→ aui

#### 1.5.2

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 7x + 3y = -2x \\ 3x - y = -2y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 9x + 3y = 0 \\ 3x + y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3x + y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = -3k \end{cases}$$

→ oui

### 1.5.3

$$h((i_13)) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \neq \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \implies non.$$

#### 1.5.4

#### 1.5.5

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & 9 \\ -4 & -5 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \text{ and et } \lambda = 0$$

#### 1.5.6

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \text{ori} \text{ et } \lambda = -2$$

1.5.7

on peut résondre : 
$$\begin{cases} X + 2 = 0 \\ 5x + 52 = 0 \\ 2x - y + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X + 2 = 0 \\ 2x - y + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = -k \\ 2x - y + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

=> au et (-1;-1;1) est un vecleur propre

1.5.8

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 2 \\
3 & -2 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
X \\
Y \\
2
\end{pmatrix} = 3\begin{pmatrix}
X \\
Y \\
2
\end{pmatrix}
\iff
\begin{cases}
X + 2y + 2z = 3x \\
3x - 2y + z = 3y
\end{cases}
\iff
\begin{cases}
-2x + 2y + 2z = 0 \\
3x - 5y + z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$y - 2z = 0$$

$$(3) \begin{cases}
X - y - z = 0 \\
3x - 5y + z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases}
X - y - z = 0 \\
Y - 2z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases}
X - y - z = 0 \\
Y - 2z = 0
\end{cases}$$

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X - y - z = 0 \\
Y - 2z = 0
\end{cases}$$

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\end{cases}$$

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Y - 2z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases}
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Y - z = 0
\end{cases}$$

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$$(3) \begin{cases}
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Y - z = 0
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$$(3) \begin{cases}
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Y - z = 0
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$$(3) \begin{cases}
X - y - z = 0 \\
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X - y - z = 0 \\
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X - y - z = 0 \\
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X - y - z = 0 \\
Y - z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases}
X - y - z = 0
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X - y - z = 0
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X - y - z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases}
X - y - z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases}
X - y - z = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases}
X - y$$

1.5.9

$$\begin{pmatrix}
10 & -9 \\
4 & -2
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x \\
y
\end{pmatrix} = 4\begin{pmatrix} x \\
y
\end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
10x - 9y = 4x \\
4x - 2y = 4y
\end{cases}
\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
6x - 9y = 0 | \div 3 \\
4x - 6y = 0 | \div 2
\end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 3y \Rightarrow \begin{cases}
x = 3k \\
y = 2k
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{E_4} = ((3 \cdot 2))$$

$$\lambda_{1} = \lambda : \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4x & +2 = x \\ -2x + y & = y \\ -2x & +2 = z \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x & +2 = 0 \\ -2x & = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = k \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B_{E_{1}} = ((0;\lambda;0))$$

$$\lambda_{2} = 2 : \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{cases} 4x & +2 & = 2x \\ -2x + y & = 2y \\ -2x & +2 & = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x & +2 & = 0 \\ -2x - y & = 0 \\ -2x - y & = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} 2x + 2 & = 0 \\ -2x - y & = 0 \\ -2x - y & = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x & = -k \\ y & = 2k \\ z & = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_{E_{2}} = ((-\lambda_{1}^{2} 2_{1}^{2} 2_{1}^{2}))$$

$$\lambda_{3}=3:\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 3\cdot\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{cases} 4x & +2 & = 3x \\ -2x + y & = 3y \\ -2x & +2 & = 3z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x & +2 & = 0 & | 2 \\ -2x - 2y & = 0 & | 4 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x & +2 & = 0 \\ -2x - 2y & = 0 & | 4 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x & = -12 \\ y & = 12 \\ z & = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$= 0 \quad \mathbb{B}_{\xi_3} = \left( \left( -\lambda_i \lambda_j \lambda_j \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\text{Ex.1.5.10}}{\text{a)}} \text{H=} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# valeurs propres: 
$$p(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 2 = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ as } \lambda = 4$$

\* esbaces buobles :

# espaces propres:

$$\frac{\lambda = 1}{\text{on cherche}}$$
: H-1.  $I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow D \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

