

第五章 线性映射与线性变换

§5.1 线性映射

Recall $U, V \in \mathbb{F}$, $A: U \rightarrow V$ 线性映射, 若

$$(L_1): A(u_1 + u_2) = Au_1 + Au_2 \quad \forall u_1, u_2 \in U$$

$$(L_2): A(\lambda u) = \lambda Au \quad \forall u \in U, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$$

$A: V \rightarrow V$ 称为线性变换.

$L(U, V)$, U 与 V 线性映射全体. $L(V) = L(V, V)$.

例 1. $U \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$, $V \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$

$$\cdot A: U \longrightarrow V \quad \text{令 } A_i = Ae_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ a_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则有矩阵 } A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$

$$\text{且 } A\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}\right) = A\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

反之, $\forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, 构造线性映射

$$L_A: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$$

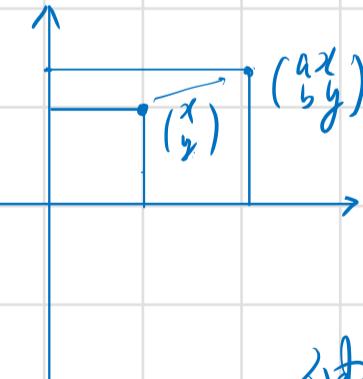
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto Ax$$

从而有 $L(U, V) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 若 V 为线性空间.

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} ax \\ by \end{pmatrix}$$

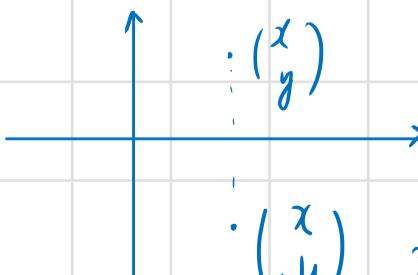
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & \\ & b \end{pmatrix}$$



伸缩

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



反射

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x+ty \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

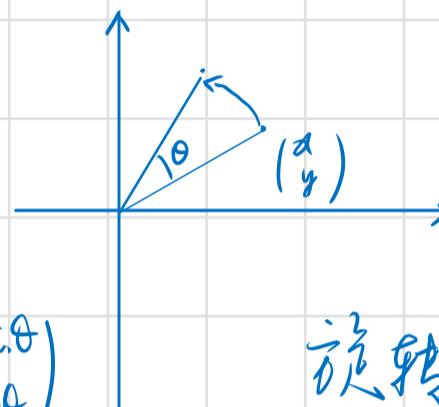
$\vec{(x, y)} \rightarrow \vec{(x+ty, y)}$

平移 (剪切)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta \\ x \sin\theta + y \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

旋转



注: \mathbb{R}^2 上任一可逆线性变换均为关于坐标轴的伸缩、反向、旋转变换的复合.

• $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ $\det A = 1$ $\exists \alpha > 0, t \in \mathbb{R}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

2. V/\mathbb{F} , $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in V$ 则有

$$a: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow V, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x_1\alpha_1 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n$$

b) A 为 \mathbb{F} -线性映射 $e_i \mapsto \alpha_i$ $i=1, \dots, n$ 为线性映射.

进一步, A 为同构 $\iff (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 为一组基. 此时 A 的逆映射为 $A^{-1}: V \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$

$$\bar{x} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } \bar{x} \text{ 在 } (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \text{ 下坐标.}$$

3. $V = C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

$$\frac{d}{dx}: C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x) \mapsto f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$4. V = \mathbb{F}[x], D: \mathbb{F}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}[x]$$

$$a_nx^n + \dots + a_1x + a_0 \longmapsto na_nx^{n-1} + \dots + 2a_1x + a_0$$

$$5. U = \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, V = \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \quad n > m$$

$$\pi: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iota: \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi \circ \iota = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}} \quad (\iota \circ \pi)^2 = \iota \circ \pi.$$

$$6. P \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times m}, Q \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$$

$$L_{P,Q}: \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}, \quad X \longmapsto P \times Q$$

注: $\forall A \in L(\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, \mathbb{F}^{p \times q})$ 存在一组 $P_1, \dots, P_k \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times m}, Q_1, \dots, Q_k \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times q}$,

$$\text{使得 } A = \sum_{i=1}^k L_{P_i, Q_i}$$

$$7. O: U \longrightarrow V \quad u \longmapsto o \quad \forall u \in U$$

$$8. 1_U: V \longrightarrow V \quad v \longmapsto v \quad \text{恒同映射}$$

性质 $A \in L(U, V)$ 则

$$(1) A(O_u) = O_v \quad A(-u) = -Au$$

$$(2) A(\lambda_1 u_1 + \dots + \lambda_n u_n) = \lambda_1 A(u_1) + \dots + \lambda_n A(u_n)$$

(3) u_1, \dots, u_n 成线性相关 $\Rightarrow A(u_1), \dots, A(u_n)$ 成线性相关

无 \iff 无

$A: U \rightarrow V$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 U 的基, β_1, \dots, β_m 为 V 的基

$$A(\alpha_j) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix} = a_{1j}\beta_1 + a_{2j}\beta_2 + \dots + a_{mj}\beta_m$$

即 $A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \triangleq (A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) A$, 其中 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$.

定义 1.1 上述 A 称为线性映射 $A: U \rightarrow V$ 的基 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 与 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$

下的矩阵. 若 $U = V$, $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 时

称上述 A 为线性变换 A 在基 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 下的矩阵.

注 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ $L_A : F^{n \times 1} \rightarrow F^{n \times 1}$ $x \mapsto Ax$

ϵ 基 (e_1, \dots, e_n) 和 (ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m) 7. 的 元 阵 为 A

注 设 $IB_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 为 U -组基, $IB_2 = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$ 为 V -组基

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i & U & \xrightarrow{\quad g \quad} & V & \sum_{j=1}^m y_j \beta_j \\ \downarrow & \varphi_{IB_1} \downarrow & & \downarrow & \varphi_{IB_2} \downarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} & F^{n \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\quad L_A \quad} & F^{m \times 1} & \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

则 φ_{IB_1} 是 基 IB_1 7. 元 阵 为 I_n

φ_{IB_2} 是 基 IB_2 7. 元 阵 为 I_m

A 左 基 IB_1 7. 元 阵 为 IB_2 7. 元 阵 为 A .

