

§5 特征子空间的应用

§5.1 线性算子和矩阵的对角化

定义：设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, A 在 F 中互不相同
的特征根的集合称为 A 在 F 上的谱
(spectrum) 记为 $\text{spec}_F(A)$. 类似地，
对于 $A \in M_n(F)$. 可定义 $\text{spec}_F(A)$.

例：设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{Q})$

计算 $\text{spec}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A)$, $\text{spec}_{\mathbb{R}}(A)$ 和 $\text{spec}(A)$

$$\text{解: } \chi_A(t) = |tE - A| = \begin{vmatrix} t & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & t & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^2(t^2 + 1)$$

① $\text{spec}_{\mathbb{Q}}(A) = \{0\}$, $\text{spec}_{\mathbb{R}}(A) = \{0\}$
 $\text{spec}(A) = \{0, \sqrt{-1}, -\sqrt{-1}\}$

定义：设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. 假设 A 在 V
的某组基下的矩阵是 对角的. 则
 A 是 可对角化的. 设 $A \in M_n(F)$

且 A 相似于某子对角矩阵. 则
 A 在 F 上是 可对角化的.

注： $A \in F$ 上是 可对角化
 $\Leftrightarrow A \in \text{GL}_n(F)$,
 $D \in M_n(F)$

$\Leftrightarrow \exists$ 使得

$$P = P^T D P$$

定理 5-1 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. 则下列结论成立

i) A 可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow \text{spec}(A)$ 中没有重根

ii) A 有 n 个互异的特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, 其中

$$\dim V = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{spec}(A)$$

註：設 A 在 V 的基底由 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下所表達

$$\text{為 } \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall i$$

$$A(\vec{e}_i) = d_i \vec{e}_i, \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 分別為 A 在特徵向量

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 為 A 在特徵

方程的特徵向量.

$\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 對應的特徵值是 λ_1 .

$\vec{v}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_{i+2}$ - - - - -

- - - - - λ_m

\vec{v}_{i+m+1} - - - - -

- - - - - λ_m

- - - - - λ_m

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in F$.

且 $i_m = n$,

$\text{spec}_F(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \lambda_{m+1}, \dots, \lambda_k\}$

且 $\Sigma U_1 + \dots + U_m = V$.

令 $U_1 = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{i_1} \rangle$

$$U_2 = \langle \vec{v}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_{i_2} \rangle$$

$$\vdots$$

$$U_m = \langle \vec{v}_{i+m+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_{i_m} \rangle$$

$$U_1 \subset V^{\lambda_1}, \dots, U_m \subset V^{\lambda_m}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{由定理 4.2} \\ \text{得 } U_1 + \dots + U_m \text{ 也是直和} \\ \text{且 } U_1 + \dots + U_m + \vec{v}_{i+m+1} \text{ 也是直和} \\ \text{由定理 4.2} \\ \text{得 } U_1 + \dots + U_m + \vec{v}_{i+m+1} = V \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{由定理 4.2} \\ &\text{得 } U_1 + \dots + U_m = V \\ &\dim(U_1 + \dots + U_m) = \dim(U_1) + \dots + \dim(U_m) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\dim(U_1 + \dots + U_m) = i_m = n \\ &= i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_m = i_m - i_{m+1} = i_m - i_m = 0 \end{aligned}$$

定理 4.1. $V = V^1 + \dots + V^m$ 为直和分解

$$\forall k > m, \quad \dim V^{k+1} = 0$$

$$V = V^1 + \dots + V^m + V^{m+1} + \dots + V^n$$

$$(\text{定理 4.1. }) \Rightarrow \dim V = n$$

$$\text{spec}_F(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\}$$

$$V = V^1 \oplus \dots \oplus V^m = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \text{spec}(A)} V^\lambda$$

$$(iii) \Rightarrow (i) \quad \text{spec}_F(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\}$$

$$V = V^1 \oplus \dots \oplus V^m \quad (*)$$

$$\nexists \tilde{e}_{j1}, \dots, \tilde{e}_{jk} \in V^j \text{ 的一组基}$$

$$j=1, \dots, m$$

$$\text{由 } (*) \quad \tilde{e}_{(1)}, \dots, \tilde{e}_{(k)}, \dots, \tilde{e}_m, \dots, \tilde{e}_m$$

V 为一组基.

$$\therefore \forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \quad A(\tilde{e}_{(j)}, \tilde{e}_j) = \lambda_j.$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 在 } \tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_m \text{ 基下为 }$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_m & \\ & & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$$

