

第十四次作业

1. 解:

(1) $\chi_A = |tE - A| = (t - \lambda_1)(t - \lambda_2)$

若 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 则 A 可对角化 (第二章推论 8.8: $A \in M_n(F)$. 若 χ_A 在 F 中有 n 个不同的根) 则 A 可对角化

$$\therefore A \sim J_A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

若 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$, $\chi_A = (t - \lambda)^2$. $\therefore A$ 不是数乘矩阵且 $\mu_A | \chi_A \therefore \mu_A = (t - \lambda)^2$
因此 λ 的代数重数是 2, 且关于 λ 的 Jordan 块最大阶数也是 2.

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

(2) $\chi_B = (t - \lambda_1)(t - \lambda_2)$

若 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 则 B 可对角化, $\therefore J_B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$

若 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$, $\chi_B = (t - \lambda)^2$ 和 (1) 中类似讨论可得 $J_B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$

2. 解:

(1) 法一: $A^t = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & J_2(\beta) \end{pmatrix}$. 且 $A \sim A^t \therefore J_A = J_{A^t} = A^t = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & J_2(\beta) \end{pmatrix}$

法二: $\chi_A = |tE - A| = (t - \alpha)^3(t - \beta)^2$

① $\alpha \neq \beta$. $\text{rank}(\alpha E - A) = 4 \Rightarrow \dim V^\alpha = 1$
 $\text{rank}(\beta E - A) = 4 \Rightarrow \dim V^\beta = 1$ $\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & J_2(\beta) \end{pmatrix}$

α, β 的代数重数分别是 3, 2.
几何重数都是 1

② $\alpha = \beta$. $\chi_A = (t - \alpha)^5$. $\text{rank}(\alpha E - A) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim V^\alpha = 2$. α 几何重数为 2
代数重数为 5.

设 $\mu_A(t) = (t - \alpha)^k, 1 \leq k \leq 5$. $\therefore A - \alpha E \neq 0$ 且 $(A - \alpha E)^3 = 0$
 $(A - \alpha E)^2 \neq 0 \therefore \mu_A(t) = (t - \alpha)^3$

\therefore 关于 α 的 Jordan 块最大阶数是 3. $\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & J_2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$

另证: $\text{rank}((A-\alpha E)^0)=5, \text{rank}((A-\alpha E)^1)=3, \text{rank}((A-\alpha E)^2)=1$

$\therefore n_1 = 5+1-2 \times 3 = 0$. 即关于 α 的 1 阶 Jordan 块 $\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(\alpha) & 0 \\ 0 & J_2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$
没有

(2) $\chi_B = |tE - B| = (t-\lambda)^4$

$\text{rank}(\lambda E - B) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim V^\lambda = 4 - 2 = 2$. λ 的代数重数是 4

V^λ 的几何重数是 2.

计算 μ_B : 设 $\mu_B = (t-\lambda)^k, 1 \leq k \leq 4$. $\because B - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 且 $(B - \lambda E)^2 = 0$.

$\therefore \mu_B = (t-\lambda)^2$. 即关于 λ 的 Jordan 块最大阶数是 2

$\Rightarrow J_B = \begin{pmatrix} J_2(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & J_2(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$

另证: $\because \text{rank}((B-\lambda E)^0)=4, \text{rank}((B-\lambda E)^1)=2, \text{rank}((B-\lambda E)^2)=0$

$\therefore n_1 = 4+0-2 \times 2 = 0$. 即没有关于 λ 的 1 阶 Jordan 块 $\Rightarrow J_B = \begin{pmatrix} J_2(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & J_2(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$

3. 解:

$\chi_A = (t-1)^4 (t+1)^3 t^2 \Rightarrow$ 关于 1, -1, 0 的代数重数分别是 4, 3, 2

$\mu_A = (t-1)^3 (t+1)^3 t^2 \Rightarrow$ 关于 1, -1, 0 的 Jordan 块最大阶数分别是 3, 3, 2

$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_1(1) & & & & 0 \\ & J_3(1) & & & \\ & & J_3(-1) & & \\ & & & J_2(0) & \\ 0 & & & & J_2(0) \end{pmatrix}$

4. 证: 幂零矩阵 A, B 的极小多项式形如 $\mu_A = \mu_B = t^k, 1 \leq k \leq n$.

故 0 是 A, B 唯一特征根.

$\because \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) \therefore \dim V_A^0 = \dim V_B^0$. 即关于 A, B, 0 的几何重数相同

$\because \mu_A = \mu_B \therefore$ 关于 A, B, 0 的 Jordan 块最大阶数相同.

综上: A, B 特征根只有 0, 且关于 0 的 Jordan 块的个数, 最大阶数相同.

(1) $n=4$ 时. 证 $A \sim B$.

由 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 0, 1, 2, \text{ or } 3$ 分类讨论; 或者由 $\mu_A = \mu_B = t, t^2, t^3, t^4$ 分类讨论

$\left[\because A, B \text{ 幂零} \therefore \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ s.t. } A^k = 0 \Rightarrow |A|^k = 0 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \text{ 即 } A \text{ 不满秩.} \right.$
 $\left. \text{同理 } B \text{ 不满秩} \right]$

法一: 下由 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 分类讨论

① $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 0 \Rightarrow A = B = 0 \Rightarrow A \sim B$

② $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 1$. 关于 0 的 Jordan 块有 3 块

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & & \\ & J_{1(0)} & \\ & & J_{2(0)} \end{pmatrix} = J_B$$

③ $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 2$. 关于 0 的 Jordan 块有 2 块

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & \\ & J_{2(0)} \end{pmatrix} = J_B, \text{ or } J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{2(0)} & \\ & J_{1(0)} \end{pmatrix} = J_B.$$

(若 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & \\ & J_{3(0)} \end{pmatrix}, J_B = \begin{pmatrix} J_{2(0)} & \\ & J_{1(0)} \end{pmatrix}$ 则与 $\mu_A = \mu_B$ 矛盾.)

