

四 極核分佈定理

$$= (2A^2 - A - E)(\vec{x})$$

設 $f \in \text{FET}$, $f = pg$, 其中 $p, g \in \text{FET}$ 且
 $\gcd(p, g) = 1$. 設 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}(V)$ 滿足 $f(A) = 0$

$$\forall \lambda \quad V = K_{p(A)} \oplus K_g(A)$$

(延續 P72, 定理 2.5.1, 隱藏在 P72,
 定理 3 的證明中)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 18 \\ 27 & 35 \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 設 $A: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $(x_1) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} (x_1)$

$$f(t) = 2t^2 - t - 1.$$

求 $f(A)$ 在標準基下的矩阵.

$$\text{解: } \forall \vec{x} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$$

$$\sqrt{A^2}\vec{x} = A^2\vec{x}$$

$$f(A) = 2\sqrt{A^2} - A - E$$

$$f(A)(\vec{x}) = (2\sqrt{A^2} - A - E)(\vec{x})$$

$$= 2\sqrt{A^2}(\vec{x}) - A(\vec{x}) - E(\vec{x})$$

$$= 2A^2\vec{x} - A\vec{x} - \vec{x}$$

通过上面类似地計算可得 \mathbb{R}^2
 例: 設 $A, B \in M_n(F)$, $A \sim_S B$
 在 V 的某組基下的矩阵, 設 $P(A)$
 在 V 基下的矩阵是 $P(B)$.

$$A \sim_S B$$

$$\forall p \in \text{FET}, \quad P(A) \sim_S P(B)$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad A = Q^{-1}BQ, \text{ 其中 } Q \in GL_n(F)$$

$$P(A)^k = Q^{-1}P(B)Q$$

$$= Q^{-1}(P(B))^k Q$$

$$= Q^{-1}P(A)^k Q$$

$$= P(A)^k$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad A^k = Q^{-1}B^kQ$$

$$= Q^{-1}B^kQ$$

$$\forall p(t) = \alpha_d t^d + \alpha_{d-1} t^{d-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 t + \alpha_0, \alpha_i \in F$$

$$P(B) = \alpha_d B^d + \alpha_{d-1} B^{d-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 B + \alpha_0 E$$

$$= \alpha_d (\alpha^{-1} A Q)^d + \alpha_{d-1} (\alpha^{-1} A Q)^{d-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 (\alpha^{-1} A Q) + \alpha_0 E$$

$$= \alpha_d Q^{-1} A^d Q + \alpha_{d-1} Q^{-1} A^{d-1} Q + \dots + \alpha_1 Q^{-1} A Q + \alpha_0 E$$

$$= Q^{-1} (\alpha_d A^d) Q + Q^{-1} (\alpha_{d-1} A^{d-1}) Q + \dots + Q^{-1} (\alpha_1 A) Q + Q^{-1} \alpha_0 E$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V - \text{rank}(A) + \dim V - \text{rank}(A - E) = \dim V$$

$$(\text{第} - \frac{1}{2} \text{梯度} 7.4)$$

$$(\text{第} - \frac{1}{2} \text{梯度} 7.1)$$

$$\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A - E) = \dim V \quad \square$$

$$= Q^{-1} (\alpha_d A^d + \alpha_{d-1} A^{d-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_0 E) Q$$

$$= Q^{-1} P(A) Q$$

$$\stackrel{\text{由} \rightarrow}{\Rightarrow} P(B) \sim_S P(A).$$

$$\text{由} \exists \forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V) \text{ 满足 } A^2 = A.$$

$$\text{由} \exists \forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V) + \text{rank}(A - E) = \dim V$$

$$\text{由} \exists \forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V) \text{ 且 } A^2 - A = 0. \quad \text{由} \exists f(t) = t^2 - t$$

$$\text{由} \exists \forall \pi_i: V \longrightarrow V$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{由上次梯度} \\ \text{得} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{上一次梯度} \\ \text{属于} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{第} \\ \text{子空间} \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_i \in \mathcal{L}(V), i=1, \dots, m$$

$$(K_A \oplus K_{A-E}) = V$$

$$\text{由} \exists \forall \text{ 从 } V \text{ 到 } W_i \text{ 上述直和} \\ \text{的推导.}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{由} \rightarrow}{\Rightarrow} \dim(K_A) + \dim(K_{A-E}) = \dim V \quad \square$$

定义: $\forall \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m \in \Sigma(V)$. 则有 $\forall i, j$

满足 (i) $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, m\}, \forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. $\sigma_i^{\circ} = \sigma_i$, $\sigma_i^{\circ \circ} = \sigma_i$ (等式)

$$\Rightarrow \pi_i(\vec{x}_i) = \vec{x}_i \Rightarrow \pi_i^2(\vec{x}) = \vec{x} \quad (3)$$

(ii) $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, m\}, i \neq j$ $\sigma_i \circ \sigma_j = 0$ (正交)

则称 $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m\}$ 为一个正交等分组.