推论 5.1 $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}(V), \dim V = n$

且 $A \in F$ 中所有 λ 不相重

之系统 λ . 则 A 为对角

矩阵

$$\text{由: } \nexists \text{ spec}_F(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$$

$$\forall i: \dim(V^{\lambda_i}) > 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$$

$$\therefore V = V^{\lambda_1} + \dots + V^{\lambda_n}$$

$$\therefore V = V^{\lambda_1} + \dots + V^{\lambda_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\dim(V^{\lambda_1} + \dots + V^{\lambda_n}) \\ &= \dim(V^{\lambda_1}) + \dots + \dim(V^{\lambda_n}) \\ &= \dim(V^{\lambda_1}) + \dots + \dim(V^{\lambda_n}) \\ &= n \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\therefore \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \quad k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$(3)$$

由定理5.1. \sqrt{A} 可对角化.

A 有特征值 λ_1

$$\lambda_1 = 4,$$

由命題4.1

$$\dim \sqrt{\lambda_1} = 1, \quad \dim \sqrt{\lambda_2} \leq 2$$

註: 由 $A \in M_n(F)$ 看作 $F^n \rightarrow F^n$
的線性算子. 那麼 \sqrt{A} 有同構的結果.

例: $A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ 由下列关系所產生

$$(A(\vec{e}_1), A(\vec{e}_2), A(\vec{e}_3)) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$ 是基底.

問: A 能否對角化? 由 \mathbb{R}^3 有 $1\mathbb{R}$ -
維-基底, 得得 \sqrt{A} 在該基下能對角化.

對角化.

$$\text{設: } X_A(t) = |tE - A|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t-2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & t-2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & t-2 \end{vmatrix} = (t-4)(t-\frac{4}{3})^2$$

$$\dim \sqrt{\lambda_2} = 2, \quad \dim \sqrt{\lambda_1} + \dim \sqrt{\lambda_2} = \dim (\sqrt{\lambda_1} \cup \sqrt{\lambda_2})$$

$$3 = \dim \sqrt{\lambda_1} + \dim \sqrt{\lambda_2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda_1} + \sqrt{\lambda_2} = \mathbb{R}^3$$

\sqrt{A} 可對角化

(5)

若 $\dim V > \dim V = n$, 则由定理 5.1, A 不可能对角化.

$$\begin{cases} \text{设 } \tilde{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ (\lambda(\tilde{e}_1), \lambda(\tilde{e}_2), \lambda(\tilde{e}_3)) = (\tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_2, \tilde{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

定理 5.2 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$. 则 A 对角化 \Leftrightarrow (i) χ_A 在 \mathbb{F} 中不可约

且为一次多项式之积. (ii) A 在 \mathbb{F} 中有重根的次数与不可约多项式相同

$$\text{证: } \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} &\text{设 } A \text{ 在 } V \text{ 有某组且基} \\ &\text{由 } \chi_A = (t-\alpha_1) \cdots (t-\alpha_n) \\ &\text{得: } \chi_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} t-\alpha_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & t-\alpha_n & \\ & & & \ddots & t-\alpha_n \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow (i) 满足于 χ_A 在 \mathbb{F} 中不可约. (ii) $\chi_A(t)$ 为 n 次多项式且基

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } n \times n \\ &\text{则 } \chi_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} t-\alpha_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & t-\alpha_n & \\ & & & \ddots & t-\alpha_n \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & t & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & t \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } n \times n \\ &\text{则 } \chi_A(t) = t^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{若 } A \text{ 有特征根 } \lambda = 0 \\ \text{且 } \lambda \text{ 为 } k \text{ 次.} \end{cases}$$

则 $\chi_A(t) = (t-\lambda)^k t^{n-k}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{另一方面} \\ &\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & \cdots & 0 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &\text{则 } \chi_A(t) = \begin{vmatrix} t-\alpha_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & t-\alpha_n & \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = n-1$$

$$\lambda_{\min} \text{ of } \text{特征值} = \dim V^n$$

$$= n - \text{rank}(\lambda E - B) \geqslant k$$

$\therefore \lambda E - B$ 是对角阵. 且在对角线上

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \\ & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{由} \\ \text{定理} \end{matrix} \quad \lambda_{\min} \text{ of } \text{特征值} = \lambda_{\max} \text{ of } \text{矩阵}$$

