

$$N_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{+}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2+2 \cdot 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$N_1^2 = 0$, dass N_1 ein Nullpunkt

$$B_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{+}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_1^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{dass } B_1 \text{ ein Nullpunkt}$$

$$C_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{+}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3C_1$$

$$C_1^3 = 3C_1 \times C_1 = 3 \times 3C_1 = 9C_1$$

$\text{D}\text{J} \text{ semelle}$ $C_1^4 = 9C_1 \times C_1 = 27C_1$

$C_1^n = 2^{n-1}C_1 \neq 0$, dass C_1 ein Nullpunkt

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad N_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \Delta_1 + N_1 \quad \text{ok}$$

Δ_1 ist diagonalisierbar mit Diagonale

N_1 ist nilpotente

da (Δ_1, N_1) ist eine
Decomposition de Dunford
für A_1

$$\Delta_1 N_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(8^3)}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = N_1 \Delta_1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \Delta_2 \cdot N_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(0^3)}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \text{da } (\Delta_2 N_2) \text{ ist nie}$$

$$N_2 \Delta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(3^2)}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$(\Delta_2 N_2) \neq$ nie

$$\textcircled{4} \quad A_3 = \underbrace{\Delta_3}_{\Delta} + \underbrace{N}_N$$

Δ ist diagonalisierbar
 N ist nilpotente

$$\Delta N = 0 = N \Delta$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad A_\zeta = O + A_{\zeta\zeta}$$

↑
diagonale Hypothesen

$$O \cdot A_\zeta = A_\zeta \cdot O = O$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{Sei } (\Delta, N) \dots \quad A = \Delta + N$$

$$\Delta \cdot A = \Delta(\Delta + N) = \Delta^2 + \Delta N$$

$$A \cdot \Delta = (\Delta + N)\Delta = \Delta^2 + N\Delta$$

$$\Delta N = N\Delta$$

punkt aus N

$$N \cdot A = N(\Delta + N) = N\Delta + N^2 =$$

$$AN = (\Delta + N)N = \Delta N + N^2$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \det(\Delta) = \dots = 16 \neq 0, \text{ donc } \Delta \text{ invertible}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3-x & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} = (2-x) \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & 1 \\ 1 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} = (2-x) \left[(3-x)^2 - 1 \right] \\ = (2-x) \left[(3-x-1)(3-x+1) \right] = (2-x)^2 (4-x)$$

J'appelle $B = (\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k})$ la base canonique de \mathbb{R}^3

J'appelle f l'endomorphisme de \mathbb{R}^3 tel que $\Delta = \text{Mat}_B(f)$

Espace propre $E_2 = \left\{ \vec{u} \left(\begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \middle/ f(\vec{u}) = 2\vec{u} \right) \right\}$

$$\Delta \left(\begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix} \right) = 2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix} \right) \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow -x + y + z = 0 \quad \text{dim 2}$$

on choisit $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ par exemple

$$E_2 = \text{Vect} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \textcircled{8} \quad Q^t = (\vec{u}, \vec{v}, \vec{w}) \text{ est une base de } \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \text{Mat}_B(f) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}_{B \rightarrow B'} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{u} & \vec{v} & \vec{\omega} \\ \vec{d}_1 & \vec{d}_2 & \vec{\omega} \\ B & B' & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \mathcal{Q}^{-1} A \mathcal{Q}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}' = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta = \mathcal{Q} D \mathcal{Q}' \Rightarrow \Delta' = \mathcal{Q} D' \mathcal{Q}'^{-1}$$

$$\Delta' = \mathcal{Q} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{Q}'^{-1} = \dots \quad \text{OK}$$

⑧ $N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad N^2 = O \quad \text{OK}$

$$\Delta N = N \Delta = \mathcal{Q} N \quad \text{OK}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3-x & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-x & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{array}{l} L_1 - L_2 \\ L_3 - L_2 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 0 & 4-x \\ 0 & 2-x & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-x & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-x & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3-x \end{vmatrix} = \dots = -x^3 + 8x^2 - 20x + 16 = f(x)$$

$$f(2) = -8 + 32 - 40 + 16 = 0$$

$$-x^3 + 8x^2 - 20x + 16$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & x-2 \\ \hline & \text{second degré} \\ \vdots & \\ 0 & \end{array}$$

$$P(x) = (9-x)^2(4-x)$$

?

