

§6.5 若尔当标准形简介

相似等价类中最简代表元?

定义: $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

1) 若尔当块 $J_m(\lambda) := \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}_{m \times m}$

2) 若尔当矩阵 $J = \text{diag}(J_{m_1}(\lambda_1), J_{m_2}(\lambda_2), \dots, J_{m_s}(\lambda_s))$

例: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 等.

定理: 1) $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 存在若尔当矩阵 J s.t. A 与 J 相似.

2) 不计若尔当块的排序下, J 是唯一的.

称 J 为 A 的若尔当标准形.

例: λ 为 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{5 \times 5}$ 的 5 重特征值, 分析 A 的若尔当标准形.

$$5 = 5 = 4+1 = 3+2 = 3+1+1 = 2+2+1 = 2+1+1+1 = 1+1+1+1+1$$

$$J_5(\lambda), \begin{pmatrix} J_4(\lambda) & \\ & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} J_3(\lambda) & & \\ & J_2(\lambda) & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} J_3(\lambda) & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} J_2(\lambda) & & & \\ & J_2(\lambda) & & \\ & & \lambda & \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} J_2(\lambda) & & & \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \lambda & \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \lambda & \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

如何确定某方阵的若尔当标准形?

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$$

第一步: 计算并分解 $P_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$

第二步: $\forall i=1, \dots, s$, 计算 $r_k^i = \text{rank}(A - \lambda_i I)^k \quad (k \geq 0)$

直到某个 k 使得 $r_{k+1}^i = r_k^i$ 即可.

第三步: 分析若尔当标准形

$$d_k^i := r_{k-1}^i - r_k^i \quad \& \quad s_k^i = d_k^i - d_{k+1}^i$$

则 A 的若尔当标准形中恰含 s_k^i 个 λ_i 的 k 阶若尔当块.

例:

$$\text{求 } A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -4 & 6 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的若尔当标准形}$$

$$\text{解: } P_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 3)^3$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_0^1 &= \text{rank}(A - 2I)^0 = 5 \\ r_1^1 &= \text{rank}(A - 2I) = 4 \\ r_2^1 &= \text{rank}(A - 2I)^2 = 3 \\ r_3^1 &= \text{rank}(A - 2I)^3 = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d_1^1 = 1 \\ d_2^1 = 1 \\ d_3^1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} s_1^1 = 0 \\ s_2^1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 有一个 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_0^2 &= \text{rank}(A-3I)^0 = 5 \\ r_1^2 &= \text{rank}(A-3I)^1 = 3 \\ r_2^2 &= \text{rank}(A-3I)^2 = 2 \\ r_3^2 &= \text{rank}(A-3I)^3 = 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} d_1^2 &= 2 \\ d_2^2 &= 1 \\ d_3^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \delta_1^2 = 1 \\ \delta_2^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 有一个 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 (3) .

综上 A 的若尔当标准形为 $J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & 3 \\ & & & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

例: 计算 $A = J_n(0)^2$ 的若尔当标准形.

$$\begin{aligned} P_A(\lambda) &= \lambda^n & r_k &= \text{rank}((A - 0 \cdot I)^k) \\ & & &= \text{rank}(J_n(0)^{2k}) = \begin{cases} n-2k & 2k \leq n \\ 0 & 2k > n \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$r_0 = n, r_1 = n-2, \dots, r_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} = n-2\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor, r_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1} = 0$$

$$d_1 = d_2 = \dots = d_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} = 2 \quad d_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1} = \begin{cases} 1 & 2 \nmid n \\ 0 & 2 \mid n \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \dots = \delta_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - 1} = 0 \quad \delta_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} = \begin{cases} 1 & 2 \nmid n \\ 2 & 2 \mid n \end{cases}$$

$$\delta_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1} = \begin{cases} 1 & 2 \nmid n \\ 0 & 2 \mid n \end{cases}$$

$$2 \nmid n \Rightarrow J = \text{diag}(J_{\frac{n}{2}}(0), J_{\frac{n}{2}}(0)) \quad 2 \mid n \Rightarrow J = \text{diag}(J_{\frac{n}{2}}(0), J_{\frac{n}{2}+1}(0))$$

$$J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} J_4(\lambda) & \\ & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \not\sim J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(\lambda) & \\ & J_2(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{若 } J_1 \sim J_2 \Rightarrow J_1 - \lambda I \sim J_2 - \lambda I$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(J_1 - \lambda I)^2 = \text{rank}(J_2 - \lambda I)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = 1 \quad \text{矛盾}$$

\hookrightarrow 考虑 $(J - \lambda I)^k$ 的秩, 可区分不同的若当矩阵.