33 $V = F^{2 \times 2}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in F^{2 \times 2}$

$L_A : V \rightarrow V$ $x \mapsto Ax$

取 V -组基 $E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 L_A 7. $E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}$ 7. 元 阵 为 $\begin{pmatrix} a & a & b & b \\ c & c & d & d \end{pmatrix} = A \otimes I_2$

思考题: $U = F^{n \times q}, V = F^{m \times p}, A \in F^{m \times n}, B \in F^{p \times q}$

$L_{A,B} : U \rightarrow V$ $x \mapsto AxB$

取 U -组基 $IB_1 = (E_{11}, E_{12}, \dots, E_{1q}, E_{21}, \dots, E_{n1}, \dots, E_{nq})$

V -组基 $IB_2 = (E_{11}, E_{12}, \dots, E_{1p}, E_{21}, \dots, E_{m1}, \dots, E_{mp})$

问 $L_{A,B}$ 7. 上述基 7. 元 阵 = ?

34 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in F^{3 \times 1}, \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in F^{2 \times 1}$

(1) 是否存 $\alpha : F^{3 \times 1} \rightarrow F^{2 \times 1}$, 使 $\alpha \alpha_i = \beta_i, i=1, 2, 3$?

(2) $\beta : F^{2 \times 1} \rightarrow F^{3 \times 1}$, 使 $\beta \beta_i = \alpha_i, i=1, 2, 3$?

解: (1) 存在 $A = L_A$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关, 而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

B1 $\mathbb{F}_n[x] = \{a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n \in \mathbb{F}[x] \mid a_i \in \mathbb{F}\}$

$$D: \mathbb{F}_n[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_n[x] \quad D(x^i) = ix^{i-1} \quad i=0, 1, \dots$$

D 在基 $(1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1})$ 下矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & n & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

B2 $V = \mathbb{R} \langle \sin x, \cos x \rangle \leq C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \quad \frac{d}{dx}: V \longrightarrow V$ 在基 $(\sin x, \cos x)$ 下矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

定理 1.2 $U, V / \mathbb{F}$, $B_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 为 U -基 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in V$.

则存在唯一一个线性映射 $A \in L(U, V)$, 使 B_2 为 $A\alpha_i = \beta_i, i=1, \dots, n$.

PF. 令 $A(\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_n\alpha_n) = \lambda_1\beta_1 + \dots + \lambda_n\beta_n$

可验证 A 为满足条件的线性映射.

唯一性: 设 $A, A' \in L(U, V)$, $A\alpha_i = A'\alpha_i \forall i=1, \dots, n$

则有 $(A-A')\alpha_i = 0, i=1, \dots, n$ 对 $\forall u \in U$, 存在 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

使 $u = \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_n\alpha_n$, 从而 $(A-A')(u) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(A-A')(\alpha_i) = 0$

$\Rightarrow A-A'=0$ 即 $A=A'$ *

推论 1.3 $U, V / \mathbb{F}$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ 为 U 中线性无关. $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \in V$.

则存在 $A \in L(U, V)$ 使 $A\alpha_i = \beta_i, i=1, \dots, k$.

PF 若 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ 扩充为 U 中一基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, 则存在 A

$A \in L(U, V)$, 使 $A\alpha_1 = \beta_1, \dots, A\alpha_k = \beta_k, A\alpha_{k+1} = \dots = A\alpha_n = 0$ *

定理 1.4 $U, V / \mathbb{F}$, $B_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m), B_2 = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$ 为 U, V -基

则 $L(U, V) \xleftarrow{\text{线性}} \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$

$A \longmapsto A \in B_1, B_2$ 的矩阵.

Recall: $L(U, V)$ 为线性空间: $\begin{cases} (A+B)(u) \triangleq A(u)+B(u) \\ (\lambda A)(u) \triangleq \lambda(A(u)) \end{cases}$ $\forall A, B \in L(U, V)$
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$.

命题 1.5 $U, V, W / \mathbb{F}$. $B_U = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p), B_V = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n), B_W = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m)$

$\{\cdot\}$ 为 U, V, W -组基, $A \in L(V, W)$, $B \in L(U, V)$, A, B 为上注基

下的矩阵 \Rightarrow $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$. \exists $(A \circ B): U \rightarrow W$ 在

B_U, B_W 下的矩阵为 AB .

$$\text{PF} \quad U \xrightarrow{B} V \xrightarrow{A} W$$

$$A(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)A, \quad B(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)B$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \circ B)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) = A(B(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)) = A((\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)B)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} (A(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n))B = ((\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)A)B = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)(AB) \neq$$

注 固定 V 的一组基 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 由定理 1.4 知有 $1-1$ 对应

$$L(V) \xleftrightarrow{1-1} \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$$

$L(V)$ 具有环结构 (0 为零映射即零, 1 为单位映射即恒等)

且上述对应给出环的同构

线性函数

定义 1.6 V/\mathbb{F} . $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ 称为 线性函数 或 $f \in L(V, \mathbb{F})$

即满足 (LM1): $f(u+v) = f(u) + f(v)$ (LM2): $f(\lambda v) = \lambda f(v)$.

$L(V, \mathbb{F})$ 为 \mathbb{F} 上的线性空间, 称为 V 的对偶空间, 记 $\mathbb{F}V^*$.

$B = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ 为 V - 组基, $f \in V^*$, 令 $a_i = f(v_i)$. 则

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = (f(v_1), \dots, f(v_n)) = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\text{故 } f(v_1, \dots, v_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (f(v_1), \dots, f(v_n)) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum a_i x_i$$

对任 $-1 \leq i \leq n$, 令 $v^i: V \rightarrow F$ 为 V^* , $v^i(v_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & j=i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$
 则 $v^i\left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j v_j\right) = x_i$, 即 $\sum_{j=1}^n x_j v_j \in V$.

