

更正:  $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ .  $\mu_A = P_1^{m_1} \cdots P_s^{m_s}$

其中  $P_1, \dots, P_s \in F[[t]] \setminus F$ . 首 - 不可约  
且两两互素.  $m_1, \dots, m_s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

证明:  $V = V(P_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus V(P_s)$

其中  $V(P_i) = \ker(P_i^{m_i}(A))$ .

证: 又  $s \neq 1$ . 当  $s=1$  时

$$\mu_A = P_1^{m_1}$$

$\boxed{\sqrt{\mu_A^{m_1}(A)} = \sqrt{(\mu_A(A))^s} = \ker(Q)}$

$$V(P_1) = \ker(P_1^{m_1}(A)) = \ker(\mu_A(A))$$

$$= \ker(Q) = V$$

$\forall s > 1$  由定理对  $s-1$  之

$$\sum P_1^{m_1} \cdots P_{s-1}^{m_{s-1}} Q = P_s^{m_s} \quad \forall Q$$

$$\gcd(P, Q) = 1$$

由引理 6.3  $V = U \oplus V(P_s)$   
其中  $U = \ker(P(A))$ ,  $\sum A u = u \forall u \in U$

由引理 6.3  $V = U \oplus \text{极小多项式是 } P$  ①

且  $\ker(A) \mid U \nmid \text{可递 }$

由  $\exists$  线性假设

$$U = U(P_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus U(P_s)$$

$$\text{其中 } U(P_j) = \ker(P_j^{m_j}(A)), j=1, 2, \dots, s-1$$

下面易见

$$U(P_j) = V(P_j), \quad j=1, \dots, s-1$$

下面易证

$$U(P_1) = V(P_1)$$

由 定义 可知  $U(P_1) \subset V(P_1)$

及  $\exists \vec{u} \in \vec{V} \in V(P_1)$ .  $\therefore V = U \oplus V(P_1)$

$\exists \vec{u} \in U$ .  $\vec{v}_s \in V(P_s)$  使

$$\vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}_s$$

$$P_s^{m_s}(A)(\vec{v}) = P_s^{m_s}(A)(\vec{u}) + P_s^{m_s}(A)(\vec{v}_s)$$

$$P_s^{m_s}(A)(\vec{v}) = P_s^{m_s}(A)(\vec{u})$$

「不能直接得  $\vec{v} = \vec{u}$  」

$$P_1^{m_1}(A) \circ P_s^{m_s}(A) (\vec{v}) = P_1^{m_1}(A) \circ P_s^{m_s}(A) (\vec{w})$$

$$P_s^{m_s}(A) \circ P_1^{m_1}(A) (\vec{v}) = P_s^{m_s}(A) \circ P_1^{m_1}(A) (\vec{w})$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} \in V(p_1) \quad \because P_1^{m_1}(A) (\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore P_s^{m_s}(A) \circ P_1^{m_1}(A) (\vec{w}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore P_s^{m_s}(A) \mid u \quad \text{且} \quad$$

$$\therefore P_1^{m_1}(A) (\vec{w}) = \vec{0} \quad \Rightarrow \vec{w} \in U(p)$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} = \vec{w} + \vec{v}_s, \quad \vec{v} \in V(p_1), \quad \vec{w} \in U(p)$$

$$\therefore U(p_1) \subset V(p_1)$$

$$\therefore \vec{v}_s \in V(p_1)$$

$$\therefore 1 \neq s \quad \because \gcd(p_1, p_s) = 1$$

$$\therefore \gcd(P_1^{m_1}, P_s^{m_s}) = 1$$

$$\therefore \exists a, b \in F[t] \quad \text{使得}$$

$$a(t) P_1^{m_1}(t) + b(t) P_s^{m_s}(t) = 1,$$

$$a(A) P_1^{m_1}(A) + b(A) P_s^{m_s}(A) = 1.$$

$$a(A) \circ P_1^{m_1}(A) (\vec{v}) + b(A) \circ P_s^{m_s}(A) (\vec{v}) = \vec{v}_s \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore \vec{v}_s \in V(p_1) \cap V(p_s)$$

$$\therefore \text{上式蕴含着 } \vec{v}_s = \vec{0}. \quad \text{即 } \vec{v} = \vec{w} \in U(p)$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} = V(p_1) \oplus V(p_2) \oplus \dots \oplus V(p_s).$$

