

# 高等代数 (II) 第三次作业情况

李卓远 数学科学学院

zy.li@stu.pku.edu.cn

## 1 3 月 17 日作业

P66: 3(1)(2), 4(2), 6, 7, 8, 9

P66: 4(2). 注意讨论  $3 \leq n < 5$  的情形.

P66: 9.  $f(x) = g(x + a_1/3)$  for

$$g(x) = x^3 + \left(a_2 - \frac{1}{3}a_1^2\right)x + \left(a_3 - \frac{1}{3}a_1a_2 + \frac{2}{27}a_1^3\right),$$

then

$$D(f) = D(g) = -4\left(a_2 - \frac{1}{3}a_1^2\right)^3 - 27\left(a_3 - \frac{1}{3}a_1a_2 + \frac{2}{27}a_1^3\right)^2 = -4a_1^3a_3 + a_1^2a_2^2 + 18a_1a_2a_3 - 4a_2^3 - 27a_3^2.$$

题目 1.1. 求

$$f(x) = x^9 + x^7 + x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

的 9 个根的平方和.

证明. By Newton's identity,

$$s_2 = \sigma_1 s_1 - 2\sigma_2 = 0 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 1 = -2.$$

□

## 2 3 月 21 日作业

题目 2.1. 已知  $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$  的三个根为  $x_1, x_2, x_3$ .

1. 设  $x_1x_2x_3 \neq 0$ , 求三个根倒数的平方和;

2. 求一个三次方程使其根为  $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2$ .

证明. 1. 求三个根倒数的平方和:

我们需要求  $\frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \frac{1}{x_3^2}$ .

根据已知条件, 我们可以得到以下关系:

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -p$$

$$x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_1 = q$$

$$x_1x_2x_3 = -r$$

首先, 我们将  $\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3}$  通分:

$$\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} = \frac{x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3}{x_1x_2x_3} = \frac{q}{-r}$$

接下来我们计算  $\frac{1}{x_1x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1x_3} + \frac{1}{x_2x_3}$ :

$$\frac{1}{x_1x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1x_3} + \frac{1}{x_2x_3} = \frac{x_3 + x_2 + x_1}{x_1x_2x_3} = \frac{-p}{-r} = \frac{p}{r}$$

为了计算  $\frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \frac{1}{x_3^2}$ , 我们考虑根的倒数和的平方:

$$\left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{q}{-r}\right)^2 = \frac{q^2}{r^2}$$

其中,

$$\left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \frac{1}{x_3^2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{x_1x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1x_3} + \frac{1}{x_2x_3}\right)$$

我们已经知道了  $\frac{1}{x_1x_2} + \frac{1}{x_1x_3} + \frac{1}{x_2x_3}$  的值, 为  $\frac{p}{r}$ . 代入上面的等式, 我们有:

$$\frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \frac{1}{x_3^2} = \frac{q^2}{r^2} - 2\frac{p}{r} = \frac{q^2 - 2pr}{r^2}.$$

*The proof is generated by ChatGPT (GPT-4) Mar 23 Version.*

2. 设三次方程为  $x^3 + p'x^2 + q'x + r' = 0$ , 我们需要求一个三次方程使其根为  $x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2$ , 由 Vieta's formula, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} -p' &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = \sigma_1 s_1 - 2\sigma_2 = p^2 - 2q \\ q' &= x_1^2x_2^2 + x_2^2x_3^2 + x_3^2x_1^2 = x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 \left(\frac{1}{x_1^2} + \frac{1}{x_2^2} + \frac{1}{x_3^2}\right) = q^2 - 2pr \\ -r' &= x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2 = r^2, \end{aligned}$$

于是该三次多项式为  $x^3 - (p^2 - 2q)x^2 + (q^2 - 2pr)x - r^2 = 0$ . □

**题目 2.2.** 设  $f$  为  $n$  次多项式,  $g$  为  $m$  次多项式, 证明

$$D(fg) = D(f)D(g)R(f, g)^2.$$

证明. 设

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k x^k, \quad g(x) = \sum_{l=0}^m b_l x^l,$$