定理 1.7 若 $B = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ 为 V -组基, 则 (v^1, \dots, v^n) 为 V^* -组基
 称为 B 的对偶基

PF: $\forall f \in V^*$ $f = \sum_{i=1}^n f(v_i) v^i$. 事实上,
 $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n f(v_i) v^i\right)(v_k) = f(v_k) \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, n$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f(v_i) v^i\right)\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k v_k\right) = f\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k v_k\right) \quad \text{即 } f = \sum_{i=1}^n f(v_i) v^i$
 故 $V^* = F< v^1, \dots, v^n >$
 • v^1, \dots, v^n 线性无关.
 设 $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i\right)(v_k) = \lambda_k = 0 \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, n$
 则 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$ \blacksquare

例 $V = F[x]$, 则 $(v_0, v_1 = x, v_2 = x^2, \dots, v_n = x^n, \dots)$ 为
 V -组基. 令 $v^i \in V^*$, 满足 $v^i(v_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$
 则 v^0, v^1, \dots 线性无关, 但不为 V^* -组基.
 $f \in V^* \quad f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i v_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i$
 (V 中每个元素为无限和, 故仅有有限个 $\lambda_i \neq 0$)

易知 $f \notin F< v^0, v^1, \dots, v^n, \dots >$

否则, 存在有限 n 使 $B: \lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_n$. 使 $f = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i$

而 $f(v_{n+1}) = 1 \neq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i\right)(v_{n+1}) = 0$.

像与核

例 1 $A: \mathbb{F}^{4 \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 1}$, $x \mapsto Ax$. 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

求 $\mathbb{F}^{4 \times 1}$, $\mathbb{F}^{3 \times 1}$ 的基 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ 以及 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 使得

$$A\alpha_i = \begin{cases} \beta_i & 1 \leq i \leq r \\ 0 & r \leq i \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

解 首先 $r = \text{rk } A = 2$. 因为 α_3, α_4 为方程组 $Ax=0$ 的一个

线性无关解. 可取 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$,

扩充为 $\mathbb{F}^{4 \times 1}$ 的基 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, α_3, α_4

令 $\beta_1 = A\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = A\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 取 $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ 以及 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 即为所求.

定义 1.8 设 U, V 为 \mathbb{F} 空间. $A: U \rightarrow V$ 为线性映射

$\text{Im } A \triangleq A(U) = \{A(u) \mid u \in U\}$ 称为 A 的像 (image)

$\ker A \triangleq A^{-1}(0_V) = \{u \in U \mid A(u) = 0\}$ 称为 A 的核 (kernel)

例 1.9 设 U, V 为 \mathbb{F} 空间. $A \in L(U, V)$. 则

(1) $\ker A \leq U$, 且 A 为单射 $\iff \ker A = \{0\}$

(2) $\text{Im } A \leq V$, 且 A 为满射 $\iff \text{Im } A = V$

(3) A 为同构 $\iff \ker A = 0$, $\text{Im } A = V$.

推论 1.10 设 U, V 为有限维线性空间 $A \in L(U, V)$. 则 A 可逆

\iff 下述三者之一成立:

(1) $\dim U = \dim V$, (2) $\ker A = 0$ (3) $\text{Im } A = V$

定义 1.11 $\dim(\text{Im } A)$ 称为 A 的秩 记作 $\text{rk}(A)$.

引理 1.12 设 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$ 为 $\ker A$ -组基 $S = (u_1, \dots, u_t)$ 为 U 中向量组

令 $IB = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, u_1, \dots, u_t)$ 有

(1) IB 线性无关 $\iff (\alpha u_1, \dots, \alpha u_t)$ 线性无关.

(2) IB 为 U 基 $\iff (\alpha u_1, \dots, \alpha u_t)$ 为 $\text{Im } A$ -组基.

PF (1) \Rightarrow 设 IB 线性无关. 对 $\forall \mu_1, \dots, \mu_t \in F$ 有 $\sum_{i=1}^t \mu_i u_i = 0$

则 $\sum \mu_i u_i \in \ker A$ 且 $\mu_1 u_1 + \dots + \mu_t u_t = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s, \exists \lambda_i \in F$

而 IB 线性无关 有 $\mu_1 = \dots = \mu_t$

\Leftarrow 设 $\alpha u_1, \dots, \alpha u_t$ 线性无关. 对 $\forall \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_t \in F$.

有 $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s + \mu_1 u_1 + \dots + \mu_t u_t = 0$

又有 $\mu_1 \alpha u_1 + \dots + \mu_t \alpha u_t = 0 \Rightarrow \mu_1 = \dots = \mu_t = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_s = 0$.

(2) 由(1) 只须证 $U = F<IB> \iff \text{Im } A = F<\alpha u_1, \dots, \alpha u_t>$.

$\Rightarrow U = F<IB> \Rightarrow \text{Im } A = A(F<IB>) = F<\alpha u_1, \dots, \alpha u_t> = F<\alpha u_1, \dots, \alpha u_t>$.

\Leftarrow 设 $\text{Im } A = F<\alpha u_1, \dots, \alpha u_t>$ 有 $\forall u \in U$ 有

$Au = \mu_1 \alpha u_1 + \dots + \mu_t \alpha u_t \quad \exists \mu_1, \dots, \mu_t \in F$

$\Rightarrow u - \mu_1 u_1 - \dots - \mu_t u_t \in \ker A \Rightarrow u \in F<IB>$

结合 $\text{rk}(A)$ 定义. 有

定理 1.13 $U, V / F$. $A \in L(U, V)$. 有 $\dim U = \text{rk}(A) + \dim \ker A$

命题 1.14 $A \in L(U, V)$. A 为 U, V 某组基. 则方阵 $A \in F^{m \times n}$. 令

$V_A = \ker A = \{X \in F^{n \times 1} \mid AX = 0\}$ 为 方程组 $AX = 0$ 的解空间. 有

$$\text{rk}(A) = \text{rk}(A), \quad \dim V_A = \dim(\ker A)$$

证 $A \in F^{n \times n}$. $\text{rk} A^k = \text{rk} A^{k+1} \Rightarrow \text{rk} A^{k+1} = \text{rk} A^{k+2} = \text{rk} A^{k+3} = \dots$

