

$E \times 1_i$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J^h = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & h & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

et $J^n = 0$. la matrice est nilpotente
d'indice n : $J^{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$.

$$P = a_0 + a_1 X +$$

$$P(J) = a_0 I + a_1 J +$$

$$+ a_d X^d \cdot J^d = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & a_0 & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(aI_n + J)$$

$$P(X) = P(a) + P'(a)(X-a) + \frac{P^{(d)}(a)}{d!} \frac{(X-a)^d}{d!} + \frac{P^{(d)}(a)}{d!} J^{d!}$$

$$P(aI_n + J) = P(a)I_n + P'(a)J +$$

$d > n$

$$P(aI_n + J) = \begin{pmatrix} P(a) & P'(a) & \frac{P^{(n-1)}(a)}{(n-1)!} \\ & & P'(a) \\ 0 & & P(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex2 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ $P(A) = 0$
 $Q(B) = 0$

$$M^h = \begin{pmatrix} A^h & * \\ 0 & B^h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = n_0 + \dots + n_d \times d$$

$$R(M) = \sum_{i=0}^d n_i M^i = \sum_{i=0}^d n_i \begin{pmatrix} A^i & * \\ 0 & B^i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^d n_i A^i & * \\ 0 & \sum_{i=0}^d n_i B^i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R(A) & * \\ 0 & R(B) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(M) = \begin{pmatrix} P(A) & * \\ 0 & P(B) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ 0 & P(B) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q(M) = \begin{pmatrix} Q(A) & * \\ 0 & Q(B) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q(A) & * \\ 0 & Q(M) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(PQ)(01) = \begin{pmatrix} P(A|Q(A) & * \\ 0 & P(A|Q(A)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ 0 & P(B) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q(A) & * \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

PQ annihilate $\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$.

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = X - I$$

$$Q = X^{-1}$$

$$PQ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ at } P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$E X^j \quad P = a_0 + a_1 X + \dots + a_d X^d \quad P(0) = 1$$

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$AB = P(A) = I_n + a_1 A + \dots + a_d X^d$$

$$A(B - (a_1 I_n + a_2 A + \dots + a_d A^{d-1})) = I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow A \in GL_n(K) \quad \text{et} \quad A^{-1} = (B - (a_1 I_n + \dots + a_d A^{d-1}))$$

$$A \text{ et } A^{-1} \text{ commutent} \Rightarrow AB = BA$$

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

$$2) A \text{ nilpotente d'indice } d: A^{d-1} \neq 0 \quad A^d = 0$$

$$(I_n, A, \dots, A^{d-1}) \text{ est une famille libre.}$$

Soit $\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_{d-1}$ tels que

$$\alpha_0 I_n + \alpha_{d-1} A^{d-1} = 0$$

On suppose que $\alpha_0 = \dots = \alpha_{m-1} = 0$ et $\alpha_m \neq 0$.

$d-m-1$

$A \times$ $\alpha_m A^m + \alpha_{m+1} A^{m+1} + \dots + \alpha_{d-1} A^{d-1} = 0$

$$\alpha_m A^{d-1} + \cancel{\alpha_{m+1} A^d} = 0$$

$\neq 0 \quad = 0$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_m = 0$ car $A^{d-1} \neq 0$ absurde.

Donc $\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_{d-1} = 0$

$$B = A P(A)$$

$$P = a_0 + a_1 X + \dots + a_d X^d \quad \text{with } d$$

$$P(A) = a_0 + a_1 X + \dots + a_{d-1} A^{d-1} \quad \text{can be } d$$

Now we suppose $P = a_0 + a_1 X + \dots + a_{d-1} X^{d-1}$

$$P(0) = 1 : \quad P = 1 + a_1 X + \dots + a_{d-1} X^{d-1}$$

$$B = A P(A) = A + a_1 A^2 + \dots + a_{d-2} A^{d-1}$$

$$B \in \text{vect}(A, \dots, A^{d-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} B^{d-1} = A^{d-1} + 0 \\ \hline B^d = 0 \end{array} \neq 0 \quad \text{but nilpotente d'indice } d.$$

$$\text{vect}(B_1, \dots, B^{d-1}) = \text{vect}(A_1, \dots, A^{d-1})'$$

car $B^h \in \text{vect}(A_1, \dots, A^{d-1})$

et $(B_1, \dots, B^{d-1})$ libre.