The charche is the content of the content of

$$= D \qquad \boxed{E_{\lambda} = \langle (\lambda_{1}^{2} - \lambda) \rangle}$$

$$\frac{\lambda=4}{}: \quad H-uI = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$=0 \quad X-2y=0 \quad =0 \quad \begin{cases} x=2k \\ y=k \end{cases} = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=0 \quad E_4 = \langle (2;1) \rangle$$

2 valeurs propres distinctes dans  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , donc h est diagonalisable

et 
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 et  $H^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  dans  $B^* = ((1, -1); (2, 1))$ 

d) 
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 42 & -64 \\ 0 & 3 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $h : \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$   $(x_i y_i z) \longmapsto (3x + 42y - 64z ; 3y + 84z ; 2z)$ 

\* nayenre bubbles:

$$p(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 42 & -64 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 3 \text{ at } \lambda = 2$$

$$\frac{1=2}{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 42 & -64 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 1 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3592 \\$$

$$= 7 \quad E_2 = \langle (3592; -84; 1) \rangle$$

$$\frac{\lambda = 3}{\lambda} : H - 3 \cdot \overline{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 42 & -64 \\ 0 & 0 & 84 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 42y - 64z = 0 \\ -2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 42y - 64z = 0 \\ 2z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = 0 \\ 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$=0$$
  $E_3 = \langle (1,0,0) \rangle$ 

Comme  $\dim(E_3) = 1 \neq \operatorname{mult.}(3) = 2$  $\dim(E_3) + \dim(E_2) = 2 + 3 = \dim(\mathbb{R}^3)$ alors l'application n'est pas diagonalisable.

e) 
$$H_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N: \mathbb{R}^3 - P^3$$
  
 $(x_iy_iz) \mapsto (3x+2y+2; x+4y+2; x+2y+3z)$ 

# valeurs propres: 
$$p(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3-\lambda) \left[ (4-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 2 \right] - \left[ 2(3-\lambda) - 2 \right) + (2 - (4-\lambda))$$

$$= (3-\lambda) \left( \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 10 \right) + 3\lambda - 6$$

$$= (3-\lambda) (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 5) + 3(\lambda - 2)$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \left[ (3-\lambda)(\lambda - 5) + 3 \right]$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \left[ (-\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 12) \right] = -(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 6) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$
 (2) or  $\lambda = 6$ 

\* vecteurs propries:

$$\frac{\lambda = 2}{\lambda} : H - 2I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=D \quad X+2y+2=0 \qquad =D \quad \begin{cases} X=-2k-l \\ y=k \\ 2=l \end{cases}$$

$$=D \quad 2palam.$$

$$= D \quad E_2 = \left( \left( -2; 1; 0 \right); \left( -1; 0; 1 \right) \right) \quad \left( \text{mult}(2) = \dim(E_2) = 2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda=6:}{1-6I} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x - 2 = 0 \\ y - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = k \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = k \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = k \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = k \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = k \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x = k \end{cases}$$

Comme  $\dim(E_2) + \dim(E_6) = 2+1 = 3 = \dim(\mathbb{R}^3)$ , hest diagonalisable

et 
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 et  $H^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\mathcal{B}^{*} = ((2_{1}-\lambda)_{1}(3_{1}\lambda)) \implies \mathcal{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -\lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \det(\mathcal{P}) = 5 \implies \mathcal{P}^{-1} = \frac{\lambda}{5} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -3 \\ \lambda & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H^{*} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Ex 1.5.14

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{et} \quad H^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcul de 
$$P^{-1}$$
:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | -\lambda & -\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | 2 & \lambda & -\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & | -\lambda & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \implies \mathcal{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -\lambda & \lambda \\ 2 & \lambda & -\lambda \\ -\lambda & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = PH^*P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Ex 1.5.15