PF: 令 $A = L_A : F^{n \times 1} \rightarrow F^{n \times 1}, X \mapsto AX, \forall X \in F^{n \times 1}$

$$\text{rk} A^k = \text{rk} A^k, \quad \text{rk} A^{k+1} = \text{rk} A^{k+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rk } A^k = \text{rk } A^{k+1} \Rightarrow \text{rk } A^k = \text{rk } A^{k+1} \\ \text{Im } A^k \supseteq \text{Im } A^{k+1} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Im } A^k = \text{Im } A^{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } A^{k+1} = A(\text{Im } A^k) = A(\text{Im } A^{k+1}) = \text{Im } A^{k+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk } A^{k+2} = \text{rk } A^{k+1} \Rightarrow \text{rk } A^{k+2} = \text{rk } A^{k+1} = \dots \quad \#$$

13n (Fitting) $\dim V < \infty$, $A \in L(V)$ 且 $\text{Im } A^k = \text{Im } A^{k+1}$. 证.

$$V = \text{Im } A^k \oplus \text{Ker } A^k$$

$$\text{PF} \quad \text{Ker } A \subseteq \text{Ker } A^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \text{Ker } A^{k+1} \subseteq \dots$$

$$\text{Im } A \supseteq \text{Im } A^2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq \text{Im } A^{k+1} \supseteq \dots$$

$$\text{且 } \text{rk } A^k = \text{rk } A^{k+1}, \text{ 由 } \text{13.1 证.} \quad \text{Im } A^k = \text{Im } A^{k+1} = \text{Im } A^{k+2} = \dots$$

$$\text{比较得 } \text{Ker } A^k = \text{Ker } A^{k+1} = \text{Ker } A^{k+2} = \dots$$

$$\cdot \forall v \in V, A^k v \in \text{Im } A^k = \text{Im } A^{2k}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^k v = A^{2k} u \quad \exists u \in V$$

$$\Rightarrow v = (v - A^k u) + A^k u \quad \Rightarrow \quad V = \text{Ker } A^k + \text{Im } A^k$$

$\nearrow \text{Ker } A^k \quad \nwarrow \in \text{Im } A^k$

$$\cdot \text{任取 } v \in \text{Ker } A^k \cap \text{Im } A^k. \quad \text{证.} \quad v = A^k u, \quad \exists u \in V$$

$$\text{且 } 0 = A^k v = A^{2k} u. \quad \text{即 } u \in \text{Ker } A^{2k} = \text{Ker } A^k$$

$$\Rightarrow v = A^k u = 0 \quad \text{即 } \text{Ker } A^k \cap \text{Im } A^k = \{0\}. \quad \#$$

注 上述结论对无穷维空间不成立.

例 令 $V = \mathbb{R}[x]$ $D: V \rightarrow V, f(x) \mapsto f'(x)$

$$\text{则 } \text{Im } D = \text{Im } D^2 = \mathbb{R}[x] \text{ 而 } \mathbb{R}[x] \neq \text{Im } D \oplus \text{Ker } D$$

• 设 $\dim V < \infty$, $A \in L(V)$. 考察子空间降维

$$V \supseteq \text{Im } A \supseteq \text{Im } A^2 \supseteq \text{Im } A^3 \supseteq \dots$$

$$\text{则有 } \dim V = \dim \text{Im } A \geq \dim \text{Im } A^2 \geq \dots \quad \text{证.} \quad \text{必存在 } 1 \leq k \leq \dim V$$

$$\text{使 } \dim A^k = \dim A^{k+1}, \text{ 且 } V = \text{Im } A^k \oplus \text{Ker } A^{k+1}.$$

§5.2 线性映射在不同基下的矩阵

V/F , $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$ 为 V 的两组基

$$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P \quad P \in GL_n(F).$$

设 $v \in (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 下的坐标为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, v 在 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$ 下的坐标为 $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{R.I. } v = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)x = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)y \Rightarrow y = P^{-1}x$$

$$\text{令 } F_n[x] = \{a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n \mid a_i \in F\}$$

例 $F_n[x] \subseteq F[x]$, $B = (1, x, \dots, x^n)$ 为一组基, a_1, \dots, a_{n+1} 为 F 上的

$$\text{令 } f_i(x) = \prod_{j \neq i} (x - x_j) = (x - a_1) \dots (x - a_{i-1})(x - a_{i+1}) \dots (x - a_{n+1})$$

(1) 证明 $B_1 = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_{n+1}(x))$ 为 $F_n[x]$ 一组基

(2) 求 B_1 到 B 的过渡阵.

解 (1) 考察映射 $A: F_n[x] \rightarrow F^{(n+1) \times 1}$, R.I. A 为线性映射.

$$f(x) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} f(a_0) \\ \vdots \\ f(a_{n+1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) $A(f_1(x)), A(f_2(x)), \dots, A(f_{n+1}(x))$ 线性无关.

$$(A(f_i(x))) = f_i(a_i) e_i, \quad i=1, \dots, n+1$$

$$(2) (1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n) = (f_1, \dots, f_{n+1}) P$$

$$\Rightarrow A(1, x, \dots, x^n) = A(f_1, \dots, f_{n+1}) P = (A(f_1, \dots, f_{n+1})) P$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ 1 & a_2 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ \vdots & & & \\ 1 & a_{n+1} & \dots & a_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(a_1) \\ \vdots \\ f_{n+1}(a_{n+1}) \end{pmatrix} P$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{f_1(a_1)} & \frac{a_1}{f_1(a_1)} & \dots & \frac{a_{n+1}}{f_1(a_1)} \\ \frac{1}{f_2(a_2)} & \frac{a_2}{f_2(a_2)} & \dots & \frac{a_{n+1}}{f_2(a_2)} \\ \vdots & & & \\ \frac{1}{f_{n+1}(a_{n+1})} & \frac{a_{n+1}}{f_{n+1}(a_{n+1})} & \dots & \frac{a_{n+1}}{f_{n+1}(a_{n+1})} \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $B_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $B_1' = (\alpha_1', \dots, \alpha_n')$ 为 V 的两组基 $|B_1| = |B_1'|$

$|B_2| = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$, $|B_2'| = (\beta_1', \dots, \beta_m')$ 为 V 的两组基 $|B_2| = |B_2'|$

$A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)P$, R.I. 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) &= A((\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P) = (A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r))P \\
 &= ((\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)A)P = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)(AP) = ((\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)Q^{-1})(AP) \\
 &= (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) (Q^{-1}AP)
 \end{aligned}$$

即 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 以及 $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times r}$ 的矩阵为 $Q^{-1}AP$.

