

Matrices semblables

Soient $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{K})$ et $P \in GL_n(\mathbb{K})$ telles que $A = PBP^{-1}$.
Alors, on a :

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | A | = | $P B P^{-1}$ |
| Calcul algébrique | A^2 | = | $P B^2 P^{-1}$ |
| si $k \in \mathbb{N}$ | A^k | = | $P B^k P^{-1}$ |
| si $f \in \mathbb{K}[X]$ | $f(A)$ | = | $P f(B) P^{-1}$ |
| Nilpotence | A nilpotente | \iff | B nilpotente |
| si A est nilpotente | $\min \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid A^k = 0\}$ | = | $\min \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid B^k = 0\}$ |
| Inversibilité | $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{K})$ | \iff | $B \in GL_n(\mathbb{K})$ |
| si $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{K})$ | A^{-1} | = | $P B^{-1} P^{-1}$ |
| Dimension | $\text{rg}(A)$ | = | $\text{rg}(B)$ |
| | $\dim \text{Ker}(A)$ | = | $\dim \text{Ker}(B)$ |
| Trace | $\text{tr}(A)$ | = | $\text{tr}(B)$ |
| Images et noyaux | $\text{Im}(A)$ | = | $P \text{Im}(B)$ |
| | $\text{Ker}(A)$ | = | $P \text{Ker}(B)$ |
| Images et noyaux 2 | $\text{Im}(A)$ | $\xrightarrow[\sim]{u_{P^{-1}}}$ | $\text{Im}(B)$ |
| | $\text{Ker}(A)$ | $\xrightarrow[\sim]{u_{P^{-1}}}$ | $\text{Ker}(B)$ |
| Déterminant | $\det(A)$ | = | $\det(B)$ |
| Réduction | $\text{Sp}(A)$ | = | $\text{Sp}(B)$ |
| si $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ | $E_\lambda(A)$ | = | $P E_\lambda(B)$ |
| | $E_\lambda(A)$ | $\xrightarrow[\sim]{u_{P^{-1}}}$ | $E_\lambda(B)$ |
| | $\dim E_\lambda(A)$ | = | $\dim E_\lambda(B)$ |
| | $\chi_A(X)$ | = | $\chi_B(X)$ |
| Exponentielle | $\exp(A)$ | = | $P \exp(B) P^{-1}$ |