

回42: 3) 由 13.2 後 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $V \not\subseteq A$ 當而

$$\begin{aligned} f(A)(\vec{v}) &= f(A)(\vec{w}_1) + \cdots + f(A)(\vec{w}_k) \\ &\quad \oplus \\ &\quad f(A)(\vec{u}_1) \end{aligned}$$

$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} = p^m$, 其中 $p \in \mathcal{F}[t]$. \exists

$$\text{rank } (\varphi(A)^k) = \begin{cases} m & k > m \\ 0 & 0 \leq k \leq m \end{cases}$$

由 13.3 $\forall A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, $f \in \mathcal{F}[t]$

$\forall V = U_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus U_\ell$, 其中 $U_1, \dots, U_\ell \not\subseteq A$

$$\forall f(A)(V) = f(A)(U_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus f(A)(U_\ell)$$

$$\forall f(A)(U_i) = f(A)(U_1) + \cdots + f(A)(U_\ell)$$

$$\therefore f(A)(U_i) \subset f(A)(V)$$

$$\therefore W \subset f(A)(V)$$

$$\forall \vec{v} \in V. \forall \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_\ell \in W$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{w}_1 + \cdots + \vec{w}_\ell$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(A)(\vec{v}) &= f(A)(\vec{w}_1) + \cdots + f(A)(\vec{w}_\ell) \\ &\quad \oplus \\ &\quad f(A)(\vec{u}_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(A)(\vec{w}_i) &\in U_i \not\subseteq A - \text{不變向量} \\ \therefore f(A)(\vec{w}_i) &\subset U_i \\ \therefore \vec{w}_1 + \cdots + \vec{w}_\ell &\in U_i \not\subseteq A - \text{不變向量} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(A)(\vec{v}) = f(A)(\vec{w}_1) + \cdots + f(A)(\vec{w}_\ell)$$

□

定理 13.1 设 $A \in \mathbb{L}(V)$, $\mu_A = p^m$

V_1, \dots, V_k 中维数为 λ 的子向 ②

其中 $p \in F[t] \setminus F$ 且 $\neq 0$. 对 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

令 n_λ 为 p^λ 在 A 关于某个 V 的 $A - \lambda$ 级数的阶数.

由初等同构中所学知. 再令

$$r_\lambda = \text{rank}(p(A)^\lambda), \quad \text{其中 } \lambda \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad n_\lambda = \frac{1}{\lambda} (r_{\lambda+1} + r_{\lambda-1} + 2r_\lambda)$$

$$\text{由引理 13.3} \quad p(A)^\lambda(V) = \bigoplus_{j=1}^m \left[\bigoplus_{U \in S_j} p(A)^\lambda(U) \right]$$

$$\text{由定理 13.3} \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k, \quad (*)$$

其 $\neq V_i$ 是 $A - \lambda$ 级数.

$$\therefore A_i = A|_{V_i}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(p(A)^\lambda(V)) &= \sum_{j=1}^m n_j \dim(p(A)^\lambda(U)), \quad U \in S_j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m n_j \dim(p(A|_{V_i})^\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_i = \mu_{A_i}$$

$$\therefore p \neq 0 \quad \therefore \mu_i = p^{m_i}, \quad \text{其中}$$

$$1 \leq m_i \leq m.$$

$$\text{由引理 10.1, } \dim V_i = m_i$$

$$\therefore \dim(p(A)^\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^m n_j \dim(p(A|_{V_i})^\lambda)$$

$$\therefore \dim(S_\lambda) = \sum_{j=1}^m n_j \dim(p(A|_{V_i})^\lambda)$$

$$\therefore S_\lambda = \{U \in \{V_1, \dots, V_k\} \mid \dim U = \lambda\}$$

$$\text{由引理 13.2} \quad \text{rank}(P(AW)^\lambda) = \begin{cases} (j-\lambda)d, & 0 \leq \lambda \leq j \\ 0, & \lambda > j \end{cases}$$

注: n_2 为分母 $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k$ (*), 其余 (3)

