

Compte Type; Serie 4

$$a_1 = a_1 + a_2$$

Exercice 01

1) Polynôme caractéristique: $P_{A_a}(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 0 & a+1 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 0 & a+1 \\ -1-\lambda & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$

$$P_{A_a}(\lambda) = (-1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & a+1 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & a+1 \\ 0 & -2-\lambda & -a-1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1-\lambda) \left[\lambda^2 + (2-a)\lambda + 1-a \right]$$

$\lambda_1 = -1; \lambda_2 = a-1$

$$P_{A_a}(\lambda) = (-1-\lambda)(\lambda+1)(\lambda-a+1); \text{ sp}(\lambda) = \{-1, a-1\}$$

2) On calcule $\text{Ker}(A+I)$: $(A+I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (a+1)z = 0 \\ x = y \\ (a+1)z = 0 \end{cases}$

Si $a = -1$: $\text{Ker}(A+I) = \text{Vect} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$; Alors A_{-1} est diagonalisable

Si $a \neq -1$: $\text{Ker}(A+I) = \text{Vect} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$; Alors A_a n'est pas diagonalisable

3) Diagonaliser A_{-1} : $E_{-2} = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (A+2I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

Le système est $\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ -x + y + z = 0 \Rightarrow z = -y \end{cases}$

Alors: $E_{-2} = \langle (0, 1, -1) \rangle$

Donc: $A_{-2} = PDP^{-1}$ tel que: $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ et $D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Le système diff: On a: $x(t) = \alpha_1 e^{-t} v_1 + \alpha_2 e^{-t} v_2 + \alpha_3 e^{-2t} v_3$

Donc: $x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 e^{-t} \\ \alpha_1 e^{-t} + \alpha_3 e^{-2t} \\ \alpha_2 e^{-t} - \alpha_3 e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$

4) Si $a = 1$ Alors: $P_{A_1}(\lambda) = -\lambda(\lambda+1)^2$; $\text{sp}(\lambda) = \{-1, 0\}$

$E_0 = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\begin{cases} -x + 2z = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2z \\ x - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2y \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$E_0 = \langle (2, 1, 1) \rangle$

$E_{-1} = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (A+I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\begin{cases} 2z = 0 \\ x - y = 0 \\ -x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_{-1} = \langle (1, 1, 0) \rangle$$

$(A+I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \omega = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Donc: $A_1 = PJP^{-1}$ tel que: $J = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ et $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Exercice 2)

Soit $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

1) Jordanisation:

$$P_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ = (1-\lambda)^2 (1-\lambda)^2 = (1-\lambda)^4.$$

Le polynôme $P_A(\lambda)$ est scindé à valeur réel $\lambda = 1$ de multiplicité 4.

* On calcule le sous-espace propre de $\lambda = 1$:

$$E_1 = \left\{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (A - I) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{Soit : } \begin{cases} -x + y + z + t = 0 \\ -x + y + 2t = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y + z + t \\ z = t. \end{cases}$$

$$E_1 = \left\{ (y + 2t, y, t, t) \mid y, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\langle \underbrace{(1, 1, 0, 0)}_{v_1}, \underbrace{(2, 0, 1, 1)}_{v_2} \right\rangle$$

* Complétons la base de E_1 par :

$$a) (A - I)w_1 = v_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x + y + z + t = 1 \\ -x + y + 2t = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x = 1 - y - z - t \\ z = t \end{cases}$$

$$E_1^* = \left\{ (-1 + y + 2t, y, t, t) \mid y, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \\ = \left\langle (1, 1, 0, 0), (2, 0, 1, 1), \underbrace{(-1, 0, 0, 0)}_{w_1} \right\rangle$$

$$b) \quad (A - I) \omega_2 = \omega_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x + y + z + t = -1 \\ -x + y + 2t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = y + z + t + 1 \\ z = t - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$E_{\lambda}^{*1} = \left\{ (y + 2t, y, t - 1, t), y, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \left\langle (1, 1, 0, 0), (2, 0, 1, 1), (0, 0, -1, 0) \right\rangle$$

L'espace propre est complet et la matrice de passage P est :

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Donc: $A = PJP^{-1}$