

# 第五章 线性映射与线性变换

## §5.1 线性映射

Recall  $U, V / \mathbb{F}$ ,  $A: U \rightarrow V$  线性映射, 若

$$(L_1): A(u_1 + u_2) = Au_1 + Au_2 \quad \forall u_1, u_2 \in U$$

$$(L_2): A(\lambda u) = \lambda Au \quad \forall u \in U, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$$

$A: V \rightarrow V$  称为线性变换.

$L(U, V)$ ;  $U$  到  $V$  线性映射全体.  $L(V) = L(V, V)$ .

例 1.  $U \subset \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$ ,  $V \subset \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$

$$\cdot A: U \longrightarrow V \quad \text{令 } A_i = Ae_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则有矩阵 } A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$

$$\text{且 } A\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}\right) = A\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

反之  $\forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ , 构造线性映射

$$L_A: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$$

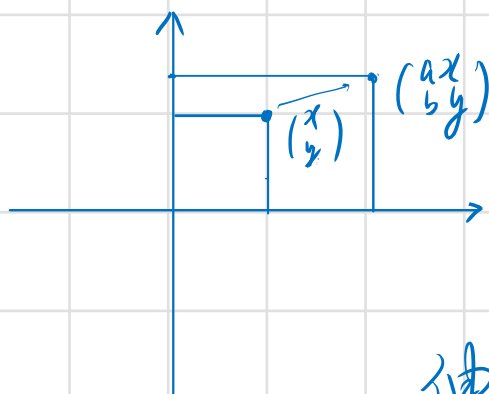
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto AX$$

从而有  $L(U, V) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$  作为线性空间.

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} ax \\ by \end{pmatrix}$$

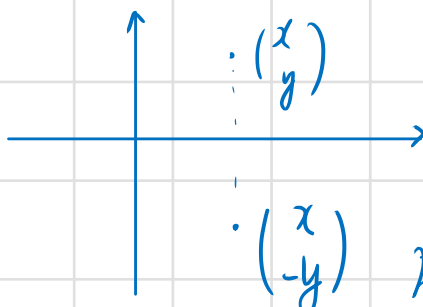
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & \\ & b \end{pmatrix}$$



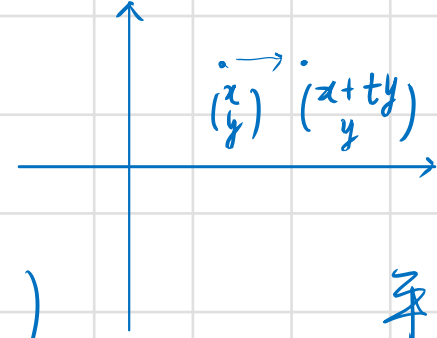
伸缩

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix}$$

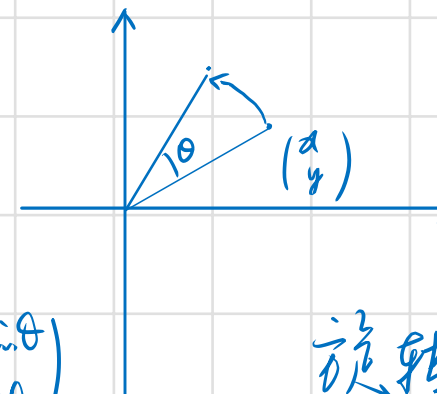
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



反射

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x+ty \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$


平移 (剪切)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$


旋转

注:  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上任一可逆线性变换均为关于坐标轴的伸缩、反射、旋转变换的复合。

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad \det A = 1$  则存在  $a > 0, t \in \mathbb{R}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

2.  $V/\mathbb{F}, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in V$  则有

$$A: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow V, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n$$

则  $A$  为  $V$  的一个由  $e_i \mapsto \alpha_i \quad i=1, \dots, n$  的线性映射。

进一步,  $A$  为同构  $\iff (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  为  $V$  的一组基。此时  $A$  的逆映射为  $A^{-1}: V \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$

$$\alpha \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{其中 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } \alpha \text{ 在基 } (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \text{ 下坐标。}$$