定理 13.2 从 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, μ_A 的特征

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Hence, } \\ &r_\lambda = \sum_{j=\lambda+1}^m n_j (j-\lambda) d = d \left[\sum_{j=\lambda+1}^m n_j (j-\lambda) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$r_{\lambda+1} - r_\lambda = d \left[\sum_{j=\lambda}^m n_j (j-\lambda+1) - \sum_{j=\lambda+1}^m n_j (j-\lambda) \right]$$

$$N(i, \lambda) = \frac{1}{d_i} (R_{i, \lambda+1} + R_{i, \lambda+1} - 2R_{i, \lambda})$$

$$= d \left[n_{\lambda+1} + \sum_{j=\lambda+1}^m n_j \right]$$

其中 $d_i = \deg P_i$, $R(i, j) = \text{rank}(P_i(A))$.

$i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$.

注: V 为 A 的一个子空间.

$$\forall i: V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k$$

其中 V_1, \dots, V_k 为 A 不可约的.

$$\begin{aligned} r_{\lambda+1} - r_\lambda &= d n_\lambda \\ \Rightarrow n_\lambda &= (r_{\lambda+1} - r_\lambda) - (r_{\lambda+1} - r_{\lambda+1} - 2n_\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

□

④

$$\forall S = \{U \in \{V_1, \dots, V_k\} \mid A \text{ 有 } \frac{\text{多項式}}{\text{多項式}} \text{ 係數}\}$$

$\oplus_{i=1}^m A_i U$ 为 P_i 的多项式.

$$P_i = \sum_{j=1}^k N^{(i,j)} V_j \in W = \bigoplus_{U \in S} U$$

$$\bigoplus_{U \in S} W_U = \bigoplus_{U \in S} U. \quad \forall S = \{V_1, \dots, V_k\} \setminus S$$

\Rightarrow 定理 13.1
 $N^{(1,1)} = \frac{1}{d_1}(r_{d_1} + r_{d+1} - 2r_d).$ 由定理 3

$$\tilde{W} = \bigoplus_{U \in S} \tilde{U}.$$

$$W = W \oplus \tilde{W}.$$

$$\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad \forall r_p = \text{rank}(P_p(A_W)), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{由定理 2} \quad P_1(A) \tilde{W} \rightarrow 0 \\ & \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad \forall r_k = \text{rank}(P_k(A_W)) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_W \leq A_W \text{ 为 } \frac{\text{多項式}}{\text{多項式}}.$$

$$\boxed{\text{由定理 1 有 } P_1(A) \tilde{W} = 0}$$

$$W = \bigoplus_{U \in S} U \stackrel{?}{=} A_W -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & M_W \leq P_1 \text{ 为 } \frac{\text{多項式}}{\text{多項式}}, \quad M_{\tilde{W}} \leq P_2, \dots, P_s \text{ 为 } \frac{\text{多項式}}{\text{多項式}}. \\ & \text{由定理 1 有 } P_1(A) \tilde{W} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & M_W \leq A_W \text{ 且 } g_{\text{def}}(M_W, W) = 1 \\ & P_1 \text{ 为 } \frac{\text{多項式}}{\text{多項式}}. \quad \text{由定理 1} \quad \tilde{W} = \bigoplus_{U \in S} \tilde{U} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & M_A = M_W M_{\tilde{W}} \text{ 且 } g_{\text{def}}(M_W, W) = 1 \\ & \text{由定理 8.1} \Rightarrow M_W(A) \in W \not\subset \tilde{W} \\ & \Rightarrow P_1(A) \in \tilde{W} \not\subset \tilde{W}, \quad \text{矛盾!} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$R(\lambda, \lambda) = r_\lambda + \dim \tilde{W}$$

$\boxed{\text{证毕}}$

$$R(\lambda, \lambda) = \dim (P_1(A)^\lambda(V))$$

$$= \dim (P_1(A)^\lambda(W) \oplus P_1(A)^\lambda(\tilde{W}))$$

$\boxed{[3] \text{ 证毕}}$

$$= \dim [P_1(A)^\lambda(W)] \oplus \dim [P_1(A)^\lambda(\tilde{W})]$$

$$= r_\lambda + \dim \tilde{W}$$

$\boxed{[4] \text{ 证毕}}$

$\boxed{[5] \text{ 证毕}}$

$\boxed{[6] \text{ 证毕}}$

$$N(\lambda, \lambda) = \frac{1}{d_1} (r_{\lambda-1} + r_{\lambda+1} - 2r_\lambda)$$

$$= \frac{1}{d_1} [R(\lambda, \lambda-1) - \dim W + R(\lambda, \lambda+1) - \dim \tilde{W}]$$