且

$$\boxed{\text{例 1}}: \quad \text{第一章 P72 例 3. } \forall A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{求 } A^m$$

$$\text{解: } \forall f_0 = 0, \quad f_1 = 1, \quad f_{m+1} = f_m + f_{m-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Fibonacci 数列} \\ &f_0 = 0, \quad f_1 = 1, \quad f_2 = 1, \quad f_3 = 2, \quad f_4 = 3, \quad \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} f_0 & f_1 \\ f_1 & f_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad m \geqslant 1 \\ &\text{且: } \quad A^m = \begin{pmatrix} f_{m-1} & f_m \\ f_m & f_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad m \geqslant 1 \end{aligned}$$

且

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{由} \\ \text{定理} \end{aligned} \quad \lambda_{\min} \text{ of } \text{特征值} = \dim V^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall m = 1 \text{ 时} \\ &\forall m = 1 \text{ 时} \quad \lambda_{\min}^2 \geqslant 0 \\ &A^m = A^{m-1} A = \begin{pmatrix} f_{m-2} & f_{m-1} \\ f_{m-1} & f_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} f_{m-1} & f_{m-2} + f_{m-1} \\ f_m & f_{m-1} + f_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_{m-1} & f_m \\ f_m & f_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\chi_A(t) = |tE - A| = \begin{vmatrix} t & -1 \\ -1 & t-1 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= t^2 - t - 1 \\ &\Delta = 5 > 0 \\ &\text{由 } A \text{ 有 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ 为实数} \Rightarrow A \text{ 为对称} \\ &\lambda_1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \chi_1 - \chi_2 = 0 \text{ 为 } \lambda_1 \text{ 的特征向量} \\ &\forall \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} > \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} > \\ &\forall \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} < \end{aligned}$$

Lemma Given a symmetric matrix with integer entries, if the eigenvalues λ_1, λ_2 have distinct multiplicities, then they are integers.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \forall i, B^{-1}AB = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & [B^{-1}AB = B^{-1}(A\tilde{B}^{(1)}, A\tilde{B}^{(2)}) = B^T(\lambda_1\tilde{B}^{(1)}, \lambda_2\tilde{B}^{(2)})] \\
 & = (\lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \text{由此可知, } A = B \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} B^{-1} \\
 & \Rightarrow A^m = B \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} B^{-1} \\
 & \Rightarrow A^m = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} & \frac{-1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \\ \frac{1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} & \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \Rightarrow A^m = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & \lambda_2^m \\ \lambda_1^m & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} & \frac{-1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \\ \frac{1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} & \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{m+1} & \lambda_2^{m+1} \\ \lambda_1^m & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{m+1} & f_m \\ f_m & f_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m - \lambda_2^m & 1 \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m \right) \\
 & \Rightarrow f_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m \quad m \rightarrow \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

$d_1, \dots, d_s \in \mathbb{Q}$. $X_A(t) \in \mathbb{Z}$ 且首一. 则 $d_1, \dots, d_s \in \mathbb{Z}$

論證 | 極不等式對於等式

$$\forall x \quad f \in \mathbb{Z}[x], \quad \exists -r, r$$

f 有理根，必為整根

$$\forall x: \quad \text{if } f = x^m + f_{m-1}x^{m-1} + \dots + f_1x + f_0, \\ \text{其 } f_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, m-1.$$

$$\forall r \in \mathbb{Q} \quad f(r) = 0. \quad \text{if } r = \frac{p}{q}, \quad p \neq 0$$

$$\quad \text{if } q \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \gcd(p, q) = 1, \quad q > 0 \\ 0 = f\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \frac{p^m}{q^m} + f_{m-1}\frac{p^{m-1}}{q^{m-1}} + \dots + f_1\frac{p}{q} + f_0 \\ = \frac{p^m + f_{m-1}p^{m-1} + \dots + f_1p}{q^m}$$

$$= \frac{p^m + f_{m-1}p^{m-1} + \dots + f_1p}{q^m} + f_0 \frac{q^m}{q^m}$$

$$\Rightarrow p^m = -f_0 (f_{m-1}p^{m-1} + \dots + f_1p + f_0q^m)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \gcd(p, q) = 1 \quad \therefore \quad q = 1 \Rightarrow \\ r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \square$$

§5.2 复数方程的简化

引理 5.2 若 V 是 \mathbb{C} 上的 n 维线性空间, $n > 0$
 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, 则 V 有 n 个线性子空间.

