

图4.2: 记号 V 是域 F 上的 n 维线性空间

设 $A \in \mathbb{L}(V)$, $\vec{v} \in V$

定义: $\mathcal{F}[A] \cdot \vec{v} = \langle \vec{v}, A\vec{v}, \dots, A^{k-1}\vec{v}, \dots \rangle$
 $\subset V$

称为由 \vec{v} 生成的 A -循环子空间.

命题

$$\mathcal{F}[A] \cdot \vec{v} = \{ f(A)\vec{v} \mid f(t) \in F[t] \}$$

证:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &\in \mathcal{F}[A] \cdot \vec{v} \\ \vec{x} &= \alpha_0 \vec{v} + \alpha_1 A\vec{v} + \dots + \alpha_k A^k \vec{v} \\ &\quad \alpha_i \in F \\ &= (\alpha_0 E + \alpha_1 A + \dots + \alpha_k A^k) \vec{v} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } f(t) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t + \dots + \alpha_k t^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \vec{x} &= f(A)\vec{v} \\ &\Rightarrow \text{左} \subset \text{右} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{y} \in \{ f(A)\vec{v} \mid f \in F[t] \}$$

$$\text{则 存在 } f(t) = \beta_m t^m + \dots + \beta_1 t + \beta_0, \beta_i \in F$$

$$\text{使得 } \vec{y} = f(A)\vec{v}$$

$$= (\beta_m A^m + \dots + \beta_1 A + \beta_0 E) \vec{v}$$

$$= \beta_m A^m(\vec{v}) + \dots + \beta_1 A(\vec{v}) + \beta_0 \vec{v}$$

$$\in F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$$

右 \subset 左 \square

(ii) $F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$ 是 A -不变的

设 $\vec{x} \in F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$
 由 (i) $\exists f \in F[x]$ 使得

$$\vec{x} = f(A)(\vec{v})$$

$$A(\vec{x}) = [A f(A)](\vec{v})$$

令 $g = x \cdot f(x)$

$$A(\vec{x}) = g(A)(\vec{v})$$

由 (i) $A(\vec{x}) \in F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$

(iii) 设 $d = \deg \mu_{A, \vec{v}}$
 则 $\dim(F[A] \cdot \vec{v}) = d$

证: 我的证
 $\vec{v}, A(\vec{v}), \dots, A^{d-1}(\vec{v})$

是 $F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$ 的一组基

设 $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{d-1} \in F$

$$\alpha_0 \vec{v} + \alpha_1 A(\vec{v}) + \dots + \alpha_{d-1} A^{d-1}(\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$$

令 $f(x) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \dots + \alpha_{d-1} x^{d-1}$

则 $f(A)(\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$

$\forall \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$

$$\text{则 } f(A)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{则 } \mu_{A, \vec{v}}(t) \mid f(t)$$

$$\text{但 } \deg(f) \leq d-1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_0 = \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_{d-1} = 0$$

设 $\vec{x} \in F[A]\vec{v}$, 由 (ii)

$\exists g \in F[t]$ 使得

$$\vec{x} = g(A)\vec{v}$$

由多项式除法

$$g(t) = q(t)\mu_{A, \vec{v}}(t)$$

$$+ \underbrace{\beta_{d-1}t^{d-1} + \dots + \beta_0}_{r(t)}, \beta_j \in F$$

$$\vec{x} = g(A)\vec{v}$$

$$= g(A) \underbrace{\mu_{A, \vec{v}}(A)\vec{v}}_{\vec{0}} + r(A)\vec{v}$$

$$= r(A)\vec{v}$$

$$= \beta_{d-1} \underbrace{A^{d-1}\vec{v}} + \dots + \beta_0 \underbrace{A^0\vec{v}} + \dots$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}, A\vec{v}, \dots, A^{d-1}\vec{v}$
是 $F[A]\vec{v}$ 的基

$$\text{特别有, } \dim(F[A]\vec{v}) = d$$

证 对 (ii)

$$1. |F[A]| = \deg(\mu_A)$$

线性映射

$$\dim(\text{FCA}) = \deg(u_A)$$

例: $D: \mathbb{R}[x]^{(n)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]^{(n)}$
 $f(x) \mapsto f'(x)$

