

高代选讲 第十次作业

1. (a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -7 & 8 \\ 6 & -7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 3 & -4 \\ -4 & \lambda+7 & -8 \\ -6 & 7 & \lambda-7 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+7 & -8 \\ 7 & \lambda-7 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 7 & \lambda-7 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ \lambda+7 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= (\lambda-1)(\lambda^2+7) + 4(3\lambda+7) - 6(4\lambda+4)$
 $= (\lambda-3)(\lambda+1)^2$

$\lambda_1 = 3$ 根子空间维数为 1

$\lambda_2 = -1$ 根子空间维数为 2

$(\lambda_2 I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & -4 \\ -4 & 6 & -8 \\ -6 & 7 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$ $\dim N(\lambda_2 I - A) = 1$

$(\lambda_2 I - A)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -16 & 16 \\ 32 & -32 & 32 \\ 32 & -32 & 32 \end{pmatrix}$ $\dim N(\lambda_2 I - A)^2 = 2$

$d_1 = 0$ $d_2 = 1$

Jordan 标准型为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(b) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & \lambda+5 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} + (\lambda-4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+5 & 0 \\ 6 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= 18(\lambda-1) + (\lambda-4)(\lambda+5)(\lambda-1)$
 $= (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+2)$

$\lambda_1 = -2$ 根子空间维数为 1

$\lambda_2 = 1$ 根子空间维数为 2

$(\lambda_2 I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\dim N(\lambda_2 I - A) = 2$

$d_1 = 2$
Jordan 标准型 $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(c) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & -6 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & \lambda+6 & 0 & -13 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda-1 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & \lambda-8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 & -2\lambda+3 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda-1 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & \lambda-8 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & -2\lambda+3 \\ 3 & \lambda-1 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & \lambda-8 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & -3 \\ \lambda-2 & 0 & -2\lambda+3 \\ 3 & \lambda-1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= (\lambda-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -2\lambda+3 \\ 4 & \lambda-8 \end{vmatrix} + (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ \lambda-2 & -2\lambda+3 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= (\lambda-1)^4$

$\lambda = 1$ 的根子空间维数为 4

$(\lambda I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & -13 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$ $\dim \text{Im}(\lambda I - A) = 2$

$(\lambda I - A)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 0 & -18 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -6 \\ 3 & 9 & 0 & -18 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ $\dim \text{Im}(\lambda I - A)^2 = 1$

$(\lambda I - A)^3 = 0$ $\dim \text{Im}(\lambda I - A)^3 = 0$

则 $d_3 = 1$, $d_2 = 0$ $d_1 = 1$

Jordan 标准型 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$2. (a) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & \lambda+3 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & \lambda & -3 \\ 2 & \lambda & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-1)(\lambda^2-2\lambda+3\lambda) + \lambda = \lambda^3$$

$\lambda=0$ 的根子空间维数为 3

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dim \mathcal{L}_m(\lambda I - A) = 1$$

$$(\lambda I - A)^2 = 0 \quad \dim \mathcal{L}_m(\lambda I - A)^2 = 0$$

$$d_2 = 1 \quad d_1 = 1 \quad \text{Jordan 标准型为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } \mathcal{L}_m(\lambda I - A) \text{ 的基}$$

$$\text{而取 } \alpha_1^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 有 } (\lambda I - A)\alpha_1^{(0)} = \alpha_1^{(1)}$$

$$\text{扩充 } \{\alpha_1^{(1)}, \alpha_1^{(0)}\} \text{ 为一组基, 取 } \alpha_2^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } (\lambda I - A)\alpha_2^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -\alpha_1^{(0)}$$

$$\text{故 } \alpha_2^{(1)} = \alpha_2^{(0)} + \alpha_1^{(0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } P = (\alpha_2^{(1)} \alpha_1^{(1)} \alpha_1^{(0)}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -9 & 5 & 4 \\ 7 & -13 & 8 & 7 \\ 8 & -17 & 11 & 8 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-6 & 9 & -5 & -4 \\ -7 & \lambda+13 & -8 & -7 \\ -8 & 17 & \lambda-11 & -8 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 9 & -5 & -4 \\ 0 & \lambda+13 & -8 & -7 \\ 0 & 17 & \lambda-11 & -8 \\ -\lambda+2 & 2 & -1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+13 & -8 & -7 \\ 17 & \lambda-11 & -8 \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} + (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 9 & -5 & -4 \\ \lambda+13 & -8 & -7 \\ 17 & \lambda-11 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)^3$$

$$\lambda=1 \text{ 的根子空间维数为 } 1 \quad \text{特征根为 } \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{93}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda=2$ 的根子空间维数为 3