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性质 6.1  $\forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V) \quad \text{若} \quad$

性质 6.2  $\forall A \in M_n(F) \quad \text{且} \quad A \text{ 对称}$

$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{若} \\ \text{若} \end{array} \right) \quad \mu A = (t - \alpha_1) \dots (t - \alpha_s), \quad \text{其中} \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s \in F, \quad \text{则} \quad$

$\forall A \in M_n(F) \quad A^2 = E. \quad \text{向} \quad A \text{ 为对称矩阵.}$

解: 由  $P(t) = t^2 - 1$ .  $\forall i | P(A) = A^2 - E = 0$

$\therefore \mu_A | P$ . 即  
 $\mu_A = t+1$  或  $\mu_A = t+1$ . 且  $\mu_A = (t-1)(t+1)$   
 $\therefore \mu_A = t \pm 1$  且  $A = tE$  通过对角化  
 $\therefore \mu_A = (t+1)(t-1)$  且  $t \neq -1$  时. 由推论 6.2  
 $A$  可对角化

当  $\text{char}(F) = 2$ , 且  $\mu_A = (t-1)^2$  (推论 6.2)  
 $A$  不能对角化 (推论 6.2)  
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{M}_2(\mathbb{Z}_2)$  不能对角化

### § 6.3 行列式子空间的分解

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

由  $\mathbb{R}^3$  关于  $A$  的特征子空间  $\frac{1}{3}$  分解

$$\mu_A = t^3 - 4t^2 + 5t - 2$$

[ Minimal Polynomial ( $\mu_A$ ) ]

$$\text{③ } M_A = (t-2)(t-1)^2$$

[ Factor ( $\mu_A$ ) ]

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(t-2)} &= \ker(A-2E) = (A-2E) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 通过 } \\ &= \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ \sqrt{(t-1)^2} &= \ker((A-E)^2) = (A-E)^2 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 通过 } \\ &= \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^3 &= \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \oplus \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \\ A &\in \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle, \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \text{ 通过 EP} \end{aligned}$$

§ 6.3 行列式子空间的分解

问题: 设  $A \in F(V)$ ,  $\sqrt{E}V$   
 $F[A].\sqrt{V} = \langle \sqrt{V}, A(\sqrt{V}), A^2(\sqrt{V}), \dots \rangle$   
 $\rightarrow A$  由  $\sqrt{V}$  生成的  $\frac{1}{2}$  子空间, 唯一的  
 $\sqrt{A} - \frac{1}{2}$  行列式子空间  
 $\sqrt{A}$  是  $\sqrt{V}$  的一个子空间  
 $\sqrt{A}$  是  $\sqrt{V}$  的一个子空间

(i)  $F[A].\sqrt{V}$  (命理 5.3)

(ii) 使得  $d = \dim F[A]$ .  $\vec{V} \in V$

$\vec{V}, A(\vec{v}), \dots, A^{d-1}(\vec{v})$  是  $F[A]$  的基  
(iii)  $\dim \vec{V} \cdot A(\vec{v}), \dots, A^{d-1}(\vec{v})$  线性无关  
且  $\vec{V}, A(\vec{v}), \dots, A^{d-1}(\vec{v})$  伸缩相乘

$$\text{则 } d = \dim F[A] \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$c(v) \quad F[A] \cdot \vec{V} = \{ p(A)(\vec{v}) \mid p \in F[t] \}$$

