

Recall:  $\mathbb{C}^n$  上线性映射的 Jordan 标准形.

1.  $\mathbb{C}^n$  上任意线性映射  $A$  存在 Jordan 标准形.

2. Jordan 标准形唯一.

3. 若  $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{d_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}$  为  $A$  的 Jordan 标准形.

$$\textcircled{1} \mu_A = \text{lcm}((t-\lambda_1)^{d_1}, \dots, (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k})$$

$$\rho_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}$$

$\textcircled{2}$  若  $\rho_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}$ ,  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$  两两不同.

$$\mu_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{e_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_k)^{e_k}$$

则  $d_i \geq e_i > 0$ .  $d_i$  表示若当形中对角线上  $\lambda_i$  出现的次数.

$e_i$  表示对角线上为  $\lambda_i$  的最大 Jordan 块阶数.

令  $f_i = \dim V^{\lambda_i}$ , 则  $f_i$  为对角线上为  $\lambda_i$  的若当块个数.

$\textcircled{3}$  若  $\rho_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}$ ,  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$  两两不同.

$$\text{记 } R(\lambda_i, l) = \text{rank}(\lambda_i E - A)^l$$

$$\text{则 } N(\lambda_i, l) = R(\lambda_i, l-1) + R(\lambda_i, l+1) - 2R(\lambda_i, l)$$

注: 对任意域  $F$ ,  $A \in M_n(F)$ . 若  $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$ , s.t.

$$P^{-1}AP = J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{d_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则称 } J_A \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的}$$

Jordan 标准形, 若 Jordan 标准形存在, 则其是唯一的.

1.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$      $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$      $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

解: ①  $\chi_A = (t-1)^2$      $\dim V^{\lambda=1} = 1$   
 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

②  $\chi_B = (t-1)(t-2)$      $J_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

③  $\chi_C = (t-2)^2 + 4$      $\lambda_1 = 2+2i$      $\lambda_2 = 2-2i$ .  
 $J_C = \begin{pmatrix} 2+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2i \end{pmatrix}$ .     $\square$

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

解:  $\lambda_1 = 1$      $\lambda_2 = -1$      $\lambda_3 = 0$

$J_A =$ 

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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1	1</								

$$\text{or } J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_1(1) & & & \\ & J_3(1) & & \\ & & J_3(-1) & \\ & & & J_2(0) \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

3.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 2 & 0 \\ b & c & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_n(\mathbb{C}). \quad \text{求 } J_A.$$

$$\text{解: } \chi_A = (t-2)^2(t+1) \quad \lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\dim V^{\lambda_1} = ?$$

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^{\lambda_1} = \{x \in \mathbb{C}^3 \mid Ax = \lambda_1 x\}.$$

$$\lambda_1 E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ -a & 0 & \\ -b & -c & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim V^{\lambda_1} = 3 - \text{rank}(\lambda_1 E - A) = \begin{cases} 1 & a \neq 0 \\ 2 & a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & a \neq 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & a = 0. \end{cases} \quad \square$$

4. (i)  $f_A(t) = (t-3)^4(t+2)$       $\text{rank}(A-3E) = 2$ ,  $\lambda = 3$ .

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

$\text{rank}(A-3E) = 2$ .      $\lambda_1 = 3$

$\downarrow$   
 $\dim V^{\lambda_1} = 5 - \text{rank}(A-3E) = 3$ .

$\Rightarrow$  以 3 为对角线元素的若当块有 3 个.

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

(ii)  $\text{rank}(A-3E) = 1, 3, 4$  时,  $J_A$  是否确定?

$\text{rank}(A-3E) = i$       $\dim V^{\lambda_1=3} = n - \text{rank}(A-3E) = 5 - i$

$\dim V^{\lambda_1=3} = \begin{cases} 4 & i=1 \\ 2 & i=3 \\ 1 & i=4 \end{cases}$

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

$i=4$   $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & & & \\ & 3 & & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 3 & \\ & & & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$i=3$ 

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ & & & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ & & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 不唯一确定. □

5.  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ . 若  $\text{tr}(A^k) = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n$ , 则  $A$  为零.

证:  $\exists P$  s.t.  $P^{-1}AP = J_A$ .

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A^k) = \text{tr}(J_A^k) \quad (\leftarrow \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA))$$

若  $\chi_A = t^{n_0} \cdot (t - \lambda_1)^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (t - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$  互不相同,  $n_i > 0$ .  
且非零.

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & \lambda_1 & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & \lambda_1 & \\ & 0 & & & & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & \lambda_s \\ & & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & & \lambda_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr}(A^k) = n_1 \lambda_1^k + \dots + n_s \lambda_s^k = 0 \quad k=1, \dots, n \text{ 成立.}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_s \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^s & \lambda_2^s & \dots & \lambda_s^s \end{pmatrix}}_C \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ \vdots \\ n_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad s \leq n$$

$$\det C = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_s \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^{s-1} & \lambda_2^{s-1} & \cdots & \lambda_s^{s-1} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \cdots = \lambda_s = 0$ . 与假设相.