$\dim \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m$ 互逆 -> 满足

$$\sigma_1 + \dots + \sigma_m = E \quad (\text{完全})$$

则称 $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m\}$ 为一个完全正交等分组.

例: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为一个完全正交等分组. $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \dots + \vec{x}_m, \vec{x}_i \in W_i$

$$\vec{x}_i = \vec{x}_1 + \dots + \vec{x}_m, \vec{x}_i \in W_i$$

$$\pi_i(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}_i \quad \pi_i^2(\vec{x}) = \pi_i(\vec{x}_i)$$

$$\vec{x}_i = \vec{0} + \dots + \vec{0} + \vec{x}_i + \vec{0} + \dots + \vec{0}$$

$$W_1 \quad W_2 \quad W_3 \quad \dots \quad W_m$$

定理 2.5 $\forall \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m \in \Sigma(V)$ 满足

$$\sqrt{= \text{im}(\sigma_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \text{im}(\sigma_m)} \quad (*)$$

且 $\sigma_i \perp \sqrt{\text{im}(\sigma_i)}$ 表示 (*) 由推得.

$$(i=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

$$\text{证明} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}: \sqrt{= \text{im}(\sigma_1) + \dots + \text{im}(\sigma_m)} \\ \forall \vec{x} \in \sqrt{= \text{im}(\sigma_1) + \dots + \text{im}(\sigma_m)} \quad [\text{完全性}]$$

$$\therefore \sigma_i(\vec{x}) \in \text{im}(\sigma_i), i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\vec{x} \in \text{im}(\sigma_1) + \dots + \text{im}(\sigma_m)$$

$$\therefore \vec{x} \in \text{im}(\sigma_1) + \dots + \text{im}(\sigma_m)$$

$$\text{即} \vec{x} \in \text{im}(\sigma_1) + \dots + \text{im}(\sigma_m)$$

$$\text{由第 } 2.1 \text{ 页得} \quad \vec{x} \in \text{im}(\sigma_1) + \dots + \text{im}(\sigma_m)$$

$$\vec{x}_i \in \text{im}(\sigma_i), \dots, \vec{u}_m \in \text{im}(\sigma_m) \text{ 使得} \\ \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \vec{u}_m = \vec{0}. \quad \forall i \quad \vec{u}_1 = \dots = \vec{u}_m = \vec{0}$$

③ $\forall \vec{u}_i \in \text{im}(\sigma_i)$, 证 $\exists \vec{v}_i \in V$ 使得

$$\vec{u}_i = \sigma_i(\vec{v}_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 + \sigma_1(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + \sigma_m(\vec{v}_m) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1 \circ (\sigma_1(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + \sigma_m(\vec{v}_m)) = \vec{0}$$

$$\sigma_1^2(\vec{v}_1) + \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2(\vec{v}_2) + \dots + \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_m(\vec{v}_m) = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{由 正交性. } \sigma_1^2(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{由 等于零 } \sigma_1(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_1 = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{同理 } \vec{u}_2 = \dots = \vec{u}_m = \vec{0}.$$

$$\text{由 上述两个等式: } V = \text{im}(\sigma_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \text{im}(\sigma_m)$$

$\forall i$ π_i 为 V 到 $\text{im}(\sigma_i)$ 关于上述直和分解的投影. $\forall \vec{x} \in V$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \vec{u}_m, \quad \vec{u}_i \in \text{im}(\sigma_i)$$

$$\forall i \quad \vec{u}_i = \sigma_i(\vec{v}_i), \quad \vec{v}_i \in V$$

$$\vec{x} = \sigma_1(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + \sigma_m(\vec{v}_m)$$

得

$$\pi_i(\vec{x}) = \sigma_i(\vec{v}_i), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m.$$