T T
facteur linéaire

$$\text{Calcul de } E_2 = \left\{ \vec{u} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} / P(\vec{u}) = 0 \right\}$$

...
 E_2 est une droite

$\dim(E_2) >$ multiplicité 2

donc A n'est pas diagonalisable

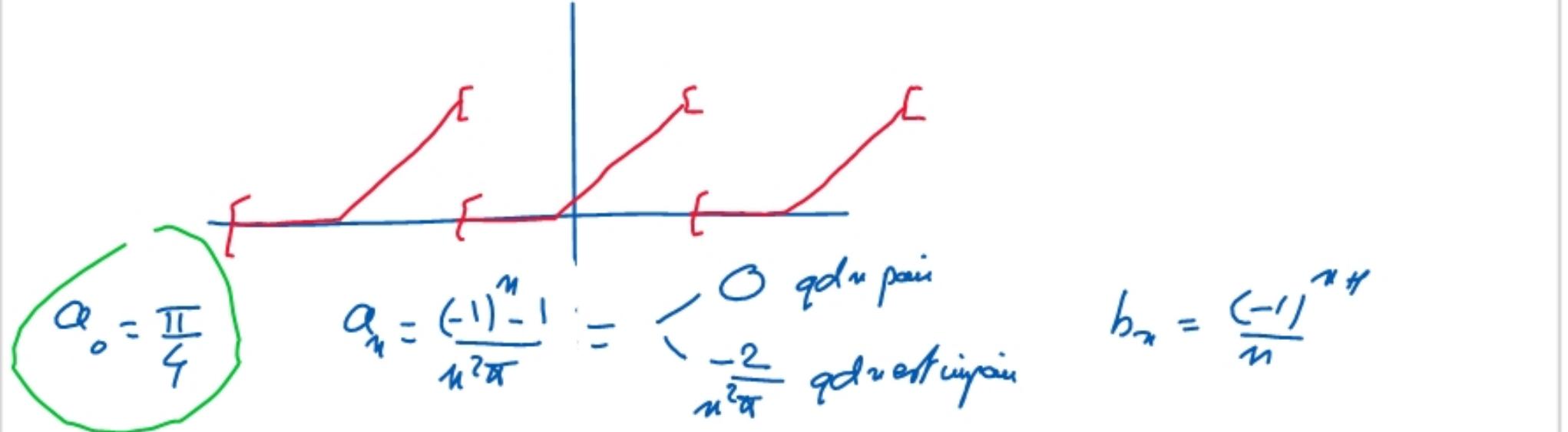
$N\Delta = 2N$ \Rightarrow $\text{Für } n=0 \text{ ist } N\Delta^0 = 2^0 N$

• Power $n=1$: $N\Delta = 2N$ ok

• Es genügt zu zeigen für $n > 1$. Wir supponieren $N\Delta^i = 2^i N$

Wir multiplizieren mit $N\Delta$: $N\Delta^{i+1} = 2^i (N\Delta) \underset{\substack{\text{``$2N$''}}}{=} 2^i \cdot 2N = 2^{i+1}N$ \square

$$N\Delta^{i+1} = 2^{i+1}N$$



Td DIRICHLET : f est dans la classe C^1 pour ne pas être trop fort, donc
 $Sf(x)$ converge vers $\frac{f(x-1) + f(x+1)}{2}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(Si f est continue en x , alors $Sf(x) = f(x)$)

(3) DIRICHLET : pour $x=0$ $Sf(0) = f(0)$ (car f est continue en 0)

$$Sf(0) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n \cos(n \cdot 0) + b_n \sin(n \cdot 0)) = f(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n \text{ impair}} -\frac{2}{n^2\pi} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n \text{ impair}} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

ATS 2008

$$y^2 = 4x \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = u^2 \\ y(u) = 2u \end{cases}$$

(1a) $\vec{t}(u) = \begin{pmatrix} x'(u) \\ y'(u) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2u \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ pente = $\frac{2}{2u}$

