

设 $V \in F, \dim V = n, A \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$, A 的最小多项式 $m(\lambda)$

$$m(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{l_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{l_s} \quad (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s \text{ 两两不等})$$

$$V = \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_1 I)^{l_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \text{Ker}(A - \lambda_s I)^{l_s}$$

$$\text{即 } V = W_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus W_s \quad (\text{Ker}(A - \lambda_i I)^{l_i} = W_i)$$

求 $A|_{W_j}$ 的最小多项式

$$\text{任给 } \alpha_j \in W_j, \text{ 则 } (A|_{W_j} - \lambda_j I)^{l_j} \alpha_j = 0$$

$$\therefore (A|_{W_j} - \lambda_j I)^{l_j} = 0 \quad \therefore (\lambda - \lambda_j)^{l_j} \text{ 为 } A|_{W_j} \text{ 的零化多项式}$$

$$\therefore m_j(\lambda) \mid (\lambda - \lambda_j)^{l_j} \quad \therefore m_j(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_j)^{t_j} \quad (t_j \leq l_j)$$

$$\text{又 } m(\lambda) = [(\lambda - \lambda_1)^{t_1}, \dots, (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{t_s}] = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{t_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{t_s}$$

$$\therefore t_j = l_j \quad (j = 1, \dots, s)$$

$$\therefore m_j(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_j)^{l_j}$$

设 $A|_{W_j}$ 在 W_j 的一个基下矩阵为 A

$$\text{令 } B_j = A|_{W_j} - \lambda_j I$$

$$\text{则 } B_j^{l_j} = (A|_{W_j} - \lambda_j I)^{l_j} = 0, \text{ 即 } B \text{ 为幂零变换}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } 0 < t_j < l_j \text{ 时 } B^{t_j} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{幂零指数为 } l_j$$

$$B \text{ 在 } W_j \text{ 此基下矩阵 } B = A - \lambda_j I$$

设 $W \in F, \dim W = r, B \in \text{Hom}(W, W), B^l = 0, l$ 为其幂零指数

$$\text{则 } B^l = 0, B^{l-1} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in W, \xi \neq 0, \text{ s.t. } B^{l-1} \xi \neq 0, B^l \xi = 0$$

$$\therefore \xi, B\xi, \dots, B^{l-1}\xi \text{ 线性无关} \quad \therefore l \leq r$$

$$W = \langle \xi, B\xi, \dots, B^{l-1}\xi \rangle$$

$$B(B^{l-1}\xi, \dots, B\xi, \xi) = (B^{l-1}\xi, \dots, B\xi, \xi)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

定义1. 域 F 上 t 级矩阵 $J_t(a) := \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{bmatrix}$

称为主对角元为 a 的 t 级 **Jordan 块**

定义2. 由若干个 Jordan 块组成的分块对角矩阵称为 **Jordan 形矩阵**

定义3. $V \in F, \dim V = n, A \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$,

若 $\exists \alpha \in V, \text{s.t. } \alpha, A\alpha, \dots, A^{t-1}\alpha$ 线性无关

且 $A^t \alpha \in \langle \alpha, A\alpha, \dots, A^{t-1}\alpha \rangle$ (或 $A^t \alpha = 0$), 则

称 $\langle \alpha, A\alpha, \dots, A^{t-1}\alpha \rangle$ 为循环子空间 (强循环子空间)

命题1. $\langle B^{l-1}\xi, \dots, B\xi, \xi \rangle$ 为强循环子空间,

且 B 在 $(B^{l-1}\xi, \dots, B\xi, \xi)$ 下矩阵为 $J_l(0)$

定理1. 设 $W \in F, \dim W = r, B \in \text{Hom}(W, W), B^l = 0, l$ 为其幂零指数

W 分解为 $\dim V_0$ 个 B -强循环子空间的直和

证: 对线性空间维数 r 作第二数学归纳法

当 $r=1$ 时, $W = \langle \alpha \rangle$, 此时 $l=1 \therefore B = 0$

$0\alpha = 0 \therefore \langle \alpha \rangle$ 为 0 -强循环子空间.

