

§1. 若当标准计算:

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$, 若 A 若当标准形存在

令 $f_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \cdots (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ 两两不同.

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

则 $N(\lambda_i, l) = R(\lambda_i, l-1) + R(\lambda_i, l+1) - 2R(\lambda_i, l)$.

HW 1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$. $J_A = ?$

解: $f_A(t) = |tE - A| = (t+1)^3$ A 有一个特征值 $\lambda = -1$

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

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

$$B = A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^2 = 0 \quad \text{rk}(B) = 1 \quad \square$$

注: $N(\lambda, 1) = \text{rk}(B^0) + \text{rk}(B^2) \Rightarrow \text{rk}(B) = 3 - 2 = 1$

$$N(\lambda, 2) = \text{rk}(B) + \text{rk}(B^3) - 2\text{rk}(B^2) = 1 - 0 - 2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

HW 4. (i) $J_{2m}^{\lambda}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & \\ & 0 & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & 0 & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & \ddots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, (ii) $J_n^k(\lambda)$

解 (i) $A = J_{2m}^{\lambda}(0)$, $f_A(t) = |tE - A| = t^{2m}$, $\lambda = 0$ 唯一特征值.

$$\dim V^{\lambda} = 2m - \text{rk}(\lambda E - A) = 2m - \text{rk}(A) = 2.$$

$$R(\lambda, l) = \text{rk}((A - \lambda E)^l) = \text{rk}(J_{2m}^{\lambda}(0)^l) = \begin{cases} 2m - 2l & l \leq m \\ 0 & l > m \end{cases}$$

$$N(\lambda, l) = R(\lambda, l-1) + R(\lambda, l+1) - 2R(\lambda, l)$$

$$N(\lambda, l) = \begin{cases} 0 & l < m \\ 2 & l = m \\ 0 & l > m \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_m(0) & 0 \\ 0 & J_m(0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

注: $\mu_A = t^m$, $\Rightarrow A$ 若当块最大为 m 阶.

Q: $B = J_{2m+1}^{\lambda}(0)$, $J_B = ?$
 $C = J_n^k(0)$, $J_C = ?$

$$(ii) D = J_n^k(\lambda), \quad J_D = ? \quad \lambda \neq 0.$$

$$J_n(\lambda) = \lambda E + J_n(0)$$

$$J_n^k(\lambda) = (\lambda E + J_n(0))^k = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} \lambda^i J_n^{k-i}(0)$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & & & & \\ & k\lambda^{k-1} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ & & & & & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_D(t) = (t - \lambda^k)^n, \quad D \text{ 有唯一特征值 } \lambda^k$$

$$\dim V^{\lambda^k} = n - \text{rk}(\lambda^k E - D)$$

$$\lambda^k E - D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ & -k\lambda^{k-1} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & -k\lambda^{k-1} \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(\lambda^k E - D) = n - 1$$

$$\dim V^{\lambda^k} = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow J_D = J_n(\lambda^k) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}. \quad \square$$

- 矩阵相似判定法:
- ① A, B 初等因子相同
 - ② $\mu_A = \mu_B$ ($\lambda_A = \lambda_B$) P_i 为 μ_A 不可因子,
 $\text{rk}(P_i(A)) = \text{rk}(P_i(B^e)) \quad \begin{matrix} i = \dots \\ e = \dots \end{matrix}$
 - ③ $\forall f \in F[t], \text{rk} f(A) = \text{rk} f(B)$.

$$\Rightarrow A \sim A^t, \quad \forall A \in M_n(F)$$

HW 5: $A \in L(V)$ 若 A 有 k 维不变子空间, 则 A 有 $n-k$ 维不变子空间

证: 设 U 为 A 的 k 维不变子空间, 取一组基为 e_1, \dots, e_k ,
 扩充为 V 的一组基 e_1, \dots, e_n . A 在这组基下矩阵为

$$A(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n) A \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} B & C \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} B \in M_k(F) \\ D \in M_{n-k}(F) \end{matrix}$$

