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$$\begin{array}{l}
. e = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \quad . k \\
f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \quad . M_n(K) \quad P = (P_{ij}) \\
. P = (P_{ij}) \quad E \quad f_j = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{ij} \cdot e_i \\
: \\
\forall j \in \mathbb{N}_n; \quad u(e_j) = f_j \quad L(E) \quad u \\
: \quad P = \text{Mat}_e(u) \\
P \Leftrightarrow (n = \text{rg}(P)) \Leftrightarrow (n = \text{rg}(u)) \Leftrightarrow E \quad f \Leftrightarrow E \quad f
\end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l}
. E \quad f, e \quad . x \in E \quad . K \quad E \\
. X = P_e^f X' : \quad X = \text{Mat}_e(x), X' = \text{Mat}_f(x) \\
: \\
\forall x \in E \quad ; \exists (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \in K^n; \quad x = \alpha_n e_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i \\
\forall x \in E \quad ; \exists (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \in K^n; x = \beta_1 f_1 + \dots + \beta_n f_n = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j f_j \\
: \\
X = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad X' = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \\
x = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j f_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^n P_{ij} e_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij} \beta_j \right) e_i \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{N}_n; f_j = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{ij} e_i \\
\forall i \in \mathbb{N}_n, \alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} \beta_j \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n P_{ij} \cdot \beta_j \right) \cdot e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot e_i \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i \\
. X = P_e^f X'
\end{array}$$

$$f_1 = (1,2), \quad f_2 = (1,3) \quad E = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$. E = \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f = (f_1, f_2) \quad \text{-a}$$

$$. f \quad e = \{(1,0), (0,1)\} \quad \text{-b}$$

$$. f = (f_1, f_2) \quad x \quad . x = (4,1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{-C}$$

:

$$(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^2; \quad x = (x_1, x_2) \quad \text{-a}$$

$$\lambda + \mu = x_1, \quad 2\lambda + 3\mu = x_2 \quad \lambda(1,2) + \mu(1,3) = (x_1, x_2) \quad \lambda f_1 + \mu f_2 = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = x_1 - \mu, \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - 3\mu) \Rightarrow 2x_1 - 2\mu = x_2 - 3\mu \Rightarrow \mu = x_2 - 2x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = x_1 - \mu = 3x_1 - x_2 \in \mathfrak{R}$$

$$\lambda + \mu = 0 \quad \forall (\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbb{R}^2; \quad \lambda f_1 + \mu f_2 = 0 \quad . \quad f$$

$$. E \quad f \quad \lambda = \mu = 0 \quad 2\lambda + 3\mu = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1, \mu = 2 \quad f_1 = \lambda e_1 + \mu e_2 \Rightarrow \lambda(1,0) + \mu(0,1) = (1,2) \quad (f_1, f_2) \in E^2 \quad \text{-b}$$

$$. f_2 = 1e + 3e_2 = e_1 + 3e_2$$

$$P_e^f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

:

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 + 2e_2 \\ e_1 + 3e_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix} = P_e^f \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^t f = {}^t P_e^f e \Rightarrow f = e P_e^f$$

$$x = (4,1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (4,1) = 4(1,0) + (0,1) = 4e_1 + 1e_2 = 4e_1 + e_2 \quad \text{-C}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X' = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad (15) \quad (4,1) = \lambda f_1 + \mu f_2$$

$$X = P X' \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda + \mu = 4, \quad 2\lambda + 3\mu = 1$$

$$\lambda = 4 - (-7) = 11 \quad \mu = -7 \quad \lambda = 4 - \mu \Rightarrow 8 - 2\mu + 3\lambda = 1$$

$$X' = {}^t(11, -7) \quad f \quad x = (4, 1)$$

(Similar Matrix) .7

$$A, B \in M_n(K) \\ \exists P \in GL_n(K); B = PAP^{-1}$$

$$A \cong B$$

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$$u: E \rightarrow F \\ A = Mat_e(u), \quad B = Mat_f(u)$$

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$$A \cong B \implies Tr(A) = Tr(B)$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}^* \implies (A^k \cong B^k) \wedge (A^k = PB^kP^{-1})$$

$$A^{-1} \cong B^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& A^p = 0 \quad p \in \mathbb{N}^* \\
& (I_n - A) \cdot \dots \cdot (I_n - A) \\
& \vdots \\
& (I_n - A^p) = (I_n - A)(I_n + A + \dots + A^{p-1}) \\
& A^p = 0 \quad p \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad A \\
& (I_n - 0) = (I_n + A + \dots + A^{p-1}) \\
& (I_n - A)(I_n + A + \dots + A^{p-1}) = I_n \\
& (I_n - A)
\end{aligned}$$

$$(I_n - A)^{-1} = (I_n + A + \dots + A^{p-1})$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad A^n, A^2 \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 2ab & a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A_1 + A_2$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = o_2$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} ; \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*; \quad A^n &= (A_1 + A_2)^n = \sum_{k=1}^n C_n^k A_1^k A_2^{n-k} \\
 &= C_n^0 A_1^0 A_2^n + C_n^1 A_1 A_2^{n-1} + C_n^2 A_1^2 A_2^{n-2} + \dots \\
 &= C_n^0 A_1^0 A_2^n + C_n^1 A_1 A_2^{n-1} + 0_2 + \dots + 0_2 \\
 &= A_2^n + n A_1 A_2^{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} + n \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ nba^{n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ nba^{n-1} & a^n \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 \\ 2ba & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad n = 2$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Jordan Matrix}$$

$$. n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad J^n \quad J^2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$