

第六周作业



1. 设  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $A$  的所有特征值均为 0, 则  $A^n = 0$ .

2. 设  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ , 且存在  $k \geq 1$ ,  $A^k = 0$   
则对于  $\forall l \geq 1$ ,  $\text{tr}(A^l) = 0$   
(注:  $\text{tr}(A)$  是  $A$  的对角元之和,  
本题逆命题也对, 不作为习题).

3. 设  $A, B$  是 3 阶方阵,  $A^3 = B^3 = 0$   
但  $A^2 \neq 0, B^2 \neq 0$ ,  $A, B$  是否相似?

4. 若  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ , 且存在  $k \geq 1$ ,  $A^{k-1} \neq 0$   
 $A^k = 0$ .

(1) 证明:  $I_n - A$  是可逆阵

(2) 求  $(I_n - A)^{-1} = ?$  求  $\det(I_n - A) = ?$

5. 设  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $A^n = 0$ ,  $A^{n-1} \neq 0$

证明: 不存在  $B \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ ,  $B^2 = A$ .

(提示:  $A, B$  均幂零,  $A^{n-1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

$\text{rank}(A) = n-1$ ,  $\dim N(A) = 1$ )

6. 设  $T: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$  是一个幂零  
 $x \mapsto Ax$

变换, 求  $\mathbb{C}^n$  的循环子空间直和  
分解, 其中  $A$  有如下几种情形:

$$(1) n=3, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) n=3, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & -7 & 13 \\ -1 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) n=4. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

答案:

1. 由 Cayley-Hamilton 定理即得  
(或 Schur 定理)

2. 若  $A^k = 0$ , 则  $A$  的特征值  
均为 0,  $A^l$  的特征值均为 0,  
 $\text{tr}(A^l) = A^l$  特征值之和.

3. 设  $A^3 = 0$ ,  $A^2 \neq 0$ , 由 Schur 定理

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = C$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & ac \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此  $a, c \neq 0$

$$C e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C \begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ac \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓

$$C \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow C \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b}{ac} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即令 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{ac} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } Q^{-1} C Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = D$$

同理  $B$  也相似于  $D$ .

$$4. \quad I_n = I_n - A^k \\ = (I_n - A)(I_n + A + \cdots + A^{k-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow (I - A)^{-1} = I_n + A + \cdots + A^{k-1}$$

$I_n - A$  的特征值均是 1.

$$\Rightarrow \det(I_n - A) = 1$$

$$5. \quad N(A) \subseteq N(A^2) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq N(A^{n-1})$$

$$\subseteq N(A^n) = \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\text{因为 } N(A^n) \supsetneq N(A^{n-1})$$

$$\text{则 } N(A) \subsetneq N(A^2) \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq N(A^{n-1})$$

比较维数  $\Rightarrow \dim N(A) = 1$ .

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } A = n-1.$$

若存在  $B^2 = A$ , 则  $\text{rank } B = n-1$ .

$B$  也是幂零阵

$$N(B) = N(A) = N(B^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow N(B^2) = N(B^3) = \dots = \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 0 \text{ 矛盾!}$$



本题也可以用 Jordan 块.

$$A \text{ 相似于 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$r(B) = n-1 \Rightarrow B$  只有一个 Jordan 块

$$B \text{ 相似于 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}.$$

$$\Rightarrow B^2 \text{ 相似于 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\text{rank} = n-2$ .

$$\Rightarrow B^2 \neq A.$$

6. (11)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ -1 \ -1) \neq 0$$

$$A^2 = 0$$

$$\text{求 } Ax=0 \text{ 得 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 \notin C(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2 = \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{C}^3 = C_{v_1} \oplus C_{v_2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{基} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{基} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(2) n=3,$$

$$\text{求解 } AX=0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{求解 } AX=\alpha_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{求解 } AX=\alpha_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

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

$$(3) AX=0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{求解 } AX=\alpha_1 \Rightarrow \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX=\alpha_2 \Rightarrow \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = (\alpha_1 \quad \beta_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \beta_2)$$

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