

回記：設 $A, B \in M_n(F)$. 存在 $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$

使得 $B = P^{-1}AP$. 又因 B 與 A 相似，記為 $B \sim_A$

由定理 \sim_A 等價於

存 $A \in M_n(F)$, $A = EAE^{-1} \Rightarrow A \sim_A A$

對稱：設 $A \sim_B B$. 存 $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$ 使得

$$A = P^{-1}BP \Rightarrow B = (P^{-1})^{-1}AP^{-1}$$

傳遞： $\exists Q \in M_n(F)$. 存 $\exists P, Q \in GL_n(F)$

$$\text{使得 } A = P^{-1}BP, \quad B = Q^{-1}CQ$$

$$\Rightarrow A = P^{-1}Q^{-1}CQ = (QP)^{-1}C(QP)$$

$$\Rightarrow A = P^{-1}Q^{-1}CQ = (QP)^{-1}C(QP)$$

命題 2.1 (若干相似不變量)

$\exists A, B \in M_n(F)$, $A \sim_B B$.

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

(ii) $|A| = |B|$

(iii) $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$

證明： $\forall P \in GL_n(F)$ 使得 $A = P^{-1}BP$ ①

(i) $\because P$ 滿秩 $\therefore \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$

(ii) 由行列式運算法則
 $|A| = |P^{-1}BP| = |P^{-1}| |B| |P| = |P|^{-1} |B| |P| = |B|$

$$= |P^{-1}P| |B| = |B|$$

(iii) 由運算律得：

$$\text{tr}(MN) = \text{tr}(NM)$$

且 $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(P^{-1}BP) = \text{tr}(P^1(BP)) = \text{tr}(BP)$

由 $A = P^{-1}BP$, $P \in GL_n(F)$

$$\text{char}(F) = 2 \Rightarrow P \in GL_2(F)$$

$\therefore \text{tr}(BP) = \text{tr}(B)$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} \right) \text{char}(F) = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

(iii) $\text{char}(F) = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{char}(F) = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$

$\therefore \text{tr}(B) = \text{tr}(BP) = \text{tr}(B)$

且 $\text{tr}(MN) = \text{tr}(NM)$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{char}(F) = 2 \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\therefore \text{tr}(B) = \text{tr}(BP) = \text{tr}(B)$

故 $\forall P \in GL_2(F)$, 使得
 $A = P^{-1}P$.

$$\forall P A = P \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{11} = p_{21} = 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ 不可逆} \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

由 \tilde{x} 得证, $\forall A \in M_n(F)$, $A^t \sim_s A$.

§2.2. 3类性质的子例子
映射, $\mathcal{O}: V \rightarrow V$
 $x \mapsto \tilde{x}$ 在 V 任何基底下
为矩阵形如 O_{nm}

性质3: $\mathcal{E}: V \rightarrow V$ 在 V 任何基底下
 $x \mapsto \bar{x}$ 为矩阵形如 E

- 定义: $\forall A \in \mathcal{P}(V)$.
- 如果 A 可逆, 则称 A 是可逆矩阵
 - 如果 $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使得 $A^k = 0$
 - 如果 A 是幂零矩阵
 - 如果 $A^2 = A$, 则称 A 是幂等矩阵
 - 如果 $A^T = A$, 则称 A 是对称矩阵

命理2.2. $\forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$

$\forall A$ 是对称 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 是满秩.
 $\exists A$ 是不可逆 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 是零矩阵.
 $\exists A$ 是幂零 $\Leftrightarrow \text{ker}(A) = \text{im}(A)$. $\text{Im } A = \text{im}(A)$.