定理 6.2 设  $A \in F(V)$ ,  $\vec{v} \mid \exists \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in V$

$$\text{使得 } V = F[A] \cdot \vec{v}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus F[A] \cdot \vec{v}_k$$

设  $n = \dim V$ . 对  $n \neq k$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时 } \cap \vec{V} \in V \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{则 } F[A] \cdot \vec{V} = V.$$

设  $n > 1$  且  $\dim V < n$  定理成立

$$\text{设 } \vec{w} \in V. \text{ 使得 } V = F[A] \cdot \vec{w}$$

则 定理成立

若  $V$  不是  $A$ -直积. 则  $m \geq$

$V$  中必有  $A$ -直积子空间的维数  
少于  $k$  值. 则  $\exists \vec{w} \in V$ . 使得

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

我们构造  $A$ -子空间  $U$  使得

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

然后对  $A$  伸缩  $\vec{w}$  得  $A|_U, U$

分别用归纳假设.

由 命题 5.3  
 $\vec{w}, A(\vec{w}), \dots, A^{m-1}(\vec{w})$  是  $F[A] \cdot \vec{w}$  的基

将其扩充为  $V$  的一基  
 $\vec{w}, A(\vec{w}), \dots, A^{m-1}(\vec{w}), \vec{e}_{m+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n$

由 第一章 定理 8.1 [也见 1 章定理 8.1] 而得

$$\exists f \in V^* \text{ 使得 } f(A(\vec{w})) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\vec{w}) &= f(A(\vec{w})) = \dots = f(A^{m-1}(\vec{w})) = 0 \\ f(A^{m+1}(\vec{w})) &= \dots = f(\vec{e}_n) = 0 \\ f(\vec{e}_1) &= \dots = f(\vec{e}_m) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

设  $m=1$ .

$$\text{定义: } \varphi: V \rightarrow F^m$$

$$\vec{w} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} f(\vec{w}) \\ f(A(\vec{w})) \\ \vdots \\ f(A^{m-1}(\vec{w})) \end{pmatrix}$$

因为  $A^i \in \mathbb{F}(V)$ ,  $f \in V^*$

$$V \xrightarrow{A^i} V \quad f \circ A^i \otimes V^*$$

$f \in F$  且  $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, F^m)$

讨论 1  $\varphi$  在基底

$$\vec{w}, \vec{v}_1(\vec{w}), \dots, \vec{v}^{m-1}(\vec{w}), \vec{e}_{m+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n$$

下述对  $A \in F^{m \times n}$  且有下列分解

$$A = (B : C)_{m \times n}$$

$$m \times (n-m)$$

$$B \in \text{GL}_m(F), \quad C \in F$$

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

$$\varphi(\vec{v}^i(\vec{w})) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & m-2 \\ * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(A^i(\vec{w})) & & f(A^{m-1}(\vec{w})) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(A^m(\vec{w})) \neq 0 \in F$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & * & * \\ 1 & * & \cdots & * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(B) = m, \text{rank}(A) = m$$

讨论 2  $\varphi$  在基底  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$  下

$$\dim \ker(\varphi) + \text{rank}(\varphi) = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \ker(\varphi) = n - m$$

$$\forall \vec{x} \in \ker(\varphi) : \begin{pmatrix} f(\vec{x}) \\ f(A(\vec{x})) \\ \vdots \\ f(A^{m-1}(\vec{x})) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\forall i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1 : \begin{pmatrix} f(\vec{v}_1(\vec{x})) \\ f(\vec{v}_2(\vec{x})) \\ \vdots \\ f(\vec{v}_{i+1}(\vec{x})) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{且 } m \text{ 为这样可解 } \exists \vec{x} \in \mathbb{F}^n : \begin{pmatrix} f(\vec{x}) \\ f(A(\vec{x})) \\ \vdots \\ f(A^{m-1}(\vec{x})) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{一组基 } \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_{i+1} \in F$$

$$A^m(\vec{x}) = \vec{v}_1(\vec{x}) + \vec{v}_2(\vec{x}) + \dots + \vec{v}_{i+1}(\vec{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A^m(\vec{x})) = \vec{v}_1(\vec{x}) + \vec{v}_2(\vec{x}) + \dots + \vec{v}_{i+1}(\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$f(A(\vec{x})) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ f(A^i(\vec{x})) & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ f(A^{m-1}(\vec{x})) & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ f(A^i(\vec{x})) & & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ f(A^{m-1}(\vec{x})) & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