(1b) $\vec{n}(u)$ est \perp à $\vec{t}(u)$ Rapel : Un vecteur \perp à $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ est $\begin{pmatrix} -b \\ a \end{pmatrix}$

ici $\vec{n}(u) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2u \end{pmatrix}$

(1c) $y = \underset{\uparrow}{\alpha} x + b$ $T(u) : y = \frac{1}{u} x + b$
pente = $\frac{2}{2u} = \frac{1}{u}$ Ellé passe par $M(u) \left(\begin{pmatrix} u^2 \\ 2u \end{pmatrix} \right)$

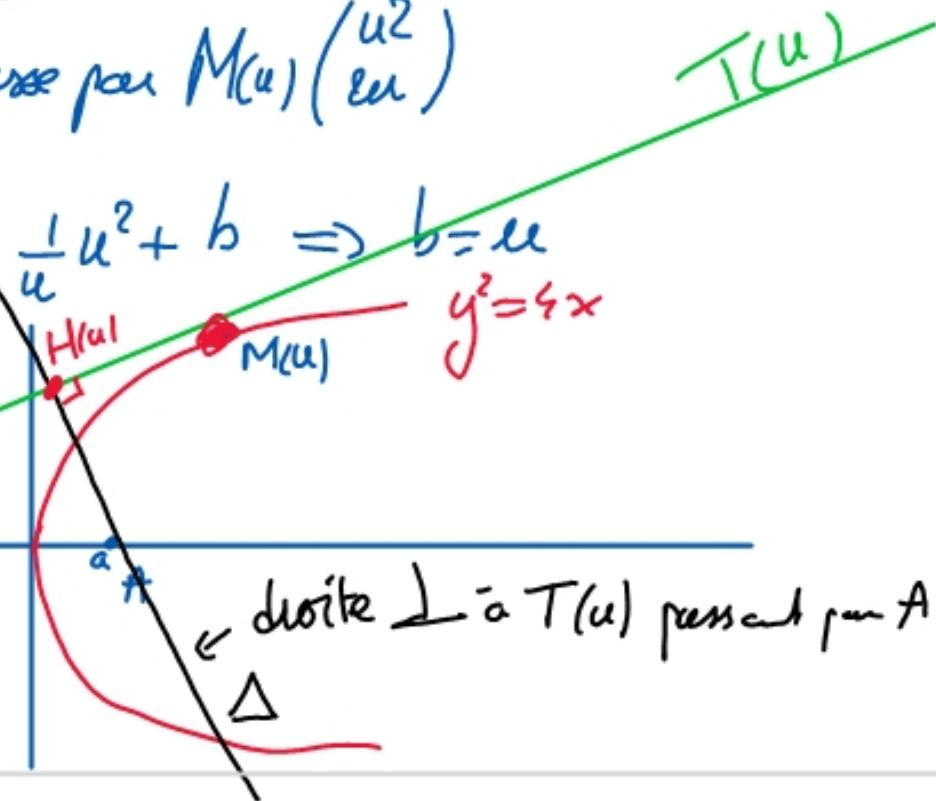
$$\Rightarrow 2u = \frac{1}{u} u^2 + b \Rightarrow b = u$$

$T(u) : y = \frac{1}{u} x + u$

Un vecteur de Δ est $\vec{n}(u) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2u \end{pmatrix}$

la pente de Δ vaut $-u$

$$\Delta : y = -ux + b$$



Δ passe par $A(a, 0)$, donc $y_A = -ux_A + b$ $0 = -ua + b \Rightarrow b = ua$

$$\Delta : y = -ux + ua$$

H est l'intersection de Δ et $T(u)$:

$$\begin{cases} T(u) \\ \Delta \end{cases} \begin{cases} y_H = \frac{1}{u}x_H + u \\ y_H = -ux_H + ua \end{cases}$$