证明:

由 第一章 例题 7.1
 $\dim \text{Im } A + \dim \text{Ker } A = \dim V$ (第3章 例题 3, 卷本
 A 是对称 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Ker } A = \text{Im } A$)
 $\Leftrightarrow \dim(\text{Ker } A) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \dim \text{Im } A = \dim V$

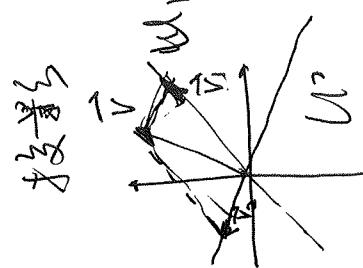
□

例: $\mathcal{D}: R_n[x] \rightarrow R_n[x]$

$\mathcal{D}^n = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ 零算子
 $\mathcal{D}(x) \mapsto x^n$

例: $\forall V = U_1 \oplus U_2$,
 $\exists V \in V$. $\exists!$ $\tilde{v}_1 \in U_1$, $\tilde{v}_2 \in U_2$
 $\forall V \in V$. $\exists!$ $\tilde{v} = \tilde{v}_1 + \tilde{v}_2$
 使 \tilde{v} 为零

定義: $\pi_1: V \rightarrow V$ 為 V 到 U_1 之
 $\forall v \in V \ni \pi_1(v) = \bar{v}_1$
 $\forall v \in V \ni \pi_1(v) = \bar{v}_1$
 $\forall v \in V \ni \pi_1(v) = \bar{v}_1$
 $\forall v \in V \ni \pi_1(v) = \bar{v}_1$



($\mathcal{F}(V)$, +, \circ , \mathcal{E}) 是环(非交换的) ③
注意: 环中元素向 $\mathcal{F}(V)$ 和 $\mathcal{F}(V)$ 满足下列

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_2 &= \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3 \\ \vec{w}_2 &= \vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha \vec{v} + \beta \vec{w} = (\alpha \vec{v}_1 + \beta \vec{w}_1) + (\alpha \vec{v}_2 + \beta \vec{w}_2)$$

$$\pi_1(\alpha \vec{v} + \beta \vec{w}) = \alpha \vec{v}_1 + \beta \vec{w}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_1 &\in \mathcal{L}(V) \\ \pi_1^2(\vec{v}) &= \pi_1(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{v}_1 = \pi_1(\vec{V}) \\ &\Rightarrow \pi_1^2 = \pi_1\end{aligned}$$

82.3 以下數 137 才夠。

($\mathcal{L}(V)$, +, \cup , 教練) 是 F 上的半群。

例題: $\forall \bar{z} \in V$
 $(\alpha \beta) \circ (\beta \bar{z}) = (\alpha \beta)(\beta \bar{z})$
 $= \alpha(\beta(\beta \bar{z})) = \alpha \circ \beta(\bar{z}) = \alpha \beta(\bar{z})$
 故 $\alpha \circ \beta = \beta \circ \alpha$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{L}(V)$.

定理 2.2 $\forall \bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n \in V$

$$\Phi : F(V) \xrightarrow{\quad} M_n(F)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow A \\ A \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} A$$

Φ 中 $A \equiv V \bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n$ 时有 Φ

则 Φ 是线性同构也是环同态

$\forall \vec{v}$: 由定理 1.2. Φ 是线性同构.

$\forall A, B \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. 由定理 1.3

$$\Phi(A \circ B) = A \circ B = \Phi(A) \circ \Phi(B)$$

$\forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $A = \Phi(A)$

(Φ)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: (i)} \quad & \forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V) \Rightarrow A \text{ 可逆} \quad (\text{即 } A \text{ 非零}) \\ & \quad (\text{即 } A \text{ 有逆} \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 非零}) \\ \text{证: (ii)} \quad & \forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V) \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 非零} \quad (\text{即 } A \text{ 有逆} \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 非零}) \\ \text{证: (iii)} \quad & \forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V) \Leftrightarrow A^k = 0 \quad (PA^k = A) \\ \text{证: (iii)} \quad & \forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V) \Rightarrow \Phi(A^k) = 0_{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow A^k = 0_{n \times n} \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \vec{v}: \vec{v} = 0$.

