

4个 Thms

① Thm A. 令 V 为一个 finite dim vector space,
 \mathcal{B} 为 V 的一个 eigenbasis for $T: V \rightarrow V$
 iff $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 为 diagonal 的.

$$\text{易证. } [T]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{bmatrix} [T(\vec{b}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} & \dots & [T(\vec{b}_n)]_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \vec{b}_1 & \dots & \lambda_n \vec{b}_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

② Thm B. $T: V \rightarrow V$ 为 diagonalizable
 iff $\exists \mathcal{B}, [T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 是 similar 到 任何 $[T]_{\mathcal{U}}$
 iff $\exists \mathcal{B}, [T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 是 similar to some diagonal matrix D 的

$$D = S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}}^{-1} [T]_{\mathcal{B}} S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}}$$

(Def)
 T diagonal 即: 某个 D -matrix of T 是 diagonal 的
 因而易证. (所有 $[T]_{\mathcal{U}}$ 都相似于 $[T]_{\mathcal{D}}$)

③ Thm C (follows from Thm B)

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 为 diagonal 的 iff $A \sim D$ for some diagonal D .

④ Thm D:

$$E_{\lambda} = \ker(T - \lambda I_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(E_{\lambda}) = \dim(\ker(T - \lambda I_n)) = n - \text{rank}(T - \lambda I_n)$$

(显然.)

$$\text{pf. } (T - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow T(\vec{v}) = \lambda I(\vec{v}) = \lambda \vec{v} \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \in E_{\lambda}$$

几何意义上如此理解:

对于 $\vec{v} \in E_{\lambda}$, T 对于 \vec{v} 的作用只有拉伸 λ 倍

因而 $T - \lambda I$, 这个 linear trans 的作用是: T + 消去 λ 倍的拉伸

因而 $\ker(T - \lambda I) = \{\text{在 } T \text{ 下被拉伸 } \lambda \text{ 倍的 vectors}\} = E_{\lambda}$

即: 没有被 $T - \lambda I$ 改变的 vectors

= {只被 T 拉伸了 λ 倍的 vectors}

* (Thm 7.1.3)

为什么 如果 $\mathcal{D} = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ 是个 eigenbasis of V for T

$$\Leftrightarrow [T]_{\mathcal{D}} = S_{\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}}^{-1} [T]_{\mathcal{E}} S_{\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}}, S_{\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 & \dots & \vec{v}_n \end{bmatrix} \\ (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$$

pf: note that $T_{\mathcal{A}}(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ ($A = [T]_{\mathcal{E}}$)

$$\Rightarrow S_{\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 & \dots & \vec{v}_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [T]_{\mathcal{E}} S_{\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}} = \begin{bmatrix} [T]_{\mathcal{E}} \vec{v}_1 & \dots & [T]_{\mathcal{E}} \vec{v}_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A\vec{v}_1 & \dots & A\vec{v}_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 & \dots & \lambda_n \vec{v}_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}}^{-1} [T]_{\mathcal{E}} S_{\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}} = S_{\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}} [T]_{\mathcal{E}} S_{\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} S_{\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}}(\lambda_1 \vec{v}_1) & \dots & S_{\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}}(\lambda_n \vec{v}_n) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \dots & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} = [T]_{\mathcal{D}}$$