

则在 U_i 的某组基下 A_i 的矩阵是 ①

$$J_{d_i}(\lambda_i)$$

由此可知 $\dim U_i = d_i$. 而 $J_{d_i}(\lambda_i)$ 的极小多项式是 $(t - \lambda_i)^{d_i}$. 于是 U_i 是 A -不可分. 即 (x) 是 A -不可分. 子空间直和分解: 由此可知 A 关于 $(*)$ 的初等因子组是

$$L_B = \{ (t - \lambda_1)^{d_1}, \dots, (t - \lambda_k)^{d_k} \}$$

同理 A 关于另一组直 A -不可分直和分解的初等因子组是

$$L_C = \{ (t - \alpha_1)^{l_1}, \dots, (t - \alpha_m)^{l_m} \}$$

由定理 9.2 $L_B = L_C$. (作为多重)
于是 $k = m$. 且适当调整下标后

$$\lambda_i = \alpha_i, \quad d_i = l_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, k$$

定理 10.2

证: 该定理对任何域都成立.
因为定理 9.2 如此.

§10 Jordan 标准型的唯一性和应用

定理 10.1 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ 设

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{d_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\alpha_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{d_m}(\alpha_m) \end{pmatrix}$$

是 A 在 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的两个 Jordan 标准型. 则 $k = m$. 在适当调整下标后, 我们有

$$d_1 = l_1, \quad \dots, \quad d_k = l_k, \quad \lambda_i = \alpha_i, \quad \lambda_k = \alpha_k$$

证: 设 $A: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 则 $A \in L(\mathbb{C})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

由定理 3.2. $\exists A$ -不变子空间 $U_1, \dots, U_k$ 使得

$$\mathbb{C}^n = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_k \quad (*)$$

令 $V_i = A|_{U_i}$. 由 Jordan 推

定理 10.2 设 $A, B \in M_n(F)$. 则

$$A \sim_s B \iff (i) \mu_A = \mu_B \quad (\text{或 } \chi_A = \chi_B)$$

(ii) 对于 μ_A 的任何不可约

$$\text{因子}, \text{rank}(p(A)^i) = \text{rank}(p(B)^i)$$

$$i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

证: " $\Rightarrow$ " 因为 $A \sim_s B$. 所以 $\mu_A = \mu_B$,

$$\chi_A = \chi_B. \text{ 设 } B = T^{-1}AT. \text{ 则}$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad B^k = T^{-1}A^kT. \text{ 由此}$$

$$\forall f \in \mathbb{C}[T] \quad f(B) = T^{-1}f(A)T. \text{ 特别地}$$

$$\text{rank}(f(B)) = \text{rank}(f(A))$$

于是 (ii) 也成立

" $\Leftarrow$ " 由 (i), (ii) 和定理 9.2, A, B

对应的算子有同理的交子因子组

$$\text{由定理 10.1} \quad J_A = J_B \quad (\text{适当调整下标})$$

$$A \sim_s JA \sim_n B \sim_s JB \Rightarrow A \sim_s B \quad \square$$

② 例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$

求 J_A .

解 求 A 的极小多项式 $A^0 = E, A, A^2 = nA$

$$\mu_A = t^2 - nt = t(t-n)$$

$$p_1 = t, \quad p_2 = t-n$$

$$\text{rank}(A^0) = 0. \quad \text{rank}(A) = 1, \quad \text{rank}(A^2) = 1$$

$$N(1,1) = n+1-2 = n-1 \Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & 0 & \ddots & 1 \\ & & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_n$$

另得: 由 $\mu_A = t(t-n)$ 且 $n \neq 0$ 可知

A 可以对角化. ~~由上述可知~~ 由 $\text{rank}(A) = 1$

得到上述 J_A .

例: 设 $A \in M_n(F)$. 证 $n \geq A \sim A^t$

$$\text{证: 由 } (A^k)^t = (A^t)^k \text{ 和}$$

$$\text{证: } M_n(F) \rightarrow M_n(F) \text{ 是线性的}$$

$$A \mapsto A^t$$

可知 $\forall f \in F[t], f(A)^t = f(A^t)$

特别地 $\text{rank}(f(A^t)) = \text{rank}(f(A)^t) = \text{rank}(f(A))$

$$\chi_{A^t} = |tE - A^t| = |(tE - A)^t| = \chi_A$$

由定理 10.2 $A \sim_S A^t$

例：求矩阵方程

$$X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的解}$$

解法 1 设 $X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$$X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + bc = 3 \\ ab + bd = 1 \\ ac + cd = -1 \\ bc + d^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{9}{4} \end{pmatrix}, X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{9}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