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 9 & -5 & -4 \\ -7 & 15 & -8 & -7 \\ -8 & 17 & -9 & -8 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dim \mathcal{L}_m(\lambda I - A) = 2$$

$$(\lambda I - A)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 6 & -3 & -3 \\ -6 & 12 & -6 & -6 \\ -7 & 14 & -7 & -7 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dim \mathcal{L}_m(\lambda I - A)^2 = 1$$

$$d_2 = 1 \quad d_1 = 1 \quad \text{Jordan 标准型为 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(\lambda I - A) = \text{span} \left\{ \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(\lambda I - A)^2 = \text{span} \left\{ \alpha_1' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$(\lambda I - A)\alpha_3' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\alpha_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)(-\alpha_3') = \alpha_2$$

$$\text{故 } P = (\beta \quad \alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad -\alpha_3') = \begin{pmatrix} 3/\sqrt{93} & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6/\sqrt{93} & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 7/\sqrt{93} & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1/\sqrt{93} & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. pf:

$$AB - BA = B \Rightarrow A^*B^* - B^*A^* = B^* \Rightarrow BB^* = ABA^*B^* - ABB^*A^* - BAA^*B^* + BAB^*A^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(BB^*) = \text{tr}(ABAB^* - ABB^*A^* - BAA^*B^* + BAB^*A^*)$$

$$= \text{tr}(ABA^*B^*) - \text{tr}(ABB^*A^*) - \text{tr}(BAA^*B^*) + \text{tr}(BAB^*A^*)$$

$$= \text{tr}(ABA^*B^*) - \text{tr}(ABA^*B^*) - \text{tr}(ABA^*B^*) + \text{tr}(ABA^*B^*) = 0$$

而设 B Jordan 标准形为 $C = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^* & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2^* & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n^* \end{pmatrix} \exists P \text{ 可逆 s.t. } C = P^*BP$

$$\Rightarrow B = PCP^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow B^* = P^*C^*(P^{-1})^*$$

$$\text{则 } \text{trace}(CC^*) = \text{tr}(PP^*CP^*(P^{-1})^*C^*) = \text{tr}(PCP^*P^*C^*(P^{-1})^*) = \text{tr}(BB^*)$$

$$\text{而 } CC^* = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_3 & \dots & * \\ 0 & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ 0 & & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda}_1 & \bar{\lambda}_2 & \bar{\lambda}_3 & \dots & * \\ & \bar{\lambda}_2 & \bar{\lambda}_3 & \dots & \\ & & \bar{\lambda}_3 & \dots & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \bar{\lambda}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |\lambda_1|^2 & & * \\ & |\lambda_2|^2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & |\lambda_n|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr}(CC^*) = \sum |\lambda_i|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow |\lambda_i|^2 = 0 \quad \forall i \Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0 \quad \forall i$$

$$\text{故 } C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

下证 C^i 形如 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & * \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$i=1$ 成立
设 $i=k$ 成立
 $i=k+1$ 时

$$C^{k+1} = C^k \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & * \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & * \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{因此 } C^n = 0 \Rightarrow B^n = (PCP^{-1})^n = PC^nP^{-1} = 0$$

即 B 幂零

4. pf: 设 A 对应的 Jordan 标准形为 $C = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^* & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2^* & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n^* \end{pmatrix} \exists P \text{ 可逆 s.t. } C = P^*AP$

值得说明的是, 对任何 $(i+1)$ 行 i 列元素 $C_{i+1,i}$ 若 $C_{i+1,i} = 1$ 则有 $\lambda_{i+1} = \lambda_i$

$$A = PCP^{-1} \Rightarrow A^s = (PCP^{-1})^s = PC^sP^{-1} = I \Rightarrow C^s = I$$

$$\text{而 } C^s = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^s & \lambda_2^s & * \\ 0 & & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & \lambda_n^s \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_i^s = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_i \text{ 是 } s \text{ 次单位根}$$

① $s \neq 1$, 反证证明 $C_{i+1,i} = 0, \forall i$

假设 $\exists k \quad C_{k+1,k} = 1$ 则 $\lambda_{k+1} = \lambda_k$

$$\text{则 } (C^2)_{k+1,k} = \sum_i (C_{k+1,i} \cdot C_{i,k}) = C_{k+1,k+1} \cdot C_{k+1,k} + C_{k+1,k} \cdot C_{k,k} = (\lambda_{k+1} + \lambda_k) \cdot 1 = (\lambda_{k+1} + \lambda_k) = 2\lambda_k$$