验证: $\mathbb{R}[x]^{(n)} = \mathbb{R}[D] \cdot \underbrace{x^{n-1}}_{\uparrow}$

证: $D^0(x^{n-1}), D^1(x^{n-1}), D^2(x^{n-1}), \dots, D^{n-1}(x^{n-1})$
 $\parallel \quad \parallel \quad \parallel \quad \parallel$
 $x^{n-1}, (n-1)x^{n-2}, (n-1)(n-2)x^{n-3}, \dots, (n-1)!$
 \downarrow
 $\mathbb{C}[D]$

因为基中的元素且次数两两不同
所以, 它的线性无关

于是 $\mathbb{R}[x]^{(n)} = \mathbb{F}[D] \cdot x^{n-1}$

定理. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}(V)$

则 V 是有限个 A -不变子空间的直和, 即

$$\exists \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \in V \setminus \{0\}$$

使得

$$V = \mathbb{F}[A] \cdot \vec{v}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{F}[A] \cdot \vec{v}_r$$

证: 对 $n (= \dim V)$ 归纳.

$n=1$ 设 $\vec{v} \in V \setminus \{0\}$ 则
 $\dim(\mathbb{F}[A] \cdot \vec{v}) = 1$

于是 $V = F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$ ✓
设 $n > 1$ 且对维数 $< n$ 的空间
结论都成立, 考虑 n 的情况

如果 $\exists \vec{v} \in V$, 使得

$$V = F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$$

则结论成立.

设上述 \vec{v} 不存在

取 $\vec{w} \in V$, 使得

$F[A] \cdot \vec{w}$ 的维数是

V 中 A -循环子空间中最大

不妨设 $m = \dim(F[A] \cdot \vec{w}) < n$

我们将构造 A -子空间 U

使得

$$V = F[A] \cdot \vec{w} \oplus U \quad (*)$$

使得 $(*)$ 成立

$$0 < \dim(U) < n$$

对 $A|_U$ U 用归纳假设

$$U = F[A] \cdot \vec{w}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus F[A] \cdot \vec{w}_k$$

其中 $\vec{w}_j \in U \setminus \{0\}$

由限制算子 $A|_U$ 的意义

$$U = F[A] \cdot \vec{u}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus F[A] \cdot \vec{u}_k$$

再由 (2)

$$V = F[A] \cdot \vec{w} \oplus F[A] \cdot \vec{u}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus F[A] \cdot \vec{u}_k$$

构造 A -子空间 U

使得

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

quick and dirty.

考虑 $F[A] \cdot \vec{w}$ 的基底

$$\vec{w}, A\vec{w}, \dots, A^{m-1}\vec{w}$$

扩充为 V 的基

$$\vec{w}, A\vec{w}, \dots, A^{m-1}\vec{w}, \vec{e}_{m+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n$$