定理 2.1 $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 相似 $\iff A, B$ 在某个线性映射的不同时基下矩阵.

PF " " \Leftarrow 证明如下.

" " \Rightarrow 设 A, B 相似, 则存在可逆阵 P, Q 使得 $B = Q^{-1}AP$.

考察 $L_A : \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}, X \mapsto AX$

则 L_A 在标准基 (e_1, \dots, e_n) 以及 (e_1, \dots, e_m) 下矩阵为 A

令 $Q = (Q_1 \dots Q_m)$ $P = (P_1 \dots P_n)$ $Q_i \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, P_j \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$

则 (P_1, \dots, P_n) 以及 (Q_1, \dots, Q_m) 分别为 $\mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$ 以及 $\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$ 的基且

L_A 在上述基下的矩阵为 B .

推论 2.2 $A \in L(U, V)$. 存在 \mathcal{U} 的一组基 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 及 V 的一组基 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$, 使得 A 在上述基下矩阵为 (I_{r_0}) , 即

$$A \alpha_i = \begin{cases} \beta_i & 1 \leq i \leq r \\ 0 & r < i < n \end{cases}$$

注: 上述 r 称 A 的秩, 即 A 的秩.

§5.3 线性变换

Recall V/F , $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ 为两组基.

$$A \in L(V), A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) A$$

$$A(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) B$$

设 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) P$, P 为可逆阵. 则 $B = P^{-1}AP$.

定义 3.1 $A, B \in F^{n \times n}$. 若存在可逆阵 P , 使 $B = P^{-1}AP$, 则称 B 相似(similar)于 A , 或 B 与 A 相似, 记作 $A \sim B$

引理 3.2 相似为等价关系,

$$(即 \cdot A \sim A \cdot A \sim B \Rightarrow B \sim A \cdot A \sim B, B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C)$$

命题 3.3 A, B 相似 $\Leftrightarrow A, B$ 为同一线性变换在不同基下的矩阵.

基本问题: 给定线性变换 A , 如何找到一组合适的基, 使 A 的矩阵尽量简单? 或者说, 给定矩阵 A , 找到 A 的相似矩阵中的某种最简形式.

3.1 (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否相似?

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否相似?

解: $A \sim B \Leftrightarrow \exists P \quad B = P^{-1}AP$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P^{-1}A^2P = P^{-1}AP \cdot P^{-1}AP = B^2 \\ P^{-1}(I-A)P = I - P^{-1}AP = I - B \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad A^2 = A \quad B^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A^2 \not\sim B^2 \Rightarrow A \not\sim B$$

$$(2) \quad \text{rk}(I_4 - A) = 3 \quad \text{rk}(I_4 - B) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad I_4 - A \not\sim I_4 - B \Rightarrow A \not\sim B$$

一般地，我们有

命题3.4 A 与 B 相似 $\Leftrightarrow f(x) \in \text{Fix}_A$, $f(A)$ 与 $f(B)$ 相似

命题3.5 令 $J_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{k \times k}$. 则有

$$(1) \quad \text{diag}(J_{k_1}, J_{k_2}) \sim \text{diag}(J_{k_2}, J_{k_1})$$

$$(2) \quad m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_s \geq 1, \quad n_1 \geq n_2 \geq \dots \geq n_t \geq 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^s m_i = \sum_{j=1}^t n_j = n.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{diag}(J_{m_1}, \dots, J_{m_s}) \sim \text{diag}(J_{n_1}, \dots, J_{n_t})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s=t, \quad m_i = n_i \quad \forall i=1, \dots, s$$

PF (1) $(I_{k_1} \ I_{k_2}) (J_{k_1} \ J_{k_2}) (I_{k_2} \ I_{k_1}) = (J_{k_2} \ J_{k_1})$

(2) 前者, 右边 $\Leftrightarrow \#\{i \mid m_i = u\} = \#\{i \mid n_i = u\}$, 对 $\forall u \geq 1$.

" \Leftarrow " 显然成立. 然后证明

$$\Rightarrow \text{令 } \alpha_u = \#\{i \mid m_i = u\}, \beta_u = \#\{j \mid n_j = u\}, \quad \forall u \geq 1$$

即有 $m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_{\alpha_u} = u > m_{\alpha_{u+1}} = \dots = m_s, \quad n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_{\beta_u} = u > n_{\beta_{u+1}} = \dots = n_t$.

显然 $\alpha_1 = s, \beta_1 = t, \quad \# \{i \mid m_i = u\} = \alpha_u - \alpha_{u+1}, \quad \# \{j \mid n_j = v\} = \beta_v - \beta_{v+1}$

$$\text{另一方面, } \text{rk}(J_m)^k = \begin{cases} m-k & k \leq m \\ 0 & k > m \end{cases} = m - \min(m, k)$$

而 $\text{rk}(\text{diag}(J_{m_1}, \dots, J_{m_s})^k) = n - \min\{k, m_1\} - \min(k, m_2) - \dots - \min(k, m_s)$

$$= n - u \cdot \alpha_u - (m_{\alpha_{u+1}} + \dots + m_s) = n - \sum_{i=1}^{u-1} i(\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}) - u \alpha_u$$

$$= n - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \dots - \alpha_u$$

同理 $\text{rk}(\text{diag}(J_{n_1}, \dots, J_{n_t})^u) = n - \beta_1 - \beta_2 - \dots - \beta_u$

$$\text{diag}(J_{m_1}, \dots, J_{m_s}) \sim \text{diag}(J_{n_1}, \dots, J_{n_t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{diag}(J_{m_1}, \dots, J_{m_s})^u \sim \text{diag}(J_{n_1}, \dots, J_{n_t})^u \quad \forall u$$

$$\Rightarrow n - \alpha_1 - \dots - \alpha_u = n - \beta_1 - \beta_2 - \dots - \beta_u \quad \forall u$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \beta_1 \Rightarrow s = t$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \beta_1 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_u = \beta_1 + \dots + \beta_u, \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_u = \beta_u \quad \forall u \Rightarrow m_1 = n_1, m_2 = n_2, \dots, m_s = n_s \#$$

定义 3.6 · V/F . $A \in L(V)$. 若存在 V 的一组基 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 使 A 在其下的矩阵为对角阵，则称 A 可对角化。