$\boxed{[7] \text{ 证毕}}$

$$= \frac{1}{d_1} [R(\lambda, \lambda-1) + R(\lambda, \lambda+1) - 2R(\lambda, \lambda)]. \quad \boxed{8}$$

证: 由证毕过程可知 $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_R$ ⑤

由 $N(\lambda, \lambda)$ 与 Jordan 标准形前提下, J_A 由 A 的

Jordan 四组唯一确定.

$$\forall \lambda: J_A: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \mapsto A\vec{x}$$

$\forall \lambda: A \xrightarrow{\text{Jordan 四组}} \{ \mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_r \}$

其 $\# \mu_i = (\lambda - \alpha_i)^{-m_i}$, $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{C}$, $m_i \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 互不相等, $\forall i \neq j$, $\alpha_i \neq \alpha_j$. $\forall i$

$\exists V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_R$, 其 $\# V_i \leq A$ -稳定

且 $A|V_i$ 为 Jordan 形式 μ_i , $i=1, \dots, R$.

由定理 12.1

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{m_1}(\alpha_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{m_R}(\alpha_R) \end{pmatrix}. \quad \boxed{9}$$

$$\text{解: } \lambda = (\lambda_1 - t)^{m_1} \cdots (\lambda_s - t)^{m_s}$$

其 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 分別為 $\lambda_1^{\alpha_1}, \dots, \lambda_s^{\alpha_s}$, $m_1, \dots, m_s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$\therefore P_1 = t - \lambda_1, \quad \cdots, P_s = t - \lambda_s$$

$N(\lambda_i, \lambda)$ 代表 $\sqrt{A - \lambda E}$ 中 $\lambda \neq \lambda_i$

λ_i 為特徵根, $\lambda \neq \lambda_i$ 在 Jordan 標

$$J_\lambda(\lambda_i)$$

之 λ_i 之 Jordan 標

$$N(\lambda_i, \lambda).$$

$$\begin{cases} i=1, 2, \dots, s \\ \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由: } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\sqrt{A - \lambda E}$ 之 Jordan 標

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} (-1) & (1) \\ (0) & (1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\lambda_1, 0) = 4, \quad R(\lambda_1, 1) = \text{rank}(P_1(A)) =$$

$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{rank}(A - \lambda_1 E) = 3$$

$$R(\lambda_1, 2) = \text{rank}((A - \lambda_1 E)^2)$$

$$= \text{rank} \left(\begin{pmatrix} (A_1 - \lambda_1 E)^2 & * \\ 0 & (A_2 - \lambda_1 E)^2 \end{pmatrix} \right) = 2$$

$$N(\lambda_1, 1) = 4 + 2 - 2 \times 3 = 0,$$

$$\text{解: } \chi_A = \chi_{A_1}, \quad \chi_{A_3} = (t+1)^2(t-1)^2 \quad (6)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \quad \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{由 } \lambda_1 \text{ 用代數方法 } \frac{3}{2}$$

$$N(\lambda_1, 1) = 1$$

$$\text{rank}(A - \lambda_1 E) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim \text{null}(A - \lambda_1 E) = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 \text{ 代數多數 } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{rank}(A - \lambda_2 E) = 3 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 \text{ 有 } 1 \text{ 重根, 代數多數 } 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{由 } \lambda_2 \text{ 之 Jordan 標 } \begin{pmatrix} (-1) & (1) \\ (0) & (1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} (-1) & (1) \\ (0) & (1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\lambda_3, 3) = \text{rank}((A - \lambda_1 E)^3) = 2$$

$$N(\lambda_3, 2) = R(\lambda_3, 1) + R(\lambda_1, 3) - 2R(\lambda_1, 2)$$

$$= 3 + 2 - 2 \times 2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} N(\lambda_2, 2) \\ N(\lambda_2, 1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow N(\lambda_2, 2) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} J_2(-) & 0 \\ 0 & J_2(+) \end{pmatrix}.$$

