

§7.2 λ - 矩阵的法式 习题参考答案

1. 用 λ 矩阵的初等变换的方法求下列矩阵的法式.

$$(1) A(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \\ \lambda^2+1 & \lambda^2+\lambda-1 & -\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) A(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (1) A(\lambda) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \\ \lambda^2+1 & \lambda^2+\lambda-1 & -\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda^2+2\lambda-1 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \\ \lambda^2+1 & \lambda^2+\lambda-1 & -\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda^2+2\lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \\ 1 & \lambda^2+\lambda-1 & -\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda^2+2\lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^3+\lambda \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

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

2. 若 $(f(\lambda), g(\lambda)) = 1$, 证明下列 3 个 λ - 矩阵相抵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & g(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} g(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda)g(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}.$$

证明: 由已知 $(f(\lambda), g(\lambda)) = 1$, 存在多项式 $u(\lambda), v(\lambda)$, 使 $f(\lambda)u(\lambda) + g(\lambda)v(\lambda) = 1$. 则

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} g(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g(\lambda) & 0 \\ f(\lambda)u(\lambda) & f(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g(\lambda) & 0 \\ f(\lambda)u(\lambda) + g(\lambda)v(\lambda) & f(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g(\lambda) & 0 \\ 1 & f(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g(\lambda) & -f(\lambda)g(\lambda) \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & f(\lambda)g(\lambda) \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda)g(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

从而 $\begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & g(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda)g(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 相抵. 又

$$\begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & g(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & f(\lambda) \\ g(\lambda) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & g(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}.$$

从而 $\begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & g(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} g(\lambda) & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$ 相抵. 所以上述三个 3 个 λ - 矩阵相抵. \square

3. 设 $A \in F^{n \times n}$, 证明:

(1) $(\lambda E - A)$ 与 $\text{diag}\{1, \dots, 1, d_1(\lambda), \dots, d_m(\lambda)\}$ 相抵, 其中 $d_i(\lambda) \mid d_{i+1}(\lambda)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$), $d_j(\lambda)$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为首一多项式, 且 $f_A(\lambda) = d_1(\lambda) \cdots d_m(\lambda)$.

(2) 上式中 $\deg d_1(\lambda) \neq 0$ 的充分必要条件是 $A = aE_n$.

证明: 由定理 7.2.1 知 $\lambda E - A$ 是一个 n 阶 λ -矩阵, 且 $r(\lambda E - A) = n$, 则 $\lambda E - A$ 与矩阵 $\text{diag}\{d_1(\lambda), \dots, d_n(\lambda)\}$ 相抵, 其中 $d_i(\lambda) \mid d_{i+1}(\lambda)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$), $d_j(\lambda)$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 为首一多项式, 即有可逆 λ -矩阵 $M(\lambda), N(\lambda)$, 使得

$$M(\lambda)(\lambda E - A)N(\lambda) = \text{diag}\{d_1(\lambda), \dots, d_n(\lambda)\}.$$

对可逆 λ -矩阵 $M(\lambda), N(\lambda)$, 有 $\det M(\lambda) = c_1, \det N(\lambda) = c_2$, 其中 c_1, c_2 为非零常数. 从而

$$\det(\lambda E - A) = c_1^{-1} c_2^{-1} \det(\text{diag}\{d_1(\lambda), \dots, d_n(\lambda)\}) = c_1^{-1} c_2^{-1} d_1(\lambda) \cdots d_n(\lambda).$$

又 $\det(\lambda E - A), d_j(\lambda)$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 均为首一多项式, 所以 $c_1^{-1} c_2^{-1} = 1$, 即 $\det(\lambda E - A) = d_1(\lambda) \cdots d_n(\lambda)$. \square

(2) 必要性: 若 $\deg d_1(\lambda) \neq 0$, 则 $\deg d_1(\lambda) \geq 1$. 又由 $d_i(\lambda) \mid d_{i+1}(\lambda)$ 可知 $\deg d_i(\lambda) \geq 1$. $f_A(\lambda)$ 是 n 次多项式, 且 $f_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda E - A) = d_1(\lambda) \cdots d_n(\lambda)$, 所以 $\deg d_1(\lambda)$ 只能是 1 次多项式. 注意到 $d_i(\lambda) \mid d_{i+1}(\lambda)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$), $d_j(\lambda)$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 首一, 因此 $d_1(\lambda) = d_2(\lambda) = \cdots = d_n(\lambda) = x - a$, 则 $A = aE_n$.

充分性: 若 $A = aE_n$, 有 $\lambda E - A = \text{diag}\{\lambda - a, \dots, \lambda - a\}$ 已是 $\lambda E - A$ 的法式, 故 $d_1(\lambda) = \lambda - a$, 有 $\deg d_1(\lambda) = 1 \neq 0$. \square

(李小凤解答)