$\text{注: 可逆性, 零解性都与 } A \text{ 相关}$

不考虑

§2.4 线性映射

$\forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. $\ker(A) = \{ \vec{v} \in V \mid A\vec{v} = 0 \}$

$\text{记号: } \text{im}(A) = \{ \vec{v} \in V \mid \exists \vec{u} \in \mathbb{K}^n \text{ 使得 } A\vec{u} = \vec{v} \}$

定理 2.3 (核像分解定理)

④

问题: 在什么条件下:

$$V = \ker(A) \oplus \text{im}(A).$$

$$\text{解: } \Phi: \mathcal{L}(A) = F^2 \xrightarrow{\Phi^2} F^2$$

$$\text{则 } \ker(\Phi) = \{ (\alpha) \mid \alpha \in F \}$$

$$\text{且 } \text{im}(\Phi) = \{ (\alpha) \mid \alpha \in F \}$$

$$\text{因此 } \ker(\Phi) \cap \text{im}(\Phi) = \{ 0 \}.$$

$$\text{且 } \text{im}(\Phi) + \ker(\Phi) = F^2.$$

$$\text{因此 } V = \ker(\Phi) \oplus \text{im}(\Phi).$$

$$\text{即 } V = \ker(A) \oplus \text{im}(A).$$

$$\text{且 } \text{im}(A) = \text{im}(\Phi).$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) = \ker(\Phi).$$

$$\text{且 } \text{im}(A) \cap \ker(A) = \{ 0 \}.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) + \text{im}(A) = F^n.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) \oplus \text{im}(A) = F^n.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) \cap \text{im}(A) = \{ 0 \}.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) + \text{im}(A) = F^n.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) \cap \text{im}(A) = \{ 0 \}.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) + \text{im}(A) = F^n.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) \cap \text{im}(A) = \{ 0 \}.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) + \text{im}(A) = F^n.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) \cap \text{im}(A) = \{ 0 \}.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) + \text{im}(A) = F^n.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) \cap \text{im}(A) = \{ 0 \}.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) + \text{im}(A) = F^n.$$

$$\text{且 } \ker(A) \cap \text{im}(A) = \{ 0 \}.$$

" \Leftarrow " 由 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由 } \vec{x} \in K_A \subset K_{A^2} \\ & \text{由 } A(\vec{x}) = A^2(\vec{x}) \Rightarrow A^2(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

" \Rightarrow " 由 $V = K_A \oplus I_A$. 由 A 在 K_A 上

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由 } \vec{v} \in V, \quad I_A = I_{A^2} \text{ 且 } I_A \subset I_{A^2} \\ & \text{由 } \vec{v} \in I_A, \quad \exists \vec{x} \in V, \text{ 使得 } \vec{v} = A(\vec{x}) \\ & \text{由 } \vec{v} \in I_A, \quad \exists \vec{x} \in V, \text{ 使得 } \vec{v} = A(\vec{x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\exists \vec{y} \in K_A, \quad \vec{z} \in I_A \quad \text{使得 } \vec{x} = \vec{y} + \vec{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vec{v} = A(\vec{x}) = A(\vec{y} + \vec{z}) = A(\vec{y}) + A(\vec{z}) \\ & = A(\vec{y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \vec{v} \in K_A \quad \because \exists \vec{w} \in V, \text{ 使得 } \vec{v} = A^2(\vec{w}) \in I_{A^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vec{v} = A^2(\vec{w}) \Rightarrow \vec{v} = A^2(\vec{w}) \in I_{A^2} \\ & \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$I_A = I_{A^2}$$

由 第一章 定理 7.1

$$\dim(I_A) + \dim(K_A) = \dim V \quad \text{①}$$

$$\dim(I_{A^2}) + \dim(K_{A^2}) = \dim V \quad \text{②}$$

$$\therefore \dim(I_A) = \dim(K_{A^2}) \quad \because \dim(K_A) = \dim(K_{A^2})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(I_A) = \dim(K_{A^2}). \quad K_A = K_{A^2}$$

$$\forall \vec{x} \in K_A \cap I_A:$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists \vec{y} \in V \text{ 使得 } \vec{x} = A(\vec{y}) \quad \text{且 } A(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \\ & \text{由 } \vec{y} \in V, \quad \exists \vec{z} \in V, \text{ 使得 } \vec{y} = \vec{z} \\ & \text{由 } \vec{y} \in V, \quad \exists \vec{z} \in V, \text{ 使得 } \vec{y} = \vec{z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \vec{y} = A^2(\vec{z}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_{A^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(I_A) = \dim(K_{A^2}) \quad K_A = K_{A^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dim(K_A \oplus I_A) = \dim K_A + \dim I_A \\ & (\text{维数公式或第一章定理 7.1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim V = \dim(I_A) \quad (\text{由 ①})$$

$$V = K_A \oplus I_A \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\text{证毕}}$$