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

$$\Rightarrow \chi_A(A) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A \text{ 是零矩阵. } \square$$

注:  $\bullet \chi_A = t^n, \Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & * \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow J_A \text{ 是零,}$

$\Rightarrow A \text{ 是零.}$

$\bullet$  记  $\chi_A = (t-\lambda_1) \cdots (t-\lambda_n)$ ,  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  可相同.

$$\text{tr}(A^k) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^k = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_1 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0. \square$$

初等对称多项式的牛顿公式.

6.  $A \in L(V)$ ,  $V$   $A$  循环,  $\lambda \in \text{Spec}_F(A)$ , 证明  $\dim(V^\lambda) = 1$ .

证:  $V^\lambda$  为  $A$  不变子空间.  $V^\lambda \subset V$ .

引理:  $A \in L(V)$ ,  $V$   $A$  循环,  $U \subset V$ ,  $U$   $A$ -不变, 则  $U$  也是  $A|_U$  循环.

引理证明:  $V = F[A] \cdot v$   $I \subset F[t]$ .

$$I = \{f \in F[t] \mid f(A) \cdot v \in U\}.$$

$I \neq \emptyset$ .  $U \neq V$ ,  $I \neq F[t]$ . (注:  $I$  是  $F[t]$  上的理想)

$I$  中存在一个次数最小的首-多项式  $g$ .

令  $w = g(A) \cdot v$ . 由  $I$  的定义,  $\Rightarrow w \in U$ .

特别地,  $\forall f \in F[t]$ ,  $f(A) \cdot w \in U$ .

$$\Rightarrow F[A] \cdot w \subset U.$$

我们说明  $U \subset F[A] \cdot w$ , 从而  $U$  为  $A|_U$  循环子空间.

$\forall u \in U$ ,  $\exists h \in F[t]$  s.t.  $h(A) \cdot v = u \in U$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow h \in I$ .

$\Rightarrow \exists q, r \in F[t]$ , s.t.  $h = g \cdot q + r$   
 $\deg r < \deg g$ .

$$\Rightarrow h(A) = q(A) \cdot g(A) + r(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(A) \cdot v = \underbrace{q(A) \cdot g(A)}_{q(A) \cdot w} \cdot v + r(A) \cdot v$$

$$\Rightarrow h(A) \cdot v = u - q(A) \cdot w \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow t \in I \Rightarrow t = 0$$

由  $I$  中次数  
最小性

$$\Rightarrow u = h(\alpha) \cdot v = g(\alpha) \cdot w \in F[\alpha] \cdot w$$

$$\text{即 } U = F[\alpha] \cdot w. \quad \square$$

回到第6题:  $V^\wedge \subset V$  是  $\mathcal{A}|_{V^\wedge}$  的循环  
子空间.

$$\text{但 } \mathcal{A}|_{V^\wedge} = \lambda \delta.$$

$$\text{由之前习题} \Rightarrow \dim V^\wedge = 1.$$

对角映射成为循环映射的解.  $\square$

例: 设  $X \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ , 则  $X^2 = J_n(0)$  无解.

$$J_n(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}.$$

$$\text{证: } X^2 = J_n(0) \Rightarrow X^{2^n} = J_n(0)^n = 0$$

$\Rightarrow X$  是幂零的

$$\Rightarrow \exists P \text{ s.t. } P^{-1} X P = J_X.$$

$$X \text{ 幂零} \Rightarrow J_X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}(0) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_s}(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank } X = \text{rank } J_X = n - s$$

$$J_X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} J_{n_1}^2(0) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_s}^2(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{若 } J_X \neq 0, \text{rank } J_X^2 < n - s$$

$$\text{rank}(J_n(0)) = n - 1.$$

$$\text{rank}(X^2) = \text{rank}(J_X^2) < n - s \leq n - 1 = \text{rank}(J_n(0))$$

得到矛盾  $\Rightarrow$  满足  $X^2 = J_n(0)$  的矩阵不存在。□

## 广义特征子空间 (根子空间)

定义: 设  $\mathcal{A} \in L(V)$ ,  $V$  为有限维  $F$ -向量空间.

$M_{\mathcal{A}} = p_1^{m_1} \cdots p_s^{m_s} \in F[t]$ ,  $p_1, \dots, p_s$  为两两互素的  
首一不可约多项式,  $m_1, \dots, m_s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ . 对  $i=1, 2, \dots, s$

$$\text{令 } V(p_i) = \ker(p_i^{m_i}(\mathcal{A})),$$

称  $V(p_i)$  为  $\mathcal{A}$  关于  $p_i$  的广义特征子空间.