引理: 回忆 A 的对偶算子

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{A} & V^* \\ & \downarrow f & \downarrow f \circ A \\ & F & \end{array}$$

$$A^* \in \mathcal{L}(V^*)$$

$A^*(t) \in \mathbb{C}[[t]]$ 且次数为止. 由代数基本定理.
 A^* 至少有一个特征根 λ . 则 $\langle g \rangle = V^*$ 中
 入对应的特征向量. 则 $\langle g \rangle$ 为 V 中
 一个子空间. 回忆

$$\langle g \rangle^\circ = \{ \vec{v} \in V \mid g(\vec{v}) = 0 \}$$

则 $\dim \langle g \rangle^\circ = n-1$.
 问题

$$\begin{aligned} g(A(\vec{v})) &= g \circ A(\vec{v}) = A^*(g)(\vec{v}) = (Ag)(\vec{v}) \\ &= \lambda(g(\vec{v})) = \lambda \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

定理 5.3 若 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, 其中 V 是 \mathbb{C} 上 n 维

线性空间. 则 V 在 V 中一组基. 使得 V
 在该基下的矩阵是上三角型的

若 $n \neq 1$, 当 $n=1$ 时. 定理显然成立.

若 $n=1$ 时定理成立. $\forall n=\dim V$.

由引理 5.2. V 中有一组基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n-1}, \vec{e}_n$
 $\forall A|_U = A_U$ 则 $\forall n \in \mathcal{L}(U)$

由引理 5.1 使得 A_U 在该基下为 $T_{n-1} \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}(\mathbb{C})$

由归纳假设. 对 U 中基底 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n-1}$
 使得 A_U 在该基下为 $T_{n-1} \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}(\mathbb{C})$

$\exists T_{n-1}$ 使得 A_U 在该基下为 $T_{n-1} \in \mathcal{M}_{n-1}(\mathbb{C})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{n-1}, \vec{e}_n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{T_n} \quad \text{且 } \vec{e}_n \text{ 为且基}$$

即 T_n 也是上三角形的

推论 5.2. $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, $\forall A$ 相似于一个上三角形矩阵.

$$\text{证: } \forall \vec{u}_1, \vec{v}_1 \in \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \vec{u}_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \vec{e}_i, \vec{v}_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \vec{e}_i$$

$$A(\vec{u}_1 - \vec{v}_1) = A\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \vec{e}_i - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \vec{e}_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i A(\vec{e}_i) - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i A(\vec{e}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \vec{u}_i - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \vec{v}_i = \vec{u}_1 - \vec{v}_1$$

由定理 5.3. A 在 \mathbb{C}^n 的一组基下的矩阵为上三角形矩阵. 则 A 为上三角形矩阵.

§5.3. 哈密顿-雅可比方法

Cayley-Hamilton 定理

引理 5.3 $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}(V)$. V 是 A -不变子空间.

$$\text{证: } \forall \vec{u} \in V \rightarrow A(\vec{u}) + V$$

$$\vec{u} \in \mathbb{C}(A(\vec{u}))$$

$\forall \vec{u} \in V \rightarrow \vec{u} \in A(\vec{u}) + V$ 且 $\vec{u} \in V$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \in A(\vec{u}) + V$$

$\forall \vec{u}_1, \vec{v}_1 \in V$ 有 $A(\vec{u}_1 - \vec{v}_1) \in V$ (V 是 A -不变子空间)

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow A(\vec{u}_1 - \vec{v}_1) + V = A(\vec{u}_1) + V = A(\vec{v}_1) + V \\ &\Rightarrow A(\vec{u}_1) + V = A(\vec{v}_1) + V \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1 + \vec{v}_1) = \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1) + \sqrt{A}(\vec{v}_1) \\ &\Rightarrow \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1 + \vec{v}_1) = \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1) + \sqrt{A}(\vec{v}_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1 + \vec{v}_1) = \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1) + \sqrt{A}(\vec{v}_1) \\ &\Rightarrow \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1 + \vec{v}_1) = \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1) + \sqrt{A}(\vec{v}_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall \vec{u}_1, \vec{v}_1 \in V \rightarrow \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1 + \vec{v}_1) = \sqrt{A}(\vec{u}_1) + \sqrt{A}(\vec{v}_1)$$

定理: $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}(V)$, V 是 A -不变子空间

$$\forall A \in \mathbb{C}(V) \rightarrow \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{A(\vec{u}_1)} + \sqrt{A(\vec{v}_1)}$$

若 $\vec{u}_1, \vec{v}_1 \in V$ 为 A 的特征向量

命題5.1 $\forall \vec{v} \in V$, $\forall \vec{u} \in U$, $\vec{v} + \vec{u} \in V + U$.