设当 $r < k$ 时, 命题为真

则当 $r=k$ 时,

若 $l=1$, 则 $B^1 = 0$, 在 W 中取一基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

则 $W = \langle \alpha_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle \alpha_n \rangle$

$\because 0\alpha_j = 0 \quad \therefore \langle \alpha_j \rangle$ 为 0 -强循环子空间

若 $l > 1$, 则 $\exists \underline{B}(\underline{B}^{l-1}\alpha) = 0, \underline{B}^{l-1}\alpha \neq 0$

$\therefore \underline{B}$ 有特征值 0 , \underline{B} 的属于 0 的特征子空间 $W_0 \neq 0$

且 $W_0 \neq W$

$$1 \leq \dim W/W_0 = \dim W - \dim W_0 < \dim W = r$$

设 $\tilde{\underline{B}}: W/W_0 \longrightarrow W/W_0$

$$\alpha + W_0 \longmapsto \underline{B}\alpha + W_0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \parallel & & \parallel? \\ \beta + W_0 & \longmapsto & \underline{B}\beta + W_0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ \alpha - \beta \in W_0 & \Rightarrow & \underline{B}(\alpha - \beta) = 0 \in W_0 \end{array}$$

$\therefore \tilde{\underline{B}}$ 为 W/W_0 上 - 变换

易证 $\tilde{\underline{B}}$ 保加法, 数乘

$\therefore \tilde{\underline{B}}$ 为 线性变换

$\forall \alpha + W_0 \in W/W_0$ 有

$$\tilde{\underline{B}}^l(\alpha + W_0) = \underline{B}^l\alpha + W_0 = 0\alpha + W_0 = W_0$$

$\therefore \tilde{\underline{B}}$ 为 W/W_0 上 幂零变换,

由归纳假设得,

W/W_0 可分解为 $\tilde{\underline{B}}$ -强循环子空间直和, 即

$$W/W_0 = \langle \underline{B}^{t_1-1}(\xi_1 + W_0), \dots, (\xi_1 + W_0) \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle \underline{B}^{t_s-1}(\xi_s + W_0), \dots, (\xi_s + W_0) \rangle$$

$$W/W_0 = \langle \underline{B}^{t_1-1}\xi_1 + W_0, \dots, \xi_1 + W_0, \dots, \underline{B}^{t_s-1}\xi_s + W_0, \dots, \xi_s + W_0 \rangle$$

$$\text{令 } U = \langle \underline{B}^{t_1-1}\xi_1, \dots, \xi_1, \dots, \underline{B}^{t_s-1}\xi_s, \dots, \xi_s \rangle$$

$$= \langle \underline{B}^{t_1-1}\xi_1, \dots, \xi_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle \underline{B}^{t_s-1}\xi_s, \dots, \xi_s \rangle$$

$$\text{则 } W = W_0 \oplus U$$

$$\because \underline{B}^{t_i}\xi_i + W_0 = \underline{B}^{t_i}(\xi_i + W_0) = W_0$$

$$\therefore \underline{B}^{t_i}\xi_i \in W_0 \quad \therefore \underline{B}^{t_i+1}\xi_i = 0$$

$$\text{设 } k_1 \underline{B}^{t_1} \xi_1 + \cdots + k_s \underline{B}^{t_s} \xi_s = 0$$

$$\underline{B}(k_1 \underline{B}^{t_1-1} \xi_1 + \cdots + k_s \underline{B}^{t_s-1} \xi_s) = 0$$

$$\therefore k_1 \underline{B}^{t_1-1} \xi_1 + \cdots + k_s \underline{B}^{t_s-1} \xi_s \in W_0$$

$$\therefore k_1 (\underline{B}^{t_1-1} \xi_1 + W_0) + \cdots + k_s (\underline{B}^{t_s-1} \xi_s + W_0) = W_0$$