引理: 设  $\mathcal{A} \in L(V)$ ,  $p, q \in F[t]$  互素, 则  $q(\mathcal{A})|_{\ker(p(\mathcal{A}))}$  可逆.

(与李老师讲义定理 11.10, 断言 2 比较)

证明:  $p, q \in F[t]$  互素,  $\exists a(t), b(t) \in F[t]$ , s.t.

$$a \cdot p + b \cdot q = 1.$$

代入  $\mathcal{A}$  有

$$a(\mathcal{A}) \cdot p(\mathcal{A}) + b(\mathcal{A}) \cdot q(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{O}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} a(\mathcal{A}) \cdot p(\mathcal{A}) \\ \ker(p(\mathcal{A})) \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} b(\mathcal{A}) \cdot q(\mathcal{A}) \\ \ker(p(\mathcal{A})) \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O} \\ \ker(p(\mathcal{A})) \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow b(\mathcal{A})|_{\ker(p(\mathcal{A}))} = \left( q(\mathcal{A})|_{\ker(p(\mathcal{A}))} \right)^{-1}. \quad \square$$

Recall: (扩展的核分解定理).

设  $\mathcal{A} \in L(V)$ ,  $M_{\mathcal{A}} = p_1^{m_1} \cdots p_s^{m_s} \in F[x]$  为  $M_{\mathcal{A}}$  在  $F[x]$  中的不可约分解, 令  $K_i = \ker(p_i^{m_i}(\mathcal{A}))$ ,  $\mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{A}|_{K_i}$ , 则

$$V = K_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus K_s$$

$$M_{\mathcal{A}_i} = p_i^{m_i}.$$

推论: (广义特征子空间分解 - 极小多项式版)

设  $\mathcal{A} \in L(V)$ ,  $M_{\mathcal{A}} = p_1^{m_1} \cdots p_s^{m_s} \in F[x]$  为  $M_{\mathcal{A}}$  在  $F[x]$  中的不可约分解. 则:

①  $V = V(p_1) \oplus V(p_2) \oplus \cdots \oplus V(p_s).$

② 设  $\mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{A}|_{V(p_i)}$ , 则  $M_{\mathcal{A}_i} = p_i^{m_i}$ ,  $i=1, \dots, s.$

③ 对  $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ ,  $p_i(\mathcal{A})$  为

$$V(p_1) + \cdots + V(p_{i-1}) + V(p_{i+1}) + \cdots + V(p_s)$$

上的可逆算子.

证明: ①, ② 即扩展的核分解定理.

对于③ 不妨设  $i=1,$

$p_1$  和  $p_j^{m_j}$  互素,  $j=2, \dots, m$ , 由引理,

$p_1(\mathcal{A})$  在  $V(p_j)$  上可逆.

设  $x = x_2 + \dots + x_s \in V(p_2) + \dots + V(p_s)$

$$0 = p_1(\mathcal{A})x = \underbrace{p_1(\mathcal{A})x_2}_{\in V(p_2)} + \dots + \underbrace{p_1(\mathcal{A})x_s}_{\in V(p_s)}$$

若  $p_1(\mathcal{A})x = 0 \Rightarrow p_1(\mathcal{A})x_j = 0, j=2, \dots, s.$

$$\Rightarrow x_j = 0, j=2, \dots, s$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0.$$

从而  $p_1(\mathcal{A})$  在  $V(p_2) + \dots + V(p_s)$  为单射.  $\square$

例: 若  $M_A = (t-\lambda_1) \dots (t-\lambda_s)$ , 则定理即特征子空间分解.

推论: 若  $M_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{m_1} \dots (t-\lambda_s)^{m_s}$ , 则  $V = V((t-\lambda_1)^{m_1}) \oplus \dots \oplus V((t-\lambda_s)^{m_s})$ .

特别地, 令  $\mathcal{A}_i = \mathcal{A}|_{V((t-\lambda_i)^{m_i})}$ , 则  $\mathcal{A}_i - \lambda_i \varepsilon$  为

$V((t-\lambda_i)^{m_i})$  上的幂零映射.

证:  $M_{\mathcal{A}_i} = (t-\lambda_i)^{m_i} \quad 0 = M_{\mathcal{A}_i}(\mathcal{A}_i) = (\mathcal{A}_i - \lambda_i \varepsilon)^{m_i} \quad \square$

注: 若  $A \in M_n(F)$  若主标准型存在, 则  $\mu_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_s)^{m_s}$ .

• 若  $\mu_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_s)^{m_s}$ , 则  $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$  s.t.

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & M_s \end{pmatrix} \text{ s.t. } M_i - \lambda_i E \text{ 为 幂零矩阵.}$$

• (思考题) 可以证明幂零矩阵一定存在 Jordan 标准形.  
(提示:  $A$  幂零, 利用商空间  $V/\ker(A)$  做递归归纳).

•  $A \in M_n(F)$  若主标准型存在  $\iff \mu_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_s)^{m_s}$ .