

# 高代选讲 第九周作业

1. (a) pf: 设  $v_1, v_2 \in U_\lambda$ , 且  $(\sigma - \mu I)v_1 = (\sigma - \mu I)v_2$ , 下利用反证法证  $v_1 = v_2$ .  
 假设  $v_1 \neq v_2$ , 由  $v_1, v_2 \in U_\lambda \Rightarrow v_1 - v_2 \in U_\lambda$   
 $(\sigma - \mu I)v_1 = (\sigma - \mu I)v_2 \Rightarrow (\sigma - \mu I)(v_1 - v_2) = 0$  ①

由  $v_1 - v_2 \in U_\lambda$ , 设  $k$  是使  $(\sigma - \lambda I)^k(v_1 - v_2) = 0$  的最小整数 ( $k \geq 1$ )

即  $(\sigma - \lambda I)^k(v_1 - v_2) = 0$  且  $(\sigma - \lambda I)^{k-1}(v_1 - v_2) \neq 0$ .

则由①式  $(\sigma - \lambda I)^{k-1}(\sigma - \mu I)(v_1 - v_2) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\sigma - \lambda I)^k(v_1 - v_2) - (\sigma - \lambda I)^{k-1}(\sigma - \mu I)(v_1 - v_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sigma - \lambda I)^{k-1}(\mu - \lambda)I(v_1 - v_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mu - \lambda)(\sigma - \lambda I)^{k-1}(v_1 - v_2) = 0.$$

而  $\mu - \lambda \neq 0$ ,  $(\sigma - \lambda I)^{k-1}(v_1 - v_2) \neq 0$ , 显然矛盾

因此有  $v_1 - v_2 = 0$ , 即  $v_1 = v_2$

则  $(\sigma - \mu I)|_{U_\lambda}$  是单射

(b) pf:

我们考虑建立一个序列  $\{0\} = V_0 \subseteq V_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq V_n = U$ , 其中  $V_i$  是  $\sigma$  不变子空间

对于  $V_0$ , 取  $\sigma$  一个特征值  $\mu_1$  s.t.  $\exists \alpha_1 \in U$  使  $\sigma(\alpha_1) = \mu_1 \alpha_1$

因此  $V_1 = \langle \alpha_1 \rangle$  是  $\sigma$  不变子空间且满足  $V_0 \subseteq V_1$

归纳法, 设  $V_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq V_k$  均已建立好

因为  $V_k$  是  $\sigma$  不变的, 故存在诱导变换  $\bar{\sigma}: U/V_k \rightarrow U/V_k$

取  $\bar{\sigma}$  的一个特征值  $\mu_{k+1}$  s.t.  $\exists \bar{\alpha}_{k+1} \in U/V_k$  使  $\bar{\sigma}(\bar{\alpha}_{k+1}) = \mu_{k+1} \bar{\alpha}_{k+1}$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\sigma(\alpha_{k+1})} = \overline{\mu_{k+1} \alpha_{k+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(\alpha_{k+1}) - \mu_{k+1} \alpha_{k+1} \in V_k$$

设  $\sigma(\alpha_{k+1}) - \mu_{k+1} \alpha_{k+1} = v_k$ , 其中  $v_k \in V_k$

那么  $\sigma(\alpha_{k+1}) = v_k + \mu_{k+1} \alpha_{k+1} \in \text{span}\{v_k, \alpha_{k+1}\}$  ( $\alpha_{k+1} \neq 0$ )

设  $V_{k+1} = \text{span}\{\alpha_{k+1}, v_k\}$ , 它是  $\sigma$  不变子空间

由此, 我们得到序列  $V_0, \dots, V_n$ .

