

Exercice

$$1) \operatorname{rg} A = 2 \text{ donc } \dim \ker A = n - 2$$

Ainsi, $\exists x \neq 0_E$ tel que $Ax = 0_E$
c'est-à-dire, $\exists x \neq 0_E / Ax = 0x$

$$\text{Donc } \boxed{0 \in \operatorname{Sp}(A)}$$

Rg: On peut dire aussi que $\dim \ker A = 1$

Donc A non inversible

$$\text{Donc } 0 \in \operatorname{Sp}(A)$$

$$2) A - I_n \text{ non inversible donc } \exists x \neq 0_E \text{ tq } (A - I_n)(x) = 0_E$$

$$\text{Donc } \exists x \neq 0_E \text{ tq } Ax = x.$$

$$\text{Ainsi } 1 \in \operatorname{Sp}(A)$$

Par le th. du rang, on sait que $\dim \ker A = n - 2$.

$$\text{Donc } \dim E_0(A) = n - 2$$

$$\text{De plus } \dim E_1(A) \geq 1.$$

D'autre part, $\chi(A) = 0$ donc il existe au moins une valeur propre qui additionnée à 1 donnera 0.

or $\dim E_1(A) + \dim E_0(A) \geq n - 1$, il ne peut donc y en avoir qu'une seule à savoir -1.

$$\text{Ainsi } \left. \begin{array}{l} \dim E_0(A) = n - 2 \\ \dim E_1(A) = 1 \\ \dim E_{-1}(A) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{ et } \operatorname{Sp}(A) = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$

$$\text{On a toujours: } E_0(A) \oplus E_1(A) \oplus E_{-1}(A)$$

$$\text{or } \dim(E_0(A) \oplus E_1(A) \oplus E_{-1}(A)) = n = \dim E$$

$$\text{Donc } E = E_0(A) \oplus E_1(A) \oplus E_{-1}(A)$$

$$\underline{\text{c'est: } \boxed{A \text{ diagonalisable}}}$$

Problème

$$1) \chi_A(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & x-3 & 0 \\ -1 & -4 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-1)(x-3)(x+1)$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{Sp}(A) = \{3, 1, -1\}}$$

$$2) \boxed{A \text{ est diagonalisable car elle possède 3 valeurs propres distinctes ou } \dim 3.}$$

$$3) \text{ Soit } X_n = \begin{pmatrix} u_n \\ v_n \\ w_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ on a } X_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} X_n$$

$$X_{n+1} = AX_n \text{ or } \exists P \in GL_3(\mathbb{R}) \text{ telle que } A = PDP^{-1} \text{ avec } D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{n+1} = PDP^{-1}X_n$$

$$P^{-1}X_{n+1} = DP^{-1}X_n, \text{ on pose } Y_n = P^{-1}X_n = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_n \\ \beta_n \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{On a: } Y_{n+1} = DY_n \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_{n+1} = 3\alpha_n \\ \beta_{n+1} = \beta_n \\ \gamma_{n+1} = -\gamma_n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Donc } \begin{cases} \alpha_n = \alpha_0 3^n \\ \beta_n = \beta_0 \\ \gamma_n = (-1)^n \gamma_0 \end{cases}$$

$$X_n = PY_n, \text{ il reste à déterminer } P.$$

$$\underline{E_3(A)} :$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = 3x \\ 3y = 3y \\ x + 4y - z = 3y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 2y \\ 5y = 4z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = y \\ y = \frac{4}{5}z \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{E_3(A) = \operatorname{vect}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}\right)}$$

$$\times \underline{E_1(A)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = x \\ 3y = y \\ x + 4y - z = z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = 2z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z \in \mathbb{R} \\ y = 0 \\ x = 2z \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{E_1(A) = \operatorname{vect}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)}$$

$$\times \underline{E_{-1}(A)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = -x \\ 3y = -y \\ x + 4y - z = -z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow z \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\boxed{E_{-1}(A) = \operatorname{vect}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)}$$

$$\text{Soit } P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_n = PY_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 3^n \\ \beta_0 \\ \gamma_0 (-1)^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4\alpha_0 3^n + 2\beta_0 \\ 4\alpha_0 3^n \\ 5\alpha_0 3^n + \beta_0 + \gamma_0 (-1)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_n = 4\alpha_0 3^n + 2\beta_0 \\ v_n = 4\alpha_0 3^n \\ w_n = 5\alpha_0 3^n + \beta_0 + \gamma_0 (-1)^n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{or } u_0 = v_0 = w_0 = 1.$$

$$\begin{cases} 4\alpha_0 + 2\beta_0 = 1 \\ 4\alpha_0 = 1 \\ 5\alpha_0 + \beta_0 + \gamma_0 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{4} \\ \beta_0 = 0 \\ \gamma_0 = 1 - \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{cases} u_n = 3^n \\ v_n = 3^n \\ w_n = \frac{5}{4} \times 3^n - \frac{1}{4} \times (-1)^n \end{cases}}$$