于  $A$  的前  $m$  行子矩阵  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_{i+1}$

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

Wes:  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \in \text{EFTRAIN} \cap \ker(\phi)$

$$\exists \beta_0, \beta_1, \dots \beta^{m+1} \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$u = \beta_0 \bar{w} + \beta_1 A(\bar{w}) + \dots + \beta_{m+1} A^{m+1}(\bar{w}),$$

卷之三

$m-n$

$$\therefore \bar{w} \in \text{ker}(g) \quad g(\bar{w}) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{m}$$

$$\overbrace{0 \cdots 0}^m = A = \overbrace{\underbrace{0 \cdots 0}_{m+1}}^{n+1} = B, C$$

$\text{C}_0 \dots \text{C}_m$

丁  
申  
巳

$$F[V^A] \cap \text{ker}(\phi) = \{0\}$$

$$\dim(F[x]/(x^m + \ker(\phi_1))) = m + n - m$$

三  
十  
三  
一  
三

$$\sum_{\lambda} W = F \sum A_l \widehat{W}, \quad X = \ker(\varphi)$$

$$V = W \oplus V$$

$\Rightarrow \dim W < n$   $\Rightarrow \dim V < n$

$$w = \beta_0 \vec{w} + \beta_1 A(\vec{w}) + \dots + \beta_{m-1} A^{(m-1)}(\vec{w})$$

对 VAK 归纳为假定得

18. 三者皆于其中取之

子前面的題目。而它們也都是一些問題。

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Figur 6.3 (Cayley-Hamilton 定理の証明)

if  $A \in \mathfrak{L}(V)$  . (i)  $\forall x \in V$

這是一個不可彌合的誤會。

प्राप्ति

中行記 6.2

$V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_k$   $\checkmark$   $\rightarrow$   $V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_k$

于当 (i) 成立

由推论 6.4.  $\lambda$  可对角化  
 $\Leftrightarrow m_1 = \dots = m_s = 1$   $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(\mu_A, \mu'_A) = 1$   
 $\Leftrightarrow$  第一次可对角化

$\forall i \in A_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^k U_j$ ,  $i=1, \dots, k$

$$\mu_A = \bigcap_{i=1}^k (\mu_{A,i}, -\mu'_{A,i})$$

$$X_A = X_{A,1} \cdots X_{A,k}$$

由 3|推 5.4  $\mu_{A,i} = X_{A,i}, i=1, \dots, k$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_A \mid X_A \quad (\text{i}) \text{ 成立}$$

$\nexists p \ni X_A \in F[V] \ni \exists i \in \{1, \dots, k\} \text{ 使得}$   
 $|X_A|_p \mid \mu_A = \exists i \in \{1, \dots, k\} \text{ 使得}$

$$\mu_{A,i} = \mu_{A,i} \Rightarrow p \mid \mu_A. \quad \square$$

$$\mu_{A,i} \mid \mu_{A,i}, \mu'_{A,i} = 1$$

推论 6.4  $\nexists F = \mathbb{C}, A \in \mathfrak{L}(V)$

则 (i)  $X_A$  为根之和且相等 (对称)

$$\Leftrightarrow \gcd(\mu_A, \mu'_A) = 1$$

(ii)  $\lambda$  可对角化

由代数基本定理

$$\mu_A = (t - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdots (t - \lambda_s)^{m_s}$$