定义线性函数

$$f: V \rightarrow F$$

满足

$$f(\vec{w}) = 0$$

$$f(A\vec{w}) = 0$$

\vdots

$$f(A^{m-2}\vec{w}) = 0$$

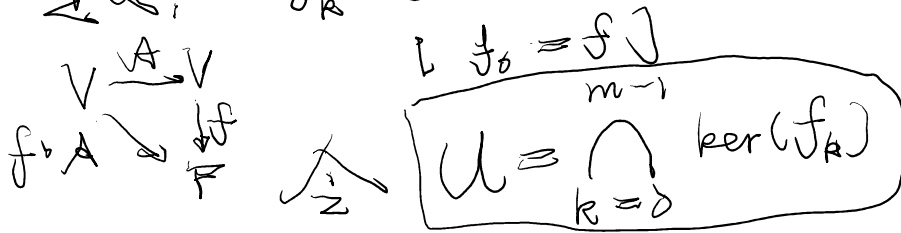
$$f(A^{m-1}\vec{w}) = 1$$

$$f(\vec{e}_j) = 0, \quad j = m+1, \dots, n$$

由线性映射基本定理 I 可知

f 对应

定义, $f_k = f \circ A^k$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$



验证: (i) $\dim U = n - m$

(ii) $(F[A] \cdot \vec{w}) \cap U = \{0\}$

(iii) U 是 A -不变的

证: 而和(ii) 蕴含

$$V = (F[A] \cdot \vec{w}) \oplus U.$$

验证(ii) 对 $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$

计算 f_k 在

$$\vec{w}, A\vec{w}, \dots, A^{m-1}\vec{w} \rightarrow E_{m,1}, \dots, E_{m,m}$$

f 的矩阵 $B_k \in F^{1 \times n}$

$$f_k(\vec{w}, A\vec{w}, \dots, A^{m-1}\vec{w}) \rightarrow A^{m-k}(\vec{w}), \dots, A^{m-1}\vec{w}, E_{m,1}, \dots, E_{m,m}$$

$$\stackrel{(i)}{=} (f_k(\vec{w}), f_k(A\vec{w}), \dots, f_k(A^{m-k-1}\vec{w}), \dots, f_k(A^{m-1}\vec{w}), f_k(E_{m,1}), \dots, f_k(E_{m,m}))$$

$$\stackrel{(ii)}{=} (f(A^k\vec{w}), f(A^{k+1}\vec{w}), \dots, f(A^{m-1}\vec{w}), *, *, \dots, *)$$

$$\stackrel{(iii)}{=} (0, 0, \dots, 0, \underbrace{1, *, *, \dots, *}_{m-k}, \dots, *)$$

B_k

f 是 $\bigcap_{k=0}^{m-1} \ker(f_k)$ 对应的齐次线性

方程组 $\begin{cases} f_0 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_{m-1} = 0 \end{cases}$ 对应的系数

可化为 $f_{m-1} = 0$

矩阵为

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_0 \\ B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_{m-1} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \downarrow & & & & & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

于是 $\text{rank}(B) = m$

则 $B\vec{x} = \vec{0}_m$ 的解空间 U

的维数为 $n - m$ [对偶空间]

的验证

验证的. 设 $\vec{x} \in (F[A]\vec{w}) \cap U$

我的验证为 $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

设 $\alpha_0 \vec{w} + \alpha_1 A\vec{w} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} A^{m-1}\vec{w} \in F$

使得

$$\vec{x} = \alpha_0 \vec{w} + \alpha_1 A\vec{w} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} A^{m-1}\vec{w} + \underbrace{\alpha_m A^m \vec{w} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} A^{m-1}\vec{w}}_0$$

$$\vec{x} \in U \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} f_0(\vec{x}) &= \alpha_0 f_0(\vec{w}) + \alpha_1 f_0(A\vec{w}) \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} + \alpha_m \underbrace{f_0(A^m \vec{w})}_{=0} \\ &= \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} + \alpha_m \end{aligned}$$

$$f_0 = f \Rightarrow \alpha_{m-1} = 0$$

$$\vec{x} = \alpha_0 \vec{w} + \alpha_1 A\vec{w} + \dots + \alpha_{m-2} A^{m-2}\vec{w}$$

由线性映射 $f = f \circ A$ ，同样推理可得 $\dim \ker f = m$
 如法炮制， $\dim \ker f = \dots = \dim \ker f = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{w} = \vec{0} \quad \text{证毕}$$

下面证明

U 是 A -子空间

设 $\vec{u} \in U$ 则

$$\dim(\text{FCAT} \cdot \vec{u}) \leq m \quad [\text{归纳假设}]$$

下面我们证明 $A\vec{u} \in U$

$$\forall k \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-2\}$$

$$f_k(A\vec{u}) = f_k \circ A(\vec{u})$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \in U = \bigcap_{k=0}^{m-1} \ker(f_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{k+1}(\vec{u}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_k(A\vec{u}) = 0$$

