足义1. 没 A f Hom(V, V), V f F, W为V-子空河,若 VXEW, AXEW, 则称W是A的一个不变子室间 易知 {0}, V为 A不重于空间, 称为平凡的 $A|W:W\rightarrow W, \alpha \longrightarrow A\alpha$ 命题1, A的特征子空间, KerA, ZmA 为不更子空间 命题 2, A,B(Hom(V,V), 差A,B可交换, 则KerB, InB, B特征子空间, 为且不要子室间 iE: YakkerB, 有BAa= A(Ba) = A0=0 · AX+ KerB · KerB为AT夏子室间 $\forall \alpha \in V$, $\underline{A}(\underline{B}\alpha) = \underline{B}(\underline{A}\alpha) \in \underline{Im}\underline{B}$ ·- ImB为不要子室间 设Va.为B一特征于空间,从X+Vn。,Ba=7.0 $\frac{B}{B}(\underline{A}\alpha) = \underline{A}\underline{B}\alpha = \underline{A}\lambda\alpha = \lambda.A\alpha$ ·、 AQ ← Va。 · 任一B特征于空间为且不复于空间

命题 3. A的不变子空间的交与和仍为A不变子空间

命題 4. 设 $W=<\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_s>$,则 $W为A不变于空间 \Leftrightarrow A\alpha_i \in W$

定理1.设A←Hom(V,V), dimV=n, Q11,···, Q11,···, Q51,···, Q57s 为V-基 其中Ai为Yi级矩阵,i=1,···,s. $A(\alpha_{ii}, \dots, \alpha_{iri}) = (\alpha_{ii}, \dots, \alpha_{iri}) A_i$

 \Rightarrow W, = < α_1 , ..., α_{1r} , > ... Ws = < α_{s_1} , ..., α_{sr_s} > 为A的非孔子空间 且V= W, θ ... θ Ws (_{!:} 此为 V= _{\text{L}}, θ ... θ V_{λ_s} \iff Δ 可对角化的弱化

寻找在的不变子空间,

l'Vzo, KerA. Im A

2° 若B与A可更换,则 Va.(B), KerB、ImB为A

这 A f Hom (V,V), Qm Am+…+b, A+b, 2 称为 A 的 - 移 项 式

F[A]:={A的多项式} ⊆ Hom (V,V)

另名: [[A]对减法与乘注封闭,.

::F[A]为Hom(V,V)的一子环, 有单位元, 且是交换环

 $F_1:=\{k_1|k\in F\}=\{k_1|k\in F\}$, :: F_1 为 F_1 = F_1 = F_1 = F_2 = F_3 = F_4 = F_4

则了为F到FI的环间构映射,

由下上一元多项式的通用性质得,X可用F[A]中元素代入,且

保持加法和乘法

.. A的任一多项式f(A)与A可交换

·· Kerf(A)为 A 不变子空间

 $12 \times t \text{ ker } f(\underline{A}) \quad \underline{A} \propto t \text{ ker } f(\underline{A})$ $f(\underline{A}) \quad \underline{A} \propto = \underline{A} f(\underline{A}) \times \underline{A} \approx \underline{A}$

定理2.设在 ← Hom(V,V), V ← F,在F[x]中.f(x)=f,(x)f2(x),且(f,(x),f2(x))=1

见 $Kerf(\underline{A}) = Kerf_{\cdot}(\underline{A})$ $Kerf_{\cdot}(\underline{A})$

iE: : f(A) = f(A)f(A)

iga, \in Kerf. (A). 则f(A)f(A) $\alpha = f(A) 0 = 0 = f(A) \alpha$,

i. α, { Kerf(A) i. Kerf(A) ⊇ kerf, (A)

同望 Kerf2(A) = Kerf(A): Kerf,(A)+Kerf2(A) = Kerf(A)

