

练习三

《高等代数》第8章（第4版与第5版是一样的）

- 习题1第5小问
- 习题2第3 ~~4~~ 小问
- 习题3
- 习题5
- 习题6最后一问

• 例 6.14 (第十届全国大学生数学竞赛决赛试题) 证明: 任意 n 阶实方阵 A 可以分解成 $A = A_0 + A_1 + A_2$, 其中 $A_0 = aI_n$, a 是实数, A_1 与 A_2 都是幂零方阵.

$$1.(5). \begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda^2+2\lambda-3 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda^2+2\lambda-3 \\ 4\lambda^2+3\lambda-5 & 3\lambda-2 & \lambda^2+3\lambda-4 \\ \lambda^2+\lambda-4 & \lambda-2 & \lambda-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda^2-2 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda^2-2 \\ 4\lambda^2-3 & 3\lambda-2 & \lambda^2-2 \\ \lambda^2-2 & \lambda-2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot (-1) \\ \cdot (-1) \\ \cdot (-1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda^2-2 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda^2-2 \\ 4\lambda^2-3 & 3\lambda-2 & \lambda^2-2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda^2-2 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda^2-2 \\ \lambda^2-1 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4\lambda^2-4 & \lambda^2+2\lambda-3 & \lambda^2-2 \\ \lambda^2-1 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4\lambda^2-4 & \lambda^2+2\lambda-3 & 0 \\ \lambda^2-1 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -\lambda^3+\lambda^2+\lambda-1 \\ = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4\lambda^2-4-(\lambda+3)(\lambda^2-1) & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda^2-1 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^3-\lambda^2-\lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^3-\lambda^2-\lambda+1 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \cdot (\lambda^2-1) = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)$$

$$2.13).1) \beta=0 \text{ 时 原矩阵} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda+\alpha & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda+\alpha & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda+\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

易知 $D_1(\lambda) = D_2(\lambda) = 1$, 红色标记的 3 阶子行列式

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+\alpha & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda+\alpha & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+\alpha & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda+\alpha \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda+\alpha)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$D_3 = (\lambda+\alpha)^2,$$

$$D_4 = (\lambda+\alpha)^4 \Rightarrow d_1(\lambda) = d_2(\lambda) = 1, d_3(\lambda) = d_4(\lambda) = (\lambda+\alpha)^2$$

$$(2) \beta \neq 0 \text{ 时, } D_4(\lambda) = [(\lambda+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2]^2$$

$$\text{取 } \begin{pmatrix} \lambda+\alpha & \beta & 1 & 0 \\ -\beta & \lambda+\alpha & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+\alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & -\beta & \lambda+\alpha \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的 3 阶子式 } \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+\alpha & 1 & 0 \\ -\beta & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\beta & \lambda+\alpha \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(\lambda+\alpha) \cdot \beta + \beta \cdot 1(\lambda+\alpha) = 2(\lambda+\alpha)\beta, \text{ 它与 } D_4(\lambda) \text{ 互素,}$$

$$\text{由于 } D_3(\lambda) \mid 2(\lambda+\alpha)\beta, D_3(\lambda) \mid D_4(\lambda) \Rightarrow D_3(\lambda) = 1$$

$$\text{于是 } D_1 = D_2 = D_3 = 1, d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = 1, d_4 = D_4$$

3. 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \cdots & 0 & a_n \\ -1 & \lambda & & 0 & a_{n-1} \\ & -1 & \ddots & 0 & a_{n-2} \\ & & & \lambda & a_2 \\ & & & -1 & \lambda + a_1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$ 的不变因子.

易知 $|A| = (\lambda + a_1) \cdot \lambda^{n-1} + (-1) \cdot a_2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & \\ -1 & \lambda & \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$

$+ a_3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \lambda \\ & & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} + \cdots$

$+ (-1)^{n+1} a_n \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \lambda & & \\ & -1 & \lambda & \\ & & \ddots & \lambda \\ & & & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$

$= \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n,$

易知 $D_{n-1} = 1 \Rightarrow D_1 = D_2 = \cdots = D_{n-1} = 1 = d_1 = d_2 = \cdots = d_{n-1}$

$d_n = D_n = f(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n$

习题 5.

$$A^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^k = \left[\lambda E + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{U} \right]^k$$

$$U \Rightarrow U^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^3 = 0$$

$$= \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, & k=0 \\ A, & k=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda^k E + k \cdot \lambda^{k-1} E \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \lambda^{k-2} E \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 + 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & 0 & 0 \\ k\lambda^{k-1} & \lambda^k & 0 \\ \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} & k\lambda^{k-1} & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}, \quad k \geq 2$$

习题 6 (14).

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & & 1 \\ 1 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \lambda - 1 & \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |\lambda E - A| &= D_n(\lambda) = \lambda \cdot \lambda^{n-1} + (-1)^{n+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & & & \\ \lambda & -1 & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} \\ &= \lambda^n + (-1)^{n+2} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \\ &= \lambda^n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

易知 $D_{n-1} = 1$, $\Rightarrow d_1 = d_2 = \cdots = d_{n-1} = 1$, $d_n = D_n = \lambda^n - 1$

记 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 为 1 的 n 个复根, 于是

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix}$$

问: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 分解为 $A = A_0 + A_1 + A_2$, 其中
 $A_0 = aE_n$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, A_1, A_2 为 实零矩阵.

证明: 思路, $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & \cdots \\ \vdots & & & a_{n1,n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}}_{A_0} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ * & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{实零 } A_1} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{实零 } A_2}$$

实零 A_1

\downarrow
可以相似于

实零 A_2

\downarrow
可以相似于

• $A = aE_n + A_1 + A_2$

① $A - aE_n = A_1 + A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ * & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

② $P^{-1}(A - aE_n)P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ * & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Downarrow \text{trace}(A - aE_n) = 0$

$\Rightarrow a$ 必须取为 $\frac{1}{n}(a_{11} + \cdots + a_{nn}) = \frac{1}{n} \text{tr} A$.

所以原问题等价于: 若 $\text{tr} A = 0$, \exists 可逆矩阵 P 使得

$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ * & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 即 $P^{-1}AP$ 对角元素为 0.

证明：从 $\text{tr} A = 0$ 出发证明 $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ * & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

即 $A = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ * & 0 \end{pmatrix} P_1^{-1}$, 其中 P_1 为可逆矩阵.

等价于寻找 n 个线性无关的向量使得

使用归纳法证明:

① $n=1$, $\Rightarrow A=0$, 任取非零向量即可.

② $n-1 \rightarrow n$: 考察 $\{(\alpha, A\alpha) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$.

1a) 若 $\exists \alpha, A\alpha$ 线性无关, 则 $A(\alpha, A\alpha, \text{基扩展}) \triangleq P$
$$= (\alpha, A\alpha, \dots) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ * & B \end{pmatrix}$$

此时, 由 $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ * & B \end{pmatrix}$ 知

$\text{tr} B = 0$, 于是由 $(n-1)$ 假设

$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ * & B \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ * & Q \wedge Q^{-1} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$, 其中

\wedge 为对角线为 0 的 $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ 阶实方阵.

再根据 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ \beta & Q \wedge Q^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha \\ Q^{-1}\beta & \wedge \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha Q \\ Q^{-1}\beta & \wedge \end{pmatrix}$$
 知

$A = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ * & \wedge \end{pmatrix} P_1^{-1} = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ * & 0 \end{pmatrix} P_1^{-1}$.

1b) 若所有 $\alpha, A\alpha$ 都线性相关 \Rightarrow

$A = kE \Rightarrow A = 0$.

\rightarrow 此时所有非零向量都是特征向量