

解: 1.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\chi_A = (t-1)^2$ ,

$\Rightarrow A$  的特征值只有 1.

$E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dim V' = 1$ , 故  $J_2(1)$  在  $J_A$  中出现 1 次.

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

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\chi_B = (t-1)(t-2)$

$\Rightarrow B$  有两个不同的特征值.

$\Rightarrow J_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\chi_C = \begin{vmatrix} t-2 & 1 \\ -4 & t-2 \end{vmatrix} = (t-2)^2 + 4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t_1 = 2+2i, t_2 = 2-2i$

$\Rightarrow J_C = \begin{pmatrix} 2+2i & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2i \end{pmatrix}$

$\mu_{J_{d_i}(\lambda_i)} = (t-\lambda_i)^{d_i}$

$d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_k = n$

$\text{rank}(J_{d_i}(\lambda_i)) = d_i - 1$

注意:  $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ , 若

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

$\text{rank}(J_A) = n - k$ .

$\chi_A = (t-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}$  →  $\lambda$  在对角线上出现的次数

→ 代表  $\lambda_i$  出现在  $J_A$  中最大 Jordan 块的个数

$\mu_A = \text{lcm}((t-\lambda_1)^{d_1}, \dots, (t-\lambda_k)^{d_k}) = (t-\lambda_1)^{e_1} \dots (t-\lambda_k)^{e_k}$

注意 2)  $e_i \leq d_i$

$\dim V^{\lambda_i}$ : 代表出现  $\lambda_i$  的 Jordan 块的个数.

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

① 若  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , 则  $A$  可对角化 (参考课本例题,  $A \in M_n(F)$ , 若  $\chi_A$  在  $F$  中有不同的根, 则  $A$  可对角化).

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

①

若  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ , 则  $\chi_A = (t-\lambda)^2$ ,  $\therefore A$  不是数乘矩阵且  $\mu_A | \chi_A$ .

$$\Rightarrow \mu_A = (t-\lambda)^2$$

$\Rightarrow$  关于  $\lambda$  的 Jordan 块最大阶数为 2

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

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

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

若  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$ ,  $\chi_B = (t-\lambda)^2$ , 则有  $J_B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ .

3.1a)  $\chi_A(t) = (t-3)^4(t+2)$ ,  $\text{rank}(A-3E) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim V^3 = 5 - 2 = 3$

$\Rightarrow J_A$  中以 3 为特征值的 Jordan 块出现 3 次

故  $\mu_A$  中 3 的代数重数为 4,

$$4 = 1 + 1 + 2$$

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

(b)(i)  $\text{rank}(A-3E) = 1$ ,  $\dim V^3 = 4$

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

(ii)  $\text{rank}(A-3E) = 3$ ,  $\dim V^3 = 5 - 3 = 2$ .

$$4 = 2 + 2 \\ = 1 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & & \\ & J_2(3) & & \\ & & J_2(3) & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & J_3(3) & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

不能唯一地被复原

(iii)  $\text{rank}(A-3E) = 4$ ,  $\dim V^3 = 1$

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & & \\ & J_4(3) & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

4. Pf: 设  $A$  为零, 即  $A^m = 0, \exists m \in \mathbb{N}^+$ .  $\Rightarrow \chi_A | t^m \Rightarrow A \in \mathbb{R}$  有 0 特征值.

$\Leftarrow$  由  $A \sim_S \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 故  $A^k \sim_S \begin{pmatrix} 0^k & * \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  X  
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1^k = 0 = \dots = \lambda_n^k$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$ .

$\therefore A \sim_S \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^k \sim_S \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, k=1, 2, \dots, n$

$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A^k) = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n$ .

" $\Rightarrow$ " 设  $\chi_A = t^{n_0} (t - \lambda_1)^{n_1} \dots (t - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ , 其中  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s \in \mathbb{C} (s \geq 1)$ , 两两不同  
 复数域上任一矩阵可上三角化,  $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ , 上三角复矩阵  $B$ , 使得  $B = P^{-1}AP$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & * \\ & \lambda_1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_s & & \\ & & & & & \lambda_s \end{pmatrix}, B^k = P^{-1}A^kP$  为上三角矩阵,  
 $B^k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & \\ & \lambda_1^k & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & \lambda_s^k & & \\ & & & & & \lambda_s^k \end{pmatrix}$

$A^k \sim_S B^k \Rightarrow \text{tr}(B^k) = \text{tr}(A^k) = 0$ . (trace 是相似不变量)  
 注意  $\sum_{i=1}^s n_i = n$ .

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^s n_i \lambda_i^k = 0, k=1, 2, \dots, s$ .

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_s \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \dots & \lambda_s^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^s & \lambda_2^s & \dots & \lambda_s^s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ \vdots \\ n_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \chi_A(t) = t^{n_0} = t^n$

由 Hamilton-Cayley 定理,  
 $A^n = 0$ .

$\Rightarrow A$  是零矩阵.

$|G| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_s \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_s \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^{s-1} & \lambda_2^{s-1} & \dots & \lambda_s^{s-1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow n_1 = n_2 = \dots = n_s = 0$

注意:  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $A$  为零  $\Leftrightarrow A$  的所有特征值只有 0

" $\Rightarrow$ "  $\checkmark$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 特征值只有 0  $\Rightarrow \chi_A = t^n \Rightarrow A^n = 0 \Rightarrow A$  为零 (Hamilton-Cayley 定理)

5. pf:  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  可对角化, 故  $\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{C}$ , s.t.

$$A \sim_s \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\forall t \in \mathbb{C}, t \neq 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n \Leftrightarrow A$  是零矩阵

$\Rightarrow A$  为幂零矩阵

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow A = 0$$

复数域上线性算子的分解.