3.  $V = C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$

$$\frac{d}{dx}: C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$$

$$f(x) \mapsto f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$4. \quad V = \mathbb{F}[x], \quad D: \mathbb{F}[x] \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}[x]$$

$$a_n x^n + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0 \longmapsto n a_n x^{n-1} + \cdots + 2 a_2 x + a_1$$

$$5. \quad U = \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, \quad V = \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \quad n > m$$

$$\pi: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iota: \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi \circ \iota = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}} \quad (\iota \circ \pi)^2 = \iota \circ \pi$$

$$6. \quad P \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times m}, \quad Q \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times q}$$

$$L_{P,Q}: \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}, \quad X \longmapsto PXQ$$

$$\text{证: } \forall A \in L(\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}) \text{ 存在一组 } P_1, \dots, P_k \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times m}, Q_1, \dots, Q_k \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times q},$$

$$\text{使得 } A = \sum_{i=1}^k L_{P_i, Q_i}$$

$$7. \quad O: U \longrightarrow V \quad u \longmapsto 0 \quad \forall u \in U$$

$$8. \quad \text{Id}_V: V \longrightarrow V \quad v \longmapsto v \quad \forall v \quad \text{恒同映射}$$

性质  $A \in L(U, V)$  则

$$(1) \quad A(O_U) = O_V \quad A(-u) = -Au$$

$$(2) \quad A(\lambda_1 u_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n u_n) = \lambda_1 A(u_1) + \cdots + \lambda_n A(u_n)$$

$$(3) \quad u_1, \dots, u_n \text{ 线性相关} \implies A(u_1), \dots, A(u_n) \text{ 线性相关}$$

$$\text{无} \iff \text{无}$$

$A: U \longrightarrow V$ ,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $U$  的基,  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m$  为  $V$  的基

$$A(\alpha_i) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mi} \end{pmatrix} = a_{i1}\beta_1 + a_{i2}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{mi}\beta_m$$

$$\text{即 } A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \triangleq (A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A, \text{ 其中 } A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}.$$

定义 1.1 上述  $A$  称为线性映射  $A: U \longrightarrow V$  在基  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  以及

$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$  下的矩阵. 若  $U = V$ ,  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  则

称上述  $A$  为 线性变换  $A$  在基  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  下的矩阵,

注  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$   $\mathcal{L}_A: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$   $X \longmapsto AX$

在基  $(e_1, \dots, e_n)$  和  $(e_1, \dots, e_m)$  下的矩阵为  $A$

注 设  $B_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  为  $U$ -组基,  $B_2 = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$  为  $V$ -组基

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i & U & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}} & V & \sum_{j=1}^m y_j \beta_j \\ \downarrow \varphi_{B_1} & \downarrow \varphi_{B_1} & \cong & \downarrow \varphi_{B_2} & \downarrow \varphi_{B_2} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} & \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}_A} & \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} & \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

则  $\varphi_{B_1}$  在基  $B_1$  以及  $e_1, \dots, e_n$  下矩阵为  $I_n$   
 $\varphi_{B_2}$  在基  $B_2$  以及  $e_1, \dots, e_m$  下矩阵为  $I_m$   
 $\mathcal{A}$  在基  $B_1$  以及  $B_2$  下矩阵为  $A$ .

例  $V = \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$ ,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$

$\mathcal{L}_A: V \longrightarrow V$   $X \longmapsto AX$

取  $V$ -组基  $E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $E_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $E_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则  $\mathcal{L}_A$  在  $E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}$  下矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \end{pmatrix} = A \otimes I_2$

思考题:  $U = \mathbb{F}^{n \times q}$ ,  $V = \mathbb{F}^{m \times p}$   $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}$

$\mathcal{L}_{A,B}: U \longrightarrow V$   $X \longmapsto AXB$

取  $U$  的组基  $B_1 = (E_{11}, E_{12}, \dots, E_{1q}, E_{21}, \dots, E_{n1}, \dots, E_{nq})$

$V$  的组基  $B_2 = (E_{11}, E_{12}, \dots, E_{1p}, E_{21}, \dots, E_{m1}, \dots, E_{mp})$

问  $\mathcal{L}_{A,B}$  在上述基下的矩阵 = ?

例  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 1}$ ,  $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 1}$

(1) 是否存在  $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 1}$ , 使得  $\mathcal{A}\alpha_i = \beta_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, 3$ ?

(2) 是否存在  $\mathcal{B}: \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{3 \times 1}$ , 使得  $\mathcal{B}\beta_i = \alpha_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, 3$ ?



解: (1) 存在  $A = L_A$ ,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(2)  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性相关, 而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关.

证:  $\mathbb{F}_n[x] = \{a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n \in \mathbb{F}[x] \mid a_i \in \mathbb{F}\}$

$D: \mathbb{F}_n[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_n[x]$   $D(x^i) = ix^{i-1}$   $i \geq 0$  则

$D$  在基  $(1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1})$  下矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & 2 & \\ & & \ddots & n \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

证:  $V = \mathbb{R} \langle \sin x, \cos x \rangle \leq C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$   $\frac{d}{dx}: V \rightarrow V$  在基

$(\sin x, \cos x)$  下矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

定理 1.2  $U, V/\mathbb{F}$ ,  $B_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  为  $U$ -组基  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in V$ .