④

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由 定义, } \\ & \vec{x} = \sigma_1(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + \sigma_m(\vec{v}_m) \\ & \text{由 正交性 } \sigma_i(\vec{v}_i) = \sigma_i \circ \sigma_1(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + \sigma_i \circ \sigma_m(\vec{v}_m) \\ & = \sigma_i^2(\vec{v}_i) = \sigma_i(\vec{v}_i), \quad i=1, \dots, m. \\ & \Rightarrow \pi_i(\vec{x}) = \sigma_i(\vec{x}) \Rightarrow \pi_i = \sigma_i \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

关于单立分解的例子

求 方 程 $3x+5y=2$ 的 整 数 解

$$\therefore \gcd(3, 5) = 1 \quad \because \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 使得}$$

$$3u+5v=1$$

$$2 \cdot 3 + (-1) \cdot 5 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 4 \\ y_0 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 5y = 2 \\ 3x_0 + 5y_0 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3(x - x_0) + 5(y - y_0) = 0$$

例. 令 $\vec{O} \in \text{Im } A$. 则 $A - \vec{O}$ 为 $A - \text{Im } A$

(5)

$$\Rightarrow -3(x - x_0) = 5(y - y_0) \Rightarrow 3 \mid 5(y - y_0) \Rightarrow 3 \mid (y - y_0)$$

$$\sqrt{3} y - y_0 = 3k \Rightarrow x - x_0 = -5k$$

$$\begin{cases} y = y_0 + 3k = 4 + 5k \\ x = x_0 - 5k = -2 + 3k \end{cases}$$

$$3x + 5y = 2$$

故 \vec{x} 为 $\text{Im } A$ 中的向量.

定义: $\forall \vec{A} \in \mathbb{P}(V)$, \vec{U} 为 $A - \vec{O}$ 中的向量

如果 $A(U) \subset U$, 则称 U 为 $A - \vec{O}$ 中的子空间.

简称为 $A - \vec{O}$ 空间.

$\vec{U} = U - \vec{O}$ 为 $A - \vec{O}$ 空间 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{v} \in U$, $A(\vec{v}) \in U$

$\sqrt{3} \vec{U} = A - \vec{O}$.

$\forall u: U \rightarrow U$

$x \mapsto A(\vec{u})$

则 \vec{U} 为 $A - \vec{O}$ 空间.

$\vec{U} = \text{Im } A - \vec{O}$ 为 $A - \vec{O}$ 空间.

$\exists \vec{B} \in \mathbb{P}(V)$. $\forall \vec{z} \in \text{Im } B$. $\vec{B} \in \text{Im } (B)$

$B \circ A = A \circ B$, 即 $\text{ker } (B) \subset \text{ker } (A)$.

$A - \vec{O}$ 空间.

$\vec{B} \in \text{Im } B$.

$\exists \vec{z} \in \text{ker } (B)$.
 $B(A(\vec{z})) = A(B(\vec{z})) = A(\vec{0})$

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

$\Rightarrow A(\vec{z}) \in \text{ker } (B)$

$\Rightarrow \text{ker } (B) \subset A - \vec{O}$.

$\forall \vec{x} \in \text{im}(B), \exists \vec{y} \in V$ 使得 $\vec{x} = B(\vec{y})$

$$A(\vec{x}) = A \circ B(\vec{y}) = B(A(\vec{y})) = B(A(\vec{y})) \in \text{im}(B)$$

$$\therefore \vec{x} \in \text{im}(B) \stackrel{?}{=} A - \vec{z} \stackrel{?}{=} \vec{0} \quad \text{即}$$

推论 3.1 $\forall A \in \Omega(V), \phi \in \text{Fct}$

$$\text{ker}(\phi(A)) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{im}(\phi(A)) \stackrel{?}{=} A - \vec{z} \stackrel{?}{=} \vec{0}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{推论 3.1 证} & \quad \text{证} \\ & \because A \circ \phi(A) = \phi(A) \circ A \end{aligned}$$

$$A(\vec{e}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_{ij} \vec{e}_i$$

命理 3.1 $\forall \vec{v} \in V, V \stackrel{?}{=} A - \vec{z} \stackrel{?}{=} \vec{0}$,

$$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d \stackrel{?}{\in} V, \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d, \vec{e}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n \stackrel{?}{\in} V$$