· $A \in F^{n \times n}$. A 相似于对角阵，则称 A 可对角化。

$$A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } A\alpha_i = \lambda_i \alpha_i$$

定义 3.7 · $A \in L(V)$. $\alpha \neq \beta \in V$, $\lambda_0 \in F$ 且 $A(\beta) = \lambda_0 \beta$. 则称 λ_0 为 A 的一个特征值 β 称为属于特征值 λ_0 的一个特征向量。

· $A \in F^{n \times n}$, $0 \neq X \in F^{n \times 1}$, $\lambda_0 \in F$. $AX = \lambda_0 X$, 则称 λ_0 为 A 的一个特征值 X 为 属于特征值 λ_0 的一个特征向量。

注 A 可对角化 \Leftrightarrow 存在 V 的一组基由 A 的特征向量组成。

例 (1) 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值与特征向量。

(2) 判定 A 是否可对角化？

解: (1) 设 λ_0 为 A 的特征值。则方程 $AX = \lambda_0 X$ 有非零解，即 $(A - \lambda_0 I)X = 0$ 有非零解。从而 $\det(A - \lambda_0 I) = (4 - \lambda_0)(1 - \lambda_0)^2 = 0$ 即 λ_0 为方程 $(4 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda)^2 = 0$ 的根。故 $\lambda_0 = 4$ 或 1 .

$$\lambda_0 = 4 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \text{ 的解为 } c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, c \in F.$$

$$\lambda_0 = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \text{ 的解为 } a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in F.$$

故属于 4 的特征向量为 $c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $c \neq 0$

$$1 \quad a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, a, b \text{ 不全为 } 0$$

(2) 取 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(4, 1, 1)$

定义 3.8 $A \in F^{n \times n}$. $q_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) \in F[\lambda]$ 为 n 次的一多项式。称为 A 的特征多项式。

特征值 特征向量方法

- 求 $\varphi_A(\lambda)$;
- 求方程 $\varphi_A(\lambda) = 0$ 的所有解 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$;
- 求 $(A - \lambda_i I)x = 0$ 的解, x_i .

注 · 一般域上的特征值不一定存在.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad \varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$\varphi_A(\lambda)$ 无实根.

· 根据代数学基本定理, 任一复矩阵均有复特征值.

$$A \sim B \Rightarrow \varphi_A(\lambda) = \varphi_B(\lambda)$$

$$B = P^{-1}AP \Rightarrow \varphi_B(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - B) = \det(\lambda I - P^{-1}AP) = \det P(\lambda I - A)P^{-1} = \varphi_A(\lambda).$$

定理 3.8' $A \in L(V)$. $\forall \lambda \in V$ in \mathbb{C} -基下的特征多项式等于 A in 特征多项式.

命题 3.9 设 A_1, \dots, A_r 为矩阵, $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & * \\ * & A_r \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \varphi_{A_1}(\lambda) \cdots \varphi_{A_r}(\lambda)$.

命题 3.10 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$. $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1\lambda + a_0$ 且

$$(1) \quad \text{tr } A = -a_{n-1}, \quad \det A = (-1)^n a_0.$$

$$(2) \quad \varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n).$$

$$\text{tr } A = \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n, \quad \det A = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n.$$

$$\text{PF (1)} \quad \varphi_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1\lambda + a_0$$

考察完全展开式知 λ^{n-1} 项出现于 $(\lambda - a_{11}) \cdots (\lambda - a_{nn})$ 一项中, 故

$$a_{n-1} = -a_{11} - \cdots - a_{nn} = -\text{tr } A.$$

$$a_0 = \varphi_A(0) = \det(-A) = (-1)^n \det A$$

(2) 由 Viete 定理.

命题3.11 若 $\varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}$. 则 A 可相似对角化且三阶阵 $(\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n)$. 进一步. 对 $\forall f(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ $f(A)$ 相似于 $(f(\lambda_1) \cdots f(\lambda_n))$, 即 $\varphi_{f(A)}(\lambda) = (\lambda - f(\lambda_1)) \cdots (\lambda - f(\lambda_n))$.

PF 对 n 进行归纳. $n=1$ 显然成立.

设该设对 $n-1$ 阶方阵成立. 观察 $\varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$ 由于 λ_1 为 A 特征值. 任取属于 λ_1 的特征向量 $x_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$, 扩充为 $\mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 一组基 x_1, \dots, x_n , 令 $P = (x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n) \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$. 则

$$AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & B_{12} \\ 0 & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} P, \text{ 即有 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & B_{11} \\ 0 & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{故 } \varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdot \varphi_{B_{22}}(\lambda), \Rightarrow \varphi_{B_{22}}(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

由归纳假设. 存在 $n-1$ 阶可逆阵 P_1 , 使得 $P_1^{-1}B_{22}P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 & * \\ 0 & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{从而 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & P_1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} P^{-1} A P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & P_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ 0 & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$, $c \neq 0$. 问 A 是否可对角化?

解: • $a \neq b$, 任取 $P = \begin{pmatrix} a & \frac{ca_4}{b-a} \\ 0 & a_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$.

• $a=b$. 若 A 可相似对角化 $(\lambda_1 \lambda_2)$. 则 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = a$

又 $\exists P$ 可逆, $\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} P = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $c \neq 0$ 矛盾.

故此时, A 不可对角化

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_n a_1 & \cdots & a_2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_2 & a_n a_1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 是否可对角化?

解: 令 $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ I_{n-1} & & & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. $f(x) = a_1 + a_2 x + \cdots + a_n x^{n-1}$. 则 $A = f(N)$.

又 $X_i = (1, w^i, \dots, w^{(n-1)i})^T$, $i=0, 1, \dots, n-1$. 易知 $NX_i = w^i X_i$

令 $P = (X_0 \ X_1 \ \dots \ X_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 则 $P^{-1}NP = \text{diag}(1, w, \dots, w^{n-1})$

从而 $P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(f(1), f(w), \dots, f(w^{n-1}))$

§5.4 特征子空间

定义4.1 设 $\lambda \in F$ 为 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ 的一个特征值. 记

$$V_{\lambda_0}(A) = \{x \in F^{n \times 1} \mid Ax = \lambda_0 x\} = \{x \in F^{n \times 1} \mid (\lambda_0 I - A)x = 0\},$$

称为 A 的属于特征值 λ_0 的特征子空间.