则存在唯一的一个线性映射  $A \in L(U, V)$ , 使得  $A\alpha_i = \beta_i$ ,  $i=1, \dots, n$ .

PF. 令  $A(\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_n\alpha_n) = \lambda_1\beta_1 + \dots + \lambda_n\beta_n$

可验证  $A$  为满足条件的线性映射.

唯一性: 设  $A, A' \in L(U, V)$ ,  $A\alpha_i = A'\alpha_i \forall i=1, \dots, n$

则有  $(A-A')\alpha_i = 0$ ,  $i=1, \dots, n$  则对  $\forall u \in U$ , 存在  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

使得  $u = \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_n\alpha_n$ , 从而  $(A-A')(u) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(A-A')(\alpha_i) = 0$

$\Rightarrow A-A' = 0$  即有  $A = A'$  #

推论 1.3  $U, V/\mathbb{F}$ ,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$  为  $U$  中线性无关组,  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \in V$ .

则存在  $A \in L(U, V)$  使得  $A\alpha_i = \beta_i$ ,  $i=1, \dots, k$ .

PF 将  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$  扩充为  $U$  的  $n$ -组基  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \dots, \alpha_n$  则存在

$A \in L(U, V)$ , 使得  $A\alpha_1 = \beta_1, \dots, A\alpha_k = \beta_k, A\alpha_{k+1} = \dots = A\alpha_n = 0$  #

定理 1.4  $U, V/\mathbb{F}$   $B_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ,  $B_2 = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$  分别为  $U, V$ -组基

则  $L(U, V) \xrightarrow{\text{线性}} \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$

$A \mapsto A$  在  $B_1, B_2$  下的矩阵.

Recall:  $L(U, V)$  为线性空间:  $\begin{cases} (A+B)(u) \triangleq A(u) + B(u) \\ (\lambda A)(u) \triangleq \lambda(A(u)) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \forall A, B \in L(U, V) \\ \lambda \in \mathbb{F} \end{matrix}$

命题 1.5  $U, V, W / \mathbb{F}$   $B_U = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p)$ ,  $B_V = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ ,  $B_W = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m)$   
 分别为  $U, V, W$ -基底,  $A \in L(V, W)$ ,  $B \in L(U, V)$ ,  $A, B \in L$  在其  
 下的矩阵分别为  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$ . 则  $A \circ B: U \rightarrow W \in$   
 $B_U, B_W$  下的矩阵为  $AB$ .

PF  $U \xrightarrow{B} V \xrightarrow{A} W$

$$A(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)A, \quad B(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)B$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \circ B)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) = A(B(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)) = A((\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)B)$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} (A(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n))B = ((\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)A)B = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)(AB) \quad \#$$

注 固定  $V$  的基底  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  由定理 1.4 知有 1-1 对应

$$L(V) \xleftrightarrow{1-1} \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$$

$L(V)$  具有环结构 (加法为线性映射的和, 乘法为线性映射复合)

且上述对应给出环的同构

## 线性函数

定义 1.6  $V / \mathbb{F}$ .  $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  称为 线性函数 或  $f \in L(V, \mathbb{F})$

即满足 (LM1):  $f(u+v) = f(u) + f(v)$  (LM2):  $f(\lambda v) = \lambda f(v)$ .

$L(V, \mathbb{F})$  为  $\mathbb{F}$  上的线性空间, 称为  $V$  的 对偶空间, 记为  $V^*$ .

$B = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$  为  $V$ -基底,  $f \in V^*$ , 令  $a_i = f(v_i)$ ,  $\forall i$  则

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = (f(v_1), \dots, f(v_n)) = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\text{故 } f(v_1, \dots, v_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (f(v_1), \dots, f(v_n)) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum a_i x_i$$

对任  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , 令  $v^i: V \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \in V^*$ ,  $v^i(v_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & j=i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$   
 即  $v^i(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j v_j) = x_i$ ,  $\forall \sum_{j=1}^n x_j v_j \in V$ .

