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> interface(screenwidth=120);
> with(LinearAlgebra):
> # Construction de l'exemple: on veut une reponse de ce type:
> f:=(i,j)->if(i=j-1) then 1 else 0 fi;
> f := proc(i, j) option operator, arrow; if i = j - 1 then 1 else 0 end if end proc

> J:=Matrix(8,8,f):J[3,4]:=0:J[6,7]:=0:J;
      [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]

> #On fait un changement de base simple:
> f:=(i,j)->if(i=j) then 1 else 0 fi;
> f := proc(i, j) option operator, arrow; if i = j then 1 else 0 end if end proc

> T:=proc(i,j,a)
> A:=Matrix(8,8,f):A[i,j]:=a:A;
> end proc;
Warning, 'A' is implicitly declared local to procedure 'T'
      T := proc(i, j, a) local A; A := Matrix(8, 8, f); A[i, j] := a; A end proc

> # faire Li<-Li+aLj c'est multiplier a gauche par T(i,j,a).
> # PAR exemple L3<- L3+aL2 c'est multiplier a gauche par:
> T(3,2,a);
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 a 1 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]

> # Remarquer que l'inverse de T(i,j,a) est T(i,j,-a)
> T(3,2,a)^(-1);
      [1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 -a 1 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]

> # Donc conjuguer par T(i,j,a) c'est faire:
> # Li <- Li+aLj et Cj <- Cj-aCi
> P:=T(6,7,2).T(4,5,1).T(3,2,2).T(1,2,1):
> P,P^(-1);
      [1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0] [1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0] [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0] [0 -2 1 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0] [0 0 0 1 -1 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0] [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0] [0 0 0 0 0 1 -2 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0] [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1] [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]

> # Donc faire a l'ordinateur:
> N:=P.J.P^(-1);
> # est identique a faire a la main a partir de J:
> # L1 <- L1+L2 ; C2<-C2 - C1 puis
> # L3 <- L3+2L2 ; C2 <- C2 -2C3
> # L4 <- L4+L5 ; C5 <- C5 -C4
> # L6 <- L6 +2 L7; C7 <- C7 -2 C6
> #####
> # On a maintenant trouve une bel exercice: Trouver la forme de #
> # jordan de N et une matrice de passage pour l'obtenir. #
> #####
> # On calcule N^2 et son noyau.

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> N,N^2;
      [0 -1 1 0 0 0 0 0] [0 -2 1 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 -2 1 0 0 0 0 0] [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 -4 2 0 0 0 0 0] [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 1 1 -2 0] [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 -2]
      [0 0 0 0 0 1 -2 0] [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2] [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1] [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0] [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]

> N2:=NullSpace(N^2);
      [0] [0] [0] [0] [0] [1]
      [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [0] [0] [0] [0] [1/2] [0]
      [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [0] [0] [0] [0] [1] [0]
      [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [0] [0] [0] [1] [0] [0]
      N2 := {[1, [ ], [ ], [1], [ ], [ ]],
            [0] [0] [1] [0] [0] [0]
            [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
            [0] [2] [0] [0] [0] [0]
            [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
            [0] [1] [0] [0] [0] [0]
            [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
            [1] [0] [0] [0] [0] [0]}

> #on choisit a et b independants modulo ker N^2
> a:=Vector([0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0]):b:=Vector([0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0]):
> Rank(Matrix([op(N2),a,b]));
      8

> N1:=NullSpace(N);
      [1] [0] [0]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [0] [0] [0]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [0] [0] [0]
      [ ] [ ] [ ]
      [0] [1] [0]
      N1 := {[ ], [ ], [ ]
            [0] [0] [0]
            [ ] [ ] [ ]
            [0] [0] [2]
            [ ] [ ] [ ]
            [ ] [1] [ ]
            [0] [0] [1]
            [ ] [ ] [ ]
            [0] [0] [0]}

> #dim ker N^2 -dim ker N= 6-3=2+1 donc N.a,N.b doit etre complete par c
> # tq N.a,N.b,c indep modulo ker N. Par exemple on prend celui la:
> c:=Vector([0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1]):
> #On verifie qu'il convient:
> Rank(Matrix([op(N1),N.a,N.b,c]));
bytes used=4000100, alloc=3472772, time=0.28
      6

> # dim ker N - dim ker N^0=3 c'est donc engendr{\e} par
> # N^2.a,N^2.b,N.c. Il n'y a plus rien a faire, et l'on prend
> # la base suivante:
> Q:=Matrix([(N^2).a,N.a,a,(N^2).b,N.b,b,N.c,c]);
      [1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]

> #On sait maintenant que Q^(-1).N.Q doit donner J. verification:
> Q^(-1).N.Q;
      [0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
      [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]

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