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{2}y_{1}0)$$

$$(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{1}0) \qquad e_{2}$$

$$(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{1}y_{2}) \qquad e_{2}$$

$$(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{2}y_{1}) \qquad e_{2}$$

$$(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{1}y_{1}) \qquad e_{2}$$

$$(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{2}y_{1}) \qquad e_{2}$$

$$(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{1}y_{1}) \qquad e_{2}$$

$$(x_{1}y) \mapsto (x_{1}y_{1})$$

Plus précisément :

$$p(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(1 - \lambda) = 0 \iff \lambda_1 = 1 \implies \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda$$
:  $H \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{cases} x - 2y = x \\ 0 = y \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x = k \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 

variance: échelonner réduire le matrice 
$$H-J.I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -J \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow y=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=k \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_1 = \langle (J_10) \rangle$$

$$\lambda_{2} = 0 : H\left(\begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix}\right) = o \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X-2y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = 2k \\ y = k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{0} = \langle (2j\lambda) \rangle$$

Hest diagonalisable car dim(E<sub>1</sub>)+ dim(E<sub>0</sub>)=1+11=2= dim( $\mathbb{R}^2$ )) => c'est une projection sur la droite y=0 de direction (2;1) (ou parallèlement à la droite x-2y=0)

b) 
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\sqrt{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{1} 2\sqrt{3}x - y)$   $(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{1} 2\sqrt{3})$   $(x_{1}y) \longmapsto (x_{1} 2\sqrt{3})$ 

$$\begin{aligned} p(h) &= \begin{vmatrix} A - \lambda & 0 \\ 2\sqrt{13} & -A - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (A - \lambda)(-A - \lambda) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \lambda_A = A & \text{ et } \lambda_2 = -A \\ E_A &: H(\frac{X}{y}) = A(\frac{X}{y}) &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = X \\ 2\sqrt{3}X - y = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = k \\ y = \sqrt{3}k \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$vanishle: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2\sqrt{3} & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & A \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}X - y = 0 \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow E_A = \langle (A_1/\sqrt{3}) \rangle$$

$$E_A: H(\frac{X}{y}) = -A(\frac{X}{y}) &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = -X \\ 2\sqrt{3}X - y = -y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = 0 \\ y = k \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Vanishle}{y} : \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2\sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = 0 \\ y = k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_A = \langle (0_1A) \rangle \Rightarrow \text{ synchrice d axe } y = \sqrt{3}X \text{ de direction } (0_1A) \end{cases}$$

$$c) \\ d) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 & -4 \\ 8 & -A5 & -8 \\ -A0 & 20 & AA \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{ synchrice d axe } y = \sqrt{3}X \text{ de direction } (0_1A) \end{cases}$$

$$c) \\ d) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -8 & -4 \\ 8 & -A5 & -8 \\ -A0 & 20 & AA \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{ synchrice d axe } y = \sqrt{3}X \text{ de direction } (0_1A) \end{cases}$$

$$= (5 - \lambda) \left[ (-A5 - \lambda)(AA - \lambda) + A60 \right] - 8 \left[ -8(AA - \lambda) + 80 \right] - A0 \left[ -64 + 4(-A5 - \lambda) \right]$$

$$= (5 - \lambda) \left( \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 5 \right) - 8 \left( 8\lambda - 8 \right) - A0 \left( -4\lambda + 4 \right)$$

$$= (5 - \lambda) \left( \lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 5 \right) - 8 \left( 8\lambda - 8 \right) - A0 \left( -4\lambda + 4 \right)$$

$$= (5 - \lambda) \left( \lambda + 5 \right) (\lambda - \lambda) - 64 (\lambda - \lambda) + 40 (\lambda - \lambda)$$

$$= (\lambda - \lambda) \left( 25 - \lambda^2 - 64 + 40 \right) = (\lambda - \lambda) (-\lambda^2 + \lambda) = -(\lambda - \lambda)^2 (\lambda + \lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = A \text{ (de multiplicate } 2 \text{) et } \lambda_2 = -A \end{cases}$$

$$E_A = Pa \text{ eduction memont de la matrice.} H - A I$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -8 & -4 \\ 8 & -46 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} A & -2 & -A \\ A & -2 & -A \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} A & -2 & -A \\ A & -2 &$$

$$\Rightarrow x-2y-2=0 = \begin{cases} x = 2k+l \\ y = k \\ z = l \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_1 = \langle (2_1\lambda_10)_1(\lambda_10_1\lambda_1) \rangle$$