定理 1.7 若  $B = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$  为  $V$ -组基, 则  $(v^1, \dots, v^n)$  为  $V^*$ -组基  
 称为  $B$  的 对偶基

PF:  $\forall f \in V^* \quad f = \sum_{i=1}^n f(v_i) v^i$  事实上,

$$(\sum_{i=1}^n f(v_i) v^i)(v_k) = f(v_k) \quad \forall k=1, \dots, n$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sum_{i=1}^n f(v_i) v^i)(\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k v_k) = f(\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k v_k) \quad \text{即 } f = \sum_{i=1}^n f(v_i) v^i$$

$$\text{故 } V^* = \mathbb{F}\langle v^1, \dots, v^n \rangle$$

$v^1, \dots, v^n$  线性无关

$$\text{设 } \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i = 0 \Rightarrow (\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i)(v_k) = \lambda_k = 0 \quad \forall k=1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$$

□

例  $V = \mathbb{F}[x]$ , 则  $(v_0, v_1=x, v_2=x^2, \dots, v_n=x^n, \dots)$  为

$V$  的 - 组基. 令  $v^i \in V^*$ , 满足  $v^i(v_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$

则  $v^0, v^1, \dots$  线性无关 但不为  $V^*$  的 - 组基

$$f \in V^* \quad f(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i v_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i$$

( $V$  中每个元素为有限和, 故仅有有限个  $\lambda_i \neq 0$ )

易知  $f \notin \mathbb{F}\langle v^0, v^1, \dots, v^n, \dots \rangle$

否则, 存在有限个  $n$  以及  $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_n$  使得  $f = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i$

$$\text{而 } f(v_{n+1}) = 1 \neq (\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v^i)(v_{n+1}) = 0$$

## 像与核

例  $A: F^{4 \times 1} \rightarrow F^{3 \times 1}, \quad X \mapsto AX$  其中  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

求  $F^{4 \times 1}, F^{3 \times 1}$  的基  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  以及  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  使得

$$A\alpha_i = \begin{cases} \beta_i & 1 \leq i \leq r \\ 0 & r \leq i \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

解 首先  $r = \text{rk} A = 2$ . 则  $\alpha_3, \alpha_4$  为方程组  $AX=0$  的一组

线性无关解. 可取  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

扩充为  $F^{4 \times 1}$  的基  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$

令  $\beta_1 = A\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = A\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 取  $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

则  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  以及  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  即为所求.

定义 1.8  $U, V / F. \quad A: U \rightarrow V$  线性映射

$\text{Im} A \triangleq A(U) = \{ A(u) \mid u \in U \}$  称为  $A$  的 像 (image)

$\text{Ker} A \triangleq A^{-1}(0_V) = \{ u \in U \mid A(u) = 0 \}$  称为  $A$  的 核 (kernel)

引理 1.9 设  $U, V / F. \quad A \in L(U, V)$ . 则

(1)  $\text{Ker} A \leq U$ , 且  $A$  为单射  $\iff \text{Ker} A = \{0\}$

(2)  $\text{Im} A \leq V$ , 且  $A$  为满射  $\iff \text{Im} A = V$ .

(3)  $A$  为同构  $\iff \text{Ker} A = 0, \text{Im} A = V$ .

推论 1.10 设  $U, V / F$  为有限维线性空间  $A \in L(U, V)$ . 则  $A$  可逆

$\iff$  下述三者之一成立.

(1)  $\dim U = \dim V$ , (2)  $\text{Ker} A = 0$  (3)  $\text{Im} A = V$

定义 1.11  $\dim(\text{Im} A)$  称为  $A$  的 秩 记作  $\text{rk}(A)$ .

引理 1.12 设  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$  为  $\ker A$  - 组基  $S = (u_1, \dots, u_t)$  为  $U$  中向量组

令  $B = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, u_1, \dots, u_t)$  则

(1)  $B$  线性无关  $\iff (Au_1, \dots, Au_t)$  线性无关.

(2)  $B$  为  $U$  基  $\iff (Au_1, \dots, Au_t)$  为  $\text{Im } A$  - 组基.

PF (1) " $\implies$ " 设  $B$  线性无关. 对  $\forall \mu_1, \dots, \mu_t \in F$  若  $\sum_{i=1}^t \mu_i u_i = 0$

则  $\sum_{i=1}^t \mu_i u_i \in \ker A$  故  $\mu_1 u_1 + \dots + \mu_t u_t = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s, \exists \lambda_i \in F$

而  $B$  线性无关 故  $\mu_1 = \dots = \mu_t = 0$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 设  $Au_1, \dots, Au_t$  线性无关. 对  $\forall \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_t \in F$ .

若  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s + \mu_1 u_1 + \dots + \mu_t u_t = 0$

则有  $\mu_1 Au_1 + \dots + \mu_t Au_t = 0 \implies \mu_1 = \dots = \mu_t = 0$

$\implies \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_s = 0$ .

(2) 由 (1) 只需证明  $U = F\langle B \rangle \iff \text{Im } A = F\langle Au_1, \dots, Au_t \rangle$ .

" $\implies$ "  $U = F\langle B \rangle \implies \text{Im } A = A(F\langle B \rangle) = F\langle AB \rangle = F\langle Au_1, \dots, Au_t \rangle$ .