V/F , $A \in L(V)$, λ_0 为 A 特征值

$$V_{\lambda_0}(A) = \{v \in V \mid Av = \lambda_0 v\} = \{v \in V \mid (\lambda_0 \text{Id} - A)v = 0\}$$

称为 A 的属于特征值 λ_0 的特征子空间.

注 $V_{\lambda_0}(A) = \{A\text{的属于特征值 }\lambda_0\text{ 的特征向量}\} \cup \{0\}$.

定理4.2 设 V/F , $A \in L(V)$. $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 为 $A \in L(V)$ 至少相同的特征值. 则

$$V_{\lambda_1} + \cdots + V_{\lambda_s} = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_{\lambda_s}$$

$$V_{\lambda_1} + \cdots + V_{\lambda_s} = V_{\lambda_0} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_{\lambda_s}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall v_1 \in V_{\lambda_1}, \dots, v_s \in V_{\lambda_s}, v_1 + \cdots + v_s = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = \cdots = v_s = 0$$

$$\text{证} \quad v_1 + \cdots + v_s = 0 \Rightarrow A(v_1 + \cdots + v_s) = 0 \Rightarrow A^i(v_1 + \cdots + v_s) = 0 \quad \forall i.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 v_1 + \cdots + \lambda_s v_s = 0, \lambda_1^2 v_1 + \cdots + \lambda_s^2 v_s = 0, \dots, \lambda_1^{s-1} v_1 + \cdots + \lambda_s^{s-1} v_s = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow (v_1, \dots, v_s) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 & \cdots & \lambda_1^{s-1} \\ 1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_2^{s-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \lambda_s & \cdots & \lambda_s^{s-1} \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow (v_1, \dots, v_s) = (0, 0, \dots, 0) A^{-1} = (0, \dots, 0).$$

证二: 设 $v_1 + \cdots + v_s = 0$, $v_i \in V_{\lambda_i}$, $\forall 1 \leq i \leq s$.

$$\text{取 } B_i = (A - \lambda_i I_n) \cdot (A - \lambda_{i+1} I_n) \cdot (A - \lambda_{i+2} I_n) \cdots (A - \lambda_s I_n) \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq s$$

$$\text{则 } B_i(v_i) = \prod_{j \neq i} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) v_i$$

$$B_i(v_j) = 0 \quad \forall j \neq i \quad \left. \right\} \Rightarrow B_i(v_i) = 0$$

$$B_i(v_1 + \cdots + v_s) = B_i(0) = 0$$

$$\text{另一方面 } \prod_{j \neq i} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \neq 0, B_i(v_i) = \prod_{j \neq i} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) v_i = 0 \Rightarrow v_i = 0 \quad \forall i.$$

推论4.3 设 $A \in L(V)$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 为 A 所有互不相同的特征值,

设 $\dim V_{\lambda_i} = m_i$, 且 $\alpha_{i1}, \dots, \alpha_{im_i}$ 为 V_{λ_i} -组基, $i=1, \dots, s$. 则

$$S = (\alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{1m_1}, \alpha_{21}, \dots, \alpha_{2m_2}, \dots, \alpha_{s1}, \dots, \alpha_{sm_s})$$

线性无关, 且 S 为特征向量集合的一个极大元组. 特别地, A 可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_s = \dim V$.

定义4.4 设 $A \in L(V)$, λ_i 为 A 特征值.

(1) $\dim V_{\lambda_i}(A)$ 称为特征值 λ_i 的 几何重数.

(2) 满足 $(\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n_i} \mid \varphi_A(\lambda)$, $(\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n_i+1} \nmid \varphi_A(\lambda)$ 的 n_i 称为 λ_i 的 代数重数.

定理4.5 设 $A \in L(V)$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 为 A 所有互不相同的特征值,

记 n_i 为 λ_i 代数重数, m_i 为 λ_i 几何重数.

则 (1) $m_i \leq n_i$

(2) A 可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow V = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\lambda_s}$

$\Leftrightarrow \varphi_A(\lambda)$ 为一次因子乘积, 且 $m_i = n_i \forall i$.

PF (1) 设 $\dim V_i = m_i$, 取 V_{λ_i} -组基 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{m_i}$, 扩充

为 V 的一组基 $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{m_1}, \dots, \beta_n)$, 则 $A \in B$ 的矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_{m_1} & B_{12} \\ & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdot \varphi_{B_{22}}(\lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \mid \varphi_A(\lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_1 \leq n_1$$

(2) A 可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow m_1 + \dots + m_s = n = \dim V$

$$\Updownarrow m_1 \leq n_1, n_1 + \dots + n_s = n$$

$$n_1 + \dots + n_s = n, \text{ 且 } m_i = n_i \forall i \#$$

$(\varphi_A(\lambda)$ 为一次因子乘积 $\Leftrightarrow n_1 + \dots + n_s = n)$

推论4.6 设 $A \in L(V)$. 若 $\varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$, λ_i 两两不同.

$\therefore A$ 可对角化.

31 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ $A^2 = A \Rightarrow A \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, r = rk(A)$

PF 证-: $A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q, P, Q \in GL_n$

$$\text{设 } QP = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 & R_2 \\ R_3 & R_4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} QP \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$$

$$\Rightarrow QP = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R_2 \\ R_3 & R_4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} QP^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\text{而 } \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & I_r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & I_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot [P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & I_{n-r} \end{pmatrix}]^{-1}$$

$$\text{记} \quad (A - I)A = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ker(A - I) \supseteq \text{Im } A.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \ker(A - I) + \dim \ker A \geq \dim \text{Im } A + \dim \ker A = n$$

$$\Rightarrow V = V_1 \oplus V_0 \quad \text{可对角化} \Rightarrow A \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

32 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ $A^2 = I \Rightarrow A \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & -I_{n-m} \end{pmatrix}, \exists m.$

PF 证-: $(A - I)(A + I) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ker(A - I) \supseteq \text{Im } (A + I)$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \ker(A - I) + \dim \ker(A + I) \geq \dim \text{Im } (A + I) + \dim \ker(A + I) = n$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \ker(A - I) \oplus \ker(A + I) \quad \text{可对角化.}$$

$$\text{记} \quad A^2 = I \Rightarrow A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(A + I) \quad A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(I - A).$$

$$\text{则 } A_1^2 = A_1, \quad A_2^2 = A_2. \quad \text{由上知} \quad A_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \exists m$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & -I_{n-m} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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33 设 $A \in F^{n \times n}$, $A^3 = A$ 可对角化.