$$A \sim A^t \Rightarrow A^t = P^{-1} A P, \quad P \in GL_n(F)$$

$$A^t = \begin{pmatrix} B^t & 0 \\ C^t & D^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{取另一组基 } (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \cdot P$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) &= A(e_1, \dots, e_n) \cdot P \\ &= (e_1, \dots, e_n) \cdot A \cdot P \\ &= (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \cdot P^{-1} A P \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 在基 } (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \text{ 下矩阵为 } P^{-1} A P = A^t$$

$$\text{取 } W = \langle \varepsilon_{k+1}, \dots, \varepsilon_n \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(\varepsilon_{k+1}, \dots, \varepsilon_n) &= (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_k) \cdot 0 + (\varepsilon_{k+1}, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \cdot D^t \\ &= (\varepsilon_{k+1}, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \cdot D^t \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow W$ 为 A 的 $n-k$ 维不变子空间. \square

§ 内积空间

定义: V \mathbb{R} -向量空间, 称 $(\cdot | \cdot)$ 为 V 上内积若

(i) $(x | x) \geq 0$ 且 $(x | x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$. 正定

(ii) $(x | y) = (y | x)$ 对称

(iii) $(ax + by | z) = a(x | z) + b(y | z)$ 线性.
 $x, y, z \in V, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

模长: $\|x\| = \sqrt{(x | x)}$

2. $V = \mathbb{R}[X]_{n+1} = \{f \in \mathbb{R}[X] \mid \deg f \leq n\}$

$(f | g) := \sum_{k=0}^n f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot g(\frac{k}{n})$ $(\cdot | \cdot): V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(i) $(\cdot | \cdot)$ 定义 V 上内积

(ii) 求 $\|x\|$.

(i) 对称和线性显然, 只验证正定性.

$f \in V,$
 $(f | f) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(\frac{k}{n})^2 \geq 0$

若 $f = 0$, $\Rightarrow (f, f) = \sum_{k=0}^n f(\frac{k}{n})^2 = 0$. \checkmark

若 $(f | f) = 0$, 即 $\sum_{k=0}^n f(\frac{k}{n})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow f(\frac{k}{n}) = 0$
 $k=0, \dots, n+1$.

$\Rightarrow f$ 有 $n+1$ 个根. $\deg(f) \leq n$
 $\Rightarrow f = 0$

(ii) $x \in V \quad \|x\| = \sqrt{(x | x)} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^n (\frac{k}{n})(\frac{k}{n})} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k^2}{n^2}}$

$$1 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \sqrt{\frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n}}. \quad \square$$

3. (i) $\|u+v\|^2 + \|u-v\|^2 = 2\|u\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2$

(ii) $\|u\| = \|v\|, (u-v) \perp (u+v).$

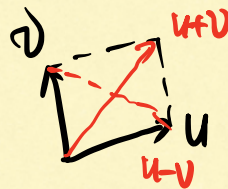
证: 对 $u \in V, \|u\|^2 = (u|u)$

(i) $(u+v|u+v) + (u-v|u-v)$

$$= (u|u) + (u|v) + (v|u) + (v|v) + (u|u) - (u|v) - (v|u) + (v|v)$$

$$= 2(u|u) + 2(v|v)$$

$$= 2\|u\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2$$



(ii) $\|u\| = \|v\|, (u+v) \perp (u-v).$

$$(u+v|u-v) = (u|u) + (u|v) - (v|u) - (v|v)$$

$$= (u|u) - (v|v)$$

$$= \|u\|^2 - \|v\|^2 = 0$$



□

(V 为实向量空间)

命题: 若 $A \in L(V)$ 则 A 有 1 维或 2 维向量空间.

证明: 取 V -组基 e_1, \dots, e_n , $A(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A$
 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

$f_A(t)$ 为一个 n 次实多项式.

① 若 $f_A(t)$ 有实根 λ , $\Rightarrow V^\lambda \neq 0$ 任取 $0 \neq v \in V^\lambda$,
 $Av = \lambda v \Rightarrow \langle v \rangle$ 为 A 的 1 维不变子空间.

② 若 $f_A(t)$ 没有实根, $\exists \mu \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$. s.t. $f_A(\mu) = 0$
 \Rightarrow 矩阵 A 有复特征值 μ , 与复的特征向量 $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + ib_1 \\ a_2 + ib_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + ib_n \end{pmatrix}$

i.e. $A \cdot \gamma = \mu \cdot \gamma \quad \gamma \in \mathbb{C}^n \quad \mu = c + id$.

