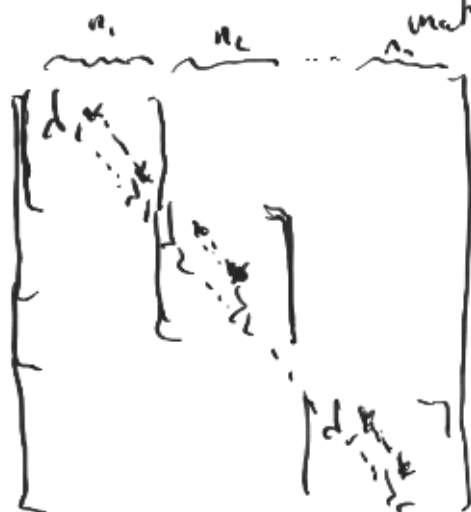


k alg. cl. V k -ev de dim n
 $u \in \text{End}_k(V)$

Réduction de Jordan $\leadsto$ $\exists$ base $e_1 \dots e_n$ dans laquelle la matrice de u est de la forme



$$\sum_{i=1}^r n_i = n$$

$$\chi_u(X) = \prod_{i=1}^r (X - \lambda_i)^{n_i}$$

λ_i distinct

$$\lambda \neq 0, 1$$

Une preuve: on munit V d'une structure de $k[X]$ -module

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k[X] & \rightarrow & \text{End}_k(V) \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{morph. de } k\text{-algèbres} & & \\ X & \mapsto & u \end{array}$$

donc $V \langle u \rangle \Rightarrow k[X]$ -module de torsion

Structure des modules de torsion sur anneau principal.

$$\Rightarrow \exists! M(V) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^s A/I_i$$

$$I_1 \subset I_2 \subset \dots \subset I_s$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ (Q_1) & (Q_2) & (Q_r) \end{array}$$

$$Q_1 \mid Q_2 \mid \dots \mid Q_r$$

restes chinois

$$Q_i = \prod_{j=1}^r (X - \lambda_j)^{m_{ij}}$$

$$V \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \left(\bigoplus_h \frac{k[x]}{(x-\lambda_i)^{m_{i,h}}} \right) \quad \prod_{i=1}^r p_i \quad (m_i)$$

$$V \otimes u \simeq \bigoplus_h \left(\bigoplus_h \frac{k[x]}{(x-\lambda_i)^{m_{i,h}}} \right) \quad \mathcal{S} \times X$$

Regardons $\times X$ dans $k[x]/(x-\lambda)^m$

base: $1, (x-\lambda), \dots, (x-\lambda)^{m-1}$

$$\text{matrice } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x-\lambda & & (x-\lambda)^{m-1} \\ \lambda & 1 & & \\ \lambda & x-\lambda & 1 & \\ \lambda & (x-\lambda)^2 & 0 & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{"bloc de Jordan"}$$

$$\chi_u(x) = (x-\lambda)^m \quad \text{on calcule facilement que } (M-\lambda)^n = 0$$

$$V \otimes u \quad \langle u, u(x), \dots, u^{(m-1)}(x), \dots \rangle$$

(= $\mathcal{S}[k[x]]$ -module engendré par u)

Si k pas algébriquement clos :

$$\text{on se ramène: } V \otimes u \simeq k[x]/p^m \quad \mathcal{S} \times X$$

où p irréductible $p = x^d + a_1 x^{d-1} + \dots + a_d$

ex $m=1$ matrice de $\times X$ dans $1, x, \dots, x^{d-1}$ de V

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & \dots & x^{d-1} \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & -a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & 1 & & \\ & x & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & x \\ x^d & & & & a_0 \\ & & & & & a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{matrice compagnon de } P$$

On calcule $\chi_m(x) \equiv P(x)$ annule u

on a idem matrice de $(X) = u$
 $=$ matrice compagnon de P^m
 $\Rightarrow \chi_m(x) \equiv P^m(x)$ annule u

$$U = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \quad a_{ij} \in A$$

"matrice universelle" de taille $n \times n$

$$\rightarrow M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{Z}[X_{ij}]) \text{ matrice } U_{\text{uni}} = (X_{ij})_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists! \mathbb{Z}[X_{ij}] &\xrightarrow{\varphi} A & \varphi(U_{\text{uni}}) &= U \\ X_{ij} &\mapsto a_{ij} & \varphi(X_{U_{\text{uni}}}) &= X_U \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z}[X_{ij}] \text{ intègre} &\Rightarrow \chi_{U_{\text{uni}}}(U_{\text{uni}}) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \chi_U(U) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

M de type fini $\simeq$ générateurs $m_1, \dots, m_n$

Pte univ. des modules libres $\Rightarrow \exists! A^{\text{fin}} \xrightarrow{f} M$ morphisme de A -modules.
 $e_i \mapsto m_i$

m_i generators $\Rightarrow \pi$ surjective.

