

# ch5. Jordan 标准形.

$\forall A \in M_n(F)$ ,  $A \sim$  对角阵

问题:  $A \sim$  类似于对角阵 = 准对角阵

def. 形如  $J_i = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \lambda_i & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix}_{m_i \times m_i}$  的阵 记为  $J_{m_i}(\lambda_i)$

称为  $m_i$  阶 Jordan 块, 如  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $(-5)$ , ...

def. 由若干个 Jordan 块组成 = 准对角阵  $J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix}$

称为 Jordan 标准形, 如  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 4 \\ & & & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

# Th (Jordan 标准形定理)

每个  $n$  阶复矩阵  $A$  都与一个 Jordan 标准形相似。这个 Jordan 标准形除了其中 Jordan 块之排列次序外被  $A$  唯一确定。称为  $A$  的 Jordan 标准形。

$$\forall A. \quad A \sim J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix}$$

这个排列次序是唯一

其中

$$J_i = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix}_{n_i}, \quad i=1, \dots, s.$$

一、幂零矩阵: Jordan 标准形 矩阵

def.  $A$  称为 幂零矩阵, 如果  $\exists$  正整数  $m$ ,

$$\rightarrow A^m = 0 \text{ 且 } A^{m-1} \neq 0.$$

称  $m$  为 幂零指数

性质: ①.  $A$  的最小多项式为  $\lambda^m$ .

②.  $A$  的特征值全为 0.

③.  $A \sim N = \begin{pmatrix} N_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N_s \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $N_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n_i}$   
 $i=1 \sim s$

Th. 设  $n$  阶幂零阵  $A = \text{Jordan 标准形}$  为

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} N_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N_s \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } N_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n_i}, \quad i=1, \dots, s,$$

幂零指数为  $m$ . 证

①  $m = \max \{ n_i : 1 \leq i \leq s \}$

②  $A = \text{零度 } \eta_1 = N \text{ 中 Jordan 块之个数 } s$

③ 记  $N$  中  $k$  阶 Jordan 块之个数为  $l_k$ ,  $A^k = \text{零度 } \eta_k$ .

证  $l_1 = 2\eta_1 - \eta_2 = 2s - \eta_2$

$l_k = 2\eta_k - \eta_{k-1} - \eta_{k+1}, \quad 2 \leq k \leq m.$

证 ①.  $A \sim N$ ,  $A^k = 0 \Leftrightarrow N^k = 0 \Leftrightarrow N_i^k = 0, i=1 \sim s$

其中  $N^k = \begin{pmatrix} N_1^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N_s^k \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $N_i^k = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{k-1}{0} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n_i}$

从而  $N_i^{n_i} = 0, N_i^{n_i-1} \neq 0$ .

所以  $N$  的零指数为  $m \Leftrightarrow n_i \leq m, i=1 \sim s$   
 $\exists i, \text{ 使 } n_i = m$

故  $m = \max_{1 \leq i \leq s} n_i$

② 设  $A$  的零度为  $\eta_1$ , 则

$$\eta_1 = n - r(A) = n - r(N) = \sum_{i=1}^s n_i - \sum_{i=1}^s (n_i - 1) = s.$$

$$\textcircled{3}. A^k \text{ 之 平均值} = N^k \text{ 之 平均值} = \sum_{i=1}^S N_i^k \text{ 之 平均值}$$

$$\text{而 } N_i^k \text{ 之 平均值} = \begin{cases} k, & k \leq n_i \\ n_i, & k > n_i \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而 } \eta_1 = A \text{ 之 平均值} = N \text{ 之 平均值} = \sum_{i=1}^S N_i \text{ 之 平均值} = \sum_{i=1}^S 1 = S$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 1} l_k$$

$$\eta_2 = A^2 \text{ 之 平均值} = N^2 \text{ 之 平均值} = \sum_{i=1}^S N_i^2 \text{ 之 平均值}$$

$$= \sum_{i: n_i \leq 2} (N_i^2 \text{ 之 平均值}) + \sum_{i: n_i \geq 2} N_i^2 \text{ 之 平均值}$$

$$= l_1 + 2 \sum_{k \geq 2} l_k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta_j &= \cancel{\frac{1}{2} l_j} = A^j = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} l_j} = N^j = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} l_j} = \sum_{i=1}^S N_i^j = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} l_j} \\
 &= \sum_{i: \eta_i < j} N_i^j = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} l_j} + \sum_{i: \eta_i > j} N_i^j = \cancel{\frac{1}{2} l_j} \\
 &= \sum_{k < j} k l_k + j \sum_{k > j} l_k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b2} \quad \eta_j = l_1 + \dots + (j-1) l_{j-1} + \underline{j l_j} + \underline{j l_{j+1}} + \underline{j l_{j+2}} + \dots$$

$$\eta_{j-1} = l_1 + \dots + (j-1) l_{j-1} + \underline{(j-1) l_j} + \underline{(j-1) l_{j+1}} + \underline{(j-1) l_{j+2}} + \dots$$

$$\eta_{j+1} = l_1 + \dots + (j-1) l_{j-1} + \underline{j l_j} + \underline{(j+1) l_{j+1}} + \underline{(j+1) l_{j+2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\eta_j = \eta_{j-1} - \eta_{j+1} = l_j$$

例. 求幂零阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的 Jordan 标准形  $N$ ,  
并求变换阵  $P$ , 使  $P^{-1}AP = N$ .