$$\text{vect}(B_1, \dots, B^{d-1}) \subset \text{vect}(A_1, \dots, A^{d-1})$$

et $\dim - = \dim -$

donc ils sont égaux

$$M \left(\begin{array}{c|c} B_1 & B^2 \\ \hline a_1 & 1 \\ & x \\ \hline a_{d-1} & x \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} B^{d-1} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A^{d-1} \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow M^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & A^{d-1} \\ \hline b_1 & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ b_{d-1} & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} B \\ \vdots \\ B^{d-1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow A &= B + b_1 B^2 + \dots + b_{d-2} B^{d-1} \\
 &= B \left(I_n + b_1 B + \dots + b_{d-2} B^{d-2} \right) \\
 Q &= 1 + b_1 x + \dots + b_{d-2} x^{d-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = B Q(B),$$

$$\text{Ex 4 } A \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \quad B \quad B^p = 0 \quad B^{p-1} \neq 0$$

$$I - B \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})?$$

$$2 \left[\frac{p}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{B}{\left(2 \left[\frac{p}{2} \right] \right)!}$$

$$\text{Ans } B = I_n - \frac{B^2}{2!} + \frac{B^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots$$

$$(I - B)^{-1} = I_n + B + B^2 + \dots + B^{d-1}$$

$$(I - B)(I_n + B + \dots + B^{d-1}) = I - B^d = I_n$$

$$2) \quad I + \bar{A}^1 B A$$

$$W^h = (-1)^h \bar{A}^1 B^h A \quad \text{or} \quad I - \underbrace{(\bar{A}^1 B A)}_{W^1} \quad \text{se } h > d \Rightarrow W^h = 0$$

$I + \bar{A}' B A$ est inversible.

$$\left(I + \bar{A}' B A \right)^{-1} = I_n - \bar{A}' B A + \bar{A}' B^2 A - \dots + (-1)^{d-1} \bar{A}' B^{d-1} A$$

$$3) \quad H = \left\{ I_n + P(B) \mid P, P(0) = 0 \right\}$$

$$\left(P(B) \right)^d = 0 \text{ car } P = a_1 X + \dots + a_{d-1} X^{d-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n + P(B) \in GL_n(K)$$

$$\left(I_n + P(B) \right)^{-1} = I_n + P(B) + \dots + \left(P(B) \right)^{d-1}$$

$$Q = P + P^2 + \dots + P^{d-1}$$

$$(I_n + p(M))^{-1} \in H$$

$$I_n \in H.$$

$$H \subset GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$H \neq \emptyset \quad A \in H \quad A^{-1} \in H$$

$$A, B \in H \quad AB \in H$$

$$\underline{Ex 5} \quad x_0 \in E \quad u \in \mathcal{G}(E)$$

$$(x_0, u(x_0) - v^{n-1}(x_0)) \text{ est libre,}$$

$$\text{Si } v \in \mathcal{G}(E) \quad \exists p \in \mathbb{K}[x] \quad \text{t.q. } p(u) = v$$

$$C(v) \text{ commutant de } u$$

$$C(v) = \mathbb{K}[u]$$

On a toujours $\mathbb{K}[u] \subset C(u)$

$$u^h \circ u = u^{h+1} = u \circ u^h$$

$(id, u, \dots, u^n, \dots)$ famille génératrice
de $\mathbb{K}[u]$.

$$u \circ (id + \lambda_1 u + \dots + \lambda_d u^d) =$$

$$(\lambda_0 id + \dots + \lambda_d u^d) \circ u.$$

$$u \circ v = u \circ v$$

$$p = a_0 +$$

$$+ a_{n-1} x^{n-1}$$

On cherche

$$\forall v = p(u)$$

$\forall x \in E$

$$v(x) = a_0 x + a_1 u(x) +$$

$$+ a_{n-1} u^{n-1}(x)$$

$$v(x_0) = a_0 x_0 + a_1 u(x_0) +$$

$$+ a_{n-1} u^{n-1}(x_0)$$

Or $(x_0, \dots, u^{n-1}(x_0))$ est une base de E .

alors $(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1})$ sont les coordonnées de $v(x_0)$ dans la base $(x_0, \dots, u^{n-1}(x_0))$

Synthèse : On veut vérifier que
si $v(x_0) = a_0 x_0 + a_1 u(x_0) + \dots + a_{n-1} u^{n-1}(x_0)$

alors on pose $P = a_0 + \dots + a_{n-1} X^{n-1}$

et on veut montrer que $w = P(u)$ est égal à v :

On montre que v et w coïncident sur la base $(x_0, \dots, u^{n-1}(x_0))$.

Seit $v^h(x_0)$.

$$\begin{aligned} v(u^h(x_0)) &= u^h \circ v(x_0) = u^h \left(a_0 x_0 + a_1 u^h(x_0) + \dots + a_{n-1} u^{n-1}(x_0) \right) \\ &= a_0 u^h(x_0) + \dots + a_{n-1} u^{n+h-1}(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w(u^h(x_0)) &= p(v)(u^h(x_0)) \\ &= (a_0 I_n + \dots + a_{n-1} u^{h-1}) \circ u^h(x_0) \\ &= a_0 u^h + \dots + a_{n-1} u^{h+n-1}(x_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$v(u^h(x_0)) = w(u^h(x_0)) \Rightarrow \underline{v = w = p(v)}.$$

$$\forall u \quad c(u) = \|\llbracket u \rrbracket\| -$$