$$l_1 - l_2 : 0 = \left(\frac{1}{u} + u\right)x_H + u - ua$$

$$0 = \frac{u^2 + 1}{u}x_H + u(1-a) \Rightarrow \frac{u^2 + 1}{u}x_H = u(a-1)$$

$$x_H = \frac{u^2(a-1)}{u^2 + 1}$$

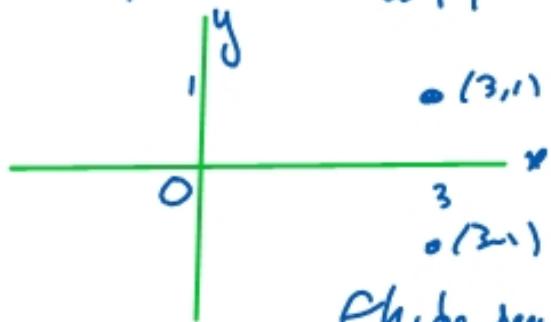
$$l_2 : y_H = -u \frac{u^2(a-1)}{u^2 + 1} + ua$$

$$= -\frac{u^3(a-1) + ua(u^2+1)}{u^2 + 1} = -\frac{(u^3a + u^3 + ua^2 + ua)}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$y_H = \frac{u^3 + ua}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{u(u^2 + a)}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$⑤ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X(u) = \frac{-u^2}{u^2+1} \text{ paire} \\ Y(u) = \frac{u^3}{u^2+1} \text{ impaire} \end{array} \right.$$



Etude sur \mathbb{R}^+ symétrie

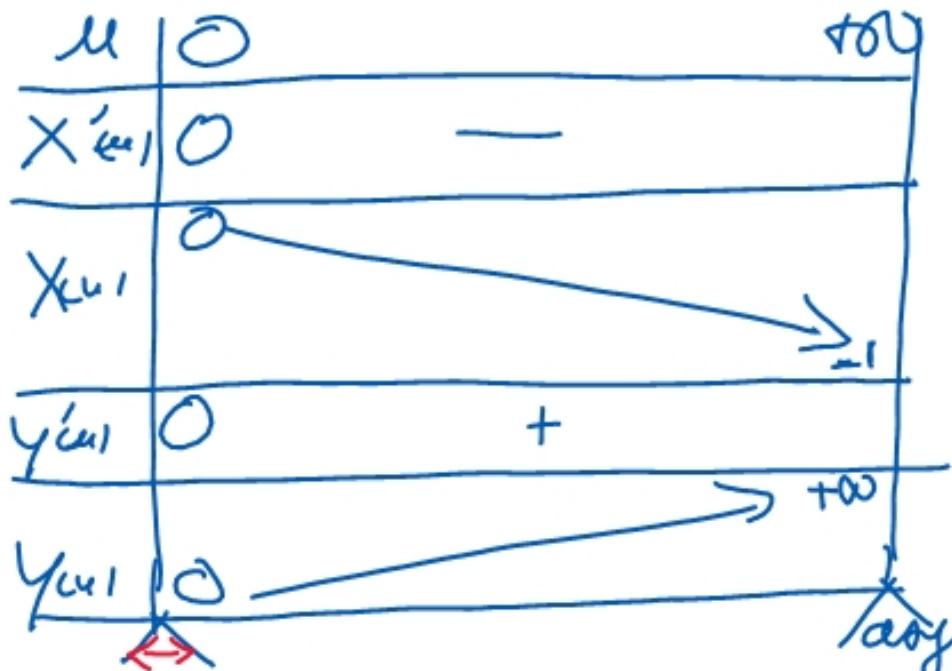
Etude

$$\begin{aligned} X'(u) &= \frac{-2u(u^2+1) - 2u(-u^2)}{(u^2+1)^2} = \frac{-2u}{(u^2+1)^2} < 0 \text{ sur } \mathbb{R}^+ \\ Y'(u) &= \frac{3u^2(u^2+1) - u^3 \cdot 2u}{(u^2+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

s'annule en 0

$$Y'(u) = \frac{u^4 + 3u^2}{(u^2+1)^2} = \frac{u^2(u^2+3)}{(u^2+1)^2} > 0$$

s'annule à 0



en 0 : $X'(0) = Y'(0) = 0$ Zet
pt singulier

la pente va vers $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{Y'(u)}{X'(u)} = p$

$$p = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u^2(u^2+3)}{(u^2+1)^2} \times \frac{(u^2+1)^2}{-2u} = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(u^2+3)}{-2} = 0$$

\leftrightarrow

asymptote $x = -1$

