

10-5

Teorema de descomposición cíclica

$T: V \rightarrow V$ t.l. $\dim V < \infty$,

$\exists \omega_0$ subesp T -admissible $\exists v_1, \dots, v_r \neq 0$

con T anuladores p_1, \dots, p_r tales que

$$(i) \quad V = \omega_0 \oplus Z(v_1, T) \oplus \dots \oplus Z(v_r, T)$$

$$(ii) \quad p_\ell \mid p_{\ell-1} \quad \forall \ell = 1, \dots, r$$

Más aún r y la sucesión de polys p_1, \dots, p_r están unívocamente determinados por (i) (ii') (y el hecho de que los v_i 's $\neq 0$)

demo $\exists \frac{p_2 \dots p_r}{p_1} \neq 0 \mid V = \omega_0 + Z(u_1, T) + \dots + Z(u_r, T)$

de modo que si $\omega_k = \omega_0 + Z(u_1, T) + \dots + Z(u_k, T)$

$$\Rightarrow p_k = A(u_k, \omega_{k-1}) \quad (\text{el } T\text{-conductor})$$

tiene grda máxima entre los T -conductores a ω_{k-1}

$$\textcircled{\star} \quad \text{gr}(p_k) = \max \{ \text{gr}(A(u, \omega_{k-1})) : u \in V \} \leq \dim V$$

\Rightarrow Si $\omega_0 = V$ ya está

\Rightarrow Si no tomamos u_1 t.q. $p_1 = A(u_1, \omega_0)$.

que realiza el máximo anterior $\leadsto W_1 = W_0 + Z(u_1, T)$
 $\uparrow (W_0) \in W_0$ $\uparrow (x \in Z(u_i, T)) \in Z(u_i, T)$ $\leadsto W_1$ es T -invariante
 $Z(u_i, T)$ es T -invar (sobre T -invar)
 $u_i \notin W_0$ \leadsto no $1 = \lambda(u_i, W_0)$ que no puede
 ser pues implicaría que $1 = \max\{g_r(\lambda(u, W_{k-1})) : u \in V\}$
 por lo tanto $\forall u \in V$ no podemos lo conduce a W_0
 pero entonces u ya está en $W_0 \Rightarrow W_0 = V$ absur.
 Si $W_1 \neq V$ elijo u_2 tal que $\lambda(u_2, W_1) = p_2$ realice
 el máximo anterior, $\max\{g_r(\lambda(u, W_1)) : u \in V\} \ni p_1$
 $\Rightarrow g_r(p_2) \leq g_r(p_1)$ etc... $V = W_r = W_0 + Z(u_1, T) + \dots + Z(u_r, T)$

Paso 2 u_k 's y p_k 's como en paso 1: $r \in V$

$$f = \lambda(r, W_{k-1}) \quad k=1, \dots, r \Rightarrow f(T)(v) \in W_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(T)(r) = W_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} g_i(T)(u_i) \quad W_0 \in W_0 \quad g_i \in K[x]$$

$$g_i(T)(u_i) \in Z(u_i, T)$$

$$\forall f, g_i \text{ y } W_0 = f(T)(r_0) \quad r_0 \in W_0$$

Lema

Si $k=1$ $r \in V$ $f = \lambda(r, W_0) \leadsto f(T)(r) = f(T)(r_0)$
 para algún $r_0 \in W_0$ y esto se deduce porque W_0 es
 T -admissible

Tomemos $k > 1$ y fijemos $r \in V \leadsto f = \lambda(r, W_{k-1})$
 y miramos expansión como en ④: Escribamos

$$g_i = f q_i + r_i \quad \text{con } r_i = 0 \text{ o } 0 \leq g_r(r_i) \leq g_r(q_i)$$

$$\text{Sea } \tilde{r} = r - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} q_i(T)(u_i) \quad \text{Notar que } r - \tilde{r} \in W_{k-1}$$

Porque $q_i(T)(u_i) \in Z(u_i, T)$

$$\therefore \lambda(\tilde{r}, W_{k-1}) = \lambda(r, W_{k-1}) = f$$

$Z(u_i, T)$ son T -invar

$$W_{k-1} \ni f(T)(\tilde{r}) = f(T)(r) - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} f(T)q_i(T)(u_i)$$

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$$\alpha \in W_0 \cap Z(v_i, T) \rightarrow \alpha = g(T)(v_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \in Z(v_i, T) \rightarrow \alpha - g(T)(v_i) = 0$$

$$\in Z(v_i, T) \quad \text{para algún } g \in K[x]$$

$$p_k(T)(v_i) = \alpha - g(T)(v_i) \stackrel{p_{2302}}{\Rightarrow} (p_k | g)$$

$$p_1 = \mu_{v_1, T} \Rightarrow 0 \\ p_1 = \lambda(v_1, W_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(T)(v_i) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \\ (p_k \text{ divide } \alpha_i \text{ en } \text{respec } T)$$

