

$$9. \quad f_c(x+y) = f_c(x) + f_c(y) \\ f_c(mX) = mf_c(X)$$

$$f_c(XY) = C^{-1}XYC = C^{-1}XEYC = C^{-1}XC \cdot C^{-1}YC \\ = f_c(X)f_c(Y)$$

习题 2.2.

$$5. \quad \text{rank } A = \text{rank } BA + \dim(\text{Im } A \cap \ker B)$$

$$\text{若 } BAX=0 \quad \begin{cases} Ax=0 & x \in \ker A \\ Ax \neq 0 & x \in \ker B \cap \text{Im } A \end{cases}$$

$$\ker BA = \ker A \oplus (\text{Im } A \cap \ker B)$$

$$\dim(\ker BA) = \dim \ker A + \dim(\text{Im } A \cap \ker B)$$

$$\text{故原式} \Leftrightarrow \dim(\text{Im } A) + \dim(\ker A) = \dim(\text{Im } BA) + \dim(\ker BA) \\ \text{由秩-零化度定理, 上式显然}$$

$$6. \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{rank } AC \leq \dim(\text{Im } A \cap \ker B) + \text{rank } BAC$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(\text{Im } AC \cap \ker B) \leq \dim(\text{Im } A \cap \ker B)$$

$$\text{又 } \text{Im } AC \subseteq \text{Im } A \quad \text{即得}$$

$$10. \quad A = M^{-1} \cdot B \cdot M \quad \text{即 } MA = BM$$

$$\text{令 } M = C + Di \quad C, D \text{ 为实矩阵}$$

$$\Rightarrow CA = BC \quad DA = BD$$

$$\text{故 } \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, (C + tD)A = B(C + tD)$$

$$\text{只需说明 } \exists t, C + tD \text{ 可逆, 即 } \det(C + tD) \neq 0 \text{ 即可}$$

$$\text{又 } \det(C + tD) \text{ 为关于 } t \text{ 的 } n \text{ 阶多项式, 至多有所实根为 } 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \exists t, \det(C + tD) \neq 0$$

习题 2.3

5. $A^2 = \varepsilon$

$$A(v - Av) = Av - A^2v = Av - v = -1 \cdot (v - Av) \quad \text{特征值 } -1$$

$$\text{若 } A = \varepsilon, \quad A(v - Av) = \varepsilon v - \varepsilon v = 0(v - Av) \quad \text{特征值 } 0.$$

$$\text{又 } A\left(\frac{1}{2}(v + Av)\right) = \frac{1}{2}Av + \frac{1}{2}v = \frac{1}{2}(v + Av) \in V^+$$

$$A\left(\frac{1}{2}(v - Av)\right) = -\frac{1}{2}(v - Av) \in V^-$$

$$\text{又 } \because v \in V \quad v = \frac{1}{2}(v + Av) + \frac{1}{2}(v - Av) \quad \square$$

$$\text{而若 } \text{char } k = 2 \quad \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{1}{2}v = \frac{1}{2}(v + v) = 0 \neq v. \quad \text{故无法分解}$$

10.

(2) 设 $p(t) = at^n + \dots + a_0$

$$+ \frac{d^{p(t)}}{dt} = nat^n + \dots + a_1 t$$

$$t \frac{d}{dt} p(t) = \lambda p(t) \Rightarrow \lambda = n, n-1, \dots, 1, \text{ 对应的特征空间为 } t^n, t^{n-1}, \dots, t^1$$

(4) $t^t X = AX$

(5) $\frac{d^n f}{dt^n} = \lambda f(t) \quad \text{若 } f(t) = \cos kt \quad \frac{d^{2n} \cos kt}{dt^{2n}} = (-1)^n k^{2n} \cos kt$

故当 n 为偶数时 $\lambda = (-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} k^n, \cos kt$

n 为奇数时 $\lambda = (-1)^{n+1/2} k^n, \sin kt$

$$\frac{d^{2n+1} \cos kt}{dt^{2n+1}} = (-1)^n k^{2n+1} \sin kt$$

16. (1) $u_{\lambda}(t) = k u_{\lambda, v}(t) + r(t)$

$\therefore u_{\lambda, v}(t)$ 是次数最小的 $\Rightarrow r(t) = 0$

故 $u_{\lambda, v}(t) / u_{\lambda}(t)$

(2) 当 $\lambda v = \lambda v$ 时 $u_{\lambda, v}(t) = u_{\lambda}(t)$

P75.

14. $A^2 = A$ 记 $\lambda v = \lambda v$. $\lambda^2 v = \lambda^2 v$

$\Rightarrow (\lambda^2 - \lambda)v = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1/0 \Rightarrow$ 相似于 $\text{diag}(I_r, 0)$.

相似的矩阵迹不变 $\text{tr } B^{-1}AB = \text{tr}(BB^{-1}A) = \text{tr } A$

相似的矩阵秩不变.

$\Rightarrow \text{rank } A = \text{非零行数}$ 又: $\text{tr}(A)$ 为非零行数的个数 (对角线上元素为1).
 $= \text{tr}(\text{diag}(I_r, 0))$

故 $\text{rank } A = \text{tr } A$

15. 线性无关 $\Rightarrow v, \dots, A^{n-1}v$ 构成一组基 张成 V .

$Av = A(a_1v + a_2Av + \dots + a_{n-1}A^{n-1}v) = a_1Av + a_2A^2v + \dots + a_{n-1}A^n v$

由于 V 是循环空间. 则 A 的作用可通过 v 来描述, \Rightarrow 极小多项式为特征多项式.

17. 考虑 $\begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda E - AB \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 \\ A & \lambda E - AB \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E_k & B \\ A & \lambda E \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda E - BA \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 \\ A & \lambda E - BA \end{pmatrix} \nearrow$

初等变换 (II型) 不改变行列式的值, 故 $\det(\lambda E - AB) = \det(\lambda E - BA)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

P81. 3. $\chi_A(t) = t^n = 0 \Rightarrow \chi_A(A) = A^n = 0$

$A^k = 0$. 考虑 $Av = \lambda v$ $A^k v = \lambda^k v = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$
特征值只有 0 \Rightarrow 特征多项式为 t^n

P91. 1.

$$U = \{v \in V \mid \xi(A)v = 0\} \quad W = \{v \in V \mid \eta(A)v = 0\}$$

$$\theta(t) = \xi(t) \eta(t)$$

$$\theta(t) = \chi_A(t) = \chi_{A_U}(t) \cdot \chi_{A_W}(t)$$

$\xi(A)v = 0 \Rightarrow \xi(t)$ 零化 A_U 同理 $\eta(t)$ 零化 A_W

$$\text{又} \because \xi(t) \eta(t) = \chi_{A_U}(t) \cdot \chi_{A_W}(t)$$

设 A_U 下的最小多项式为 $m(t)$ A_W 下的最小多项式为 $n(t)$

又 \because 特征多项式的次数为零化多项式中最高次的

$$\text{即 } \deg(\xi(t)) \leq \deg(\chi_{A_U}(t)) \quad \deg(\eta(t)) \leq \deg(\chi_{A_W}(t))$$

$$\text{故只能 } \deg(\xi(t)) = \deg(\chi_{A_U}(t)) \quad \deg(\eta(t)) = \deg(\chi_{A_W}(t))$$

又 零化多项式次数相同, 即多项式相同

□

$$(2) \dim U = \deg \chi_{A_U} = \deg \xi$$

$$\dim W = \deg \chi_{A_W} = \deg \eta$$