(e \right) \neq o \right)$ 1 = 0; (6=0 + 27, i) 1 (e) + 0 Ce qui est absurde. (HRE [o,n-2], Theo)

Si of nilpotent d'india pretecE tel que f (e) +0, alus la samile (e, fle),..., fle) est libre.

Même deme.

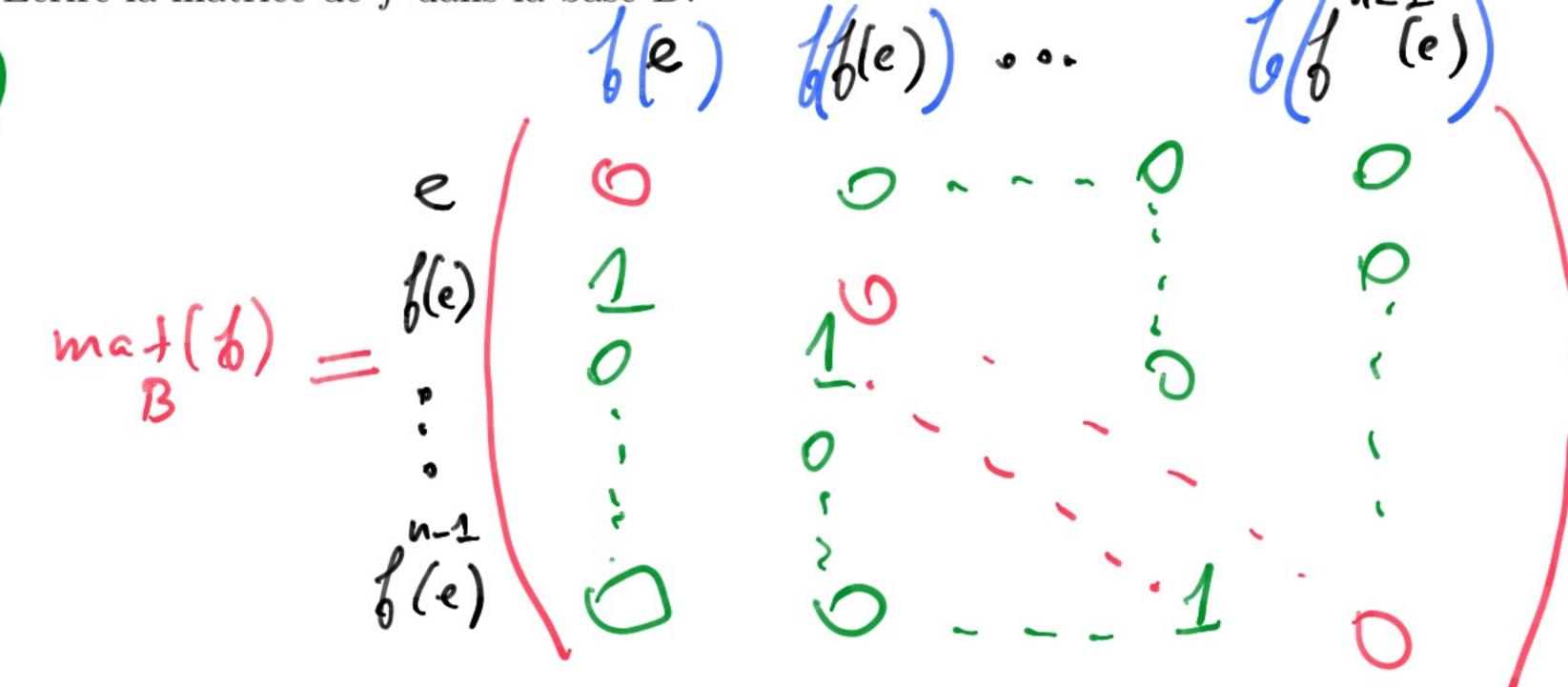
(À savoir démondre)

Exercice 3:

Soit E un \mathbb{K} - espace vectoriel de dimension $n \geq 2$. Soit f un endomorphisme de E nilpotent d'indice n. càd $f^n = 0$ et $f^{n-1} \neq 0$. Soit alors $e \in E$ tel que $f^{n-1}(e) \neq 0$.