(6)

論：上述定理自來自製力，沈浩于常識之端倪

學報，27卷，第2期（2014年4月）

例： $\forall A \in \mathcal{P}(V), \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \exists$

$$A^k = A$$

$$V = KA \oplus IA$$

$\because \text{rank}(A) \geq \text{rank}(A^2) \geq \dots \geq \text{rank}(A^k)$

$$\text{rank}(A)$$

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^2)$

由接續第一定理， $V = KA \oplus IA$

§2.5 接續， \exists

例4.2： $\forall A \in M_n(F)$

$$F[A] = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i A^i \mid k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\forall p(t) \in F[t]$$

\Rightarrow 支持
 $p(t) = A$ 在 R 中 $\nrightarrow P(A)$

例3.3： $\forall A \in \mathcal{P}(V), \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \}$ 支持

$$F[A] = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i A^i \mid k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$f: F[t] \longrightarrow F[IA] \quad f(A) = \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i A^i$$

$$\text{例3.4} \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{P}(V) \quad f(A) = A^2 + 2A - 3I$$

定理2.4 (接續， \nrightarrow 定理)

$\forall f \in F[t], f = p g, p \in F[t], g \in \mathcal{P}(V) \quad \forall A$

$\forall A \in \mathcal{P}(V) \quad \nexists f(A) = 0$

$$V = K_p(A) \oplus K_g(A).$$

$\therefore \exists u, v \in F[t]$

$$\nexists: \quad \gcd(p, g) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{假設 } u(t)p(t) + v(t)g(t) = 1 \\ \text{假設 } u(t)p(t) + v(t)g(t) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(A)p(A) + v(A)g(A) = E. \quad (*)$$

\forall (*) $\exists \vec{x} \in V$ $\vec{x} \in V$

$$\vec{x} = u(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) + v(A) \circ g(A)(\vec{z}) \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{By def: } & \vec{y} \in K_p(A) \quad (*) \\ & \vec{x} = u(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) = [u(A) \circ p(A) + v(A) \circ g(A)](\vec{z}) \\ & = \mu(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) + v(A) \circ g(A)(\vec{z}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \text{ and } \vec{z}$$

$$\text{By def: } K_p(A) \cap K_g(A) = \{\vec{0}\} \quad (***)$$

$$\vec{z} \in K_p(A) \cap K_g(A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) &= \mu(A) (\underbrace{p(A)(\vec{z})}_{=u(A)\vec{z}}) = u(A)\vec{z} \\ \text{By def: } & v(A) \circ g(A)(\vec{z}) = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \text{ and } \vec{z} \quad \vec{z} = \vec{0} \quad (***)$$

$$\text{By def: } \vec{y} \Rightarrow \vec{y} = \vec{0} \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{再由: } & V = K_p(A) + K_g(A) \quad (***) \\ & \vec{y} = \mu(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) \\ & \vec{z} = v(A) \circ g(A)(\vec{z}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall \vec{y} \quad \vec{x} = \vec{y} + \vec{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } & f(A)(\vec{y}) = g(A) \circ u(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) \\ & = u(A) \circ g(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } & f(A)(\vec{y}) = \mu(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) \\ & = \mu(A) \circ (\underbrace{f(A)}_{=f(A)(\vec{z})} \circ p(A)(\vec{z})) \\ & = \mu(A) \circ f(A)(\vec{z}) = u(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) = \vec{0} \\ & = \mu(A) \circ p(A)(\vec{z}) + v(A) \circ g(A)(\vec{z}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \text{ and } \vec{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_q$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (***) \text{ and } \vec{z} \\ & \Rightarrow \vec{y} \in K_p \oplus K_q \end{aligned}$$

□