其  $\neq \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s \in \mathbb{C}$ , 且  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s \in \mathbb{Z}$

由推论 6.3  $\chi_A = (t - \lambda_1)^{n_1} \cdots (t - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$   
 $n_1 \geq m_1, \dots, n_s \geq m_s$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由 } 3| \\ & \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{(i) 成立} \\ \mu_A = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \end{array} \right) \in M_4(\mathbb{C}) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

问  $A$  为不可对角化吗?  
 $\nexists p \ni A \in F[V] \ni \exists t \in \mathbb{C} \text{ 使得}$   
 $|A|_p = t^4 - 18t^3 - 34t^2 + 64t + 512$   
 $\nexists p \mid \mu_A = t^4 - 18t^3 - 34t^2 + 64t + 512$   
 $\gcd(\mu_A, \mu'_A) = 1$ .

§6.4 根子空间 / 分解

$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \lambda \in \text{spec}(A)$   
 $\nexists F = \mathbb{C}, \forall \lambda \in F, \lambda \in \text{spec}(N), \lambda \in \text{spec}(A)$   
 $\nexists V \in \mathbb{C}^n \text{ 使得 } V = N \oplus A$   
 $\{V \in V \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 使得 } (A - \lambda E)^k = 0\}$   
 $\rightarrow \text{否} \vee \lambda$

### § 6.4 利用上述定理中的证号

$$\forall \lambda | (\lambda - \lambda) | \mu_A \text{ 且 } V(\lambda - \lambda) = V(\lambda)$$

证：由推论 6.4  $(\lambda - \lambda) | \mu_A$  于是

$$V(\lambda - \lambda) \text{ 有零点. } \nexists (\lambda - \lambda) \in \Sigma$$

$\mu_A$  中的零数为  $m$ .  $\forall \lambda$

$$V(\lambda - \lambda) = \ker((A - \lambda)^\infty)$$

$$= \{ \vec{v} \in V \mid (A - \lambda)^\infty(\vec{v}) = \vec{0} \}$$

$\subset V(\lambda)$ .

及  $\exists \vec{v} \in V(\lambda), \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ 使得 } (A - \lambda)^k(\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$

$$\nexists \mu_A = (\lambda - \lambda)^m \varrho(\lambda), \text{ 其中 } \varrho \in \text{FET}$$

$$\nexists m \text{ 使 } \varrho \text{ 为 } \gcd((\lambda - \lambda), \varrho) = 1.$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad \gcd((\lambda - \lambda), \varrho) = 1$$

$\exists a, b \in \text{FET}. \text{ 使 } \varrho$

$$a(A)(\lambda - \lambda)^k + b(A)\varrho(\lambda) = \vec{0}$$

$$a(A)(A - \lambda)^\infty + b(A)\varrho(A)(\lambda) = \vec{0}$$

$$b(A)\varrho(A)(\lambda) = \vec{0}$$

$$b(A)(A - \lambda)^\infty(\lambda) = \vec{0}$$

$$b(A)(A - \lambda)^\infty(\lambda) = (A - \lambda)^\infty(\vec{0})$$

$$b(A)(A - \lambda)^\infty(\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - \lambda)^\infty(\vec{v}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{v} \in V(\lambda - \lambda).$$

注 由引理 6.4 和 定理 6.1 方直接得  $\Sigma$

书中根子空间分解 定理 (PT2, 定理 3)

$\lambda$  不假设  $F = \mathbb{C}$  或代数闭域的条件

在不假设  $F = \mathbb{C}$  或代数闭域的条件下

样的证明见 3 (Gauß-Hamilton)

P68 ( $\Rightarrow$  一个核一阶幕定理) (引理 6.4 (ii))

P69 推论 (引理 6.3) (引理 6.3)

P74 等式 (7)