$\vec{z} \in V$ 为基, 则 $A \in$

$$(A(\vec{e}_1), \dots, A(\vec{e}_d), A(\vec{e}_{d+1}), \dots, A(\vec{e}_n)) =$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccccc} \beta_{11} & \dots & \beta_{1d} & \alpha_{1,d+1} & \dots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \beta_{d1} & \dots & \beta_{dd} & \alpha_{d,d+1} & \dots & \alpha_{dn} \\ \alpha_{d+1,1} & \dots & \alpha_{d+1,d} & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n,1} & \dots & \alpha_{n,d} & & & \alpha_{nn} \end{array} \right)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} B & C \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $B \in M_d(F), C \in F^{d \times (n-d)}, D \in M_{n-d}(F)$ (6)
 $\exists i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$

$$\therefore D \stackrel{?}{=} A - \vec{z} \stackrel{?}{=} \vec{0} \quad \therefore A(\vec{e}_i) \in V$$

$$\exists \beta_{ij}, \dots, \beta_{dj} \in F \quad \text{使得}$$

$$A(\vec{e}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^d \beta_{ij} \vec{e}_i$$

$$\forall j \in \{d+1, \dots, n\}. \exists \alpha_{ij}, \dots, \alpha_{nj} \in F$$

命題 3.2 $\forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $U, W \subseteq V$ 使得

$$V = U \oplus W.$$

且 $\exists \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d \in U$ 線性獨立, $\vec{e}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in W$ 線性獨立

$$(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d, \vec{e}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n)$$

下 A 可表示為 $(\begin{matrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{matrix})$

其 $B \in M_d(F)$, $C \in M_{n-d}(F)$.

$$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d$$

$\vec{e}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 線性獨立

$$A(\vec{e}_j) = d_{ij} \vec{e}_1 + \dots + d_{nj} \vec{e}_n$$

$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$A(\vec{e}_j) \in U \Rightarrow \exists \beta_{d+1}, \dots, \beta_n \in F$$

$$A(\vec{e}_j) = \beta_{d+1} \vec{e}_1 + \dots + \beta_n \vec{e}_n$$

$$A(\vec{e}_j) = A^2(\vec{e}_j) = A(\vec{u}_j) = \vec{g}_j$$

$$(A(\vec{e}_1), \dots, A(\vec{e}_d), A(\vec{e}_{d+1}), \dots, A(\vec{e}_n)) \quad (7)$$

$$= (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d, \vec{e}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} P_{11, d+1}, \dots, P_{11, n} \\ \vdots \\ P_{n, d+1}, \dots, P_{n, n} \end{pmatrix}$$

□

例: $\forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $A^2 = A$

由上圖知 $\text{p} \neq \text{q}$

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

$\forall \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d \in \ker(A)$ 線性獨立
 $\vec{e}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in \text{im}(A)$ 線性獨立

$$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, d\}, A(\vec{e}_j) = 0$$

$$\forall j \in \{d+1, \dots, n\} \exists \vec{u}_j \in V$$

$$\vec{g}_j = A(\vec{u}_j)$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 线性无关

引理 3.2 若 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, U, W

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{n-d} \end{pmatrix}$$

若 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ 满足 $A^2 = A$

$$U \cap W, U + W$$

$$\vec{x} \in U \cap W \Rightarrow A(\vec{x}) \in U, A(\vec{x}) \in W$$

若 $A: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$

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

$$\therefore A^2 = A \quad \therefore A^2 = A$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^2) = \dim(\text{im}(A)).$$

$$A \in U + W, \exists \vec{y} \in U, \vec{z} \in W$$

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

$$A(\vec{x}) = A(\vec{y}) + A(\vec{z}) \in U + W.$$

由上例可知

$$A \sim_s \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U \cap W$$

$$\Rightarrow U + W \stackrel{s}{=} A - \vec{\lambda} \vec{e}[\vec{r}]$$

定理 3.1 若 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, U_1, \dots, U_m

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B) = r \quad \square$$

且 $A - \vec{\lambda} \vec{e}[\vec{r}]$ 且

$$V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_m$$

$\forall \vec{e}_k^1, \dots, \vec{e}_{k+d_k}^r \in U_k$ in basis \bar{F} , $k=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{d_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{m_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{m+d_m} \in W$$

⑨

$\exists A \in \bigvee m$ 基底

$$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{d_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{m_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{m+d_m}$$

下 in Rep_F 写成

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_i \in M_{d_i}(F)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_i \in M_{d_i}(F)$$

$i=1, \dots, m$.