最后我们证明

$$f_{m-1}(A\vec{u}) = 0$$

$$f_{m-1}(A\vec{u}) = f \circ A^{m-1}(A\vec{u})$$

$$= f \circ A^m(\vec{u})$$

$$\text{但 } \dim(\text{FCAT} \cdot \vec{u}) \leq m$$

且 $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{m-1} \in F$ 使得

$\frac{1}{\alpha_0}$

$\exists \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{m-1} \in F$ 使得

$$A^m(\vec{u}) = \alpha_0 \vec{u} + \alpha_1 A(\vec{u}) + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} A^{m-1}(\vec{u})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(A^m(\vec{u})) &= \alpha_0 f(\vec{u}) + \alpha_1 f(A(\vec{u})) + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} f(A^{m-1}(\vec{u})) \\ &= \alpha_0 \underbrace{f_0(\vec{u})}_0 + \alpha_1 \underbrace{f_1(\vec{u})}_0 + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \underbrace{f_{m-1}(\vec{u})}_0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{m-1}(A^{m-1}(\vec{u})) = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} \text{ 是 } A\text{-循环的}$$

定义: 设 $A \in L(V)$.

如果存在 $\vec{v} \in V$ 使得

$$V = \text{span}\{A^i \cdot \vec{v}\}$$

则称 V 是 A -循环的

定理: (循环空间判定)

设 $A \in L(V)$ 则

$$V \text{ 是 } A\text{-循环的} \iff \mu_A(x) = \chi_A(x)$$

证: " \Leftarrow " 由习题课可知

$\exists \vec{v} \in V$ 使得

$$\mu_{A, \vec{v}}(x) = \mu_A(x)$$

$$\therefore \dim \chi_{A, \vec{v}} = n \text{ 且 } \mu_{A, \vec{v}}(x) = \chi_{A, \vec{v}}(x)$$

$$\therefore \deg \chi_A(t) = n \quad \text{和} \quad \mu_A(t) = \chi_A(t)$$

$$\therefore \deg(\mu_{A, \vec{v}}(t)) = n$$

由本节开始的命题

$$\dim(F[A] \cdot \vec{v}) = n$$

$$\Rightarrow V = F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$n \Rightarrow n$$

$$\text{设 } V = F[A] \cdot \vec{v}$$

则 V 有基底

$$\vec{v}, A\vec{v}, \dots, A^{m-1}\vec{v}$$

$$\text{设 } A^n \vec{v} = (\alpha_0) \vec{v} + (\alpha_1) A\vec{v} + \dots + (\alpha_{m-1}) A^{m-1}\vec{v}$$

$$\text{令 } f(t) = t^n + \alpha_{n-1} t^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_0$$

$$\text{则 } f(A) \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{于是 } \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(A)(A^k \vec{v}) = A^k f(A) \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{故 } \forall \vec{x} \in F[A] \cdot \vec{v} = V \quad f(A) \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{故 } f(A) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \deg \mu_A \leq n \quad \text{且} \quad \mu_A(t) \mid f(t)$$

$$\deg \mu_{A, \vec{v}}(t) = n \quad \text{且} \quad \mu_{A, \vec{v}}(t) \mid \mu_A$$

于是 $\deg(\mu_A) = n$. 又因为 $\mu_A \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_A(t) = t^n + \alpha_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_0$$

计算 A 的基底

$$\vec{v}, A\vec{v}, \dots, A^{n-1}\vec{v}$$

F 的基底

$$A\vec{v}, A^2\vec{v}, \dots, A^{n-1}\vec{v}$$

$$= (A\vec{v}, A^2\vec{v}, \dots, A^{n-1}\vec{v}, A^n\vec{v})$$

$$= (\vec{v}, A\vec{v}, \dots, A^{n-1}\vec{v}, A^n\vec{v})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & & & 0 - \alpha_0 \\ 1 & 0 & & & 0 - \alpha_1 \\ 0 & 1 & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & & & 0 - \alpha_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & & & 1 - \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$

A

$$\chi_A(t) = |\lambda E - A| = \mu_A(t). \quad \square$$