

Exe. 7.9.3. A 特征多项式 $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^t (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{m_i}$

$$V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^t \ker(A - \lambda_i I)^{m_i} \quad \text{由 CRT (中国剩余定理),}$$

$$\exists g(x), \text{ s.t. } g(x) \equiv \lambda_i \pmod{(x - \lambda_i)^{m_i}} \quad (*)$$

令 $B = g(A)$, $C = A - g(A)$. 下证 B 可对角化, C 为零.

令 $V_i \in \ker(A - \lambda_i I)^{m_i}$. 由 (*) 可得 $g(x) - \lambda_i = h_i(x)(x - \lambda_i)^{m_i}$.

$$(g(A) - \lambda_i I)V_i = h_i(A)(A - \lambda_i I)^{m_i} = 0$$

i.e. V_i 是 $g(A)$ 属于 λ_i 的特征向量, 由 $V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^t \ker(A - \lambda_i I)^{m_i}$,

知 $\ker(A - \lambda_i I)^{m_i}$ 为 $g(A)$ 的特征子空间, 故 $g(A)$ 可对角化.

$$\forall v \in V, \quad v = \sum_{i=1}^t c_i V_i \quad \text{对 } V_j \in \ker(A - \lambda_j I).$$

$$C^n v_j = \cancel{(A v_j - g(A) v_j)^n} = \cancel{A v_j - \lambda_j v_j} (A - g(A))^n v_j$$

$$= (A - \lambda_j I - \cancel{h_j(A)(A - \lambda_j I)^{m_j}})^n v_j.$$

$$= (A - \lambda_j I)^n v_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n}{i} \frac{1}{i!} (A - \lambda_j I)^i (h_j(A)(A - \lambda_j I)^{m_j})^{n-i} v_j.$$

$n-i \geq 1$, 知 $C^n v_j = (A - \lambda_j I)^n v_j$. 故取 $n = \max\{m_1, \dots, m_t\}$.

即 $C^n v = 0, \forall v \in V \Rightarrow C^n = 0$, C 为零.

唯一性: 若 $A = B + C = B_1 + C_1$, $BC = CB \Rightarrow B, A = AB, \& \ B C, A = AC$,
故 B, C 与 $g(A), A - g(A)$ 均可交换, 即 $B - B_1 = C_1 - C$ 为零.

B, B_1 交换, 可分别对角化 \Rightarrow 可同时对角化, 即 $B \exists P$,
 $P^{-1}(B-B_1)P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$. 而 $C_1 - C$ 为零 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow B - B_1 = 0$. $C - C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 唯一 \square .

Remark: ①由于唯一性较困难, 直接由 $B - B_1 = C_1 - C$ 无法得出
 ~~$B - B_1 = C_1 - C = 0$~~ , 这点需交换, 而 $BC = CB \Leftrightarrow BA = AB \& CA = AC$
 故若 B, C 均为 A 的多项式则唯一性可证, 因而我们舍弃直接使用
 Jordan 理论改为用根子空间分解.

②. 此定理为 Jordan-Chevalley 分解, 在 Lie Algebra 中有重要作用, 感兴趣
 可参考 GTM 9.

Exe: 1. (1) 若 $g \mid f$, $A \in F^{n \times n}$. $\ker g(A) \subseteq \ker f(A)$.

(2) $d = \gcd(f, g)$, 则 $\ker d(A) = \ker g(A) \cap \ker f(A)$.

(3). $f = f_1 f_2$, $\gcd(f_1, f_2) = 1 \Rightarrow \ker f(A) = \ker f_1(A) \oplus \ker f_2(A)$.

proof: (1). $\forall v \in \ker g(A)$ $f(A)v = h(A)g(A)v = 0$

(2). $uf + vg = d$. $x \in \ker g(A) \cap \ker f(A) \Rightarrow \cancel{d(A)x = 0}$

$d(A)x = u(A)f(A)x + v(A)g(A)x = 0$. 由 (1) $x \in d(A)$

$\Rightarrow x \in g(A) \& x \in f(A)$. (*)

(3). $uf_1 + vf_2 = 1$. $x \in \ker f_1(A) \cap \ker f_2(A) \Rightarrow x = u(A)f_1(A)x + v(A)f_2(A)x$
 $= 0$

由(*)知 $u(A)f_1(A)x \in \text{Ker} f_2$, $u(A)f_2(A)x \in \text{Ker} f_1 \Rightarrow \text{Ker} f = \text{Ker} f_1 + \text{Ker} f_2$

Remark: 该题可直接导出 根子空间分解.