又 $\underline{B}^{t_1-1} \xi_1 + W_0, \dots, \underline{B}^{t_s-1} \xi_s + W_0$ 为 W/W_0 中基的一部分

$$\therefore k_1 = \cdots = k_s = 0$$

$\therefore \underline{B}^{t_1} \xi_1, \dots, \underline{B}^{t_s} \xi_s$ 可扩充为 W_0 - 基:

$$\underline{B}^{t_1} \xi_1, \dots, \underline{B}^{t_s} \xi_s, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_q$$

$$\therefore W = \langle \underline{B}^{t_1} \xi_1, \dots, \underline{B}^{t_s} \xi_s, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_q \rangle \oplus$$

$$\langle \underline{B}^{t_1-1} \xi_1, \dots, \xi_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle \underline{B}^{t_s-1} \xi_s, \dots, \xi_s \rangle$$

$$= \langle \underline{B}^{t_1} \xi_1, \underline{B}^{t_1-1} \xi_1, \dots, \xi_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle \underline{B}^{t_s} \xi_s, \underline{B}^{t_s-1} \xi_s, \dots, \xi_s \rangle$$

$$\oplus \langle \eta_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \langle \eta_q \rangle$$

$$\therefore \underline{B} \eta_i = 0 \quad \therefore \langle \eta_i \rangle \text{ 为 } \underline{B}\text{-强循环子空间}$$

即 W 分解为 \underline{B} -强循环子空间直和

且 \underline{B} -强循环子空间个数为 $q+s = \dim W$.

定理2. 设 $W \in F, \dim W = r, \underline{B} \in \text{Hom}(W, W), \underline{B}^l = 0, l$ 为其幂零指数

则在 W 中有一基使得 \underline{B} 在此基下矩阵为 l -Jordan 形矩阵

且 Jordan 块总数为 $\dim W_0 = \dim(\text{Ker } \underline{B}) = \dim W - \text{rank } \underline{B}$

每个 Jordan 块主对角元为 0, 级数 $t \leq l$.

t 级 Jordan 块个数 $N(t) = \text{rank } \underline{B}^{t-1} - \text{rank } \underline{B}^t$

\underline{B} 的 Jordan 标准形除 Jordan 块的排列顺序外是由 \underline{B} 唯一确定的

证: t 级 Jordan 块 $J_t(0)$, $(J_t(0))^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_{t-1}(0) \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{rank } J_t(0) = t-1, \text{rank } (J_t(0))^2 = t-2, \dots, \text{rank } (J_t(0))^t = 0$$

$$\text{rank } B^0 = \text{rank } I = N(1) + 2N(2) + \cdots + lN(l) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{rank } B = 0 \times N(1) + 1 \times N(2) + \cdots + (l-1)N(l) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{rank } B^2 = 0 \times N(1) + 0 \times N(2) + \cdots + (l-2)N(l) \quad (3)$$

⋮

⋮

$$\text{rank } B^{l-1} = 0 \times N(1) + 0 \times N(2) + \cdots + 1 \times N(l) \quad (l)$$

$$(1) - (2) = N(1) + N(2) + \cdots + N(l)$$

$$(2) - (3) = N(2) + \cdots + N(l)$$

⋮

$$(l-1) - (l) = N(l)$$

$$N(1) = (1) - (2) - [(2) - (3)] = \text{rank } B^0 + \text{rank } B^2 - 2 \times \text{rank } B$$

⋮

$$N(t) = \text{rank } B^{t-1} + \text{rank } B^{t+1} - 2 \times \text{rank } B^t$$

推论 1. 设 $B \in M_r(F)$, $B^l = 0$, 幂零指数为 l

则 B 相似于 l -Jordan 形 方阵

且 Jordan 块总数为 $r - \text{rank } B$

每个 Jordan 块主对角元为 0, 级数 $t \leq l$.

t 级 Jordan 块个数 $N(t) = \text{rank } B^{t-1} + \text{rank } B^{t+1} - 2 \times \text{rank } B^t$

B 的 Jordan 标准形 除 Jordan 块的排列顺序外是由 B 唯一确定的