E1 par échelonnement de la matrice H-(-1)I

$$\begin{pmatrix}
6 & -8 & -4 \\
8 & -14 & -8 \\
-10 & 20 & 12
\end{pmatrix}
\sim
\begin{pmatrix}
3 & -4 & -2 \\
4 & -7 & -4 \\
-5 & 10 & 6
\end{pmatrix}
\sim
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -4/3 & -2/3 \\
4 & -7 & -4 \\
-5 & 10 & 6
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{vmatrix}
1_2 - 4l_1 \rightarrow l_2 \\
l_3 + 5l_1 \rightarrow l_3
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4/3 & -2/3 \\ 0 & -5/3 & -4/3 \\ 0 & 10/3 & 8/3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \to 1_2 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 1_3 + 2l_2 \to l_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4/3 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{4/5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{4}{3}l_2 \to l_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{cases} x = -\frac{2}{5}k \\ y = -\frac{4}{5}k \end{cases} \implies E_{1} = \langle (-2; -4; 5) \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}k$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}k$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}k$$

(Hest diagonalisable car dim(E1)+ dim(E-1)=2+1=3= dim( $\mathbb{R}^3$ )

=> symétrie par rapport au plan X-2y-2 = 0 de direction (-2; -4; 5)

e) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

polynôme caractéristique:  $p(h) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$ 

$$= (\lambda - \lambda) \left[ (2 - \lambda)(-\lambda - \lambda) + 2 \right] = (\lambda - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda) = -\lambda(\lambda - \lambda)^2$$

=) valeurs propres:  $\lambda_1 = 0$  et  $\lambda_2 = 1$  (de mult. 2)

Recherche des espace propres

Eo : par échelonnement de la matrice H-OI

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\$$

E1 : par échelonnement de la matrice H-1I

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X + 2y - 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = -2k + \ell \\ y = k \end{cases} \Rightarrow E_1 = \langle (-2; \lambda; 0); (\lambda; 0; \lambda) \rangle$$

(Hest diagonalisable car dim(E<sub>0</sub>) + dim(E<sub>1</sub>) =  $2+1=3=\dim(\mathbb{R}^3)$ )

 $\Rightarrow$  projection de direction (1;-1;0) sur le plan x+2y-2=0

## EX 1.5.16

- a) affinité d'axe x + y = 0 de direction (3, -2) et de rapport 2
- b) symétrie oblique d'axe x 2y = 0 de direction (1; 2) suivi d'une homothétie centrée à l'origine de rapport 3
- c) projection de direction (2; 3) sur la droite 2x + y = 0 suivi d'une homothétie centrée à l'origine de rapport 7
- d) homothétie centrée à l'origine de rapport 3
- e) symétrie oblique de direction (2;4;-5) par rapport au plan x-2y-z=0 suivi d'une homothétie centrée à l'origine de rapport 10
- f) projection parallèle au plan x-z=0 sur la droite passant par l'origine de direction (2;1;1) suivi d'une homothétie centrée à l'origine et de rapport 5
- g) affinité de plan 3x y + z = 0 de direction (1; 2; 0) et de rapport 2
- h) projection de direction (1;1;1) sur le plan x+y+z=0 suivi d'une homothétie centrée à l'origine est de rapport 4

$$\frac{\text{Ex } 1.5.20}{\text{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}}$$

a) 
$$f(u_1-\lambda) = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\lambda \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1-\lambda) \text{ est un vect propre de } f \text{ et } \lambda_1=2 \text{ est la val. propre associée}$$

$$f(\mu_1-2) = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\lambda \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1-2) \text{ est un vect propre de } f \text{ et } \lambda_2=3 \text{ est la val. propre associée}$$

b) 
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\Rightarrow P^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

c) 
$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 et  $A = PA'P^{-1}$ 

$$\mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{N}} = \left(\mathsf{P}\mathsf{A}'\,\mathsf{P}^{-1}\right)^{\mathsf{N}} = \left(\mathsf{P}\mathsf{P}\mathsf{A}'\,\mathsf{P}^{-1}\right)^{\mathsf{N}} = \left(\mathsf{P}\mathsf{P}\mathsf{P}^{-1}\right)^{\mathsf{N}} = \left(\mathsf{P}\mathsf{P}\mathsf{P$$