经取及f Kerf(A) : (f(x), t2(x))=1, :.] U(x), V(x) = F[x], S.t. U(x) f.(x) + V(x) f.(x) =) 代入A得 U(A)f,(A)+V(A)f2(A)=I $\therefore \alpha = 1\alpha = u(A)f_{1}(A)\alpha + v(A)f_{2}(A)\alpha$ $\mathcal{L}_{f_{1}(\underline{A})} \alpha_{1} = f_{1}(\underline{A}) v_{(\underline{A})} f_{2}(\underline{A}) \alpha = v_{(\underline{A})} f_{2}(\underline{A}) \alpha = v_{(\underline{A})} \sigma = 0$: $\ker f(A) \subseteq \ker f(A) + \ker f_2(A)$ 任取 B ∈ Kerfi(A) ∩ Kerfz(A) $\beta = 1\beta = u(\underline{A})f_{1}(\underline{A})\beta + v(\underline{A})f_{2}(\underline{A})\beta = 0$ $\therefore \text{ Kerf.}(\underline{A}) \cap \text{ Kerf.}(\underline{A}) = \{0\}$ $: Kerf(\underline{A}) = Kerf_{1}(\underline{A}) \oplus Kerf_{2}(\underline{A})$ 握论1:在F[X]中,若f(x)=f(x)…f(x),其中f,(x),…,fs(x)两两互系 则 Kerf(A) = Kerf,(A) +··· + Kerfs(A) 若 Kerf(A)=V,则f(A)=0 定义2. 设在+Hom(V,V), f(x)+F[x], 差f(A)=Q, 则称f(x)为A的零化多项式 定义3. 设A+Mn(F), f(x)+F[x], 若f(A)=0, 则称f(x)为A的零化多项式 设A € Hom(V,V), dimV=n. A在V的一个基下文巨阵为A

 $Q = f(\underline{A}) = a_m \underline{A}^m + \cdots + a_1 \underline{A} + a_0 \underline{I} \iff 0 = a_m \underline{A}^m + \cdots + a_1 \underline{A} + a_0 \underline{I}$

 $f(x) = a_m x^m + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ 为 A - 是多项项 《 \rightarrow f 以为 A 的 零化多项式

汪 万:土→升为双射,且保重法

几何空间
$$\frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_{2}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_{2}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_{2}}{V_{2}} = \frac{V_$$

$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda 2 - P| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 1)^{2} = \lambda^{3} - 2\lambda^{2} + \lambda$$

$$f(P_{U}) = P_{U}^{3} - 2 P_{U}^{2} + P_{U} = P_{U} - 2P_{U} + P_{U} = 0$$

$$\lambda 2 - P = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} (\lambda 2 - P)^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{2} - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^{2} - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{2} - \lambda + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\lambda \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda^{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda 1 - P)^*(\lambda 1 - P) = |\lambda 1 - P| 1 = f(\lambda) 1$$

定理3.(Hamilton-Cayley定理),设A+Mn(F),则A的特征多项式f(X)为A的零化多项式.

$$i$$
正: $(\lambda 2 - A)^*(\lambda 2 - A) = [\lambda 2 - A] = f(\lambda)$

$$(\lambda 1 - A)^* = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11}(\lambda) & \cdots & g_{1n}(\lambda) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ deg(g_{ij}(\lambda)) & \leq n - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[gn. (x) ... gn (x)] $= \lambda^{n-1} B_{n-1} + \cdots + \lambda B_n + B_n$ $(\lambda 1 - A)^*(\lambda 1 - A) = (\lambda^{n-1}B_{n-1} + \cdots + \lambda B_{n-1} + B_{n-1})(\lambda 1 - A)$ $= \lambda^{n} B_{n-1} + \lambda^{n-1} (B_{n-2} - B_{n-1} A) + \cdots + \lambda (B_{o} - B_{o} A) - B_{o} A$ $i\chi f(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n \lambda + a_0$ $\text{II} + (\lambda) = \lambda^n + \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_{n-1} + \cdots + \alpha_1 + \alpha_n + \alpha_$ $B_{n-1} = 1$ $X A^n$ an-2-Bn-1A = an-12 x An-1 $B_{\circ} - B_{\circ} A = a_{1} 1 XA$ - B.A = a.I $0 = A^{n} + a_{n-1}A^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}A + a_{n-1}A$ 即 f(A)=0 定理3′(Hamilton-Cayley),设A∈Hom(V,V),dinV=n,则A自 特征多项式为其一零化多项式 在 $F[\lambda]$ 中, $f(\lambda)=P,'(\lambda)\cdots P_s^{r_s}(\lambda), 其中<math>P_s(\lambda)$ 为 $F[\lambda]$ 中两两不等的不可约多项式 由推论(图 Kerf(A) = Kerp (A) + Herps (A) $f(\underline{A}) = 0$ \therefore Kerf(\underline{A}) = V.. V = Ker Pir(A) A -- A Ker Ps (A) 特别地, 若 $f(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{r_1} - \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{r_s}$ $\text{Al. } V = \text{Ker}(A - \Lambda, I)^{r_i} \oplus \cdots \oplus \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_s I)^{r_s}$ 称 Ker(A-λ:I) n 为根子空间