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线性代数附加题:

1. (1) 注意到  $J_{\lambda_0, m}$  特征值为  $\lambda_0$ ,  $J_{\lambda_0, m}^2$  特征值为  $\lambda_0^2$  且  $\lambda_0 \neq 0$

$$\text{故存在 } P \text{ 使 } P^{-1} J_{\lambda_0, m} P = J_{\lambda_0, m}^2 \Rightarrow J_{\lambda_0, m} = P J_{\lambda_0, m} \cdot P^{-1} \cdot P \cdot J_{\lambda_0, m} \cdot P^{-1} = (P J_{\lambda_0, m} P^{-1})^2$$

因此任一 Jordan 块均有平方根

$$\text{又 } A = Q \cdot J \cdot Q^{-1} = Q \cdot \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & P_t \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_1, m_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{\lambda_t, m_t} \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & P_t \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1} = (Q \cdot \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & P_t \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_1, m_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{\lambda_t, m_t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & P_t \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1})^2 = B^2$$

$$(2) J_{0, 2r}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda = 0, \text{ 且 } r(J_{0, 2r}^2) + r(J_{0, 2r}^{2r+1}) - 2r(J_{0, 2r}^r) = 2$$

故  $J_{0, 2r}^2$  与  $\begin{bmatrix} J_{0, r} & \\ & J_{0, r} \end{bmatrix}$  相似

类似可知  $J_{0, 2r+1}^2$  阶数为  $r$  的 Jordan 块数为 1, 故  $J_{0, 2r+1}^2$  与  $\begin{bmatrix} J_{0, r} & \\ & J_{0, r+1} \end{bmatrix}$  相似

(3) 若  $A$  有平方根  $B$ ,  $B^2 = A$ .

则  $B$  的 Jordan 标准型  $J_B$  有  $J_B^2$  相似于  $J_{0, r}$ .

$$J_{0, r} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J_B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} J_{0, m_1} & \\ & J_{0, m_t} \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} J_{0, m_1}^2 & \\ & J_{0, m_t}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(J_{0, r}) = r - 1$$

$$\text{rank}(J_B^2) = \sum_{i=1}^t \text{rank}(J_{0, m_i}^2) \leq r - 2, \text{ 因此 } \text{rank}(J_{0, r}) \neq \text{rank}(J_B^2).$$

故  $A$  没有平方根

2.  $A$  是幂零矩阵, 特征值为 0

$$A = PJP^{-1} \Rightarrow I + A = P(I + J)P^{-1}, \quad e^A = Pe^J P^{-1}, \text{ 只需证 } e^J \text{ 与 } I + J \text{ 相似}$$

$$\text{又 } e^J - I \text{ 为幂零, } e^J \text{ 特征值为 } 1, \text{ 且 } \text{rank}((e^J - I)^{r+1}) + \text{rank}((e^J - I)^{r-1}) - 2\text{rank}((e^J - I)^r) = 1$$

故  $e^J$  相似于  $I + J$

故  $e^A$  相似于  $I + A$

3. 设  $P^{-1}AP = J$ , 则  $J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$  或  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P^{-1}(\sin A)P = \sin(P^{-1}AP) = \sin J = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} \sin \lambda_0 & \cos \lambda_0 \\ 0 & \sin \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{又若 } \sin A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2023 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } \sin \lambda_1 = \sin \lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 或 } \sin \lambda_0 = 1$$

$$\text{均得到 } P^{-1}(\sin A)P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I \Rightarrow \sin A = I \text{ 矛盾.}$$

$$\text{故不存在 } A \text{ 使 } \sin A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2023 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 设极小多项式  $m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - u_1)^{m_1} (\lambda - u_2)^{m_2} \cdots (\lambda - u_s)^{m_s}$ ,  $P^{-1}AP = J$ , 则  $J = \begin{pmatrix} J_{u_1} & \\ & J_{u_s} \end{pmatrix}$

设特征多项式为  $M_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - u_1)^{n_1} \cdots (\lambda - u_s)^{n_s}$ .

$$\text{则 } \text{rank}(J_{u_i}) = n_i \geq m_i, \text{ 若 } u_i = 0, \text{ rank}(J_{u_i}) = n_i - t, \text{ 又最大块大小 } m_i \leq n_i - (t_i - 1)$$

( $t$  为块的数量)

$$\text{故 } \text{rank}(J_{u_i}) \geq m_i - 1$$

若  $u_i \neq 0$

$$\text{因此 } r(A) = \sum_{i=1}^s \text{rank}(J_{u_i}) \geq \sum_{i=1}^s m_i - 1 \Rightarrow \text{极小多项式次数} \leq r(A) + 1$$