1) Montrer que la famille $B = (e, f(e), \dots, f^{n-1}(e))$ est une base de E.

2) Ecrire la matrice de f dans la base B.



Onestien: Soit S = (60, ---, 100)& crire de même mat(1)

Exercice 4:

Soit $n \geq 2$. Notons $E = \mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$. On notera Tr(A) la trace de A.

- 1) Montrer que Tr est une forme linéaire sur E.
- 2) Montrer que

$$\forall A, B \in E, \ Tr(AB) = Tr(BA)$$

3) Soit f une forme linéaire sur E vérifiant

$$\forall A, B \in E, \ f(AB) = f(BA)$$

- i) Montrer que
 - a) $\forall 1 \le i \ne j \le n , f(E_{ij}) = 0$
 - b) $\forall 1 \le i, j \le n , f(E_{ii}) = f(E_{jj})$

ii) En déduire que f est proportionnelle à
$$Tr$$
.

Sol

1) Tr linéaire? (an bre f)

Mque; $Tr(AA+B) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda Tr(A) + Tr(B)$
 $Tr(A) \stackrel{del}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda A+B) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda Tr(A) + Tr(B)$
 $Tr(A) \stackrel{del}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda A+B) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda Tr(A) + Tr(B)$
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$$= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i} A_{ij} B_{ii} \\ \sum_{i} A_{ij} \end{bmatrix}}_{=(BA)_{ij}}$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i} B_{ii} A_{ij} \\ \sum_{i} A_{ij} \end{bmatrix}}_{=(BA)_{ij}}$$

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$$= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i} A_{ij} \\ B_{ij}$$

Exercice 5:

Soit $n \geq 2$. Soit $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ vérifiant

$$\forall i \in [1, n], \ |a_{ii}| \succ \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$$

Notre objectif est de montrer que la matrice A, dite à diagonale strictement dominante, est inversible.

1) Supposons l'existence d'un vecteur
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$
 non nul de $\mathbb{M}_{n1}(\mathbb{C})$ tel que $AX = 0$.
Soit $k \in [1, n]$ tel que $|x_k| = \sup_{1 \le i \le n} |x_i|$.
Montrer que $|a_{kk}x_k| \le \sum_{j \ne k} |a_{kj}x_j|$

Soit
$$k \in [1, n]$$
 let que $|x_k| = \sup_{j \neq k} |x_k| \le \sup_{j \neq k} |x_k|$

2) Aboutir à une contradiction.

3) Conclure.

Solation:

1) $A \times = 0 \Rightarrow (A \times)_k = 0$
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$$a_{hh} \gamma_h = -\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq k}} a_{kj} \gamma_j$$

 $\left|a_{hh}\eta_{h}\right| = \left|\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq h}}^{\infty}a_{kj}\eta_{j}\right| \left|\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq h}}^{\infty}\left|a_{kj}\eta_{j}\right|\right|$ 2) Ona ana ma (m) = == lais [mi] => 17/2 . 10/4 < 17/6 (\(\frac{5}{5\dagger} \) | 19/2 | \(\frac{5}{5\dagger} \) Con simplifiant par Mal, qui >0, on ana: 19661 2 = 19601 Ce qui est absunde. 3) On Conclut que A et inveribe i en effet: Rappel: A invisible (=>(\forall XeM_n(M, Ax=0 => x=0))

(=> her(A) = \forall

Supp que A.X=0

10 et montron(que X=0.

Joit about X6 Mn2(I). Supp que A.X=0.

Raisonne par l'absonde et supp que X 70 Notre objectif est de montrer que la matrice A, dite à diagonale strictement dominante, est inversible.

1) Supposons l'existence d'un vecteur $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ non nul de $M_{n1}(\mathbb{C})$ tel que AX = 0.