以及建立它们时对应的特征值  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$ , 特征根  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$\sigma(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } C = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是上三角}$$

那么  $\sigma$  的特征值  $\lambda$  代数重数即为  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n$  中出现  $\lambda$  的次数

$$\left( \begin{aligned} \det(\lambda I - A) &= \det(\lambda PP^{-1} - PCP^{-1}) = \det(P) \det(\lambda I - C) \det(P^{-1}) = \det(\lambda I - C) \\ &= (\lambda - \mu_1) \dots (\lambda - \mu_n) \end{aligned} \right)$$

设  $\lambda$  代数重数为  $m$ ,  $\mu_i$  序列中出现  $\lambda$  的是  $\mu_{i_1}, \dots, \mu_{i_m}$

它们对应  $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_m}$ , 我们试图将  $i_1, \dots, i_m$  重排列到  $1, \dots, m$  的位置.

我们仍建立上述序列, 但采取方式是取  $\sigma$  特征值时优先选取  $\lambda$  作为特征值

设以此建立的序列是  $\{0\} = V'_0 \subseteq V'_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq V'_n = U$

对应特征值  $\mu'_1, \dots, \mu'_k, \mu'_{k+1}, \dots, \mu'_1, \dots, \mu'_n$  和特征根  $\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_n$

下证若  $\mu'_1 = \dots = \mu'_k = \lambda$ ,  $\mu'_{k+1} \neq \lambda$ , 则  $\mu'_{k+1} \neq \lambda, \dots, \mu'_n \neq \lambda$

用反证法, 假设  $\mu'_l = \lambda$  且  $l \geq k+2$ ,  $l$  是满足条件的最小整数.

构造时有  $\sigma(\alpha_i) - \lambda\alpha_i = C_1\alpha_1 + \dots + C_{l-1}\alpha_{l-1} \in V_{l-1}$

$$\Rightarrow (\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_i = C_1\alpha_1 + \dots + C_{l-1}\alpha_{l-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_i \\ = (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(C_1\alpha_1 + \dots + C_k\alpha_k) + (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})C_{k+1}\alpha_{k+1} \\ + \dots + (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})C_{l-1}\alpha_{l-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{设 } (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})\alpha_i = \beta_i$$

$$\text{则 } (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_i = \beta_i + \dots + \beta_k + \beta_{k+1} + \dots + \beta_{l-1}$$

其中  $i=1 \sim k$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_i &= (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})C_i\alpha_i \\ &= C_i(\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(\sigma(\alpha_i) - \mu_{l-1}\alpha_i) \\ &= C_i(\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(\lambda - \mu_{l-1})\alpha_i \\ &= \dots \\ &= C_i(\lambda - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\lambda - \mu_{l-1})\alpha_i \in V_k \end{aligned}$$

$i \geq k+1$  时

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_i &= (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})C_i\alpha_i \\ &= C_i(\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_i) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(\sigma - \mu_i)\alpha_i \\ &= C_i(\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_i) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(\sigma\alpha_i - \mu_i\alpha_i) \\ &= C_i(\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_i) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_i \in V_k$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})(\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_i \\ = (\sigma - \lambda I)(\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\sigma - \mu_{l-1})\alpha_i \\ = (\sigma - \lambda I)(\sigma - \mu_{k+1}) \dots (\lambda - \mu_{l-1})\alpha_i \\ = \dots = (\lambda - \mu_{k+1})(\lambda - \mu_{l-1})(\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_i \in V_k \end{aligned}$$

也即  $(\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_i \in V_k$ , 这与我们的假设不符.

故我们可以取到  $\{0\} = V'_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq V'_n = U$ .

其中对应前  $m$  个特征值均为  $\lambda$  ( $\lambda$  的代数重数是  $m$ ).

