

1. 解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_A = (t-1)^2 \Rightarrow A$ 的特征值只有 1.

通过计算, $\dim V' = 1$, $J_{\mathbb{C}}(1)$ 在 J_A 中出现 1 次.

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_B = (t-1)(t-2) \Rightarrow B$ 两个不同特征值

$$\Rightarrow J_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_C = \begin{vmatrix} t-2 & 1 \\ -4 & t-2 \end{vmatrix} = (t-2)^2 + 4 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = 2+2i, t_2 = 2-2i$$

$$\Rightarrow J_C = \begin{pmatrix} 2+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2i \end{pmatrix}$$

$\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, 若

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & J_{d_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{aligned} \text{rank}(J_{d_i}(\lambda_i)) \\ = d_i - 1 \\ d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_k = n. \end{aligned}$$

$\text{rank}(J_A) = n - k$. λ 在对角线上出现的次数

$$\chi_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}$$

$$\mu_A = \text{lcm}((t-\lambda_1)^{d_1}, \dots, (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}) = (t-\lambda_1)^{e_1} \dots (t-\lambda_k)^{e_k}$$

注意到 $e_i \leq d_i$

$\dim V^{\lambda_i}$: 代表 λ_i 出现的 Jordan 块的个数.

2. 解:

$$\chi_A = (t-1)^4 (t+1)^3 t^2 \Rightarrow 1, -1, 0 \text{ 的代数重数分别是 } 4, 3, 2$$

$$\mu_A = (t-1)^4 (t+1)^3 t^2 \Rightarrow 1, -1, 0 \text{ 的 Jordan 块出现的最大阶数分别是 } 4, 3, 2$$

$$u_A = (1, 1, 1)$$

3, 3, 2

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(1) & & \\ & J_3(-1) & \\ & & J_2(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 解: $\chi_A = |tE - A| = (t-2)^2(t+1) \Rightarrow t_1=2, t_2=-1$

$$(2E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 0 & 0 \\ -b & -c & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 - \text{rank}(2E - A) = \dim V^2$$

$$a=0, \dim(V^2) = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$a \neq 0, \dim(V^2) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$(-E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -a & -1 & 0 \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a=0, \dim(V^1) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$a \neq 0, \dim(V^1) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$3 - \text{rank}(-E - A) = \dim(V^1)$$

$$J_A = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, & a=0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} J_2(2) & & \\ & -1 & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, & a \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

4. (1) $\chi_A(t) = (t-3)^4(t+2)$

$$\text{rank}(A - 3E) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim V^3 = 5 - 2 = 3$$

$\Rightarrow J_A$ 中以 3 为特征值的 Jordan 块出现 3 个。

3 代数重数为 4

$$\boxed{4 = \underline{1} + \underline{1} + \underline{2}}$$

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & 3 & \\ & & & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $\therefore \text{rank}(A - 3E) = 1, \dim V^3 = 4$

... (ii) rank(A-3E) = 3, dim V^3 = 5-3 = 2

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & & & \\ & 3 & & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 3 & \\ & & & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) rank(A-3E) = 3, dim V^3 = 5-3 = 2 4 = 2 + 2
1 + 3

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & J_2(3) & \\ & & J_2(3) \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } J_A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & J_3(3) \end{pmatrix}$$

J_A 不能唯一地被复原

(iii) rank(A-3E) = 4 时, dim V^3 = 1.

$$AX = \lambda X \Rightarrow A^k X = \lambda^k X = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ (} X \neq 0 \text{)}$$

$$\exists n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ st } A^n = 0$$

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & J_4(3) & \end{pmatrix}$$

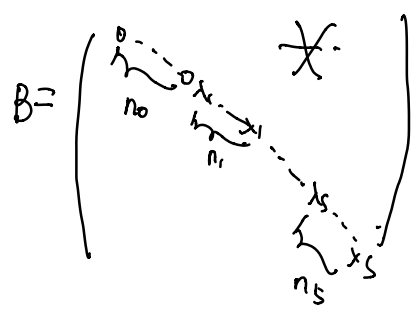
$$\Rightarrow \chi_A = t^n$$

5. $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}), \text{ tr}(A^k) = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 A 是幂零的.