归纳, 设 $(C^i)_{k+1,k} = (i-1)\lambda_k^{i-1}$

$$(C^{i+1})_{k+1,k} = (C^i)_{k+1,k+1} \cdot (C^1)_{k+1,k} + (C^i)_{k+1,k} \cdot (C^1)_{k,k} = \lambda_{k+1} (i-1) \lambda_k^{i-1} + 1 \cdot \lambda_k^i = i \lambda_k^i$$

$$\text{则 } (C^i)_{k+1,k} = (i-1) \lambda_k^{i-1}, \forall i \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{故 } (C^s)_{k+1,k} = (s-1) \lambda_k^{s-1} = (2) \lambda_k^{s-1} = 0$$

$s \neq 1$ 故 $\lambda_k^{s-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_k = 0$ 与 λ_k 是 s 次单位根矛盾.
则假设不成立 $\forall k \quad (C_{k+1,k} = 0)$ 也即 C 是对角阵, A 可相似对角化

② $s=1$, 则 $A=I$, A 显然可相似对角化

综上: 周期矩阵相似于一个对角阵

5. pf: a) 设变换为 σ ,

$\forall \sigma$ 的不变子空间 U , U^\perp 是不变子空间, 下证 σ 在 U 内也是半单变换

$\forall U$ 内的 σ 不变子空间 U_0 , 只需证 U_0 在 U 内的补 U_1 是不变的

设 U_0 基为 $e_1 \dots e_k$, 补成 U 基为 $e_1 \dots e_k e_{k+1} \dots e_m$

再补成 V 的基为 $e_1 \dots e_k \dots e_m \dots e_n$ (U_1 的基即为 $e_{k+1} \dots e_m$)

$\sigma(U_0) \subseteq U_0$, 则根据 σ 半单, U_1 也是不变子空间

$$\Rightarrow \forall k+1 \leq i \leq m \quad \sigma(e_i) \in \text{span}\{e_{k+1} \dots e_m \dots e_n\}$$

而 U 是 σ 不变子空间 $\forall k+1 \leq i \leq m \quad \sigma(e_i) \in \text{span}\{e_1 \dots e_k \dots e_m\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \forall k+1 \leq i \leq m \quad \sigma(e_i) &\in \text{span}\{e_{k+1} \dots e_m\} \cap \text{span}\{e_1 \dots e_m\} \\ &= \text{span}\{e_{k+1} \dots e_m\} = U_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \forall u_i \in U_1, \quad \sigma(u_i) = \sigma(\sum c_i e_i) = \sum c_i \sigma(e_i) \in U_1$$

因此 U_0 在 U 内的补 U_1 是 σ 不变的

综上所述: 半单变换限制在一个不变子空间也是半单变换

b) 先证 A 半单 \Rightarrow 空间 V 是最小不变子空间直和 (在这里, 定义最小不变子空间为内部没有非零真子空间的不变子空间)

我们进行如下操作, 先取 V 中一个最小不变子空间 U_1 肯定存在, 因为至少 A 是一个不变子空间

设 $V_1 = U_1$ 的补, 则 V_1 也是 A 的不变子空间, 由 a) A 在 V_1 内也是半单变换

我们递推地选取 V_k 内的最小不变子空间 U_{k+1} , 递推假设 A 在 V_k 内半单

则 $V_{k+1} = U_{k+1}$ 在 V_k 内的补空间也是不变子空间, 由 a) A 在 V_{k+1} 内是半单变换

终止条件为 $V_k = \{0\}$, 由于 $V \supseteq V_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq V_k$, 而 V 是有限维的, 故

算法可以停止, 设我们找出 U_1, \dots, U_k , 它们均是 A 的不变子空间, 且是 $V_i \supseteq V$ 内的最小不变子空间, 则必是 V 内的最小不变子空间 (由最小不变子空间定义)

$$U_k = V_{k-1}, \quad U_{k-1} \text{ 是 } V_{k-2} \text{ 内 } V_{k-1} \text{ 的补, 故 } V_{k-1} \oplus U_{k-1} = V_{k-2} \Rightarrow U_k \oplus U_{k-1} = V_{k-2}$$

$$U_{k-2} \text{ 是 } V_{k-3} \text{ 内 } V_{k-2} \text{ 的补, 故 } V_{k-2} \oplus U_{k-2} = V_{k-3} \Rightarrow (U_k \oplus U_{k-1}) \oplus U_{k-2} = V_{k-3}$$

$$\text{以此类推, 得到 } V = U_k \oplus U_{k-1} \oplus \dots \oplus U_1$$

故空间 V 是最小不变子空间直和

再证空间 V 是最小不变子空间直和 $\Rightarrow A$ 半单

$\forall U$ 是 V 的不变子空间,

令 u_0 是 U 的一个最小不变子空间, 由已知 $V = u_0 \oplus \dots \oplus u_k$, 其中 u_i 是最小不变子空间

令 $W = u_1 \oplus \dots \oplus u_k$, W 显然是 σ 不变的

取 $W' = W \cap U$, 下证 $U = W' \oplus u_0$

$$\forall x \in U \text{ 由 } V = u_0 \oplus W$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \alpha + \beta \text{ 其中 } \alpha \in u_0, \beta \in W \text{ 有唯一分解形式}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = x - \alpha \in U + u_0 \subseteq U \quad (u_0 \text{ 是 } U \text{ 子空间})$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \in W \cap U = W'$$

$$\text{即 } \forall x \in U, \text{ 唯一分解为 } x = \alpha + \beta, \text{ 其中 } \alpha \in u_0, \beta \in W'$$