并考虑其在  $\mathbb{C}$  上的完全分解

$$f(x) = a_n \prod_{s=1}^n (x - z_s), \quad g(x) = b_m \prod_{t=1}^m (x - w_t).$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned}
D(fg) &= D\left(a_nb_m \prod_{s=1}^n (x-z_s) \prod_{t=1}^m (x-w_t)\right) \\
&= (a_nb_m)^{2(m+n)-2} D\left(\prod_{s=1}^n (x-z_s) \prod_{t=1}^m (x-w_t)\right) \\
&= (a_nb_m)^{2(m+n)-2} \prod_{1 \leq p_1 < p_2 \leq n} (z_{p_1} - z_{p_2})^2 \prod_{1 \leq q_1 < q_2 \leq m} (w_{q_1} - w_{q_2})^2 \prod_{\substack{1 \leq p \leq n \\ 1 \leq q \leq m}} (z_p - w_q)^2 \\
&= D(f)D(g)a_n^{2m}a_m^{2n} \prod_{\substack{1 \leq p \leq n \\ 1 \leq q \leq m}} (z_p - w_q)^2 \\
&= D(f)D(g)R(f, g)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

□

### 3 3 月 24 日作业

题目 3.1. 将下列  $\lambda$ -阵化为标准形.

1.

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

2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda & 3 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 4\lambda & 3\lambda + 6 & 0 & \lambda + 2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 6\lambda & \lambda & 2\lambda & 0 \\ \lambda - 1 & 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3\lambda - 3 & 1 - \lambda & 2\lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

证明. 1. 做初等变换

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 & 2\lambda - 1 & \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 \\ 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 5 & 3\lambda - 2 & \lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 \\ \lambda^2 + \lambda - 4 & \lambda - 2 & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\rightarrow &\begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 & 2\lambda - 1 & \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 \\ \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 \\ \lambda^2 + \lambda - 4 & \lambda - 2 & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda + 3 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda^2 - \lambda \\ \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\rightarrow &\begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda^2 - \lambda \\ \lambda^2 - \lambda & \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda^2 - \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda^2 - \lambda & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

2. 做初等变换

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda & 3 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 4\lambda & 3\lambda+6 & 0 & \lambda+2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 6\lambda & \lambda & 2\lambda & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3\lambda-3 & 1-\lambda & 2\lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \rightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda+2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 2\lambda & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3\lambda-3 & 1-\lambda & 2\lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 2\lambda & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \rightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
 \rightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^2(\lambda-1) \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

题目 3.2. 求不变因子.

1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda+\alpha & \beta & 1 & 0 \\ -\beta & \lambda+\alpha & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+\alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & -\beta & \lambda+\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & \lambda+2 \end{pmatrix}$$

证明. 1. 做初等变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda+\alpha & \beta & 1 & 0 \\ -\beta & \lambda+\alpha & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+\alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & -\beta & \lambda+\alpha \end{pmatrix} =: \begin{pmatrix} A & I \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & A^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

其中

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \lambda + \alpha \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda + \alpha)^2 - \beta^2 & 2(\lambda + \alpha)\beta \\ -\beta - 2(\lambda + \alpha)\beta & (\lambda + \alpha)^2 - \beta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

考虑最大公因式

$$((\lambda + \alpha)^2 - \beta^2, 2(\lambda + \alpha)\beta) = \begin{cases} (\lambda + \alpha)^2, & \beta = 0, \\ 1, & \beta \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

利用行列式因子的性质可得

$$A^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{diag}((\lambda + \alpha)^2, (\lambda + \alpha)^2), & \beta = 0, \\ \text{diag}(1, \det(A)^2), & \beta \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

故当  $\beta = 0$  时, 不变因子组为

$$1, 1, (\lambda + \alpha)^2, (\lambda + \alpha)^2;$$

当  $\beta \neq 0$  时, 不变因子组为

$$1, 1, 1, ((\lambda + \alpha)^2 + \beta^2)^2.$$

2. 考虑第 1, 2, 3 行和第 2, 3, 4 列构成的子式知行列式因子  $D_3 = 1$ , 故而

$$D_1 = D_2 = D_3 = 1, D_4 = \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & \lambda + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^4 + 5\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2.$$