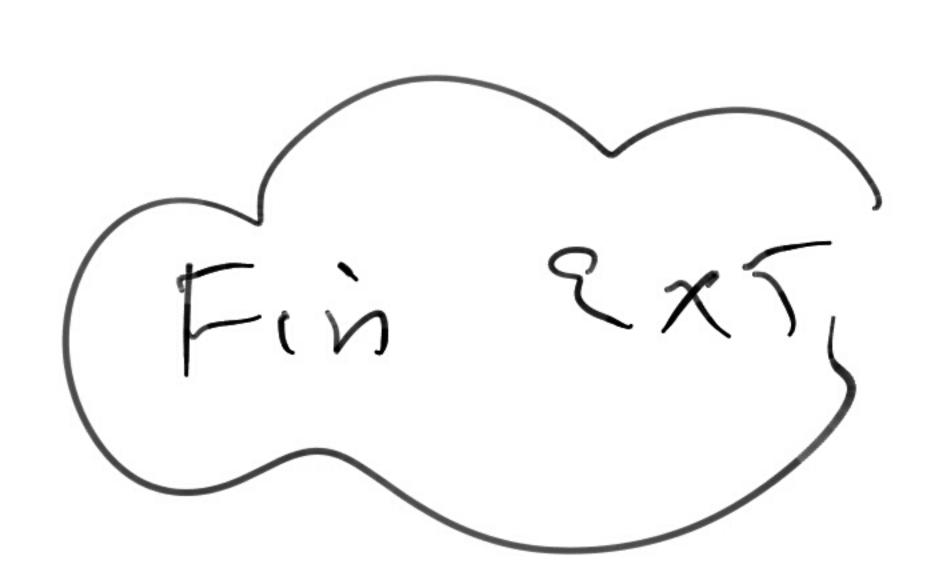
Soit $k \in [1, n]$ tel que $|x_1| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |x_1|$

Exercice 5:

Soit $n \geq 2$. Soit $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ vérifiant

$$\forall i \in [1, n], |a_{ii}| \succ \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$$

- Montrer que $|a_{kk}x_k| \leq \sum |a_{kj}x_j|$
- 2) Aboutir à une contradiction.
- 3) Conclure.



Rappels: $A \in M_n(K).$ 1) $ker(A) = \{ X \in M_{n_1}(K) / A X = 0 \}$ Short pan (A(X))2) X = ker(A) (=>AX = 0 (ça Contiat Jone 0) 37 ker(A) ser de Mn2(IK) 4) ker(A) = 303 (ker(A) C 703 $\langle = \rangle \left(\frac{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}, \frac{x \in ker(A) = x \in \{0\}}{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}, \frac{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}, \frac{\forall x \in \{0\}}{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}, \frac{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}, \frac{\forall x \in \{0\}}{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}, \frac{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}{\forall x \in M_{n_1}(lk)}, \frac{\forall$ 5) Parcil si of & 2/1E, F). Ona: Red(1)=40) (=> (+n & E, 1/n)=0=>n=0) f mjectve Chu pratique (sur votre Copie) -1) Por m qui binjective, on rédige Comme suit à Rost ne E. Supp que f(n)=0, et mane n=0 2) Zariel pour une matrice A.

Exercice 6 (CCP 2020 : Extrait et adapté)

On considère la matrice $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Soit $f \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ tel que $mat_B(f) = A$; où $B = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$ la base canonique de \mathbb{R}^3 .

Notons $\chi_A(X) = det(XI_3 - A)$.

- 1) Montrer que $\chi_A(X) = (X 1)^2 (X 4)$. Notons $E_1(f) = ker(f - id_{\mathbb{R}^3})$ et $E_4(f) = ker(f - 4id_{\mathbb{R}^3})$.
- 2) Déterminer une base $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$ de $E_1(f)$ et une base (ε_3) de $E_4(f)$. Notons maintenant $B_p = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$.
- 3) Vérifier que B_p est une base de \mathbb{R}^3 et écrire D, la matrice de f dans cette base.
- 4) Déterminer une matrice inversible P telle que $A = PDP^{-1}$.
- 5) Déterminer pour tout entier naturel non nul n, les 9 coéfficients de la matrice A^n .
- 6) Déterminer, à partir de 4), une matrice B vérifiant $B^2 = A$.