PF $A(A^2 - I) = 0 \Rightarrow \ker A \supseteq \text{Im } (A^2 - I)$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \ker A + \dim \text{Im } A^2 \geq \dim \ker(A^2 - I) + \dim \text{Im } (A^2 - I) = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker A = \text{Im } (A^2 - I), \quad \text{且} \quad \ker(A + I) = \text{Im } (A^2 - A), \quad \ker(A - I) = \text{Im } (A^2 + A)$$

$$\text{另一方面, } I = \frac{1}{2}(A^2 - A) + \frac{1}{2}(A^2 + A) + (I - A^2) \quad \forall m$$

$$V = \text{Im } (A^2 - A) + \text{Im } (A^2 + A) + \text{Im } (A^2 - I)$$

$$= \ker(A + I) + \ker(A - I) + \ker A = V_1 \oplus V_1 \oplus V_0$$

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§5.5 Jordan 标准形简介

定义 5.1 $a \in \mathbb{F}$, m 为正整数. 形如 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & & \\ & a & \cdots & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a \end{pmatrix}_{m \times m}$ 的矩阵称为一个 Jordan 块, 记作 $J_m(a)$. 由 Jordan 块组成的对角矩阵 $J = \text{diag}(J_{m_1}(a_1), \dots, J_{m_r}(a_r))$ 称为一个 Jordan 形矩阵. 同时称为一个 Jordan 阵.

注 (1) 对角阵 $\text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \text{diag}(J_1(a_1), \dots, J_n(a_n))$ 为 Jordan 阵.

(2) $J_m(0)$ 一般记作 J_m , 则 $J_m(a) = aI_m + J_m$.

例 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{4 \times 4}$ 可相似到某个 Jordan 阵 J .

(1) 则 J 是否由 A 唯一确定, 并求 J .

(2) 找 P , 使 $P^{-1}AP = J$.

解 (1) $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda+1)^3$, 由假设, A 可相似到某个 Jordan 阵

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ -1 & * & & \\ & -1 & * & \\ & & -1 & \end{pmatrix}, \quad * = 0 \text{ 或 } 1.$$

计算 $\text{rk}(A+I) = \text{rk}(J+I)$ 知 $J =$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ -1 & 1 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & \end{pmatrix}$ 或 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ -1 & 1 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & \end{pmatrix}$, 而这两个矩阵仅 Jordan 块 相差一个次序, 故相似.

(2) $P = (P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4) \quad P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(0, J_2(-1), -1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} AP_1 = 0 \\ AP_2 = -P_2 \\ AP_3 = -P_2 - P_3 \\ AP_4 = -P_4 \end{array} \right. &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} AP_1 = 0 \\ (A+I)P_2 = 0 \\ (A+I)P_3 = P_2 \\ (A+I)P_4 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A+I)^2 P_3 = 0 \\ (A+I) P_3 = P_2 \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 \in V_0(A) = F \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$P_3 \in \text{Ker}(A+I)^2 \setminus \text{Ker}(A+I)$$

$$\text{Ker}(A+I)^2 = F \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{Ker}(A+I) = F \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{且 } P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且 } P_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则取 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Recall 设 $A = \text{diag}(\underbrace{\lambda_l, \dots, \lambda_l}_{n_l}, \underbrace{\lambda_{l-1}, \dots, \lambda_{l-1}}_{n_{l-1}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{n_1})$ 为 Jordan 阵

$$\text{rk } A^0 = n_l + (l-1)n_{l-1} + \dots + 2n_2 + 1n_1$$

$$\text{rk } A = (l-1)n_l + (l-2)n_{l-1} + \dots + 1n_2$$

$$\text{rk } A^2 = (l-2)n_l + \dots + 1n_3$$

$$\text{rk } A^{k-1} = (l-k+1)n_l + \dots + 2n_{k+1} + 1n_k$$

$$\text{rk } A^k = (l-k)n_l + \dots + 1n_{k+1}$$

$$\text{rk } A^{l-1} = 1n_1 \Rightarrow \text{rk } A^{k-1} - \text{rk } A^k = n_k + n_{k+1} + \dots + n_l$$

$$\text{rk } A^l = 0 \Rightarrow n^k = \text{rk } A^{k-1} - \text{rk } A^k - (\text{rk } A^k - \text{rk } A^{k+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk } A^{k-1} - \text{rk } A^k = n_k + n_{k+1} + \dots + n_l$$

$$\Rightarrow n^k = \text{rk } A^{k-1} - \text{rk } A^k - (\text{rk } A^k - \text{rk } A^{k+1}) = \text{rk } A^{k-1} + \text{rk } A^{k+1} - 2\text{rk } A^k \quad \forall k$$

从而 n_1, \dots, n_l 由 A 唯一确定.

定理 5.2 $A \in F^{n \times n}$. 设 $A = \text{diag}(\lambda_{m_1}(n_1), \dots, \lambda_{m_s}(n_s))$ 为

Jordan 阵. 设 a 为 A 的特征值. m 为 a 的几何重数. 则

$$(1) \quad m = \#\{1 \leq j \leq s \mid \lambda_j = a\}$$

$$(2) \quad \#\{1 \leq j \leq s \mid \lambda_j = a, m_j = d\} \leftarrow (\text{若 } \lambda_d(a) \in A \text{ 中出现的次数})$$

$$= \text{rk}(A - aI_n)^{d-1} + \text{rk}(A - aI_n)^{d+1} - 2\text{rk}(A - aI_n)^d.$$

推论5.3 设 A 相似到 Jordan 阵 J . 则 J 的 Jordan 块在相差一个次序意义下唯一确定.

定理5.4 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, $g_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$, 则 A 可相似到 Jordan 阵, 且所有 Jordan 块在相差次序意义下唯一确定.