因此 $U = W' \oplus u_0$ 而 W, U 是 σ 不变的, $W' = W \cap U$ 显然也是 σ 不变的

由此, 我们可以继续取 W' 的最小不变子空间 u_1 , 以此类推, 直到 $u_{m+1} = \{0\}$

一系列操作后, U 分解为 $U = u_0 \oplus \dots \oplus u_m$, 而由 V 分解为一系列最小不变子空间直和 $V = u_0 \oplus \dots \oplus u_m \oplus u_{m+1} \oplus \dots \oplus u_n$, 取 $U' = u_{m+1} \oplus \dots \oplus u_n$, 它是不变子空间且 $V = U \oplus U'$, 即 U 有不变补空间 也即 A 半单

c) $\forall V$ 的 A -不变子空间 U , 假设 V 可分解为 $V = W_1 \oplus \dots \oplus W_k$, W_i 是不变子空间且 A 半单

令 $u_i = U \cap W_i$, U, W_i 是 A -不变的, 则 u_i 也是 A -不变的且 $u_i \subseteq W_i$

由 A 在 W_i 上半单, 存在 W_i' s.t. $W_i = u_i \oplus W_i'$ 且 W_i' 是 A -不变的

令 $U' = W_1' \oplus \dots \oplus W_k'$ (由 $V = W_1 \oplus \dots \oplus W_k = (u_1 \oplus W_1') \oplus \dots \oplus (u_k \oplus W_k')$ 知 $W_1' + \dots + W_k'$ 是直和) 是 A -不变的

下证 $V = U \oplus U'$, $\forall v \in V$, $\exists v = (u_1 + w_1') + \dots + (u_k + w_k')$

其中 $u_i \in u_i$, $w_i' \in W_i'$ (因为 $V = u_1 \oplus W_1' \oplus \dots \oplus u_k \oplus W_k'$)

$$\Rightarrow v = (u_1 + \dots + u_k) + (w_1' + \dots + w_k')$$

$$u_i \in u_i = U \cap W_i \subseteq U \Rightarrow u_1 + \dots + u_k \in U$$

$$w_i' \in W_i' \subseteq U' \Rightarrow w_1' + \dots + w_k' \in U'$$

因此 $V = U + U'$ ①

下面只需说明 U 和 $U' = W_1' \oplus \dots \oplus W_k'$ 是直和

反证, 设 $U \cap W_i' \neq \{0\} \Rightarrow \exists x \in U \cap W_i'$ 且 $x \neq 0$.

考虑 $U = u_1 \oplus \dots \oplus u_k$

(因为 $W_1 \oplus \dots \oplus W_k$ 是直和, $(U \cap W_1) \oplus \dots \oplus (U \cap W_k)$ 显然是直和,

而 $U \supseteq (U \cap W_1) + (U \cap W_2) + \dots + (U \cap W_k)$

$$= U \cap (W_1 + W_2 + \dots + W_k) = U \cap V = U$$

$$\text{故 } U = (U \cap W_1) \oplus \dots \oplus (U \cap W_k) = u_1 \oplus \dots \oplus u_k$$

则 $x \in (u_1 \oplus \dots \oplus u_k) \cap W_i'$

$$= (u_1 \cap W_i') \oplus \dots \oplus (u_k \cap W_i')$$

$$= (u_i \cap W_i \cap W_i') \oplus \dots \oplus (u_i \cap W_i \cap W_i') \oplus \dots \oplus (u_k \cap W_i \cap W_i')$$

$i \neq j$ 时 $W_i' \subseteq W_i$ 则 $W_i' \cap W_j \subseteq W_i \cap W_j = \{0\} \Rightarrow W_i' \cap W_j = \{0\}$

而又有 $W_i' \oplus u_i \Rightarrow u_i \cap W_i \cap W_i' = \{0\}$

于是有 $x \in \{0\} \Rightarrow x = 0$ 矛盾

综上: $U \cap W_i' = \{0\} \Rightarrow U \oplus (W_1' \oplus \dots \oplus W_k') \Rightarrow U \oplus U'$

结合 ①② $V = U \oplus U'$, 故 $\forall V$ 的不变子空间 U , \exists 不变补空间 U' .

$\Rightarrow A$ 在 V 是半单的