由已知 $A \in M_5(\mathbb{C})$ 滿足

$$\text{rank}(A) = 3, \quad \text{rank}(A^2) = 2, \quad \text{rank}(A+E) = 4$$

$$\text{rank}((A+E)^2) = 3. \quad \Rightarrow J_A$$

$$\text{if } \begin{aligned} \text{rank}(A) < 5 &\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0 \in \text{spec}(A) \\ \text{rank}(A+E) < 5 &\Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -1 \in \text{spec}(A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{由定理 4.1}} \begin{cases} A, B \in M_n(F) \\ \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) \text{ 且 } \chi_A = \chi_B \end{cases}$$

$$N(\lambda_2, 1) = 5 + 2 * 2 \times 3 = 1$$

$$N(\lambda_2, 1) = 5 + 3 - 2 \times 4 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{由定理 4.1}} J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & \cdot & \star & & \\ & \alpha_2 & & & \\ & & \alpha_3 & & \\ & & & \alpha_4 & \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \neq 0 \text{ 且有 } \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow N(\lambda_2, 1) \neq 0 \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{由定理 4.1}} \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow N(\lambda_2, 1) =$$

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_1(0) & J_2(0) \\ & J_2(+) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

§14. F 上的 \mathbb{F} 线性变换

$$\xrightarrow{\text{由定理 4.1}} \begin{cases} A, B \in M_n(F) \\ \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) \text{ 且 } \chi_A = \chi_B \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} i) \chi_A = \chi_B \\ ii) \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{F} \text{ 有 } N(A, \lambda) = N(B, \lambda) \end{cases}$$

$$N(A, \lambda) = \text{rank}(P(A)^i) = \text{rank}(P(B)^i) \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n+1.$$

\Rightarrow : " \Rightarrow " $A \sim B \Rightarrow \mu_A = \mu_B$ (定理2.2)
 \Leftarrow : $\chi_A = \chi_B$ (命題2.2)

$\forall A, B$ 有相同之零和子空间组 ⑧

$\forall A = P^T B P, P \in GL_n(F)$. $\forall f \in F[x]$

$f(A) = P^T f(B) P \Rightarrow \text{rank}(f(A)) = \text{rank}(f(B))$

" \Leftarrow " $\forall \mu_A = p_1^{m_1} \cdots p_k^{m_k} \in F[x]$ 不存在

之固分解. $\forall \mu_B$ 有固分解

$\forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n+1\}, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

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

由定理13.2 A, B 有相同固

固分解组

使得 $\forall U_i$ 在後基形

$\forall A: F^n \rightarrow F^n, B: F^n \rightarrow F^n$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto A\vec{x}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & 1 & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & -1 & & \\ & & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -x_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -x_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -x_{1,2} \\ 1 & -x_{1,2-1} & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

\exists $U_i \oplus W_i$ 且 U_i 有相同固

$$\forall \mu_2 = t^{\frac{d_2}{d_2+1}} + t^{\frac{d_2-1}{d_2+1}} + \dots + x_{n,0}, \forall i \in I$$

$$U_i \oplus W_i = A^{-1} \text{diag } \mu_i$$

\Rightarrow 定理7.1. U_i 中有一组基

$$\vec{e}_{i1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{id_i}$$

使得 $\forall U_i$ 在後基形

問：設 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ 滿足， $n > 1$ ⑨

$$\overrightarrow{B} = \overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_k, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_{n-k} - \overrightarrow{e}_{n+k}$$

問 B 為 \sqrt{n} 基底

$$AB - BA = A$$

$$AB = A^T$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_k \end{pmatrix}$$

B 與 A 有同樣的初等因子組。

因 B 为 \sqrt{n} 基底下之矩阵 C

$$A \sim C \sim B \Rightarrow A \sim B$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{B}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{B}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{D}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{D}_n \end{pmatrix}, \widehat{B}_1, \dots, \widehat{B}_n = \widehat{C}$$