立即可得不变因子组为

$$1, 1, 1, \lambda^4 + 5\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2.$$

□

**题目 3.3.** 已知  $A$  的不变因子组, 分别在  $\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$  上求其初等因子.

$$1. 1, \dots, 1, \lambda, \lambda^2(\lambda - 1), (\lambda - 1)^3(\lambda + 1)\lambda^2;$$

$$2. 1, \dots, 1, \lambda, \lambda^2 + 1, \lambda(\lambda^2 + 1), \lambda^3(\lambda^2 + 1)^2(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 2).$$

证明. 直接写出初等因子如下:

1.

$$\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}: \quad \lambda, \lambda^2, \lambda^2, \lambda - 1, (\lambda - 1)^3, \lambda + 1;$$

2.

$$\mathbb{Q}: \quad \lambda, \lambda, \lambda^3, \lambda - 1, \lambda^2 - 2, \lambda^2 + 1, \lambda^2 + 1, (\lambda^2 + 1)^2$$

$$\mathbb{R}: \quad \lambda, \lambda, \lambda^3, \lambda - 1, \lambda - \sqrt{2}, \lambda + \sqrt{2}, \lambda^2 + 1, \lambda^2 + 1, (\lambda^2 + 1)^2$$

$$\mathbb{C}: \quad \lambda, \lambda, \lambda^3, \lambda - 1, \lambda - \sqrt{2}, \lambda + \sqrt{2}, \lambda + i, \lambda + i, (\lambda + i)^2, \lambda - i, \lambda - i, (\lambda - i)^2$$

□

**题目 3.4.** 已知矩阵的初等因子, 求其不变因子组.

1.  $\lambda, \lambda^2, \lambda^2, \lambda - \sqrt{2}, (\lambda - \sqrt{2})^2, \lambda + \sqrt{2}, (\lambda + \sqrt{2})^2$ ;
2.  $\lambda - 1, (\lambda - 1)^2, \lambda + 1, \lambda + 1, (\lambda + 1)^3, \lambda - 2, (\lambda - 2)^2$ .

证明. 直接写出不变因子组如下:

1. ( $n = 11$ )

$$1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \lambda, \lambda^2(\lambda^2 - 2), \lambda^2(\lambda^2 - 2)^2;$$

2. ( $n = 11$ )

$$1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, \lambda + 1, (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2), (\lambda + 1)^3(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)^2.$$

□

**题目 3.5.** 求  $\mathbb{Q}$  上矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 & -5 & 4 \\ 8 & -4 & 3 & -4 \\ 15 & -10 & 11 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

的不变因子和有理标准形.

证明. 考虑其对应的  $\lambda$ -阵

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda I - A &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & \lambda - 3 & 5 & -4 \\ -8 & 4 & \lambda - 3 & 4 \\ -15 & 10 & -11 & \lambda + 11 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 5\lambda - 2 & \lambda + 2 & 5 & 1 \\ \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 & \lambda + 1 & \lambda - 3 & \lambda + 1 \\ -11\lambda - 4 & -1 & -11 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5\lambda - 2 & \lambda + 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 & \lambda + 1 & \lambda + 1 \\ 0 & -11\lambda - 4 & -1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5\lambda - 2 & \lambda + 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -11\lambda - 4 & -1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -11\lambda^2 - 21\lambda - 10 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(11\lambda + 10)(\lambda + 1) & (\lambda + 1)^2 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda + 1)^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda + 1)^3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

得不变因子组

$$1, 1, \lambda + 1, (\lambda + 1)^3,$$

有理标准形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

## 4 3 月 28 日作业

题目 4.1. 求下列复矩阵的 *Jordan* 标准形.

