

④ Matrice de Jordan . Solution

on écrit $J = \lambda \text{Id} + J_1$

avec $J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

on calcule $J_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

et $J_1^k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 (with arrows indicating the shift of the 1 down the diagonal)

donc $J_1^m = 0$.

Donc

$$\begin{aligned} J^m &= (\lambda \text{Id} + J_1)^m \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} \lambda^{m-k} J_1^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\min(m, m-1)} \binom{m}{k} \lambda^{m-k} J_1^k \\ &= \lambda^m + m \lambda^{m-1} J_1 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

: car J_1 et Id commutent.