$\therefore W_0 + Z(v_i, T)$ es subdirecta

Inducción

$$W_{k-1} \ni p_k(T)(u_k) \stackrel{\det W_{k-1}}{=} y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} g_i(T)(u_i) \quad (\exists g_i \in K[x])$$

$$\stackrel{p_{2302}}{=} \underset{''f''}{p_k(T)(w_0)} + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \underset{''f''}{p_k h_i(T)(u_i)}$$

$$\text{Definimos } v_k = u_k - (w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} h_i(T)(u_i)) \Rightarrow \lambda(v_k, w_{k-1}) = p_k \\ \in W_{k-1}$$

Además

$$p_k(T)(v_k) = p_k(T)(u_k) - p_k(T)(w_0) - \sum p_i(T)h_i(T)(u_i) = 0$$

De lo anterior $p_k = \mu_{v_k, T}$. Sea $v \in \underline{Z(v_k, T)} \cap \underline{W_{k-1}}$

$$\exists g, g_i \in K[x] \quad w_0 \in W_0$$

$$v = g(T)(v_k) = (w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} g_i(T)(v_i)) \in W_{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_k | g \quad (p_k \text{ divide } g \text{ y } g(T)(v_k) \in W_{k-1} \text{ conduce})$$

$$\Rightarrow g \text{ divide } (p_k \text{ divide})$$

$$\therefore g(T)(v_k) = 0 \quad \text{esto prueba (i)}$$

Vemos (ii) $p_k(T)(v_k) = 0 = 0 + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} p_i(T)(v_i)$

paso 2

$$\Rightarrow p_k \mid p_i \quad \forall i < k$$

paso 4 Unicidad de V y las p_i 's

Lema (a) $f(T)(Z(v, T)) = Z(f(T)(v), T)$

(b) $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r$ cada v_i es T -invar

$$\Rightarrow f(T)(V_1) \oplus \dots \oplus f(T)(V_r) = f(T)(V)$$

(c) $m_{v, T} = m_{\tilde{v}, T} \Rightarrow m_{f(T)(v), T} = m_{f(T)(\tilde{v}), T}$

$$\text{y } \dim Z(f(T)(v), T) = \dim Z(f(T)(\tilde{v}), T)$$

demo (a) (c) $w \in f(T)(Z(v, T)) \Rightarrow \exists g \in K[X] / w = f(T)(g(T)(v))$

$$\Rightarrow w = g(T)(f(T)(v)) \in Z(f(T)(v), T) \quad (\text{e}) \text{ ejercicio}$$

(b) $f(T)(V_1) + \dots + f(T)(V_r) \subseteq f(T)(V)$

debido $v \in f(T)(V) \Rightarrow \exists \tilde{v} \in V / v = f(T)(\tilde{v})$

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como $\tilde{v} \in V$ y $V = V_1 + \dots + V_r \Rightarrow \exists v_1 \in V_1, \dots, v_r \in V_r / \tilde{v} = v_1 + \dots + v_r$

$$\therefore v = f(T)(\tilde{v}) = f(T)(v_1) + \dots + f(T)(v_r)$$

$$\Rightarrow v \in f(T)(V_1) + \dots + f(T)(V_r)$$

de lo anterior $f(T)(V_1) + \dots + f(T)(V_r) = f(T)(V)$

\Rightarrow para ver que la suma además es directa.

$$f(T)(V_k) \subseteq V_k \quad f(T)(V_i) \cap \left(\sum_{j \neq i} f(T)(V_j) \right) \subseteq V_i \cap \sum_{j \neq i} V_j = 0$$

T-invar

$$\therefore f(T)(V_i) \cap \sum_{j \neq i} f(T)(V_j) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$(c) \quad m_{f(T)(\alpha), T} = \frac{m_{\alpha, T}}{(m_{\alpha, T} : f)} \quad \leadsto \quad m_{f(T)(\alpha), T} \cdot (m_{\alpha, T} : f) = m_{\alpha, T}$$

$$\text{Sez } g = (m_{f, T} : f) \leadsto m_{\alpha, T} = g \cdot q \quad q \in K[X]$$

$$\Rightarrow g \mid m_{\alpha, T} \wedge g \mid f$$

Tenemos que probar que $q = m_{f(T)(\alpha), T}$ $f = g \cdot h$ $h \in K[X]$

$$g(T)(f(T)(\alpha)) = g(T)(\alpha) = \underbrace{g}_{\text{glf}} \cdot h(T)(\alpha) = m_{\alpha, T} \cdot h(T)(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{f(T)(\alpha), T} \mid g$$

$$\Rightarrow g \mid m_{\alpha, T} \cdot h(T)(\alpha)$$

con respecto a T

$$\Rightarrow \text{Por def. } m_{f(T)(\alpha), T}(T)(f(T)(\alpha)) = 0$$

$$= (m_{f(T)(\alpha), T} \cdot f)(T)(\alpha) \Rightarrow m_{f(T)(\alpha), T} \cdot f \text{ divisible a } \alpha \text{ con respecto a } T$$