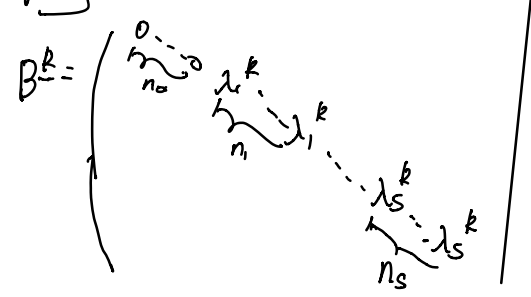
pf: 设 $\chi_A = t^{n_0} (t-\lambda_1)^{n_1} \dots (t-\lambda_s)^{n_s}$, 其中 $\lambda_i \dots \lambda_s \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, 两两不同.

复数域上任何矩阵可上三角化, $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, 上三角复矩阵 B 使得

$$B = P^{-1}AP$$



$$B^k = P^{-1}A^kP \text{ 为上三角矩阵,}$$



$$A^k \sim B^k \Rightarrow \text{tr}(B^k) = \text{tr}(A^k) = 0 \text{ (trace 是相似不变量)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^s n_i \lambda_i^k = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, s$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_s \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \dots & \lambda_s^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^s & \lambda_2^s & \dots & \lambda_s^s \end{pmatrix}}_G \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ \vdots \\ n_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|G| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_s \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_s \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^{s-1} & \lambda_2^{s-1} & \dots & \lambda_s^{s-1} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n_1 = n_2 = \dots = n_s = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_A(t) = t^{n_0} = t^n$$

由 Hamilton - Cayley 定理, $A^n = 0$, 从而 A 是幂零的

注: 命题反之也成立.

$$A \text{ 幂零} \Rightarrow A \sim_s \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ & \ddots \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr}(A) = 0$$

$$\text{tr}(A^k) = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, s$$

$$A^k \sim_s \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ & \ddots \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, V 是 A -循环的, 设 $\lambda \in \text{spec}_F(A)$, 证明: $\dim(V^\lambda) = 1$.

Pf: claim: 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, V 是 A -循环的, $U \subset V$ 是 A -不变的, 则 U 是 A -循环的.

Pf: 设 $V = \mathbb{F}[A] \cdot \vec{v}$. 不妨设 $U \neq \{0\}$. 设 $S = \{f \in \mathbb{F}[t] \mid f(A)\vec{v} \in U\}$.

注意到 $S \neq \{0\}$. 设 g 是 S 中非零次数最小的多项式.

令 $\vec{w} = g(A)\vec{v}$. 注意到 $\vec{w} \in U$.

- $U \subseteq V$

证 $U = F[A] \cdot W$

U 是 A -不变的 $\Rightarrow F[A] \cdot W \subseteq U$

$a_n A^n + \dots + a_0 A^0$

[练习] U 是 A -不变的, 则 U 是 $p(A)$ -不变的. $p \in F[t]$
 U 是 A^i -不变的.

另一方面, 设 $\vec{u} \in U \subseteq V$, 则 $\exists f \in F[t]$, s.t. $\vec{u} = f(A) \vec{v}$

$\Rightarrow f \in S$

由带余除法可知 $\exists q, r \in F[t]$, s.t.

$f(t) = q(t)g(t) + r(t)$, $\deg(r) < \deg_t(g)$

$f(A)\vec{v} = q(A)g(A)\vec{v} + r(A)\vec{v}$

$\Rightarrow r(A)\vec{v} \in U$

$\Rightarrow r = 0$ (g 的极小性)

$\Rightarrow \vec{u} = f(A)\vec{v} = q(A)(g(A)\vec{v}) = q(A)\vec{w} \in F[A] \cdot \vec{w}$

$\Rightarrow U = F[A] \cdot \vec{w}$

由特征子空间 V^λ 是 A -不变的, 根据 V 是 A -循环的, 可知 V^λ 是 A -循环

$\Rightarrow \exists \vec{w} \in V^\lambda$, s.t. $V^\lambda = F[A] \cdot \vec{w}$

$\dim(F[A] \cdot \vec{w}) = \deg_t(\chi_{A, \vec{w}})$

$A\vec{w} = \lambda \vec{w} \Rightarrow \chi_{A, \vec{w}} = t - \lambda$

$f(A)\vec{w} = 0$ 中次数最小 (非零)