取 $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma = v_1 + iv_2$

注: $v_1 \neq 0, v_2 \neq 0, v_1, v_2$ 线性无关.

$A \cdot \gamma = \mu \cdot \gamma \Rightarrow A(v_1 + iv_2) = (c + id)(v_1 + iv_2)$

$\Rightarrow Av_1 + iv_2 = cv_1 - dv_2 + i(dv_1 + cv_2)$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Av_1 = cv_1 - dv_2 \\ A \cdot v_2 = dv_1 + cv_2 \end{cases} \quad v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

取 $u_1 = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \cdot v_1, u_2 = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \cdot v_2$

$A(u_1, u_2) = (u_1, u_2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix}$

\Rightarrow 取 $U = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle$, 则 U 为 A 的 2 维不变子空间. \square

§3 Gram 矩阵, 行列式, (有向) 体积.

设 V 为 n 维实向量空间, $(\cdot | \cdot)$ 为 V 上内积.

为方便若 $u, v \in V$, 我们记 $\langle u, v \rangle := (u | v)$.

我们始终固定一组标准正交基 e_1, \dots, e_n

取 v_1, \dots, v_n 为 V 中 n 个向量.

李老师讲义: $P_n = \sqrt{\det(G(v_1, \dots, v_n))}$ 为 v_1, \dots, v_n 生成的平行多面体体积.

回忆: 若 $M \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\det M$ 表示平行多面体“有向”体积.

设 $v_i = v_{i1}e_1 + \dots + v_{in}e_n$, $v_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$.

则 $v_{ij} = \langle v_i, e_j \rangle$

$$G(v_1, \dots, v_n) = (\langle v_i, v_j \rangle)_{ij}$$


$$\begin{aligned} \langle v_i, v_j \rangle &= \left\langle \sum_k v_{ik} e_k, \sum_l v_{jl} e_l \right\rangle = \sum_{k,l} v_{ik} \cdot v_{jl} \cdot \delta_{kl} \\ &= \sum_k v_{ik} \cdot v_{jk} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } T = (\langle v_i, e_j \rangle)_{ij} = (v_{ij})$$

$$\text{则 } G(v_1, \dots, v_n) = T \cdot T^t$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & \dots & v_{1n} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & \dots & v_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ v_{n1} & v_{n2} & \dots & v_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

T的行表示 v_1, \dots, v_n 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下的坐标

$$P_{n,n} = \sqrt{\det(G(v_1, \dots, v_n))} = \sqrt{\det(T \cdot T^t)} = \sqrt{(\det T)^2} = |\det T|.$$


由此, 借助李老师讲义, 可以说明 $M \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 的行列式的几何意义.

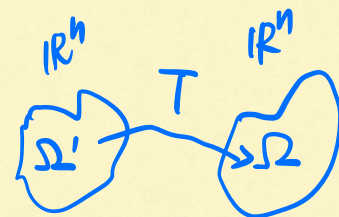
我们可以从另一角度看, 将 V 通过基 e_1, \dots, e_n 等同于 \mathbb{R}^n 坐标为 x_1, \dots, x_n

设 Ω 为平行 $2n$ 面体围成的区域.

$$\text{则 } V = \int_{\Omega} 1 \cdot dx_1 \cdot \dots \cdot dx_n.$$

回忆: (重积分坐标代换公式)

若 $\Omega', \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为有界开集.



$T: \Omega' \rightarrow \Omega$ 为可微双射, 逆映射可微.