" $\Leftarrow$ " 设  $\text{Im } A = F\langle Au_1, \dots, Au_t \rangle$  则  $\forall u \in U$  有

$Au = \mu_1 Au_1 + \dots + \mu_t Au_t \quad \exists \mu_1, \dots, \mu_t \in F$

$\implies u - \mu_1 u_1 - \dots - \mu_t u_t \in \ker A \implies u \in F\langle B \rangle \quad \#$

结合  $\text{rk}(A)$  定义. 有

定理 1.13  $U, V / F, A \in \mathcal{L}(U, V)$ . 则  $\dim U = \text{rk}(A) + \dim \ker A$ .

命题 1.14  $A \in \mathcal{L}(U, V)$ .  $A$  在  $U, V$  某组基下的方阵为  $A \in F^{m \times n}$ . 令

$V_A = \ker A = \{x \in F^{n \times 1} \mid Ax = 0\}$  为方程组  $Ax = 0$  的解空间. 则

$\text{rk}(A) = \text{rk}(A), \quad \dim V_A = \dim(\ker A)$

例  $A \in F^{n \times n}, \quad \text{rk } A^k = \text{rk } A^{k+1} \implies \text{rk } A^{k+1} = \text{rk } A^{k+2} = \text{rk } A^{k+3} = \dots$

PF: 令  $A = \mathcal{L}_A: F^{n \times 1} \rightarrow F^{n \times 1} \quad x \mapsto Ax \quad \forall x \in F^{n \times 1}$

则  $\text{rk } A^k = \text{rk } A^k, \quad \text{rk } A^{k+1} = \text{rk } A^{k+1}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{rk } A^k &= \text{rk } A^{k+1} \Rightarrow \text{rk } \mathcal{A}^k = \text{rk } \mathcal{A}^{k+1} \\ \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k &\supseteq \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+1} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k = \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+1} = \mathcal{A}(\text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k) = \mathcal{A}(\text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+1}) = \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk } \mathcal{A}^{k+2} = \text{rk } \mathcal{A}^{k+1} \Rightarrow \text{rk } A^{k+2} = \text{rk } A^{k+1} = \dots \quad \#$$

证 (Fitting)  $\dim V < \infty$ ,  $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  若  $\text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k = \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+1}$ , 则

$$V = \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k \oplus \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^k$$

PE  $\text{Ker } \mathcal{A} \subseteq \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^{k+1} \subseteq \dots$

$$\text{Im } \mathcal{A} \supseteq \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+1} \supseteq \dots$$

若  $\text{rk } \mathcal{A}^k = \text{rk } \mathcal{A}^{k+1}$ , 由上述知  $\text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k = \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+1} = \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{k+2} = \dots$   
比较维数  $\text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^k = \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^{k+1} = \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^{k+2} = \dots$

•  $\forall v \in V$ ,  $\mathcal{A}^k v \in \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k = \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^{2k}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}^k v = \mathcal{A}^{2k} u \quad \exists u \in V$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \underbrace{(v - \mathcal{A}^k u)}_{\in \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^k} + \underbrace{\mathcal{A}^k u}_{\in \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k} \Rightarrow V = \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^k + \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k$$

• 任取  $v \in \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^k \cap \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k$ . 则  $v = \mathcal{A}^k u$ ,  $\exists u \in V$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{而 } 0 = \mathcal{A}^k v = \mathcal{A}^{2k} u \quad \text{即 } u \in \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^{2k} = \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^k$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \mathcal{A}^k u = 0 \quad \text{故 } \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^k \cap \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k = \{0\}. \quad \#$$

注 上述结论对无穷维空间不成立.

例如. 令  $V = \mathbb{R}[x]$   $D: V \rightarrow V, f(x) \mapsto f'(x)$

则  $\text{Im } D = \text{Im } D^2 = \mathbb{R}[x]$  而  $\mathbb{R}[x] \neq \text{Im } D \oplus \text{Ker } D$

• 设  $\dim V < \infty$ ,  $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ . 考察子空间降链

$$V \supseteq \text{Im } \mathcal{A} \supseteq \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^2 \supseteq \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^3 \supseteq \dots$$

则有  $\dim V \geq \dim \text{Im } \mathcal{A} \geq \dim \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^2 \geq \dots$  则必存在  $1 \leq k \leq \dim V$

使得  $\dim \mathcal{A}^k = \dim \mathcal{A}^{k+1}$ , 从而  $V = \text{Im } \mathcal{A}^k \oplus \text{Ker } \mathcal{A}^{k+1}$ .