$\Rightarrow \dim(V^\lambda) = \dim(F[A] \cdot \vec{w}) = 1$

例 $n > 1$, $X^2 = J_n(0)$ 无解
 $M_n(\mathbb{C})$

pf: 假设 $X^2 = J_n(0) \Rightarrow X^{2n} = J_n^n(0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow X$ 幂零

$\Rightarrow X$ 的特征值只有 0

$\Rightarrow J(X) = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}(0) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_k}(0) \end{pmatrix}, k \geq 1$, $\text{rank}(J_{n_i}(0)) = n_i - 1$
 $n_1 + \dots + n_k = n$

$\star X^2 \sim_s \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}^2(0) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_k}^2(0) \end{pmatrix}$, $\text{rank}(J_{n_i}^2(0)) = n_i - 1 - 1 = n_i - 2$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(X^2) = n_1 - 2 + \dots + n_k - 2 = n - 2k < n - 1 = \text{rank}(J_n(0))$

$\Rightarrow X^2 = J_n(0)$ 无解.

注: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$. A 幂零 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的特征值只有 0 (复数域中)

" \Rightarrow " \cup

" \Leftarrow " 特征值只有 0 $\Rightarrow \chi_A = t^n \Rightarrow A^n = 0 \Rightarrow A$ 幂零.

例 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$. 证明: 如果 $AB - BA = B$, 则 B 是幂零的

pf: $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. 设 $B = P^{-1} J_B P$.

$AB - BA = B \Rightarrow A(P^{-1} J_B P) - (P^{-1} J_B P)A = P^{-1} J_B P$

$\Rightarrow (P A P^{-1}) J_B - J_B (P A P^{-1}) = J_B$.

令 $C = P A P^{-1}$, 有 $C J_B - J_B C = J_B$ (1)

$$J_B = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{d_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} [C_{d_1}] & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & [C_{d_k}] \end{pmatrix}$$

1) 变为 $C_i J_{d_i}(\lambda_i) - J_{d_i}(\lambda_i) C_i = J_{d_i}(\lambda_i) \lambda$

从而问题可以转化为 $A J_n(\lambda) - J_n(\lambda) A = J_n(\lambda) \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$ \star

$$A(\lambda E_n + J_n(0)) - (\lambda E_n + J_n(0))A = \lambda E_n + J_n(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow A J_n(0) - J_n(0) A = \lambda E_n + J_n(0)$$

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$J_n(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n-1} \\ \vdots & a_{21} & a_{22} & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn-1} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda E_n + J_n(0)$$

trace 作用,

$$\Rightarrow (0 + a_{21} + a_{32} + \dots + a_{n,n-1}) - (a_{21} + a_{32} + \dots + a_{n,n-1} + 0) = n\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow n\lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

广义特征子空间.

特征子空间 V_λ .

定义: 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $\mu_A = (p_1^{m_1}) \dots p_s^{m_s}$ 是 μ_A 在 $F[x]$ 中的不可约分解, 即 p_1, \dots, p_s

p_i 两两互素, 不可约, 首一多项式, $m_1, \dots, m_s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. $\forall i=1, 2, \dots, s$. 令

$$V(p_i^{m_i}) = \ker(p_i^{m_i}(A))$$

称 $V(p_i)$ 是 A 关于 p_i 的广义特征子空间.

注: $V(p_i)$ 是 A -不变的.

引理 设 $A \in L(V)$, $p, q \in F[t]$ 且 $\gcd(p, q) = 1$ 则 $p(A)$ 是 $\ker(q(A))$ 上的可逆算子.

证: 下证 $p(A) \in L(\ker(q(A)))$, 只需证 $\ker(q(A))$ 是 $p(A)$ -不变的.

由于 $\ker(q(A))$ 是 A -不变的, 则 $\ker(q(A))$ 是 $p(A)$ -不变的.

下证 $\ker(p(A)|_{\ker(q(A))}) = \{0\}$.