及 6.5 简单环子空间的进一步的性质

P56. 引理 9 (ii)  $\forall \vec{v} \in V, \vec{v}$  是善

$\nexists \lambda \in \Sigma(V), \forall \vec{v} \in V, \vec{v}$

$\vec{v}_{\lambda, \vec{v}} = \mu \vec{v}$

[引理 6.5]

命理 6.1 设  $A \in \mathbb{C}(V), \forall \vec{v} \in V, \exists \lambda \in \Sigma(A), \vec{v}$

$\vec{v}_{\lambda, \vec{v}} = \mu \vec{v}$

$\vec{v}_{\lambda, \vec{v}} = \vec{0}$  (引理 5.4)

$\vec{v}_{\lambda, \vec{v}} = \vec{0}$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 由  $\deg \mu_A = \dim V = n$ . 由 p56 例題 9(2)

$$\exists \vec{v} \in V \text{ 使得 } \mu_A(\vec{v}) = \mu_A$$

$$\Rightarrow \deg \mu_A(\vec{v}) = \dim V$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim F[A].\vec{v} = \dim V \quad [\text{命題 5.4}]$$

□

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } V &= \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \\ &\left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right) \mapsto \underbrace{\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right)}_A \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{\text{由 }} A - \text{直線} \rightarrow \text{且} \vec{v} \rightarrow \text{使得}$

$$1 \in \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{R}[A].\vec{v}$$

( 由  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  且  $A$  有直線  $\vec{v}$ )

$$\text{命題 6.2 } \nexists A \in \mathbb{F}(N) \text{ 且 } V \nsubseteq A - \text{直線}.$$

$$\nexists \mu_A = t^n + \alpha_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_0$$

$$\nexists \sqrt[n]{\mu_A} = t^3 - 4t^2 + 5t - 2$$

$$\deg \mu_A = 3 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \nsubseteq A - \text{直線}$$

$$\nexists \vec{v} = \left( \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ 且 } \vec{v} \in A - \text{直線}$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{v} \in A^\perp, \vec{v} \in A^\perp \text{ 且 } \vec{v} \in A - \text{直線} \quad (\text{命題 5.3})$$

$$\text{即 } \underbrace{\text{rank } (A \left( \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{array} \right), A^2 \left( \begin{array}{c} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{array} \right))}_{B} = 3$$

□

①

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_1+v_3 & v_1+3v_3 \\ v_2 & v_1+v_2-v_3 & 2v_1+v_2-2v_3 \\ v_3 & 2v_3 & 4v_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_3 = \begin{pmatrix} v_1, v_1+v_3, v_1+3v_3 \\ v_2, v_1+v_2-v_3, 2v_1+v_2-2v_3 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = D \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ v_2 & v_2-v_1 & v_2-v_2 \\ v_3 & v_2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_2 = 0 \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank } (B) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) - \text{直線} \text{ 的證}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{命題 6.2 } \nexists A \in \mathbb{F}(N) \text{ 且 } V \nsubseteq A - \text{直線}.$$

$$\nexists \sqrt[n]{\mu_A} = t^n + \alpha_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_0$$

$$\nexists \sqrt[n]{\mu_A} = \sqrt[n]{t^n + \alpha_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_0}$$

$$\nexists \sqrt[n]{\mu_A} = \sqrt[n]{t^n} + \sqrt[n]{\alpha_{n-1}t^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_0}$$

$$\nexists A \in \mathbb{F}(N) \quad \nexists \vec{v} \in V, \vec{v} \in A^\perp, \vec{v} \in A - \text{直線}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\alpha_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\alpha_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -\alpha_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \quad n \times n$$

## §6.3 向量空间的分向

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

$\exists V$  为一维基  $\forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-2\}$

$$A^i(A^{i+1}(\vec{v})) = A^{2i+1}(\vec{v}) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