$\forall \vec{e}: \vec{e} \notin m \text{ 基底: } m = \text{基底}$

$\forall m-1$ 时定理成立.

$$\forall W = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_m$$

$$\text{由引理 3.2 } W \cong A - \text{子向量空间}$$

$$\therefore V = U_1 \oplus W$$

$$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m \in U_1 \text{ in } m \text{ 基底}$$

$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_{d_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{m_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{m+d_m}$ in Rep_F

§4 特小多项式

(10)

定理: $\forall A \in \mathfrak{L}(V), f \in \mathbb{F}[t]$

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 A + \dots + \lambda_n A^{n^2} = 0$$

$\dim f(A) = 0$, $\forall f \in \mathbb{F}[t]$.

$\forall A \in M_n(F)$. \dim

$f(A) = 0$, $\forall f \in \mathbb{F}[t]$.

(ii) 例 1.

引理 4.1(i) $\forall A \in \mathfrak{L}(V), \forall f \in \mathbb{F}[t] \setminus \{0\}$

定理: (i) $\forall A \in M_n(F)$, $\forall f \in \mathbb{F}[t]$

$f \in \mathbb{F}[t] \setminus \{0\}$. $\exists A$

引理 3.2: $\mathfrak{L}(V) \cong M_n(F)$ 且

引理 3.2: $\mathfrak{L}(V) \cong M_n(F)$ 且 $\forall A \in M_n(F)$, $\forall f \in \mathbb{F}[t]$

$f \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(A) \neq 0$

证明: $\forall f \in \mathbb{F}[t]$, $\exists \mu_A (f_A)$

$$\dim \mathfrak{L}(V) = \dim M_n(F) = n^2$$

$\therefore A^0 = E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{n^2}$

引理 4.2 $\forall f \in \mathbb{F}[t]$

(i) $\forall A \in \mathfrak{L}(V)$ 且 $f \in \mathbb{F}[t]$, $\forall f_A(t) | f(t)$

$\Rightarrow f(A) = 0$ 且 $f_A(t) | f(t)$

$\exists \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n^2} \in F$, 使得

引理: (ii) $\forall \lambda \in \text{PCT}[t] \text{ 使得 } P(A) = \mathbb{O}_{n \times n}$

由多项式除法

$$P(t) = g(t) M_A(t) + r(t)$$

其中 $g, r \in \text{PCT}[t]$, $\deg r < \deg M_A$

$$\text{[证]} \quad P(A) = g(A) M_A(A) + r(A)$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \mathbb{O}, \quad \mu_A(A) = \mathbb{O}$$

$$\therefore r(A) = \mathbb{O}$$

由极小多项式定义, $r(t) = \mathbb{O}$. \square

(i) 美丽

例: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的极小多项式是 t^2

且同阶子的极小多项式是 $t-1$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0, \exists \lambda = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{且 } \mu_A = t^2 + \alpha t + \beta, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$

例: $\forall A \in M_n(F)$. 则 M_A 的次数为 1

$$\text{[证]} \quad A = \alpha E, \quad \exists \alpha \in F$$

$$\therefore \mu_A | P \therefore \mu_A = t^2 - t.$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_A(A) &= A - \alpha E = \mathbb{O} \\ A &= \alpha E \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

$$\text{[证]}: \forall A \in \text{PCT}(V), \forall \neq 0, \forall \neq E, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{A}$$

$$\text{[证]} \quad M_A = t^2 - t.$$

$$\text{[证]}: \forall P(t) = t^2 - t.$$

$$\text{[证]} \quad M_A | P(t).$$

$$\text{[证]} \quad M_A(t) = t^2 - \lambda, \quad \text{[证]} \quad A = \lambda E \quad (\text{[证]})$$

$$A^2 = A \Rightarrow \lambda^2 E = \lambda E$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 1) E = \mathbb{O}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0, \exists \lambda = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{且 } \mu_A = t^2 + \alpha t + \beta, \alpha, \beta \in F$$

$$\text{Def: } D: \mathbb{R}_n[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_n[x]$$

$$p(x) \mapsto p'(x)$$

$$(ii): \text{由 (i) } M_A(A) = \mathbb{O}, M_A(A) = \mathbb{O} \quad \text{②}$$

$$D^n = \mathbb{O}, \quad \exists \quad D^{n-1}(x^n) \neq \mathbb{O}$$

$$\mu_D(t) = t^n.$$

命題 4.1 $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, $A \cong A \otimes \sqrt{\lambda}$