④ $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 3$. 关于 0 的 Jordan 块只有 1 块

$$J_A = J_{4(0)} = J_B$$

法二: 由 $\mu_A = \mu_B = t, t^2, t^3, t^4$ 分类讨论

① $\mu_A = \mu_B = t \Rightarrow A = B = 0 \Rightarrow A \sim B$

② $\mu_A = \mu_B = t^2$ 关于 0 的 Jordan 块最大阶数是 2.

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & & \\ & J_{1(0)} & \\ & & J_{2(0)} \end{pmatrix} = J_B \text{ or } J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{2(0)} & \\ & J_{1(0)} \end{pmatrix} = J_B.$$

不会有 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & & \\ & J_{1(0)} & \\ & & J_{2(0)} \end{pmatrix}, J_B = \begin{pmatrix} J_{2(0)} & \\ & J_{1(0)} \end{pmatrix}$ 此时 $\text{rank}(A) \neq \text{rank}(B)$

③ $\mu_A = \mu_B = t^3$ 关于 0 的 Jordan 块最大阶数是 3.

$$J_A = J_B = \begin{pmatrix} J_{3(0)} & \\ & J_{1(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

④ $\mu_A = \mu_B = t^4$. 关于 0 的 Jordan 块最大阶数是 4. $J_A = J_B = J_{4(0)}$ 3

(2). $n=5$, 仍有 $A \sim B$. 讨论方法与 (1) 类似.

① $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 0$. $A = B = 0 \Rightarrow A \sim B$

② $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 1$. $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & & & \\ & J_{1(0)} & & \\ & & J_{1(0)} & \\ & & & J_{2(0)} \end{pmatrix} = J_B$

③ $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 2$. $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & & & \\ & J_{1(0)} & & \\ & & J_{3(0)} & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} = J_B$ or $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & & & \\ & J_{2(0)} & & \\ & & J_{2(0)} & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} = J_B$

④ $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 3$. $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1(0)} & & & \\ & J_{4(0)} & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} = J_B$ or $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{2(0)} & & & \\ & J_{3(0)} & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} = J_B$

⑤ $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 4$. $J_A = J_{5(0)} = J_B$.

Note: ① 类似可证明: $n=6$ 时, $A \sim B$.

综上. 幂零矩阵 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, $n \leq 6$ 时, $A \sim B \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$
且 $\mu_A = \mu_B$.

② $n=7$ 时, 结论不再成立.

例如: $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 4$ $\mu_A = \mu_B = t^3$.

可能会出现. $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{3(0)} & & & \\ & J_{3(0)} & & \\ & & J_{1(0)} & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$, $J_B = \begin{pmatrix} J_{3(0)} & & & \\ & J_{2(0)} & & \\ & & J_{2(0)} & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$
 $A \not\sim B$.

5. 证: $A \sim_s JA$. 设 $JA = B + C$. 其中 B ^{对角线上元素} 是 JA 对角线上元素, 其余元素为 0.

$$\text{设 } JA = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(\lambda_1) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & J_{d_s}(\lambda_s) \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 E_{d_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_s E_{d_s} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s \in \mathbb{C}$ 是 A 特征根.

$d_1, \dots, d_s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ 且 $d_1 + \dots + d_s = n$.

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} J_{d_1}(0) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & J_{d_s}(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

先证 C 是幂零矩阵:

$$\because (J_{d_i}(0))^{d_i} = 0 \quad \text{令 } d = \max\{d_1, \dots, d_s\}$$

$$\text{则 } C^d = \begin{pmatrix} (J_{d_1}(0))^d & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & (J_{d_s}(0))^d \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow C \text{ 是幂零矩阵}$$

$\because A \sim_s JA \quad \therefore \exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ s.t.

$$A = P^{-1} J A P = P^{-1} (B + C) P = \underbrace{P^{-1} B P}_S + \underbrace{P^{-1} C P}_N$$

其中 $N^d = P^{-1} C^d P = 0 \quad \therefore N$ 也是幂零矩阵

Note: 本题是定理“线性算子可以唯一^角写成一个可对角化的算子和一个幂零算子之和”的特殊情形

该定理的存在性即为第 5 题, 难点是证唯一性.

可参考李老师去年习题课讲义: 第二章习题讲义 5 例 2.4 (存在性)
第二章习题讲义 6 命题 4.1 (唯一性)
5 第二章习题讲义 7 定理 4.1 (Jordan-Chevalley 分解)

6. 证: $J_n(1) \sim_s J_n(1)^k$. $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

证: $J_n(1)^k = (J_n(0) + E_n)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} J_n(0)^i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & * \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & k \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

法一: $\chi_{J_n(1)^k}(t) = (t-1)^n$ 且 $\text{rank}(J_n(1)^k - E) = n-1$.

$\therefore 1$ 是 $J_n(1)^k$ 唯一特征根且几何重数是 1 $\Rightarrow J_n(1)^k \sim_s J_n(1)$.

法二: $\chi_{J_n(1)} = \chi_{J_n(1)^k} = (t-1)^n$. 计算可得, $\text{rank}((J_n(1) - E)^j) = \text{rank}((J_n(1)^k - E)^j) = n-j$, $j=0, 1, \dots, n$.

由相似判别法 II 可知, $J_n(1)^k \sim_s J_n(1)$