

# Jordan Canonical form

$$F = \mathbb{C}, \quad V/\mathbb{C}, \quad \dim_{\mathbb{C}} V < +\infty.$$

$$T: V \rightarrow V, \quad \mathbb{C}\text{-linear}$$

$$\text{Smith normal form} \Rightarrow V \cong \bigoplus_{i,j} \mathbb{C}[T] / (p_i)^{n_{ij}}$$

$p_i$  irreducible over  $\mathbb{C} \Rightarrow$

$$p_i = (\lambda - \lambda_i).$$

分析  $\mathbb{C}[T] / (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n_{ij}}$

$\lambda_i = 0$  时,  $W = \mathbb{C}[T] / (T^n)$ ,  $T: W \rightarrow W$ . 有友阵

$$\lambda \cdot (1, \lambda, \dots, \lambda^{n-1}) = (1, \dots, \lambda^{n-1}) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

或者  $\lambda (\lambda^{n-1}, \dots, \lambda, 1) = (\lambda^{n-1}, \dots, \lambda, 1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

如左是第-个是 eigenvector.

$(W, T)$  特征值必有 0. 几何重数 = 1.

记为  $J_{0,n}$

一般的  $\lambda_i$ ,

$$W = \mathbb{C}[\lambda] / ((\lambda - \lambda_i)^n)$$

(1)  $W$  has a basis

$$\beta: (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n-1}, (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n-2}, \dots, 1$$

$$(\lambda - \lambda_i) \cdot ((\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n-1}, \dots, 1)$$

$$= ((\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n-1}, \dots, 1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda_i$  特征值

$$(2) \lambda \cdot \beta = \beta \cdot (\lambda_i I + J_{0,n})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_i & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \lambda_i I + J_{0,n}$$

由以讨论知  $F = \mathbb{C}$  时

$\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  相似于

$$A \sim \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_1, n_{11}} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{\lambda_s, n_{s, k_s}} \end{bmatrix}$$

以下讨论  $n_{ij}$  如何由  $A$  唯一确定.

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先讨论如何由  $T: V \rightarrow V$  讨论

$$W_i = \bigoplus_j \mathbb{C}[\lambda] / (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n_{ij}} \text{ 相同 } \lambda_i \text{ 的 } \lambda_i.$$

$$\text{Ann}(T|_{W_i}) = (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{\max_j n_{ij}} = \text{deg } n_i.$$

$$\text{另一方面: } W_i = \ker((T - \lambda_i)^{n_i})$$

所以  $W_i$  由  $T$  唯一确定. 且

$$\ker((T - \lambda_i)^{n_i}) = \ker((T - \lambda_i)^{n_{i+1}}) = \dots$$

定义: (广义特征空间)

$$V[\lambda_i] = \left\{ v \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists n. r.t. \\ (T - \lambda_i)^n \cdot v = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\dim V[\lambda_i] = \sum_j n_{ij}$$

如何确定每一个  $n_{ij}$

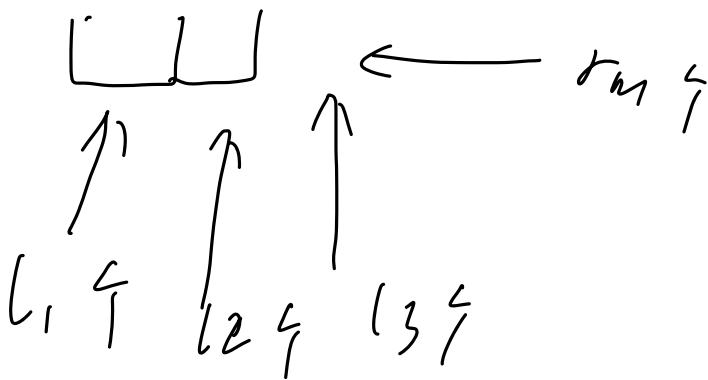
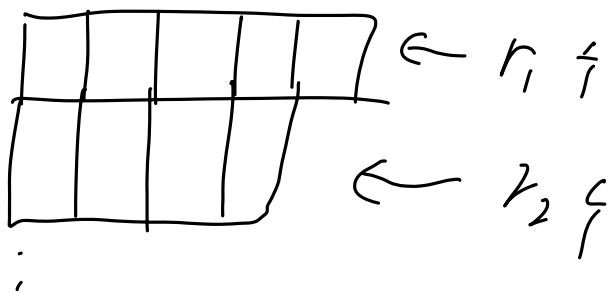
$$\dim \ker(T - \lambda_i) = r_1 = \text{对固定 } i, \\ n_{ij} \text{ 的个数.}$$

(或者若当块的数  
 $\lambda_i$  对应)

$$\begin{array}{l} \dim \ker(T - \lambda_i)^2 = r_1 + r_2 = \text{大于等于} \\ \vdots \\ \text{2阶的若当块} \\ \text{个数.} \end{array}$$

$$r_m = \dim \ker(T - \lambda_i)^m - r_1 - \dots - r_{m-1}$$

Young 表 计算



例  $\lambda_i$  对应的若当块

$$\text{diag}(\bar{J}_{\lambda_i, l_1}, \dots, \bar{J}_{\lambda_i, l_{r_i}})$$