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

$$= (-\alpha_{n-1} A^{n-1} - \dots - \alpha_1 A - \alpha_0 E)(\vec{v})$$

$$= -\alpha_0 \vec{v} - \alpha_1 \vec{v} - \dots - \alpha_{n-1} A^{n-1}(\vec{v}) \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\Rightarrow ① \quad A(A^i(\vec{v})) = (\vec{v}, A(\vec{v}), \dots, A^{i-1}(\vec{v}), \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{i+2})$$

$$A(A^{n-1}(\vec{v})) = (\vec{v}, A(\vec{v}), \dots, A^{n-1}(\vec{v}), \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha_0 & & \\ -\alpha_1 & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & -\alpha_{n-1} \end{pmatrix})$$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~待证成立~~

例 在上例中  $A$  在基底

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A(\vec{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

## §6.3 向量空间的分向

⑩

定义：设  $A \in \mathfrak{L}(V)$ ,  $U \subset V$  且  $A - \text{子空间}$

即  $V$  不能写成两个非零子空间  $U$  与  $A - U$  的和。如果  $U$  是  $A$  的直和，则称  $U$  为  $A$  的一个不可分解子空间（indecomposable）。

与

定理 6.3 设  $A \in \mathfrak{L}(V)$ . 则  $V$  为直和

$A - U$  为一个子空间的直和.

$\forall \vec{v}: \exists n = \dim V. \exists \vec{v}_1 \in U$ .

$n = 1. V = A - U$  为直和.

$\exists n > 1$  且  $\dim V < n$  时 定理成立  
由  $V = A - U$  成立.

$\exists \vec{v}: V = U \oplus W$ , 其中

$U, W$  为  $A - U$  的子空间

$\dim U < n, \dim W < n$

对  $U, W$  为  $W, A|_W$  为  $U$ .  $\square$

□

练习题

命題 6.3.  $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$   $\exists V \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  使得  $V^T A V$  不可分而

$\Leftrightarrow \exists M_A$  是某子不可约多项式的乘积

(ii)  $V \cong V_A - \text{直环}.$

証:  $\Rightarrow$   $M_A$  不是某子不可约多项式

由第次. 则  $\exists P, Q \in \mathbb{C}[t] \setminus F$  使得

$$M_A = P^m Q \quad \text{且} \quad \gcd(P, Q) = 1, \quad \text{其中 } P, Q \text{ 互素}$$

$$\text{且} \quad \gcd(P^m, Q) = 1. \quad \text{由定理 6.3. } \sqrt{\frac{V}{A}} =$$

$\sqrt{\gcd(P^m, Q)} = 1.$  由定理 6.3.  $\sqrt{\frac{V}{A}} =$

$\sqrt{A - \text{直环}}.$  由定理 6.3.

$\therefore V \cong V_A - \text{直环}.$  由定理 6.3.

$\therefore V \cong V_A - \text{直环} \cong V - \text{直环}.$  由定理 6.3.

$\therefore V \cong V_A - \text{直环} \cong V - \text{直环}.$  由定理 6.3.

$\therefore \dim V = \deg P^m \quad (\text{命题 6.1})$

$\therefore V = U \oplus W$  其中  $U, W \cong$

$\sqrt{A - \text{直环}}$

証  $V = A|_W: V_W = A|_W: V_W$  由  $A|_W = P^m \lambda I + \text{直环} \quad \text{且} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$\therefore \dim V_W = p^m$

$\mu_A = \dim (\mu_A, \mu_W) = \dim (\lambda, \lambda) = p^m$

$\therefore m = p^m \lambda = m \lambda.$   $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$\therefore m = p^m \leq \dim U \quad (\deg P^m \leq \dim U)$

