

第四周作业

$$T: \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 2x_2 \\ 3x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. 设 $T: \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ 定义为 $T\left[\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}\right] = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 2x_2 \\ 3x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

求 T 的全部不变子空间. (~~只考虑 $n=3$ 情形, 若无法解答一般情形~~)

2. 设 V 是一个复 4 维空间, $\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ 是线性变换, 设 φ 在 V 的一组基 $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ 下的矩阵是

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

求证: 由向量 $e_1 + 2e_2$ 和 $e_2 + e_3 + 2e_4$ 生成的子空间 U 是 φ 的不变子空间.

3. 设 V 是复 n 维空间, 线性变换 σ 在 V 的一组基 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ 下矩阵是

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

证明: (1) V 中含 e_n 的 σ 的不变子空间只有 V ;

(2) V 中任何非零的 σ 的不变子空间包含 e_1 ;

(3) V 不能写成两个非平凡不变子空间的直和. (即非零)

4. 设 V 是一个复 n 维空间, $\sigma: V \rightarrow V$ 线性变换.
 设 $f(x), g(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$, $(f(x), g(x)) = 1$, 且 $f(\sigma)g(\sigma) = 0_V$
 (注: 若 $h(x) = a_k x^k + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$, 则 $h(\sigma) = a_k \sigma^k + \dots + a_1 \sigma + a_0 \text{id}_V$ 是 V 上线性变换)

证明: $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$ 其中 $V_1 = \ker f(\sigma) \stackrel{\text{定义}}{=} \{v \in V \mid f(\sigma)(v) = 0\}$, $V_2 = \ker g(\sigma) \stackrel{\text{定义}}{=} \{v \in V \mid g(\sigma)(v) = 0\}$

(提示: $(f(x), g(x)) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists u(x), v(x), u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f(\sigma)u(\sigma) + g(\sigma)v(\sigma) = \text{id}_V$)

$\forall v \in V, v = \text{id}_V(v) = f(\sigma)u(\sigma)(v) + g(\sigma)v(\sigma)(v)$.
 $g(\sigma)[f(\sigma)u(\sigma)(v)] = 0 \Rightarrow f(\sigma)u(\sigma)(v) \in \ker g(\sigma)$

5. 设 $T: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ 定义为 $T(v) = Av$. 求 \mathbb{C}^n 的根子空间分解. 求可逆阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP$ 是分块对角阵. (这里 P 是由根子空间的基合并而成). 其中 A 是

(1) $n=3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 2 \\ 5 & -7 & 3 \\ 6 & -9 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $n=3$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & -7 & 8 \\ 6 & -7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) $n=4$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. 设 V 是一个 T -不变子空间, 且 $V \neq \{\vec{0}\}$, 则

$$\exists v \neq \vec{0} \in V, \text{ 设 } v = a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2 + a_3 \vec{e}_3 \quad e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$
$$T(v) = a_1 \vec{e}_1 + 2a_2 \vec{e}_2 + 3a_3 \vec{e}_3, \quad T^2(v) = a_1 \vec{e}_1 + 4a_2 \vec{e}_2 + 9a_3 \vec{e}_3$$
$$v, T(v), T^2(v) \in V$$

假设 $a_1, a_2, a_3 \neq 0$, 则

$$(v, T(v), T^2(v)) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_2 & 2a_2 & 4a_2 \\ a_3 & 3a_3 & 9a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & a_2 & \\ & & a_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

即 $v, T(v), T^2(v) \in V$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow V = \mathbb{C}^3$

假设 $a_1 = 0, a_2, a_3 \neq 0$, 则 $(v, T(v)) = (e_2 \ e_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & 2a_2 \\ a_3 & 3a_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow (e_2 \ e_3) = (v, T(v)) \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & 2a_2 \\ a_3 & 3a_3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \quad \text{即 } e_2, e_3 \text{ 是 } v, T(v)$$

的线性组合 $\Rightarrow e_2, e_3 \in V \Rightarrow V \supseteq \mathbb{C}^2 \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$

同理 若 $a_1 = a_2 = 0, a_3 \neq 0, \Rightarrow e_3 \in V$

一般地, 若 $v = a_{i_1} e_{i_1} + \dots + a_{i_k} e_{i_k} \in V, a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_k} \neq 0$.

$$\text{则 } (v, T(v), \dots, T^k(v)) = (e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_k}) A$$

$$A \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_k} \in V$$

因此, V 可能的情况有: $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{C} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{C} \right\}, \mathbb{C}^3$

$\{\vec{0}\}, \{a e_1 \mid a \in \mathbb{C}\}, \{a e_2 \mid a \in \mathbb{C}\}, \{a e_3 \mid a \in \mathbb{C}\}, \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$

$$2. U = \{ c_1(e_1 + 2e_2) + c_2(e_2 + e_3 + 2e_4) \mid c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

$$\varphi(e_1 + 2e_2) = \varphi(e_1) + 2\varphi(e_2) = (e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3 \ e_4) A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3 \ e_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_1 + 2e_2 \in U$$

$$\varphi(e_2 + e_3 + 2e_4) = (e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3 \ e_4) A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = e_2 + e_3 + 2e_4 \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \vec{u} \in U \quad \vec{u} = c_1(e_1 + 2e_2) + c_2(e_2 + e_3 + 2e_4)$$

$$\varphi(\vec{u}) = c_1 \varphi(e_1 + 2e_2) + c_2 \varphi(e_2 + e_3 + 2e_4) \in U$$