由 $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, $\exists A^T$

$$\text{設: } (A^k)^t = (A^t)^k$$

$$\forall f \in F[t]. \quad f(A)^t = f(A^t).$$

$$\Rightarrow f_A = f_{A^t} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(f(A)) = \text{rank}(f(A^t))$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim A^t$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim A^t \quad (\text{定理 14.1})$$

$$\text{由 故後可得}$$

$$(\lambda E + J_n(0))B - B(\lambda E + J_n(0)) = \lambda E + J_n(0)$$

$$J_n(0)B - B J_n(0) = \lambda E + J_n(0)$$

$$\text{由: } c_{11} = b_{21}, \quad c_{22} = b_{32} - b_{21}, \quad c_{33} = b_{43} - b_{32} \\ \dots \quad c_{n-1, n} = b_{n, n-1} - b_{n-1, n-2}, \quad c_{nn} = -b_{n, n-1}$$

(10)

$$\forall B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}, C = (c_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

$$c_{11} = b_{21}, c_{22} = b_{32} - b_{21}, c_{33} = b_{43} - b_{32}$$

$$\dots c_{m,n} = b_{n,m} - b_{n-1,n}$$

$$c_{nn} = \dots b_{n,n}$$

$$\boxed{c_1 = \dots = c_m = \lambda}$$

$$n\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow A = J_n(0) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{再設 } A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\alpha_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{d_\ell}(\alpha_\ell) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{d_2}(\alpha_2) B_{22} - B_{22} J_{d_2}(\alpha_2) = J_{d_2}(\alpha_2)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\alpha_1) & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & J_{d_\ell}(\alpha_\ell) & \\ & & & \ddots & J_{d_\ell}(\alpha_\ell) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{d_2}(\alpha_2) B_{22} - B_{22} J_{d_2}(\alpha_2) = J_{d_2}(\alpha_2)$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1\ell} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{\ell 1} & \cdots & B_{\ell\ell} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{ii} \in M_{d_i}(\mathbb{C}), i=1,2,\dots,\ell$$

考慮一般情形
 $\forall A = P^{-1} J_A P$

$$AB - BA = P \Rightarrow P^T AP - P^T BP = P^T A P$$

$$\Rightarrow JA D - DJA = JA, \quad \text{且 } D = PBP^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow JA \stackrel{\text{等价}}{\rightarrow} A \text{ 等价. } \blacksquare$$

第三章 内积空间

$\S 1$ 欧氏空间

$\S 1.1$ 内积

$\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 上的线性空间

$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n$ 对称双线性

$$\text{对称化简} \quad f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \rightarrow \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \quad (\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

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

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

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

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \quad \text{若 } \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} > 0 \quad \text{正定:}$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} = 0 \iff \vec{x} = 0$$

则 (V, f) 是一个欧氏空间,

f 称为 V 上的内积.

例 $V = \mathbb{R}^n$. $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

对称双线性

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

正定

上例中的欧氏空间称为
标准欧氏空间

3. $M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\forall A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ $\text{tr}(AB^t) = \text{tr}(A(B^t)^t)$

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ $\text{tr}(\alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C) = \text{tr}((\alpha A + \beta B + \gamma C)^t)$

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $A \cdot B = \text{tr}(AB^t)$

$$= \text{tr}(A(\alpha B^t + \beta C^t))$$

$$= \text{tr}(\alpha A B^t + \beta A C^t)$$

$$= \alpha \text{tr}(A B^t) + \beta \text{tr}(A C^t)$$

$$= \alpha A \cdot B + \beta A \cdot C$$

$$\text{类推 } (\alpha A + \beta B) \cdot C = \alpha A \cdot C + \beta B \cdot C.$$

~~类推~~ $f \cdot (g + h) = f \cdot g + f \cdot h$.

$$(f+g) \cdot h = \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) h(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) h(x) + \int_a^b g(x) h(x) = f \cdot h + g \cdot h$$

$$\text{类推 } \text{tr}(B \cdot A) = \text{tr}(BA^t) = \text{tr}((AB^t)^t) = \text{tr}(AB^t) = A \cdot B$$

$$ff = \int_a^b f^2 dx \Rightarrow f \cdot f \geq 0 \quad \text{且} \quad f \cdot f = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = 0$$