## §5.2 线性映射在不同基下的矩阵

$V/F$ ,  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ,  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$  为两组基

$$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) P \quad P \in GL_n(F)$$

设  $v \in (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  下的坐标为  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\in (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$  下坐标为  $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{则 } v = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) X = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) Y \Rightarrow Y = P^{-1} X$$

例  $\mathbb{F}_n[x] \subseteq \mathbb{F}[x]$ ,  $B = (1, x, \dots, x^n)$  为一组基,  $a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}$  两两不同

$$\text{令 } f_i(x) = \prod_{j \neq i} (x - x_j) = (x - a_1) \cdots (x - a_{i-1})(x - a_{i+1}) \cdots (x - a_{n+1})$$

(1) 证明  $B_1 = (f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_{n+1}(x))$  为  $\mathbb{F}_n[x]$  - 组基

(2) 求  $B_1$  到  $B$  的过渡阵.

证 (1) 考察映射  $A: \mathbb{F}_n[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{(n+1) \times 1}$ , 则  $A$  为线性映射.

$$f(x) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} f(a_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(a_{n+1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

且  $A(f_1(x)), A(f_2(x)), \dots, A(f_{n+1}(x))$  线性无关.

$$(A(f_i(x)) = f_i(a_i) e_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n+1)$$

$$(2) \quad (1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n) = (f_1, \dots, f_{n+1}) \cdot P$$

$$\Rightarrow A(1, x, \dots, x^n) = A((f_1, \dots, f_{n+1}) P) = (A(f_1, \dots, f_{n+1})) P$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1^n \\ 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_{n+1} & \cdots & a_{n+1}^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(a_1) & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & f_{n+1}(a_{n+1}) & \end{pmatrix} P$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{f_1(a_1)} & \frac{a_1}{f_1(a_1)} & \cdots & \frac{a_1^n}{f_1(a_1)} \\ \frac{1}{f_2(a_2)} & \frac{a_2}{f_2(a_2)} & \cdots & \frac{a_2^n}{f_2(a_2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{f_{n+1}(a_{n+1})} & \frac{a_{n+1}}{f_{n+1}(a_{n+1})} & \cdots & \frac{a_{n+1}^n}{f_{n+1}(a_{n+1})} \end{pmatrix}$$

设  $B_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$   $B_1' = (\alpha_1', \dots, \alpha_n')$  为  $U$  两组基  $B_1' = B_1 P$

$B_2 = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$   $B_2' = (\beta_1', \dots, \beta_m')$  为  $V$  两组基  $B_2' = B_2 Q$

$A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) P$  则有



$$\begin{aligned}
 A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) &= A((\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P) = (A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n))P \\
 &= (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)A)P = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)(AP) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)Q^{-1})(AP) \\
 &= (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)(Q^{-1}AP)
 \end{aligned}$$

即  $A$  在  $B_1$  以及  $B_2$  下的矩阵为  $Q^{-1}AP$ .

定理 2.1  $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$  相抵  $\iff A, B$  为某个线性映射在不同基下矩阵.

PF " $\Leftarrow$ " 证明如上.

" $\Rightarrow$ " 设  $A, B$  相抵, 则存在可逆阵  $P, Q$  使得  $B = Q^{-1}AP$ .

考虑  $L_A: \mathbb{F}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}, X \longmapsto AX$ .

则  $L_A$  在标准基  $(e_1, \dots, e_n)$  以及  $(e_1, \dots, e_m)$  下矩阵为  $A$ .

令  $Q = (Q_1 \dots Q_m)$   $P = (P_1 \dots P_n)$   $Q_i \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}, P_j \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$

则  $(P_1, \dots, P_n)$  以及  $(Q_1, \dots, Q_m)$  分别为  $\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$  以及  $\mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$  的基. 且

$L_A$  在上述基下的矩阵为  $B$ .

推论 2.2  $A \in L(U, V)$ . 则存在  $U$  的一组基  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  以及  $V$  的一

组基  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$ , 使得  $A$  在上述基下矩阵为  $(I_r \ 0)$ , 即

$$A\alpha_i = \begin{cases} \beta_i & 1 \leq i \leq r \\ 0 & r < i \leq n \end{cases}$$

证. 上述  $r$  由  $A$  唯一确定, 即  $A$  的秩.



### §5.3 线性变换

Recall  $V/\mathbb{F}$ ,  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ,  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$  为两组基.

$$A \in \mathcal{L}(V), \quad A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A$$

$$A(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)B$$

设  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P$ ,  $P$  为可逆阵. 则  $B = P^{-1}AP$ .

定义 3.1  $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$  若存在可逆阵  $P$ , 使得  $B = P^{-1}AP$ , 则称  $B$  相似(similar)于  $A$ , 或  $B$  与  $A$  相似, 记作  $A \sim B$

引理 3.2 相似为等价关系,

$$(\text{即 } \cdot A \sim A \quad \cdot A \sim B \Rightarrow B \sim A \quad \cdot A \sim B, B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C)$$

命题 3.3  $A, B$  相似  $\iff A, B$  为同一线性变换在不同基下的矩阵.