$$\therefore g \cdot q = m_{\alpha, T} \mid m_{f(T)(\alpha), T} \cdot f = m_{f(T)(\alpha), T} \cdot g \cdot h$$

$$\Rightarrow g \mid m_{f(T)(\alpha), T} \cdot h$$

$$\text{como } (g : h) = 1 \Rightarrow g \mid m_{f(T)(\alpha), T}$$

falte ver que es mónico

$$\Rightarrow g = m_{f(T)(\alpha), T}$$

demo unicidad

Sean $w_1, \dots, w_s \neq 0$ con anuladores q_1, \dots, q_s tales que $V = W_0 \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^s Z(w_i, T) \right)$ y $q_i | q_j \forall i, j$

$S(V, W_0) = \{ f \in K[X] : f(T)(v) \in W_0 \}$ es ideal

$$q_1(T)(v) = q_1(T)(W_0 + \sum Z(w_i, T))$$

$$= q_1(T)(W_0) + \sum q_1(T) Z(w_i, T) \subseteq W_0$$

(I) Así $q_1 \in S(V, W_0)$, (W_0 conductor) $q_i | q_1$, q_i anula w_i

Recíprocamente si $f \in S(V, W_0)$ para cada $v \in V$

$$v = w_0 \oplus \sum g_i(T)(w_i)$$

$\in W_0$

$$\in Z(w_1, T) \oplus \dots \oplus Z(w_s, T)$$

$$\leadsto W_0 \ni f(T)(v) = f(T)(w_0) \oplus \sum f(T) g_i(T)(w_i)$$

por ser suma directa

$$\therefore f(T) g_i(T)(w_i) = 0 \quad \forall i \Rightarrow q_i | f g_i$$

$\Rightarrow f g_i$ anula a w_i
con respecto a T

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Si } v = w_1 \Rightarrow g_1 = 1 \wedge g_j = 0 \text{ si } j \neq 1 \Rightarrow q_1 | f$$

y de lo anterior \Rightarrow q_1 es el generador único de $S(V, W_0)$

Miro ahora $V = W_0 \oplus \left(\bigoplus Z(v_i, T) \right) \Rightarrow S(V, W_0) = (P_i)$
 ni más idea que arriba

(I) estamos aumentando $s \geq r > k$
 $\Rightarrow P_1 = q_1$

Veremos ahora el p. induc.: 2 sumandos $P_1 = q_1, \dots, P_k = q_k$
 P_1, \dots, P_k en N_1, \dots, N_k q_1, \dots, q_k en W_1, \dots, W_k

i) Si $k = \dim V$
 $= s = s'?$
 $W = W_0 \oplus \left(\bigoplus Z(w_i, T) \right) \wedge V = W_0 \oplus \bigoplus^s Z(w_i, T)$

$$\dim W_0 + \sum^r g_r(P_i) = \dim V = \dim W_0 + \sum^s g_r(q_i)$$

(I) $\Rightarrow \sum^r g_r(P_i) = \sum^s g_r(q_i)$

i) Si $k < s \leadsto \dim W_0 + \sum^k g_r(P_i) < \dim V$

No es W ?
 \parallel
 $\dim W_0 + \sum^k g_r(q_i) \leadsto \exists P_{k+1}, \dots, q_{k+1}$

$P_{k+1}(T)(v) \stackrel{(b)}{=} P_{k+1}(T)(W_0) \oplus \left(\bigoplus^r P_{k+1}(T)(Z(v_i, T)) \right)$

$\stackrel{(2)}{=} P_{k+1}(T)(W_0) \oplus \bigoplus^k Z(P_{k+1}(T)(v_i), T)$ (1)

$P_n | P_{k+1} \quad \forall n, k+1$ aunque cuando $r \geq k+1$

hago lo $\Rightarrow P_{k+1}(T)(v) = P_{k+1}(T)(W_0) \oplus \bigoplus^s Z(P_{k+1}(T)(w_i), T)$ (2)
 ni más cuenta

con $V = W_0 \oplus \bigoplus^s Z(w_i, T)$

P_{k+1} no actúa W_i solo v_i

$\therefore \sum^k \dim Z(P_{k+1}(T)(v_i), T) = \sum^s \dim Z(P_{k+1}(T)(w_i), T)$

de (c) $\circ = \sum_{i=k+1}^s \dim Z(P_{k+1}(T)(w_i), T) \Rightarrow$ como \dim es 0

$\circ \wedge N_{\ell}, T = P_{\ell} = q_{\ell} = n_{W_{\ell}, T} \quad \ell \leq k \quad \therefore P_{k+1}(T)(w_{k+1}) = 0 \Rightarrow q_{k+1} | p_{k+1}$
 anuló a w_{k+1}

intercambiando roles $p_{k+1} | q_{k+1} \leadsto p_{k+1} = q_{k+1} \quad \triangleright$