7.9.4. $A = A_D A_0$, A_D 可对角化, A_0 特征值均为 1, 分解唯一.
 $A_D A_0 = A_0 A_D$.

proof: J 为 A Jordan 标准形, $J = \text{diag}(J_1, \dots, J_s)$.

$$\text{对 } J_{m_i}(\lambda_i) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \lambda_i & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_i I_{m_i}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda_i^{-1} & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \lambda_i^{-1} \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (A \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow \lambda_i \neq 0)$$

$$\text{故 } \text{diag}(J_1, \dots, J_s) = \text{diag} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_{m_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_s I_{m_s} \end{pmatrix}, \text{diag} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1^{-1} & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \lambda_1^{-1} \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{m_1 \times m_1}, \dots \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda_s^{-1} & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_s^{-1} \end{pmatrix}_{m_s \times m_s} = J_0 \cdot J_0 = J_0 J_0 \text{ 满足条件}$$

$$\text{取 } A = PJP^{-1} = PJ_0P^{-1} \cdot PJ_0P^{-1} \text{ 即可.}$$

唯一性: 若 $A = A_D A_0 = A_1 A_2$ (*). A_2 最小多项式为 $(\lambda-1)^d$

$$\text{故 } A = A_1 + A - A_1, \quad (A - A_1)^n = A_1 (A_2 - I) \cdot A_1^{n-1}$$

A_1, A_2 可交换 $A - A_1$ 为零. 而 (*) 给出

$A = A_1 + (A - A_1) = A_D + (A - A_D)$ 两个分解, $A_1(A - A_1) = (A - A_1)A_1$ 可换. (Exe. 7.9.3).

8.5.5. $S_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, 实对称方阵 $S_1^2 + \dots + S_m^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow S_1 = \dots = S_m = 0$.

proof: " \Leftarrow " trivial

$$\Rightarrow: \text{tr}(S_1^2 + \dots + S_m^2) = \text{tr}(S_1^2) + \dots + \text{tr}(S_m^2) = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{tr}(S_i^2) = \text{tr}(S_i^T S_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n S_{kl}^2 \geq 0.$$

故 $(*) \Leftrightarrow \text{tr}(S_i^2) = 0$, i.e. $S_{kl} = 0, \forall k, l \Rightarrow S_i = 0$.

Remark: Trace 函数!

Review: ① A 幂零 $\Leftrightarrow \text{tr}(A^k) = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

Hint: Use A nilpotent $\Leftrightarrow A$ 特征值均为 0.

& Newton Polynomial (§ 5.7, e.g 8).

② ex. 6.13: $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 上线性函数, $f(AB) = f(BA)$.

均为 $c \text{tr}$, c constant!

③ Prop. 9.5.4. $\text{tr}(A_2 A_2^T) = 0 \Rightarrow A_2 = 0$.

$$\rho(A) \leq \|A\|. \quad \left(\|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|Ax\| \right) \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad \rho(A)$$

复特征值: $\exists a+bi$ 特征向量 $X_1 + iY_1$, $X_1, Y_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $|a+bi| = |\lambda|$

$$\begin{cases} AX_1 = aX_1 - bY_1 \\ AY_1 = bX_1 + aY_1 \end{cases} \quad |aX_1 - bY_1|^2 + |bX_1 + aY_1|^2 = (a^2 + b^2)(\|X_1\|^2 + \|Y_1\|^2)$$

$$|AX_1|^2 + |AY_1|^2 = (a^2 + b^2)(\|X_1\|^2 + \|Y_1\|^2) \quad (*)$$

则 $\frac{|AX_1|^2}{\|X_1\|^2} \geq a^2 + b^2$ 或 $\frac{|AY_1|^2}{\|Y_1\|^2} \geq a^2 + b^2$. (都 " $<$ ") 与 (*) 矛盾).

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \leq \max \left(\frac{|AX_1|}{\|X_1\|}, \frac{|AY_1|}{\|Y_1\|} \right) \leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|Ax|}{\|x\|} = \|A\|$$

(来自一位高人的解答)

另证: 对 $\|A\|_1 = \sup_{\|x\|=1, x \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|Ax\|_1$, $\|A\|_2 = \sup_{\|x\|=1, x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|Ax\|_2$.

显然 $\|A\|_1 \geq \|A\|_2$. 取 $u+iv \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $|u+iv|=1$, $|A(u+iv)| = \|A\|_1$.

$$|A(u+iv)| = \sqrt{|Au|^2 + |Av|^2} \leq \sqrt{\|A\|_2^2 (\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2)} = \|A\|_2.$$

$\Rightarrow \|A\|_1 \leq \|A\|_2$. 故 $\|A\|_1 = \|A\|_2$. 而对 $\|A\|_1$,

$\rho(A) = |\lambda|$, $u+iv$ 为 A 特征向量, $|\lambda| = \frac{|A(u+iv)|}{\|u+iv\|} \leq \|A\|_1$.

i.e. $\rho(A) \leq \|A\|$

(来自群内船火儿同学)

$$|\mathcal{A}(\alpha)| = |\mathcal{A}^*(\alpha)| \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{A} \text{ 规范}$$

" \Leftarrow " \checkmark .

" \Rightarrow " 写成坐标 $X^T(AA^T - A^T A)X = 0, \forall X \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

注意只能推出 $AA^T - A^T A$ 反称, 本题成立的原因是
 $AA^T - A^T A$ 对称, 故 $AA^T - A^T A \in V_{\text{对}} \cap V_{\text{反}} = \{0\}$.

Exe. $Q(\alpha) = \det \begin{pmatrix} S & \alpha^T \\ \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 负定, 其中 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$, $S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 正定.

proof: "打洞" 该方法在期末依旧重要!

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -\alpha S^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S & \alpha^T \\ \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & -S^{-1}\alpha^T \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha S^{-1}\alpha^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} S & \alpha^T \\ \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \det(S) \cdot (-\alpha S^{-1}\alpha^T).$$

$S^{\text{正定}} \Rightarrow S^{-1}$ 正定. 故 $Q(\alpha) \leq 0$, $\& Q(\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$.