基本问题: 给定线性变换  $A$ , 如何找到一组合适的基, 使得  $A$  的矩阵尽量简单? 或者等价地, 给定矩阵  $A$ , 找到  $A$  的相似等价类中的某种最简形式.

例 (1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否相似?

(2)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  是否相似?

证:  $A \sim B \iff \exists P \quad B = P^{-1}AP$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P^{-1}A^2P = P^{-1}AP \cdot P^{-1}AP = B^2 \\ P^{-1}(I-A)P = I - P^{-1}AP = I-B \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \quad A^2 = A \quad B^2 = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 \not\sim B^2 \Rightarrow A \not\sim B$$

$$(2) \quad \text{rk}(I_4 - A) = 3 \quad \text{rk}(I_4 - B) = 2 \Rightarrow I_4 - A \not\sim I_4 - B \Rightarrow A \not\sim B$$

一般地, 我们有

命题 3.4  $A$  与  $B$  相似 则对  $\forall f(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ ,  $f(A)$  与  $f(B)$  相似

命题 3.5 令  $J_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{k \times k}$  则有

$$(1) \text{diag}(J_{k_1}, J_{k_2}) \sim \text{diag}(J_{k_2}, J_{k_1})$$

$$(2) m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_s \geq 1, \quad n_1 \geq n_2 \geq \dots \geq n_t \geq 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^s m_i = \sum_{j=1}^t n_j = n$$

$$\text{则 } \text{diag}(J_{m_1}, \dots, J_{m_s}) \sim \text{diag}(J_{n_1}, \dots, J_{n_t})$$

$$\iff s=t, \quad m_i = n_i \quad \forall i=1, \dots, s$$

PF (1)  $\begin{pmatrix} I_{k_1} & I_{k_2} \\ I_{k_2} & I_{k_1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} J_{k_1} & \\ & J_{k_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{k_2} & \\ & I_{k_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} J_{k_2} & \\ & J_{k_1} \end{pmatrix}$

$$(2) \text{ 首先, 右边 } \iff \#\{i \mid m_i = u\} = \#\{i \mid n_i = u\}, \text{ 对 } \forall u \geq 1.$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 显然成立. 只须证明

$$"\Rightarrow" \text{ 令 } \alpha_u = \#\{i \mid m_i \geq u\}, \quad \beta_u = \#\{j \mid n_j \geq u\}, \quad \forall u \geq 1$$

$$\text{即有 } m_1 \geq \dots \geq m_{\alpha_u} \geq u > m_{\alpha_u+1} \geq \dots \geq m_s, \quad n_1 \geq \dots \geq n_{\beta_u} \geq u > n_{\beta_u+1} \geq \dots \geq n_t.$$

$$\text{显然 } \alpha_1 = s, \quad \beta_1 = t, \quad \text{且 } \#\{i \mid m_i = u\} = \alpha_u - \alpha_{u+1}, \quad \#\{j \mid n_j = v\} = \beta_v - \beta_{v+1}$$

$$\text{另一方面, } \text{rk}(J_m^k) = \begin{cases} m-k & k \leq m \\ 0 & k > m \end{cases} = m - \min(m, k)$$

$$\text{于是 } \text{rk}(\text{diag}(J_{m_1}, \dots, J_{m_s})^k) = n - \min\{k, m_1\} - \min\{k, m_2\} - \dots - \min\{k, m_s\}$$

$$= n - u \cdot \alpha_u - (m_{\alpha_u+1} + \dots + m_s) = n - \sum_{i=1}^{u-1} i(\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}) - u \alpha_u$$

$$= n - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \dots - \alpha_u$$

$$\text{同理 } \text{rk}(\text{diag}(J_{n_1}, \dots, J_{n_t})^u) = n - \beta_1 - \beta_2 - \dots - \beta_u$$

$$\text{diag}(J_{m_1}, \dots, J_{m_s}) \sim \text{diag}(J_{n_1}, \dots, J_{n_t})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{diag}(J_{m_1}, \dots, J_{m_s})^u \sim \text{diag}(J_{n_1}, \dots, J_{n_t})^u \quad \forall u$$

$$\Rightarrow n - \alpha_1 - \dots - \alpha_u = n - \beta_1 - \beta_2 - \dots - \beta_u \quad \forall u$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \beta_1 \Rightarrow s = t$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \beta_1 + \beta_2, \quad \dots, \quad \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_u = \beta_1 + \dots + \beta_u, \quad \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_u = \beta_u \quad \forall u \Rightarrow m_1 = n_1, m_2 = n_2, \dots, m_s = n_s \quad \#$$