下考察  $\alpha_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq m$ )

$$\alpha_i \text{ 满足 } \sigma\alpha_i = \lambda\alpha_i \Rightarrow (\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_i = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i \in U_\lambda$$

$$\text{设 } \alpha_k \text{ 也有 } \alpha_k \in U_\lambda \quad (1 \leq k \leq m)$$

$$\text{则 } \sigma\alpha_k - \lambda\alpha_k \in V_k \subseteq U_\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sigma - \lambda I)\alpha_k \in U_\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_k \in U_\lambda \quad (\text{由 } U_\lambda \text{ 定义})$$

$$\text{也即 } \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\} \subseteq U_\lambda$$

$$\text{则 } \dim U_\lambda \geq \lambda \text{ 的代数重数 } \textcircled{1}$$

考虑到  $U_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus U_{\lambda_s} \subseteq U$  (课上已证)

$$\text{则有 } \dim U_{\lambda_1} + \dots + \dim U_{\lambda_s} \leq n$$

另一方面由  $\textcircled{1}$

$$\dim U_{\lambda_1} + \dots + \dim U_{\lambda_s} \geq \sum \lambda_i \text{ 的代数重数} = n$$

$$\text{则 } \dim U_{\lambda_1} + \dots + \dim U_{\lambda_s} = n$$

且对于每一个  $U_\lambda$  有  $\dim U_\lambda = \lambda \text{ 的代数重数}$ .

2. pf:  $\forall i \geq 1$   $cA^i = c \begin{pmatrix} A_1^i & A_2^i & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & A_5^i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} cA_1^i & cA_2^i & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & cA_5^i \end{pmatrix}$

则  $f(A) = A^p + C_{p-1}A^{p-1} + \dots + C_0$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} A_1^p & A_2^p & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & A_5^p \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} C_{p-1}A_1^{p-1} & C_{p-1}A_2^{p-1} & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & C_{p-1}A_5^{p-1} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} C_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & C_0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} A_1^p + C_{p-1}A_1^{p-1} + \dots + C_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & A_5^p + C_{p-1}A_5^{p-1} + \dots + C_0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} f(A_1) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & f(A_5) \end{pmatrix}$

因此  $m_A(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} m_A(A_1) & \dots & m_A(A_5) \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow m_A(A_i) = 0, \forall i$

因此  $m_{A_i}(x) \mid m_A(x), \forall i$

所以  $m_A(x)$  是  $m_{A_i}(x)$  的公倍式

$\forall m(x)$ , 若有  $m_{A_i}(x) \mid m(x)$  则必有  $m(A_i) = 0 \quad \forall A_i$

因此  $\begin{pmatrix} m(A_1) & \dots & m(A_5) \end{pmatrix} = m(A) = 0$

所以  $m(x)$  也是  $A$  的零化多项式, 下证: 根小多项式均是任何零化多项式的因式

设  $m(x) = m_A(x)q(x) + r(x)$  (带余除法)

则  $r(x) = m(x) - m_A(x)q(x)$

有  $r(A) = m(A) - m_A(A)q(A) = 0$

且  $\deg r(x) < \deg m_A(x)$

因此  $r(x) = 0, m(A) = m_A(x)q(x)$

即  $m_A(x) \mid m(x)$

因此  $m_A(x)$  是  $m_{A_i}(x)$  的最小公倍式

3. (a) 2. 中已证根小多项式是任何零化多项式的因式

而  $J$  的特征多项式  $f(x) = (x-\lambda)^m$  是一个零化多项式

即根小多项式必是  $m(x) = (x-\lambda)^i (1 \leq i \leq m)$  的形式

下讨论  $(J-\lambda)^i$  的形状, 证  $(J-\lambda)^i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$i=1$  时  $J-\lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  显然成立

设  $i=k+1$  也成立

$(J-\lambda)^{k+1} = (J-\lambda)^k (J-\lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

则由归纳法, 假设成立, 有  $(J-\lambda)^m = 0$  且  $(J-\lambda)^{m-1} \neq 0$

故  $m(x) = (x-\lambda)^m$



$$(b) |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 0 & -8 \\ -3 & \lambda+1 & -6 \\ 2 & 0 & \lambda+5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -8 \\ +2 & \lambda+5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)^2$$