$\mu_A = p^m \lambda = p^m \lambda$

$\therefore \dim V = \deg \mu_A \leq \dim U \quad [\text{命题 5.4}]$

$\Rightarrow V = U \Rightarrow W = \{0\} \Rightarrow V \cong A - \text{直环}$

$\therefore \dim V = \deg P^m = (t-2)(t-1)^2 \Rightarrow \dim V = 12$

$\therefore \dim V = \deg \mu_A = 12$

$\Rightarrow V = U \oplus W \quad \text{且} \quad \dim V = 12$

$\therefore \dim V = \deg P^m = (t-1)^2$

$\therefore \dim V = \deg P^m = 1, \quad \dim V = (t-1)^2$

$\therefore V \cong V_{(t-1)^2} \cong V((t-1)^2) \text{ 都是 } V \text{ 的子空间}$

(12)

定理 6.4 设  $V \in \mathcal{E}(V)$ . 则

$V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k$   
 其中  $V_i$  是  $V$  一不可分的. 也是  $V$  一特征子空间.  $V_i$  的特征向量是  $F(E)$  中不可约多项式的零点  
 定理 6.3 说明  $V_i$  是  $V$  一特征子空间.

命 6.4 (复 Jordan 标准型)

设  $A \in \mathcal{E}(V)$ .  $F = \mathbb{C}$ , 则

$V$  是  $V$  一不可分的.  $V$  在  $V$  一组基. 使得  $A$  在该基下有矩阵为

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

[若  $\lambda$  为重子数  $m$  的 Jordan 块]

$$\mu_A = (t - \lambda)^n$$

且  $V = F(E) \cap V$

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^k \widehat{E}_i = ((A - \lambda E)^{n-i})^{-1} \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n$$

且  $\widehat{E}_i$  是  $\widehat{e}_1, \widehat{e}_2, \dots, \widehat{e}_n$  一组基

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } \widehat{e}_i &= \alpha_1 \widehat{e}_1 + \alpha_2 \widehat{e}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \widehat{e}_n = 0 \\ \text{且 } \widehat{e}_i &\text{ 为 } \widehat{e}_1 + \alpha_2 \widehat{e}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \widehat{e}_n = 0 \text{ 的 } \widehat{e}_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0 \text{ 即 } \widehat{e}_i$$

由  $\widehat{E}_i$  是  $\widehat{e}_1, \widehat{e}_2, \dots, \widehat{e}_n$  一组基

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } \widehat{e}_i &= (\lambda - \lambda E)^{n-i} \widehat{e}_i = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j ((\lambda - \lambda E)^{n-j}) \widehat{e}_j = 0 \\ \text{且 } \widehat{e}_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j (\lambda - \lambda E)^{n-j} \widehat{e}_j = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j (\lambda^{n-j} - \lambda^{n-j}) \widehat{e}_j = 0 \\ \text{且 } f &= 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0 \end{aligned}$$

于是  $f = 0$

(13)

$$A(\vec{e}_1) = A^0(A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-1}(\vec{v}) = (A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-1} \circ A(\vec{v})$$

$$= (\lambda A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-1} (A - \lambda \varepsilon + \lambda \varepsilon)(\vec{v})$$

$$= (\lambda \underbrace{A - \lambda \varepsilon)^n}_{\vec{e}_1}(\vec{v}) + \lambda (\underbrace{A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-1}}_{\vec{e}_1}(\vec{v})$$

$$= \lambda \vec{e}_1$$

$$i > 1$$

$$A(\vec{e}_2) = A \cdot (A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-2}(\vec{v}) = (A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-2} \circ A(\vec{v})$$

$$= (\lambda A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-2} (A - \lambda \varepsilon + \lambda \varepsilon)(\vec{v})$$

$$= (\lambda \underbrace{A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-1}}_{\vec{e}_2}(\vec{v}) + \lambda (\underbrace{A - \lambda \varepsilon)^{n-2}}_{\vec{e}_2}(\vec{v})$$

$$= \vec{e}_{2+1} + \lambda \vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{e}_{2+1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & & & \\ 0 & \lambda & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A(\vec{e}_1), A(\vec{e}_2), -A(\vec{e}_3))$$

$$J_n(x) \quad \boxed{x}$$