$\pi: V \rightarrow V/U$ 自然投影

$$(i) \quad \pi \circ A = \overline{A} \circ \pi, \text{ 其中 } \overline{A} \text{ 是 } V \text{ 关于}$$

U 的商映射

$$(ii) \quad \forall \varphi: V/U \rightarrow Y/U \text{ 满足}$$

$$\pi \circ A = g \circ \pi. \quad \text{则 } \varphi = \overline{A}$$

$$(i) \quad \forall \vec{v} \in V$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \circ A(\vec{v}) &= \pi(A(\vec{v})) = A(\vec{v}) + U \\ \overline{A} \circ \pi(\vec{v}) &= \overline{A}(\vec{v} + U) \\ &= A(\vec{v}) + U \\ &\Rightarrow \pi \circ A = \overline{A} \circ \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) \quad \forall \vec{v} \in V$$

$$g \circ \pi(\vec{v}) = g(\vec{v} + U)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \circ A(\vec{v}) &= \pi(A(\vec{v})) = A(\vec{v}) + U \\ &\Rightarrow g(\vec{v} + U) = A(\vec{v}) + U \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g = \overline{A} \quad \square$$

例：设 U 是 V 的子空间， $\pi: U \rightarrow V/U$

恒同映射是不变的。

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\epsilon}: V/U &\rightarrow V/U \\ \vec{v} + U &\mapsto \epsilon(\vec{v}) + U = \vec{v} + U \end{aligned}$$

(i) $\forall \varphi: V/U \rightarrow Y/U$ 满足
 $\pi \circ A = g \circ \pi.$ 则 $\varphi = \overline{A}$
因为 \overline{A} 是 V/U 的零映射。

定理5.3 设 V 是 n 维线性空间， $n > 1$
 $\forall A \in \Sigma(V)$, $U \subset V$ 使得 $\dim U > 0$
 $\forall \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 U 的基，
 $\forall \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 是 V 的基。
 $\exists \vec{v} \in V$ 使得 $\vec{v} \in U$, A 对于
 U 的商映射为 \overline{A} .
 $\exists \vec{v} \in V$ 使得 $\vec{v} \notin U$.
 $\forall u \in U$ 有 $\vec{v} - u \in U$, $\vec{v} - u \in V$ 且 $\vec{v} - u \notin U$

$\forall A \in \Sigma(V)$, \overline{A} 下的零映射
 \overline{A} 为 A 对 U 的商映射。
 $\forall \vec{v} \in V$ 有 $\vec{v} \in U$, $\vec{v} \notin U$ 且 $\vec{v} \in V$
 $\forall A \in \Sigma(V)$, \overline{A} 下的零映射
 $\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A_u & B \\ 0 & \overline{A} \end{pmatrix}$.
 $\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{A} & C \\ D & F \end{pmatrix} \quad \# \# \#$

证: $Au \in \Sigma(U) \Leftrightarrow Au \in M_d(+)$

若且仅

$\exists A \in \Gamma(\mathbb{K}_U)$ 而 $\vec{e}_{t+1} + U, \dots, \vec{e}_n + U$

$\forall \vec{v} \in U$ 一组基 [见第一章命题 5.1]

$\vec{v} \in \Gamma(\vec{e}_j)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall j \in \{1, \dots, d\}, \quad \vec{e}_j \in U \\ & A(\vec{e}_j) = Au(\vec{e}_j) = (A(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \vec{e}_d) A_U \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d) \vec{A}_U^{(j)} + (A(\vec{e}_{t+1}), \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 且} \\ & = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d) \vec{A}_U^{(j)} = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \vec{A}_U^{(j)} \\ & = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall j \in \{1, \dots, d\} \\ & A(\vec{e}_j) + U = \overline{A}(\vec{e}_j + U) = (\vec{e}_{t+1} + U, \dots, \vec{e}_n + U) \overline{A}^{(j)} \\ & A(\vec{e}_j) + U = (\vec{e}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \overline{A}^{(j)} + U \\ & A(\vec{e}_j) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{dj} \end{pmatrix} + (\vec{e}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \overline{A}^{(j)} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $b_{1j}, \dots, b_{dj} \in F$