3. (1) 设 $W \subseteq V$ 是 σ -不变子空间, 且 $e_n \in W$, 则

$$\sigma(e_n) = (e_1 \ \dots \ e_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (e_1 \ \dots \ e_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix} = e_{n-1} + \lambda e_n$$

$$\Rightarrow e_{n-1} + \lambda e_n \in W \Rightarrow e_{n-1} \in W$$

$$\sigma(e_{n-1}) = (e_1 \ \dots \ e_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_{n-2} + \lambda e_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_{n-2} + \lambda e_{n-1} \in W \Rightarrow e_{n-2} \in W$$

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类似讨论, 得 $e_1, \dots, e_n \in W \Rightarrow W = V$

(2) 设 $W \subseteq V$ 是 σ -不变子空间, 且 $W \neq \{\vec{0}\}$, 设 $v \neq \vec{0}$

$$\in W, \quad v = a_{i_1}e_{i_1} + \dots + a_{i_k}e_{i_k}, \quad a_{i_k} \neq 0$$

$$\text{设 } v = a_1e_1 + \dots + a_ke_k, \quad a_k \neq 0.$$

$$\sigma(v) \in W \quad \sigma(v) - \lambda \text{id}_V(v) = \sigma(v) - \lambda v \in W$$

(即 W 也是 $\sigma - \lambda \text{id}_V$ - 不变子空间).

$$\Rightarrow (\sigma - \lambda \cdot \text{id}_V)^{k-1}(v) \in W$$

但 $(\sigma - \lambda \cdot \text{id}_V)^{k-1}$ 关于基 e_1, \dots, e_n 的表示矩阵 $= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{k-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (\sigma - \lambda \cdot \text{id}_V)^{k-1}(v) &= (e_1 \cdots e_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{k-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_k \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_k \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_k e_1 \in W \Rightarrow e_1 \in W \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由 (2) 任两个非零不变子空间均含 e_1 , 它们的交非零.

4. 首先证 $V = V_1 + V_2$

因为 $(f(x), g(x)) = 1$, 则存在 $u(x), v(x)$,

$$u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = 1$$

$$\text{代入 } x = \sigma, \text{ 得 } f(\sigma)u(\sigma) + g(\sigma)v(\sigma) = \text{id}_V$$

$$\forall v \in V, \quad v = \text{id}_V(v) = f(\sigma)u(\sigma)(v) + g(\sigma)v(\sigma)(v) \quad (*)$$

因为 $f(\sigma)g(\sigma) = g(\sigma)f(\sigma) = 0_V$,

$$f(\sigma)[g(\sigma)v(\sigma)(v)] = \vec{0} \in V \Rightarrow g(\sigma)v(\sigma)(v) \in \ker f(\sigma)$$

$$g(\sigma)[f(\sigma)u(\sigma)(v)] = \vec{0} \in V \Rightarrow f(\sigma)u(\sigma)(v) \in \ker g(\sigma)$$

其次证明: $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$

设 $\vec{w} \in V_1 \cap V_2$ 则由 (*)

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{w} &= f(\sigma)u(\sigma)(\vec{w}) + g(\sigma)v(\sigma)(\vec{w}) \\ &= u(\sigma)[f(\sigma)(\vec{w})] + v(\sigma)[g(\sigma)(\vec{w})] = \vec{0} \in V\end{aligned}$$

因此 $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$

5. (1) $|\lambda I_3 - A| = \lambda^2(\lambda - 1)$ $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1$

$$G_{\lambda_1} = \{x \mid A^2 x = 0\} = \left\{ c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$$G_{\lambda_2} = \{x \mid (A - I)x = 0\} = \left\{ c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid c \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$$\text{则 } \mathbb{C}^3 = G_{\lambda_1} \oplus G_{\lambda_2}$$

$$T\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}\right] = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right] = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $|\lambda I_3 - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 3)$ $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 3$

$$G_{\lambda_1} = \{x | (A + I)^2 x = 0\} = \left\{ c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$$G_{\lambda_2} = \{x | (A - 3I)x = 0\} = \left\{ c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \mid c \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$$\text{则 } \mathbb{C}^3 = G_{\lambda_1} \oplus G_{\lambda_2}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) |\lambda I_4 - A| = \lambda^2(\lambda - 2)^2 \quad \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$G_{\lambda_1} = \{x | A^2 x = 0\} = \left\{ c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$$G_{\lambda_2} = \{x | (A - 2I)^2 x = 0\} = \left\{ c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

$$G_{\lambda_1} \oplus G_{\lambda_2} = \mathbb{C}^4$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$