1.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & -3 \\ -2 & -5 & 2 \\ -4 & -10 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -7 & -6 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

证明. 考虑其对应的  $\lambda$ -阵

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-3 & -7 & 3 \\ 2 & \lambda+5 & -2 \\ 4 & 10 & \lambda-3 \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-1 & \lambda-2 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda+5 & -2 \\ 0 & -2\lambda & \lambda+1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-1 & \lambda-2 & 1 \\ 2\lambda & 3\lambda+1 & 0 \\ 1-\lambda^2 & -\lambda^2-\lambda+2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\lambda & 3\lambda+1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda^2 & -\lambda^2-\lambda+2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\lambda & \lambda+1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda^2 & -\lambda+1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

易知其中第 2, 3 行/列对应的子阵行列式因子  $D_1 = 1$ , 于是行列式因子  $D_2$  与子阵对应的子式相伴, 为  $(\lambda^2 + 1)(\lambda - 1)$ . 故原矩阵的 *Jordan* 标准形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{pmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \\ -7 & -1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda^2-2\lambda+1 & \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\lambda-4 & -1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 6\lambda-11 & 6 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda+1)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda-4 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 0 & 6\lambda-11 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
&\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda-1)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda-4 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 0 & -\lambda^2+2\lambda-11 & (\lambda-1)^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda-1)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda^2+2\lambda-11 & (\lambda-1)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda-4 & \lambda-2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

得行列式因子  $D_1 = 1$ ,  $D_4 = (\lambda-1)^4$ ,  $D_2$  和  $D_3$  均为  $(\lambda-1)$  的方幂, Jordan 标准形必定形如

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中  $*$  取值为 0 或 1. 再取  $\lambda$ -阵化简形式中  $\lambda = 1$ , 那么原矩阵必定相抵于

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

其秩为 3, 故  $*$  全为 1, Jordan 标准形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

另法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \\ -7 & -1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} =: \begin{pmatrix} A(\lambda) & 0 \\ C & B(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -A(\lambda)C^{-1}B(\lambda) \\ C & B(\lambda) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} C & 0 \\ 0 & A(\lambda)C^{-1}B(\lambda) \end{pmatrix},$$



其中

$$\begin{aligned}
A(\lambda)C^{-1}B(\lambda) &= \det(C)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 \\ 4 & \lambda+1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ -7 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
&\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 \\ 4 & \lambda+1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ -7 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 6\lambda-11 & \lambda+4 \\ -7\lambda+17 & -7\lambda-3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 6\lambda^2-22\lambda+26 & \lambda^2-2\lambda+11 \\ -7\lambda^2+24\lambda-37 & -7\lambda^2-3\lambda+17 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5\lambda^2-20\lambda+15 & \lambda^2-2\lambda+11 \\ 27\lambda-54 & -7\lambda^2-3\lambda+17 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3) & \lambda^2-2\lambda+11 \\ 27(\lambda-2) & -7\lambda^2-3\lambda+17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \det A(\lambda) \det B(\lambda) \end{pmatrix},
\end{aligned}$$

而

$$\det A(\lambda) \det B(\lambda) = (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) = (\lambda - 1)^4.$$

于是原  $\lambda$ -阵相抵于  $\text{diag}(1, 1, 1, (\lambda - 1)^4)$ , 故原矩阵的 Jordan 标准形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 直接令  $\lambda$ -阵中  $\lambda = 1$  得秩为 3, 那么直接得到 Jordan 标准形与前一题一致.

□

**题目 4.2.** 已知  $n$  阶矩阵  $A$  满足  $A^2 = 0$ , 且  $A$  的秩为  $r$ , 求初等因子组.

证明. 考虑  $A$  在  $\mathbb{C}$  上的 Jordan 标准形, 由  $A^2 = 0$  知其所有非零 Jordan 块必定形如  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . 又由  $A$  的秩为  $r$  知  $A$  的 Jordan 标准形的秩也为  $r$ , 那么非零 Jordan 块的个数为  $r$ , 故  $A$  的初等因子组为

$$\underbrace{\lambda, \dots, \lambda}_{n-2r}, \underbrace{\lambda^2, \dots, \lambda^2}_r.$$

□