$e_i \mapsto m_i$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A^n & \xrightarrow{\pi} & M \\ \exists! \tilde{\alpha} \downarrow \rho & & \downarrow \mu \\ A^n & \xrightarrow{\pi} & M \end{array} \quad \text{exempl: } A=\mathbb{Z} \quad \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x(1+b_n) \downarrow \rho & & \downarrow \mu \\ \mathbb{Z} & \rightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

($\exists!$)

$\hookrightarrow$ Une fois choisis, $\exists! \tilde{\alpha}: A^n \rightarrow A^n$ by $\tilde{\alpha}(e_i) = t_i$

$$\mu \circ \pi \circ \tilde{\alpha} \Rightarrow P(\mu) \circ \pi = \pi \circ P(\tilde{\alpha})$$

$$\forall P \in A[X]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^2 \circ \pi &= \mu \circ \mu \circ \pi = \mu \circ \pi \circ \tilde{\alpha} = \pi \circ \tilde{\alpha} \circ \tilde{\alpha} = \pi \circ \tilde{\alpha} \\ \mu^4 \circ \pi &= \pi \circ \tilde{\alpha}^4 \end{aligned}$$

En particulier, si $P = X_{\tilde{\alpha}}$, on a $P(\tilde{\alpha}) = 0$ donc

$$\Rightarrow P(\mu) = 0 \text{ car } \pi \text{ surjective}$$

b, b' entiers sur $A \rightsquigarrow A[b, b'] = A\text{-mod de } t \mid$
 (ensemble $b^i b'^j$ $i \leq \deg t_b$ $j \leq \deg t_{b'}$)

$$\text{t.f. } A[b+b'] \subset A[b, b'] \text{ t.f.}$$

t.f.

$A=\mathbb{Z}$ ou A noetherien

$$\text{Si } A \text{ pas noetherien } x(b+b') \in \boxed{A[b, b']} \text{ type fin.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists P \in A[X] \text{ annulateur } \psi_1$$

$$\hookrightarrow P(x(b+b')) = 0$$

$$\text{mg } f(b+b') = 1 \Rightarrow f(b+b') = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b+b') = 1 \Rightarrow f(b+b') = 0$$

$$\forall \zeta \in \mathbb{C} \quad \chi_\zeta = \prod_{i=1}^r (X - \lambda_i)^{m_i} \quad \sum m_i = 1$$

$$\text{pol minimal } f_\zeta = \prod_{i=1}^r (X - \lambda_i)^{r_i} \quad r_i \leq 1$$

$$\text{On se ramène à } r=1 \quad \chi_\zeta = (X - \lambda)^n \quad f_\zeta = (X - \lambda)^r$$

$$u \mapsto u - \lambda \mapsto \text{op } \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u \text{ nilpotent} \quad \chi_\zeta = X^n \quad f_\zeta = X^r$$

unif.

$$n = \dim \quad r = \text{ordre de nilpotence}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_{n_1} & & \\ & J_{n_2} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_{n_r} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ordre de nilpotence} = m$$

$$(n_1) \geq n_2 \geq \dots \geq n_r \quad n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_r = n$$

$$\text{ordre de nilpotence } r \Leftrightarrow \underline{n_1 = r}$$

d. de similitudes de matrices nilpotentes d'ordre = r

$$\# \{ \text{"partitions" de } n-r \} = \underline{P(n-r)}$$

avec parts $\leq r$

$$n-r = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \quad r \geq p_1 \geq p_2 \geq \dots \geq p_k$$

$p_2 \leq \frac{n-r}{2}$

$$P(n)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 B & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & B \otimes B \\
 \Delta \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \Delta \\
 B \otimes B & \xrightarrow{\Delta \otimes \text{id}} & B \otimes B \otimes B
 \end{array}$$

"coassociatif"
si le diagramme commute

(?) $\Uparrow$

$\forall R, G(R)$ monoïde associatif $B \otimes B$

$$\psi_1 \circ ((\psi_2 \circ \psi_3) \circ \Delta) : B \otimes_A B \rightarrow R$$

$$\Delta(b_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \otimes \gamma_i$$

$$b_1 \otimes b_2 \mapsto \psi_1(b_1) \{ (\psi_2 \circ \psi_3) \circ \Delta \}(b_2)$$

$\parallel$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \psi_1(b_1) \cdot \psi_2(\beta_i) \psi_3(\gamma_i)$$

$$\psi_1 \cdot \psi_2 \cdot \psi_3$$

$$(\psi_1 \cdot \psi_2 \cdot \psi_3) \left(\underbrace{\sum_i b_1 \otimes \beta_i \otimes \gamma_i}_{B \otimes B \otimes B} \right)$$

$$(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(b_1 \otimes b_2) = b_1 \otimes \Delta(b_2)$$

Exemple

$$B = A[X]$$

$$G(R) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Hom}_{A[X]}(A[X], R) = R$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Delta: A[X] \rightarrow A[X] \otimes_A A[X] & \xrightarrow[\Delta \otimes \text{id}]{\text{id} \otimes \Delta} & A[X] \otimes A[X] \otimes A[X] \\
 X \mapsto X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X & &
 \end{array}$$

coassociatif :

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \longrightarrow X \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes (X \otimes 1) \\
 & \longrightarrow (X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= X \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes 1 \otimes X$$

$$\text{let } \varphi_1, \varphi_2 : A[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi_1 * \varphi_2 \in (\varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2) \circ \Delta \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \varphi_1 * \varphi_2(x) &= \varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2(x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x) \\ &= \varphi_1(x) + \varphi_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$(G(\mathbb{R}), *) = (\mathbb{R}, +)$$

$$\text{Example. } A[X, X^{-1}] \quad G(\mathbb{R}) = \text{Hom}(A[X, X^{-1}], \mathbb{R}) \\ = \mathbb{R}^{\times A.\mathcal{G}.}$$

$$\Delta: A[X, X^{-1}] \rightarrow A[X, X^{-1}] \otimes A[X, X^{-1}]$$

$$X \mapsto X \otimes X$$

commutativity

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_2 : A[X, X^{-1}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{\times}$$

$$\varphi_1 * \varphi_2 \quad \hookrightarrow \quad \varphi_1 * \varphi_2(x)$$

$$\varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2(x \otimes x) = \varphi_1(x) \cdot \varphi_2(x)$$

$$(G(\mathbb{R}), *) \simeq (\mathbb{R}^{\times}, \cdot)$$