Exercice 7 (Extrait de : Centrale 2020)

Soit $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

 S_n désignera le groupe des permutations de $\{1,\ldots,n\}$.

On dit que deux permutations σ et τ de \mathcal{S}_n sont conjuguées s'il existe une permutation $\rho \in \mathcal{S}_n$ telle que

$$\tau = \rho \sigma \rho^{-1}$$

 $\rho\sigma$ désignant la composée $\rho\circ\sigma$.

À toute permutation $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n$, on associe la matrice de permutation $P_{\sigma} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ définie par

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & si \ i = \sigma(j) \\ 0 & sinon \end{cases}$$

- 1) Pour toutes permutations ρ et ρ' de S_n , montrer que $P_{\rho\rho'} = P_{\rho}P_{\rho'}$
- 2) En déduire que pour toutes permutations $\sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{S}_n$, si σ et τ sont conjuguées alors P_{σ} et P_{τ} sont semblables.

Solution

$$(P_{\sigma})_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = \sigma(i) \end{cases}$$

Print $ij \in \Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2$

Montrow

Que
$$(P_{\rho})_{ij} = \begin{cases} P_{\rho} \cdot P_$$

Il slagit de montres (
$$P_{PP}$$
) $ij = (P_{P})ij = (P_{P})ij$ $ij = (P_{P})ij = (P_{P})ij$ $ij = (P_{P})ij = (P_{P})ij$ $ij = (P_{P})ij$

Methods 2:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
P_{\sigma} \rangle_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = \sigma(i) \\ 0 & \text{wind} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 8 & \text{find} \end{cases} \\
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- 2) En déduire que pour toutes permutations $\sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{S}_n$, si σ et τ sont conjuguées alors P_{σ} et P_{τ} sont semblables.

2) Supp que
$$T = \rho \sigma \rho^{-2}$$

Man $P_{\sigma} = P_{\tau} \quad \text{sort sumbabos}$.

Ona: $P_{\tau} = P_{\rho} \sigma \rho^{-2}$

1º/ $P_{\rho} \cdot P_{\sigma} \cdot P_{\rho} - 1$

D'ai $P_{\rho} = P_{\rho} \cdot P_{\rho} \cdot P_{\rho} - 1$
 $P_{\rho} = P_{\rho} \cdot P_{\rho} \cdot P_{\rho} \cdot P_{\rho} = P_{\rho} \cdot P_{\rho$

Exercice 8 (Extrait de : Centrale 2020)

Soient g une application de \mathbb{N}^* vers \mathbb{C} et $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Soient $M' = (m'_{ij})$ et $D = (d_{ij})$ deux matrices complexes de $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ définies par:

$$d_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ si } j \text{ divise } i \\ 0 \text{ sinon} \end{cases} \quad et \ m'_{ij} = \begin{cases} g(j) \text{ si } j \text{ divise } i \\ 0 \text{ sinon} \end{cases}$$

Posons $M = M'D^T$, où D^T désigne la transposée de D.

Montrer que

$$det(M) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} g(k)$$

Solution: T

det(M) = det(DT)

= der(M1). der(D)

Si jyi, dij = 0 (ar j Xi) $m_{ij} = 0$ (ar j Xi)

(det(AB) = det(A). det(B)

Get (AT) = det(A))

Ainsi Mer Doubr triangulaires inférieurs.

Alors) det (M') = T m'; $det(D) = \frac{1}{1} di$

% ona $\begin{cases} dii = 1 \quad (arin/i) \\ Mii = g(i) \quad (arin/i) \end{cases}$ Dl_{out} $\int det(M') = \frac{77}{77}g(i)$ $det(D) = \frac{77}{7}1 = 1$ () 3 dig=0

Avec det(M) = det(D), on obtant;

 $det(m) = \frac{n}{11}g(i)$