若 $\vec{x} \in \ker(q(A))$, s.t. $p(A)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$\gcd(p, q) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists f, g \in F[t]$, s.t. $f(t)p(t) + g(t)q(t) = 1$

$\Rightarrow f(A)p(A) + g(A)q(A) = I$

$\vec{x} = f(A) \underbrace{p(A)\vec{x}}_{\vec{0}} + g(A) \underbrace{q(A)\vec{x}}_{\vec{0}}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \ker(p(A)|_{\ker(q(A))} = \{0\}$

$\Rightarrow p(A)$ 是 $\ker(q(A))$ 上的可逆算子.

回顾 (扩展的核分解定理)

设 $A \in L(V)$, $u_A = p_1^{m_1} \dots p_s^{m_s}$. 不可约分解. 令

$k_i = \ker(p_i^{m_i}(A))$. $A_i = A|_{k_i}$, 则

$V = k_1 \oplus \dots \oplus k_s$

$u_{A_i} = p_i^{m_i}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$

(广义特征子空间解, 一本小多论代数版) 设 $A \in L(V)$. $u_A = p_1^{m_1} \dots p_s^{m_s}$ 是

A 在 $F[t]$ 中的不可约分解, 则下述结论成立.

① $V = V(P_1) \oplus \dots \oplus V(P_s)$

② 设 $A_i = A|_{V(P_i)}$, 则 $\mu_{A_i} = P_i^{m_i}, i=1, 2, \dots, s.$

【扩展的韦达定理】

③ $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, s\}, P_i(A)$ 是 $V(P_1) + \dots + V(P_{i-1}) + V(P_{i+1}) + \dots + V(P_s)$

上的可逆算子.

→ 自己验证

pf: ③ 不妨设 $i=1, P_1(A) \in L(V(P_2) + \dots + V(P_s))$

$\forall \vec{x} \in V(P_2) + \dots + V(P_s)$ 使得 $P_1(A)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$
 $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$V(P_i)$ 是 $P_i(A)$ 不变的
★

则 $\exists \vec{x}_j \in V(P_j), j=2, \dots, m, s.t.$

$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_2 + \dots + \vec{x}_s,$

$P_1(A)\vec{x} = P_1(A)\vec{x}_2 + \dots + P_1(A)\vec{x}_s$
 $\parallel \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $0 \quad V(P_2) \quad \quad \quad V(P_s)$

$V(P_i)$ 是 $P_i(A)$ -不变的
 $\forall i=2, \dots, s.$

$\gcd(P_i, P_j^{m_j}) = 1$ + 引理. 中证明

由直和分解性 $\Rightarrow P_1(A)(\vec{x}_2) = \dots = P_1(A)(\vec{x}_s) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = \dots = \vec{x}_s = 0$

($\gcd(P_i, P_j^{m_j}) = 1 \Rightarrow P_i(A)$ 是 $V(P_j)$ 上的可逆算子)

$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = 0$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} B & \\ & C \end{pmatrix}$ 其中 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

把 A 看成 \mathbb{R}^2 上的线性算子. 在标准基 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4$ 下知 A 的线性算子. 计算 A 的广义特征子空间分解

pf: $\mu_A = \text{cm}(\mu_B, \mu_C) = \text{cm}(t^2, (t-1)^2) = t^2(t-1)^2$

$$p_1 = t, p_2 = t-1$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad V(t) = \langle \underline{\vec{e}}_1, \underline{\vec{e}}_2 \rangle$$

\mathbb{C}^2

$$(A-E)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V(t-1) = \langle \underline{\vec{e}}_3, \underline{\vec{e}}_4 \rangle$$

$$V = V(t) \oplus V(t-1) = \langle \underline{\vec{e}}_1, \underline{\vec{e}}_2 \rangle \oplus \langle \underline{\vec{e}}_3, \underline{\vec{e}}_4 \rangle$$

例 $A \in L(V)$ 是可约化的, 则 V 关于 A 的广义特征空间的分解就是 A 的特征子空间分解.

pf: $\mu_A = (t-\lambda_1) \dots (t-\lambda_k)$, 其中 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in F$ 两两不同

$$V(t-\lambda_i) = \ker(A - \lambda_i E) = \{ \vec{x} \in V \mid A\vec{x} = \lambda_i \vec{x} \} = V^{\lambda_i}$$

$$V = V(t-\lambda_1) \oplus \dots \oplus V(t-\lambda_k) = V^{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V^{\lambda_k}$$

参见李老师讲义 2019 ~ 2020. §.2-5. 习题课讲义.