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

$$\vec{x} = \forall \vec{x} \in V.$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{x} \cdot (\vec{0} + \vec{0}) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{0} + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

\Rightarrow 正确

4. $R_n[\mathbb{R}]$. $\forall f, g \in R_n[\mathbb{R}]$ (12)

$$f \cdot g = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx, \quad \text{且} \quad a < b$$

$\forall f, g, h \in R_n[\mathbb{R}]$

$$f \cdot (g + h) = f \cdot g + f \cdot h$$

$$(f+g) \cdot h = \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) h(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) h(x) + \int_a^b g(x) h(x) = f \cdot h + g \cdot h$$

$$f \cdot (g + h) = f \cdot g + f \cdot h$$

~~类推~~ $f \cdot (g + h) = f \cdot g + f \cdot h$.

$$(f+g) \cdot h = \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) h(x) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) h(x) + \int_a^b g(x) h(x) = f \cdot h + g \cdot h$$

$$\vec{x} = \forall \vec{x} \in V.$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{x} \cdot (\vec{0} + \vec{0}) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{0} + \vec{x} \cdot \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

定义: $\forall \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_s \in \mathbb{A}$

$$G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s) := (\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_j)_{s \times s}$$

$\Rightarrow G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s)$ 满秩. $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 线性无关

$\forall \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s \in S\text{M}_s(\mathbb{R})$.

定理 1.1 $\forall \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s \in V$ 线性无关. $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s \in V$ 线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s)$ 满秩

$\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s)$ 正定

定理 1.2

$\forall \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s \in V$ 线性无关. $\Rightarrow G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s)$ 正定

定理 1.2 长度与距离.

定义: $\forall \vec{x} \in V$. \vec{x} 的长度(范数)

$$\|\vec{x}\| = \sqrt{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ $\vec{v}_i \cdot (\vec{v}_1 + \dots + \vec{v}_s) = 0, \exists i \in$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_i(\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_i) + \dots + (\vec{v}_s \cdot \vec{v}_i) = 0, \exists i \in$$

$$G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

证

$$\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_s = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$$

(B) " \Rightarrow " $\vec{x} \in G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s)$ 满秩. \vec{x} 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 线性无关

" \Rightarrow " $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 线性无关. $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 线性无关 \Leftrightarrow $(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s)$ 也是欧氏空间. " $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s)$ 正定, $\Rightarrow G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s)$ 满秩

$$\text{13). } M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad A \cdot B = \text{tr}(A \cdot B^t)$$

$$\|A\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2}, \quad \text{if } A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

$$\text{14). } \|R_n[x]\| = \sqrt{\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx}$$

$$(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y})^2 \leq |\vec{x}| |\vec{y}|.$$

满足

$$|\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}| = |\vec{x}| |\vec{y}| \iff \exists \lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 满足}$$

$$(\vec{x} + \lambda_0 \vec{y}) \cdot (\vec{x} + \lambda_0 \vec{y}) = 0$$

\vec{x}, \vec{y} 线性相关

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} + \lambda_0 \vec{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{x} \perp \vec{y}$$

$$\vec{x}^2 \geq \vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} + \beta \vec{x} = 0, \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 不妨设}$$

$$\therefore \vec{x} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \alpha \neq 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_0 = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} + \lambda_0 \vec{x} = 0. \quad \text{由上述推理可得}$$

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

$$\text{15). } |x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n| \leq \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2} \sqrt{y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2}$$

$$\text{16). } \forall x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\vec{x} + \lambda \vec{y}) \cdot (\vec{x} + \lambda \vec{y}) \\ &= \vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} + 2\lambda (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}) + \lambda^2 (\vec{y} \cdot \vec{y}) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \left| \text{tr}(AB^t) \right| \leq \sqrt{\text{tr}(AA^t)} \sqrt{\text{tr}(BB^t)}$$

$$\text{17. } |\vec{x}|^2 + 2\lambda (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}) + \lambda^2 |\vec{y}|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y})^2 \leq 4|\vec{x}| |\vec{y}|^2$$

$$\forall f, g \in R_n[\mathbb{R}] \quad \left| \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right| \leq \sqrt{\int_a^b f^2(x) dx} \sqrt{\int_a^b g^2(x) dx}$$