$A(\vec{e}_j) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d, \vec{e}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} b_{1j} & & \\ \hline b_{2j} & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & b_{dj} \end{array} \right) \overline{A}^{(j)}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{其 } B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ b_{2j} & & b_{dj} \end{pmatrix} \\ & A(\vec{e}_j) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d, \vec{e}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \overline{A}^{(j)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \Rightarrow (A(\vec{e}_1), \dots, A(\vec{e}_d), A(\vec{e}_{t+1}), \dots, A(\vec{e}_n)) \\ & = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d, \vec{e}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n) A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由定理 5.2} \\ & X_A(t) = X_{\overline{A}}(t) X_{AU}(t) \\ & X_A(t) = \left| \begin{array}{c|cc} tE_n - A & -B \\ \hline O & tE_m - \overline{A} \end{array} \right| \\ & X_A(t) = |tE_n - A| = \left| \begin{array}{c|cc} tE_d - Au & -B \\ \hline O & tE_{m-d} - \overline{A} \end{array} \right| \\ & = \left| \begin{array}{c|cc} tE_d - Au & -B \\ \hline O & tE_{m-d} - \overline{A} \end{array} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$= X_{AU}(t) X_{\overline{A}}(t)$$

命題 5.2 $\forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $U \models V - \text{式} \Leftrightarrow$

$$P \in F[[\vec{v}]] \quad \text{且}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad U &\models P(A) \rightarrow \exists \vec{w} \exists \vec{v} \\ \text{(ii)} \quad \forall \vec{v} \quad \overline{A} \models P(\overline{A}) \rightarrow \exists \vec{w} \end{aligned}$$

$\exists \vec{v}$ 存在真子句

$$P(\overline{A}) = P(\overline{\overline{A}})$$

it's i. $\exists \vec{w} \in U \Rightarrow A(\vec{w}) \in U$

$$\Rightarrow A^k(\vec{w}) \in U \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$A^k(\vec{w}_m)$$

$$\boxed{\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists \vec{w}_k}$$

$\exists \vec{w}$ $\exists \vec{v}$

$$\forall \vec{v} \in U \quad \exists \vec{w} \exists \vec{u} \quad \pi_U$$

$$(\alpha A + \beta B)(\vec{u}) = \alpha A(\vec{u}) + \beta B(\vec{u}) \in U$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha A + \beta B)(\vec{u}) &= \alpha A(\vec{u}) + \beta B(\vec{u}) \\ (\because A(\vec{u}), B(\vec{u}) \in U) \Rightarrow \exists \vec{v} \end{aligned}$$

由上述两个结论可得 $U \models P(A)$

子空间

$$(iii) \quad \overline{A}^0 = \overline{\overline{A}} = (\overline{A})^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A}^1 &= \overline{A} = \overline{\overline{A}}^{-1} \\ \forall k &\in \mathbb{N} \quad \overline{A}^k = \overline{\overline{A}}^{-k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \overline{A}^{k+1} = \overline{A}^k (\overline{A} + U)} \\ \forall \vec{v} \in V \quad \overline{A}^{k+1}(\vec{v} + U) &= A^{k+1}(\vec{v}) + U \\ &= \overline{A}(\overline{A}^k(\vec{v}) + U) = \overline{A}(\overline{A}^k(\vec{v} + U)) \\ &= \overline{A}(\overline{A}^k(\vec{v} + U)) = \overline{A}^{k+1}(\vec{v} + U) \\ \Rightarrow \overline{A}^k &= \overline{A}^k \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \vec{v} \in V \quad \overline{A}^k(\vec{v} + U) &= \pi((\overline{A}^k(\vec{v}))^\perp) \\ &= \pi((\overline{A}^k(\vec{v}) \cap (\overline{A}^k(\vec{v})^\perp))^\perp) = \pi((\overline{A}^k(\vec{v}) \cap (\overline{A}^k(\vec{v})^\perp)^\perp))^\perp \\ &= \pi((\overline{A}^k(\vec{v}) \cap (\overline{B}^k(\vec{v})^\perp))^\perp) + U \\ &= \pi((\overline{A}^k(\vec{v}) \cap (\overline{B}^k(\vec{v})^\perp)^\perp)^\perp) + U \\ &= \pi((\overline{A} + \overline{B})^\perp) = \pi((\overline{A} + \overline{B})^\perp) + U \\ &= \overline{A}(\vec{v}) + \overline{B}(\vec{v}) \end{aligned}$$

由命題 5.1 (2)

由上述两个结论 $U \models P(\overline{A}) = P(\overline{A})$ \square