$A \in M(V), F = \mathbb{C}$ . 证明:  $A$  是一个对角算子和一个幂零算子之和.

pf: 设  $\text{spec}_{\mathbb{C}}(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s\}$ , 则  $\exists m_1, \dots, m_s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  使得

$$\chi_A(t) = (t - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \dots (t - \lambda_s)^{m_s}$$

令  $k_i = \ker(A - \lambda_i I)^{m_i}, i=1, 2, \dots, s$ , 则由 (初等分解定理之极小多项式版), 可得

$$V = k_1 \oplus \dots \oplus k_s$$

设  $\pi_i$  是  $V$  到  $k_i$  关于上述直和的投影, 令

$$B = \lambda_1 \pi_1 + \dots + \lambda_s \pi_s$$

则对于任意  $\vec{x}_i \in k_i$ ,

$$B(\vec{x}_i) = \lambda_1 \pi_1(\vec{x}_i) + \dots + \lambda_s \pi_s(\vec{x}_i) = \lambda_i \vec{x}_i$$

从而,  $\vec{x}_i \in V_B^{\lambda_i}$ . 由此得出  $k_i \subset V_B^{\lambda_i}$ . 由上述直和  $V = V_B^{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_B^{\lambda_s}$

是直和可得,  $k_i \subset V_B^{\lambda_i}$ .

$$\Rightarrow V = V_B^{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_B^{\lambda_s}$$

$\Rightarrow B$  可对角化

⑥

设  $C = A - B$ . 我们证明  $C$  是幂零的.

证明思路和  $B$  类似.

$V$  是域  $F$  上的线性空间,  $V_1, \dots, V_k$  是其子空间, 且  $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k$ . 对  $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ , 定义映射:

$$\sigma_i: V \longrightarrow V \\ \vec{x} \mapsto \vec{x}_i$$

满足以下三条性质.

(a)  $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, k\}, \sigma_i^2 = \sigma_i$  (等幂性)

(b)  $\forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$  且  $i \neq j, \sigma_i \sigma_j = 0$  (正交性)

(c)  $\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \dots + \sigma_k = \varepsilon$  (完备性)

注意到  $\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_k$  是完全正交等幂组, 由  $\varepsilon = \pi_1 + \dots + \pi_k$ , 故  $A = A\pi_1 + \dots + A\pi_k$ .

$$\Rightarrow C = (A - \lambda_1 \varepsilon)\pi_1 + \dots + (A - \lambda_k \varepsilon)\pi_k$$

对  $\forall \vec{x} \in V, \exists \vec{x}_1 \in k_1, \dots, \vec{x}_s \in k_s$ , 使得

$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \dots + \vec{x}_s \Rightarrow A\vec{x} = A\vec{x}_1 + \dots + A\vec{x}_s$$

$k_1, \dots, k_s$  是  $A$ -不变子空间,  $\Rightarrow$  对任意  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ ,

$$\pi_i(A\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}_i = A(\pi_i\vec{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_i A = A \pi_i \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_j \varepsilon)\pi_i = \pi_i (A - \lambda_j \varepsilon), \quad i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$$

$$C^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k (A - \lambda_i \varepsilon)^2 \pi_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (A - \lambda_i \varepsilon)(A - \lambda_j \varepsilon) \pi_i \pi_j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k (A - \lambda_i \varepsilon)^2 \pi_i$$

$$\Rightarrow C^k = (A - \lambda_1 \varepsilon)^k \pi_1 + \dots + (A - \lambda_s \varepsilon)^k \pi_s$$

令  $k = \max\{m_1, \dots, m_s\}$ , 则

$$C^k(\vec{x}) = (A - \lambda_1 \varepsilon)^k \pi_1(\vec{x}) + \dots + (A - \lambda_s \varepsilon)^k \pi_s(\vec{x}) = (A - \lambda_1 \varepsilon)^k(\vec{x}_1) + \dots + (A - \lambda_s \varepsilon)^k(\vec{x}_s)$$

$$= \vec{0}$$

$\Rightarrow C$  是幂零



例  $J_5(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & 0 & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $J_5^2(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ & & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

下求  $J_5^2(0)$  的若当标准型.

$\chi_{J_5^2(0)} = t^5$ ,  $\gamma_0 = \text{rank}(-E_5) = 5$ ,  $\gamma_1 = \text{rank}(J_5^2(0)) = 3$   
 $p=t$ ,  $d=1$

$\Rightarrow 0$  的几何重数为  $5-3=2$ .

$\Rightarrow J_5^2(0)$  有两个关于  $0$  的 Jordan 块.

$\gamma_2 = \text{rank}(J_5^4(0)) = 1$ ,  $\gamma_3 = \text{rank}(J_5^6(0)) = 0$ .

$\Rightarrow n_1 = 5 + 1 - 2 \times 3 = 0$

$n_2 = 3 + 0 - 2 \times 1 = 1$

$n_3 = 1 + 0 - 2 \times 0 = 1$

$\Rightarrow$  若当标准型为  $\begin{pmatrix} J_2(0) & \\ & J_3(0) \end{pmatrix}$ .