解法 2 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\chi_A = \begin{vmatrix} t-3 & -1 \\ 1 & t-5 \end{vmatrix} = (t-4)^2$$

$$p = t-4, r_0 = \text{rank}(p(A)^0) = 2, r_1 = \text{rank}(p(A)) = \text{rank}\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$r_2 = \text{rank}\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$r_1 = r_0 + r_2 - 2r_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_A = S^{-1}AS \Rightarrow S\mathcal{I}_A = AS$$

$$\text{设 } S = \begin{pmatrix} s_{11} & s_{12} \\ s_{21} & s_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \begin{cases} s_{11} - s_{21} = 0 \\ s_{11} - s_{21} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } S\mathcal{I}_A = AS \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s_{11} + s_{12} - s_{22} = 0 \\ s_{12} + s_{21} - s_{22} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_{11} \\ s_{12} \\ s_{21} \\ s_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank}=2$$

$$\text{取一组解 } s_{11} = s_{21} = 1, s_{12} = 2, s_{22} = 3$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

先解方程

$$Y^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } Y = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + bc = 4 \\ ab + bd = 1 \\ ac + cd = 0 \\ bc + d^2 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} (a+d)b=1 \\ (a+d)c=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2=4 \\ d^2=4 \\ (a+d)b=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ d=2 \\ c=0 \\ b=\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} a=-2 \\ d=-2 \\ c=0 \\ b=-\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$Y^2 = J_A \Rightarrow SY^2S^{-1} = SJ_AS^{-1} = A \\ \Rightarrow (SYS^{-1})^2 = A$$

$$\Rightarrow X_1 = S \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}, \quad X_2 = S \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}$$

④

例 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ 可逆

证 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \exists X \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$

使得 $X^k = A$

证. 可直接验证 $X^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 无解

证: 先设 $A = J_n(\lambda), \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

$$X^k = A = \lambda \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_B$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{\lambda}} X \right)^k = B$$

由第4次作业可知. $\exists B^k \sim_s B$.

$\exists S \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, 使得

$$S^{-1}B^kS = B$$

$$\text{即 } (S^{-1}BS)^k = B \quad (*)$$

$$\text{令 } X = \sqrt[k]{\lambda} (S^{-1}BS)$$

$$X^k = \lambda (S^{-1}BS)^k = \lambda B = A$$

⑤

总结 $F = \mathbb{C}$

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ & & J_{d_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ & & J_{d_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $d_1, \dots, d_k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

由上述总结 $\exists X_i \in M_{d_i}(\mathbb{C})$

使得 $X_i^k = J_{d_i}(\lambda_i)$, $i=1, \dots, k$

接合

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & X_k \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $X^k = A$

于是 $\exists Y \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, 使得

$$Y^k = JA$$

且存在 $T \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, 使得 $J_A = T^{-1}AT$

由 $Y^k = T^{-1}AT \Rightarrow TY^kT^{-1} = A$

$$\Rightarrow (TYT^{-1})^k = A. \quad \square$$

$$A \sim_{\text{sim}} \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & J_{d_k}(\lambda_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}$$

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

$\mu_A \mid \chi_A$ (Cayley-Hamilton 定理)

特征根 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ 互不相同

A 可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow d_1 = \dots = d_k = 1 \Leftrightarrow \mu_A$ 无重根

去年期末最后一题.

证. 取 $\lambda \in \text{spec}_{\mathbb{C}}(A)$

则 A 的以 λ 为特征根的 Jordan 块

有 $\dim V^{\lambda} \leq$ 且

$$k = \frac{\dim(V^{\lambda})}{\dim V^{\lambda}} = \sum_{\lambda \in \text{spec}(A)} \dim V^{\lambda}$$

第三章 内积空间

§1 欧氏空间

§1.1 内积

设 V 是 $\mathbb{R}$ 上 n 维线性空间。
 $f: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是对称双线性型
 使得 f 对应的二次型是正定的

双线性: $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \in V, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) + \beta f(\vec{y}, \vec{z})$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \alpha \vec{y} + \beta \vec{z}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \beta f(\vec{x}, \vec{z})$$

对称 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f(\vec{y}, \vec{x})$

二次型 $g(\vec{z}) = f(\vec{z}, \vec{z})$

正定 $\forall \vec{z} \in V \setminus \{0\}, g(\vec{z}) > 0$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0 \iff \vec{x} = \vec{y}$$

称 (V, f) 是一个欧氏空间

其中 f 是 V 上的内积

例: $V = \mathbb{R}^n, f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ⑥
 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n$

$f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$ (标准欧氏空间)

符号化简: 设 (V, f) 是内积空间

$\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$

证 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\vec{x}, \vec{y})$ 或 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}$

双线性性:

$$(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = \alpha (\vec{x}, \vec{z}) + \beta (\vec{y}, \vec{z})$$

$$(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = \alpha (\vec{x}, \vec{z}) + \beta (\vec{y}, \vec{z})$$

(例)

$$(\vec{x}, \alpha \vec{y} + \beta \vec{z}) = \alpha (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \beta (\vec{x}, \vec{z})$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot (\alpha \vec{y} + \beta \vec{z}) = \alpha \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + \beta \vec{x} \cdot \vec{z}$$

对称

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\vec{y}, \vec{x})$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = \vec{y} \cdot \vec{x}$$

正定 $\forall \vec{z} \in V \setminus \{0\}$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} > 0$$

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) > 0$$