同 (a)  $m(x)$  是  $(x+1)^2$  的因式

$$(A+I) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A+I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } m(x) = (x+1)^2$$

$$4. \text{pf: (1) } \sigma(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & 0 \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma(e_1) = \lambda e_1 \\ \sigma(e_2) = e_1 + \lambda e_2 \\ \sigma(e_3) = e_2 + \lambda e_3 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma(e_n) = e_{n-1} + \lambda e_n \end{cases}$$

设  $U$  是  $V$  的一个包含  $e_n$  的  $\sigma$  不变子空间

$$\text{则 } \sigma(e_n) = e_{n-1} + \lambda e_n \in U \Rightarrow e_{n-1} \in U$$

$$\sigma(e_{n-1}) = e_{n-2} + \lambda e_{n-1} \in U \Rightarrow e_{n-2} \in U$$

$\vdots$

$$\sigma(e_2) = e_1 + \lambda e_2 \in U \Rightarrow e_1 \in U$$

$$\text{因此 } e_1, \dots, e_n \in U \Rightarrow U$$

$$\text{而 } \text{span}\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} = V \subseteq U \subseteq V$$

则  $U = V$ ,  $V$  中包含  $e_n$  的  $\sigma$  不变子空间只有  $V$ .

(2) 设  $U$  是  $V$  的  $\sigma$  不变子空间且  $U \neq \{0\}$ .

则  $\exists u \neq 0$  且  $u \in U$

设  $u = c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_n e_n$ ,  $c_i$  中不全为 0, 不妨设  $c_1 = \dots = c_k = 0$  ( $1 \leq k \leq n$ )

$$\text{则 } u = c_k e_k + \dots + c_n e_n$$

$$\sigma(u) = \sigma(c_k e_k + \dots + c_n e_n)$$

$$= c_k \sigma(e_k) + \dots + c_n \sigma(e_n)$$

$$= c_k e_{k+1} + (\lambda c_k + c_{k+1}) e_k + (\lambda c_{k+1} + c_{k+2}) e_{k+1} + \dots + \lambda e_n \in U$$

$$\text{则 } \sigma(u) - \lambda u = c_k e_{k+1} + c_{k+1} e_k + \dots + c_n e_{n-1} \in U$$

$$\text{设 } u' = c_k e_{k+1} + c_{k+1} e_k + \dots + c_n e_{n-1}$$

$$\text{类似地 } \sigma(u') - \lambda u' = c_k e_{k+2} + c_{k+1} e_{k+1} + \dots + c_n e_{n-2} \in U$$

以此进行  $(k-1)$  次, 得

$$\alpha = c_k e_1 + \dots + c_n e_{n-k+1} \in U$$

$$\sigma(\alpha) = (\lambda c_k + c_{k+1}) e_1 + \dots + (\lambda c_{n-k+1} + c_n) e_{n-k+1} + \lambda c_n e_{n-k+2} \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(\alpha) - \lambda \alpha = c_{k+1} e_1 + \dots + c_n e_{n-k} \in U$$

$$\text{设 } \alpha' = c_{k+1} e_1 + \dots + c_n e_{n-k} \in U$$

$$\text{类似地 } \sigma(\alpha') - \lambda \alpha' = c_{k+2} e_1 + \dots + c_n e_{n-k-1} \in U$$

(设  $c_l$  为  $c_k, \dots, c_n$  中最后一个不为 0 的数)

则进行  $(l-k)$  次,

$$\text{得: } c_l e_1 \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow e_1 \in U \quad \square$$

(3) 设  $V_1 \oplus V_2 = V$ , 且  $V_1, V_2$  非平凡, 均为  $\sigma$  的不变子空间

由 (2)  $e_1 \in V_1, e_1 \in V_2$

则

$\{e_1\} \subseteq V_1 \cap V_2$ ,  $V_1, V_2$  交非空, 与  $V_1 \oplus V_2$  矛盾

故不存在  $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$  且  $V_1, V_2$  为非平凡的  $\sigma$  不变子空间  $\square$