某組基下 λ 為 \mathbb{R} 而

$$(i) \quad \forall f \in F(E), \quad f(A) = \mathbb{O} \iff f(A) = \mathbb{O}$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{特別地} \quad \mu_A = \mu_A$$

$$i.e.: \quad \forall f \in F(E), \quad f(A) = \mathbb{O}$$

$$(iii) \quad \text{特別地} \quad \mu_A = \mu_A$$

$$O = \mu_A(A) = \bigoplus_{k=1}^d A^d + \bigoplus_{k=1}^{d-1} A^{d-1} + \dots + \bigoplus_{k=0}^0 \mathbb{C}$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$A^k = P^{-1} B^k P$$

$$\text{且} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad A^k = P^{-1} B^k P$$

$$\begin{aligned} O &= \mu_A(A) = \bigoplus_{k=1}^d A^d + \bigoplus_{k=1}^{d-1} A^{d-1} + \dots + \bigoplus_{k=0}^0 \mathbb{C} \\ &= P^{-1} B^d P + \bigoplus_{k=1}^{d-1} P^{-1} B^{d-1} P + \dots + \bigoplus_{k=0}^0 P^{-1} P \end{aligned}$$

$$= P^{-1} (B^d + \bigoplus_{k=1}^{d-1} B^{d-1} + \dots + \bigoplus_{k=0}^0 E) P$$

$$= P^{-1} (B^d + \bigoplus_{k=1}^{d-1} B^{d-1} + \dots + \bigoplus_{k=0}^0 E) P$$

$$\Rightarrow B^d + \bigoplus_{k=1}^{d-1} B^{d-1} + \dots + \bigoplus_{k=0}^0 E = \mathbb{O}$$

$$\therefore \mu_A = \mu_A - \mu_A = \mu_A = \mu_A \quad \square$$

$$\exists \text{ } M_A(B) = O. \quad | \exists \text{ } M_B(A) = O$$

$$(A^d)^t + d-1(A^{d-1})^t + \dots + A^t + \alpha E = O \quad \textcircled{B}$$

$$\exists \text{ } M_A | M_B \nleq M_B | M_A$$

$$\therefore \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (A^d)^k = (A^k)^d$$

$$\therefore M_A = M_B \quad \text{□}$$

$$\exists: \exists M_A: A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

不相等

$$\exists: M_A = t^{-1}, M_B \nleq M_A \text{ 且 } M_B \nleq M_A$$

$$\frac{\text{2}}{\text{2}} - \text{2}. \quad \exists M_A \text{ 且 } B = \lambda A. \Rightarrow M_A \neq M_B$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_S B$$

$$\exists: \exists M_A \in M_n(\mathbb{F}). \quad M_A = M_A^t$$

$$\text{then: } \exists M_A = t^d + \lambda t^{d-1} + \dots + \lambda t + \alpha$$

$$\frac{\text{2}}{\text{2}} | \text{ 由 4.3 得 } \exists A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ 0 & A_3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$$

$$\text{其 } \not\in A_1 \in M_d(\mathbb{F}). \quad \exists f \in F[t]$$

$$(A^d + \alpha_{d-1} A^{d-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_0 E)^t = O^t = O$$

$$\text{由 } f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ 0 & B_3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$$

$$\exists B_1 = f(A_1), B_3 = f(A_3)$$

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問： 由矩阵分块的乘法

$$(ii) \quad \forall A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ 0 & A_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\forall \mu_A = \text{lcm}(\mu_{A_1}, \mu_{A_3})$$

$$\exists i \quad \forall j \quad \mu_A^{ij} = \mu_{A_1}^{ij} \quad \mu_{A_3}^{ij}$$

$$\forall \exists f = \sum_{i=0}^d x_i t^i$$

$$f(A) = \sum_{i=0}^d x_i A^i = \sum_{i=0}^d x_i \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ 0 & A_3 \end{pmatrix}^i$$

$$(ii) \quad \forall i \quad \mu_A \geq \mu_{A_1} + \mu_{A_3} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^d x_i \begin{pmatrix} A_1^i & * \\ 0 & A_3^i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^d x_i A_1^i & * \\ 0 & \sum_{i=0}^d x_i A_3^i \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} -f(A) & * \\ 0 & f(A_3) \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

$$P(A) = \begin{pmatrix} P(A_1) & 0 \\ 0 & P(A_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

\hookrightarrow 3| 4.3

$\exists | \forall 4.4 \quad \forall A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ 0 & A_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(i) \quad \forall A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ 0 & A_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\forall \mu_A = \mu_{A_1}, \mu_{A_3} | \mu_A$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_A | P(t) \quad \exists | 4.2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_{A(t)} = P(t) \quad \square$$