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t_1, \dots, t_n) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t_1, \dots, t_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

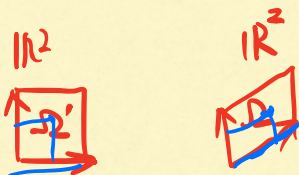
$f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为函数, 则

$$\int_{\Omega} f dx_1 \cdot \dots \cdot dx_n = \int_{\Omega'} (f \circ T) \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \right| dt_1 \cdot \dots \cdot dt_n$$

对于 \mathbb{R}^n 取

$$T(t_1, \dots, t_n) = t_1 v_1 + t_2 v_2 + \dots + t_n v_n \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_i = \begin{pmatrix} v_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ v_{in} \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

取 $\Omega' = [0, 1]^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,



则 $T(\Omega')$ 为 v_1, \dots, v_n 生成的平行 $2n$ 面体围成的区域 Ω .

$$V(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} 1 \cdot dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_{\Omega'} \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \right| dt_1 \dots dt_n$$

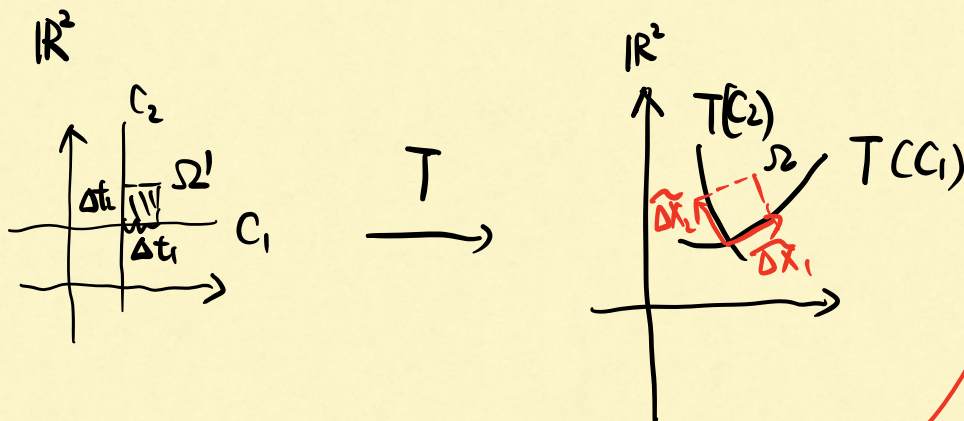
$$\frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} & v_{21} & \dots & v_{n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ v_{1n} & v_{2n} & \dots & v_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V(\Omega) &= |\det(v_1, \dots, v_n)| \cdot V(\Omega') \\ &= |\det(v_1, \dots, v_n)| \end{aligned}$$

坐标变换公式中:

$$\int_{\Omega} f dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_{\Omega'} (f \circ T) \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \right| \cdot dt_1 \dots dt_n$$

因子 $\left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \right|$ 的几何意义?



$$V(\Omega) \approx V(\Omega') \cdot \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \right|$$

局部上的体积变化率

$$\forall A \in L(V), \quad A(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \cdot A.$$

$$A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$$

$$\text{取 } T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_n \end{pmatrix} = t_1 A_1 + \dots + t_n A_n.$$

则对 $\Omega' \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为开集 $T(\Omega') = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

则

$$V(\Omega) = \int_{\Omega} 1 dx_1 \cdots dx_n = \int_{\Omega'} \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} |dt_1 \cdots dt_n|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \right| \cdot V(\Omega')$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, \dots, t_n)} \right| = |\det A|$$

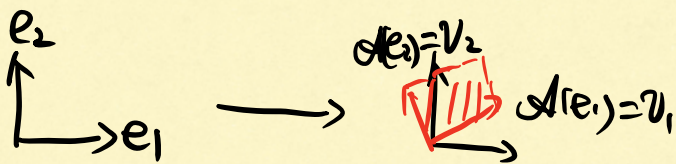
不严谨地说:

若坐标线性变化, 则体积线性变化, 变化率为 $|\det(A)| = |\det(\mathcal{A})|$. 这即 $|\det(\mathcal{A})|$ 的几何意义.

注: 取 $v_1 = \mathcal{A}(e_1), \dots, v_n = \mathcal{A}(e_n)$

$$\text{例 } \sqrt{\det(G(\mathcal{A}(e_1), \dots, \mathcal{A}(e_n)))} = \sqrt{\det(A^t \cdot A)}$$

$$= |\det A| = |\det(\mathcal{A})|$$



$\det A$ 有正有负, $\det \mathcal{A} > 0$ "A保定向"
 $\det \mathcal{A} < 0$, "A反定向"

$\det A$ 表示“有向体积变换率”