例: 计算 $J_m(0)^k$ 的秩.

$$J_m(0) \cdot (a_{ij})_{m \times m} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n-1} & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} & a_{nn} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_m(0)^k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & & & & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & & & & & & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & & & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & & & & & & & & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{(k+1) \times (k+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(J_m(0)^k) = \begin{cases} m-k & k \leq m \\ 0 & k > m \end{cases}$$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

1) 求 A 的若当标准形 J

2) 求可逆阵使得 $J = T^{-1}AT$ 即 $AT = TJ$.

解: 1) $P_A(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)^3$

$$r_0 = 3, r_1 = 1, r_2 = 0, r_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = 2, d_2 = 1, d_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s_1 = 1, s_2 = 1$$

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

2) 待定系数法(繁). 其它方法:

$$A(T_1, T_2, T_3) = (T_1, T_2, T_3)J$$

$$\Rightarrow (*) \begin{cases} (A-2I)T_1 = 0 \\ (A-2I)T_2 = T_1 \\ (A-2I)T_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (A-2I)^2 T_2 = 0$$

$$\text{取 } T_2 \in \{X \mid (A-2I)^2 X = 0 \text{ \& } (A-2I)X \neq 0\}$$

记 $T_1 = (A - 2I)X \in V_A(2)$. 将 T_1 扩充为 $V_A(2)$ 的一组基 T_1, T_3 . 则 T_1, T_2, T_3 满足(*)
 , 且 T_1, T_2, T_3 线性无关.
 例如: 取 $T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 取 $T_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

例: 解常微分方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 3x - 3y + z \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = 2x - 2y + 2z \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = 3x - 6y + 5z \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

解: 作线性代换 $\vec{x} = T\vec{x}^*$ 其中 $\vec{x}^* = \begin{pmatrix} x^* \\ y^* \\ z^* \end{pmatrix}$. 则

$$\frac{d\vec{x}^*}{dt} = T^{-1}AT\vec{x}^*$$

$$\text{即: } \begin{cases} \frac{dx^*}{dt} = 2x^* + y^* \\ \frac{dy^*}{dt} = 2y^* \\ \frac{dz^*}{dt} = 2z^* \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z^* = C_1 e^{2t} \\ y^* = C_2 e^{2t} \\ x^* = (C_2 t + C_3) e^{2t} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(t) = (C_2 t + C_2 + C_3 - C_1) e^{2t} \\ y(t) = (2C_2 t + 2C_3) e^{2t} \\ z(t) = (3C_2 t + 3C_3 + C_1) e^{2t} \end{cases}$$

例: 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的若尔当标准形

解: $P_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda - 2)^3$

$$\Rightarrow J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{或} \quad J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & \\ & 2 & 1 \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(J - 2I) = \text{rank}(A - 2I) = 1 \Rightarrow J = J_2!$$

↑ A 的若尔当标准形.

例: 求 矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -4 & 6 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 的若尔当标准形

解: $P_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 3)^3$

$$J_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \\ & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad J_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad J_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad J_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & \\ & 3 & 1 \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $J = \text{diag}(J_1, J_2)$

↑ A 的若尔当标准形

$$\text{rank}(J - 2I) = \text{rank}(A - 2I) = 4 \Rightarrow J_1 = J_{12}$$

$$\text{rank}(J - 3I) = \text{rank}(A - 3I) = 3 \Rightarrow J_2 = J_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \text{diag}(J_{12}, J_{21}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & & \\ & 2 & & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 3 & \\ & & & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 T s.t.

$$J = T^{-1}AT$$

解: $J = T^{-1}AT \Rightarrow TJ = AT \quad T = (T_1, T_2, T_3)$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(T_1, T_2, T_3) = (T_1, T_2, T_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

T_1, T_2, T_3 线性无关

$$= (2T_1, T_1 + 2T_2, 2T_3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} AT_1 = 2T_1 \\ AT_2 = T_1 + 2T_2 \\ AT_3 = 2T_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (A - 2I)T_1 = 0 \\ (A - 2I)T_2 = T_1 \\ (A - 2I)T_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

1° $(A - 2I) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists T_2$ 满足 $(A - 2I)T_2 \neq 0$. 记

$$T_1 := (A - 2I)T_2.$$

2° $(A - 2I)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (A - 2I)T_1 = 0$.

3° 解方程 $(A - 2I)X = 0 \Rightarrow$ 取解空间(2维)中一个
与 T_1 不共线的向量 T_3 .

则 $T = (T_1, T_2, T_3)$ 满足要求.

↑
取法保证 T 可逆!