解:  $A$  是零度  $\eta_1 = n - \text{rank}(A) = 4 - 2 = 2$   
故 Jordan 块个数  $s = 2$

$$A^2 = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 \text{ 是零度 } \eta_2 = 4.$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1 = 2\eta_1 - \eta_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow l_2 = 2\eta_2 - \eta_1 - \eta_3 = 8 - 2 - 4 = 2$$

$N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 或 4 阶方阵无 1 阶 Jordan 块, 又有 2 个 Jordan 块, 故  $N$  为 2 个 2 阶 Jordan 块.



1. 已知  $A \neq 0, A^2 = 0, A$  的零指数  $m=2$

幂零阵 = Jordan 标准形 = 主对角线全为 0,  
次对角线为 0 或 1.

$$\text{故 } N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & \\ & 0 & a_2 \\ & & 0 & a_3 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } a_1, a_2, a_3 \text{ 为 } 0 \text{ 或 } 1$$

由  $A \neq 0$ , 不妨设  $a_1 \neq 0, a_1 = 1$

又  $m=2$ , 故无大于 2 的 Jordan 块, 即  $a_2 = 0$

$a_3 = 0 \text{ 或 } 1$ , 又  $\text{rank}(A) \geq 1$ , 故  $a_3 = 1$

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for  $P^T A P = N, \Leftrightarrow A P = P N$

Let  $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ ,

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (0, \alpha_1, 0, \alpha_3)$$

Eq  $A\alpha_1 = 0, A\alpha_2 = \alpha_1, A\alpha_3 = 0, A\alpha_4 = \alpha_3$

于是  $Ax = b$   $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & b_1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & b_2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & b_3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & b_4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & b_1 + b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -b_2 + b_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_1 + b_2 + b_4 \end{pmatrix}$

故  $Ax = b$  有解  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_2 = b_3, \\ b_1 + b_2 + b_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (*)$

因此  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3$  为基解  $(*)$

$$\text{Find } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.3.2 (7)

$$\uparrow Ax = \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = \alpha_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 - x_3 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{So } P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ is ok.}$$

二. 一般矩阵: Jordan 标准形的求法

Th. 设  $\mu$  为  $A$  的特征值, 记  $(A - \mu E)^k$  的零度为  $\eta_k$ .

$J_A$  中对角线元素为  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  的 Jordan 块个数记为  $l_k$ .

证 ①  $\eta_1 = J_A$  中对角线元素为  $\mu$  的 Jordan 块个数

$$② \quad l_1 = 2\eta_1 - \eta_2$$

$$l_k = 2\eta_k - \eta_{k-1} - \eta_{k+1}, \quad k \geq 2$$

对每个特征值, 计算  $l_k$ .

例. 求  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的 Jordan 标准形  $J_A$ .

求  $P$ , 使  $P^{-1}AP = J_A$

解:  $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1)^4$ , 故  $J_A$  中  $\lambda = 1$  的对角元素为 1 的 Jordan 块.

$(E - A)$  的秩  $\eta_1 = 2$ ,  $\Rightarrow$  有 2 个 Jordan 块.

$(E - A)^2 = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ , 秩  $\eta_2 = 3$ .

$s_1 = 2\eta_1 - \eta_2 = 4 - 3 = 1$ , 有 1 个 1 阶 Jordan 块.

从而  $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

14

$$\text{if } P^T A P = J_{\alpha}, \quad \text{let } p = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$$

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$$

$$P_p (E-A) \alpha_1 = 0, \quad (E-A) \alpha_2 = -\alpha_1, \quad (E-A) \alpha_3 = -\alpha_2, \quad (E-A) \alpha_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & b_2 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 & b_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2b_1 + b_2 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 & b_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_3 + b_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{if } (E-A)X = b \quad \text{for } b = \begin{pmatrix} 2b_1 + b_2 \\ b_3 + b_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} 2b_1 + b_2 = 0 \\ b_3 + b_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } (E-A)X = 0 \quad \text{let } \alpha_1 = (0, 0, 1, -1)^T, \quad \alpha_4 = (-1, 2, 1, 0)^T$$

$$(E-A)X = -\alpha_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = (1, -2, 0, 0)^T$$

$$(E-A)X = -\alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = (-1, 3, 0, 0)^T$$

书上 P.18, 34.

$$\text{设 } V = \{e^x, xe^x, x^2e^x, e^{2x}\}.$$

定义:  $T(f) = f'$ , 求  $T$  在 Jordan 基上的 Jordan 标准型.

思路:

$$= (e^x, e^x + xe^x, xe^x + x^2e^x, 2e^{2x})$$

$$T(\underbrace{e^x}_{\alpha_1}, \underbrace{xe^x}_{\alpha_2}, \underbrace{x^2e^x}_{\alpha_3}, \underbrace{e^{2x}}_{\alpha_4}) = (e^x, xe^x, x^2e^x, e^{2x}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A$$

$$T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) A$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) P J_A P^{-1}$$

$$P^T A P = J_A$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) P}_{\text{Jordan 基}} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) P J_A$$