定义 3.6  $V/F$   $A \in L(V)$  若存在  $V$  的一组基  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  使得  $A$  在其下的矩阵为对角阵 则称  $A$  可对角化  
 $A \in F^{n \times n}$   $A$  相似于对角阵 则称  $A$  可对角化

$$A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则} \quad A\alpha_i = \lambda_i \alpha_i$$

定义 3.7  $A \in L(V)$   $0 \neq \beta \in V$ ,  $\lambda_0 \in F$  若  $A(\beta) = \lambda_0 \beta$  则称  $\lambda_0$  为  $A$  的一个 特征值  $\beta$  称为属于特征值  $\lambda_0$  的一个 特征向量.

$A \in F^{n \times n}$ ,  $0 \neq X \in F^{n \times 1}$ ,  $\lambda_0 \in F$   $AX = \lambda_0 X$ , 则称  $\lambda_0$  为  $A$  的一个 特征值  $X$  为属于特征值  $\lambda_0$  的一个 特征向量.

注  $A$  可对角化  $\iff$  存在  $V$  的一组基由  $A$  的特征向量组成.

例 (1) 求  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值与特征向量.  
 (2) 问  $A$  是否可对角化?

解: (1) 设  $\lambda_0$  为  $A$  的特征值 则方程  $AX = \lambda_0 X$  有非 0 解, 即  $(A - \lambda_0 I)X = 0$  有非 0 解 从而  $\det(A - \lambda_0 I) = (4 - \lambda_0)(1 - \lambda_0)^2 = 0$   
 即  $\lambda_0$  为方程  $(4 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda)^2 = 0$  的根. 故  $\lambda_0 = 4$  或  $1$ .

$$\lambda_0 = 4 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \quad \text{解集为} \quad c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c \in F.$$

$$\lambda_0 = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \quad \text{解集为} \quad a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad a, b \in F.$$

故属于 4 的特征向量为

$$c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad c \neq 0$$

1

$$a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a, b \text{ 不全为 } 0$$

$$(2) \quad \text{取} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则} \quad P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(4, 1, 1) \quad \#$$

定义 3.8  $A \in F^{n \times n}$   $q_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) \in F[\lambda]$  为  $n$  次首一多项式.  
 称为  $A$  的 特征多项式.

## 特征值 特征向量求法

- 求  $\varphi_A(\lambda)$ ;
- 求方程  $\varphi_A(\lambda)=0$  的所有解  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ ;
- 求  $(A-\lambda_i I)x=0$  非0解,  $\forall i$ .

注 · 一般域上的特征值不一定存在. 例如

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad \varphi_A(\lambda) = \left(\lambda - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$\varphi_A(\lambda)$  无实根.

- 根据代数学基本定理, 任一复方阵均有复特征值.

$$A \sim B \implies \varphi_A(\lambda) = \varphi_B(\lambda).$$

$$B = P^{-1}AP \implies \varphi_B(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - B) = \det(\lambda I - P^{-1}AP) = \det P(\lambda I - A)P^{-1} = \varphi_A(\lambda).$$

定义 3.8'  $A \in L(V)$ .  $A \in V$  的任一组基下的特征多项式称为  $A$  的特征多项式.

命题 3.9 设  $A_1, \dots, A_r$  为方阵,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & * \\ & A_r \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \varphi_{A_1}(\lambda) \cdots \varphi_{A_r}(\lambda)$ .

命题 3.10  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ .  $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1\lambda + a_0$  则

$$(1) \quad \operatorname{tr} A = -a_{n-1}, \quad \det A = (-1)^n a_0.$$

$$(2) \quad \text{若 } \varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n) \text{ 则}$$

$$\operatorname{tr} A = \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n, \quad \det A = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n.$$

PE (1)  $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1\lambda + a_0$

考察完全展开式知  $\lambda^{n-1}$  仅出现于  $(\lambda - a_{11}) \cdots (\lambda - a_{nn})$  项中, 故

$$a_{n-1} = -a_{11} - \cdots - a_{nn} = -\operatorname{tr} A.$$

$$a_0 = \varphi_A(0) = \det(-A) = (-1)^n \det A$$

(2) 即 Viète 定理.

命题 3.11 若  $\varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$ ,  $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{F}$  则  $A$  可相似列  
上三角阵  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ . 进一步, 对  $\forall f(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$   $f(A)$  相似  
于  $\begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & * \\ & f(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$ , 故  $\varphi_{f(A)}(\lambda) = (\lambda - f(\lambda_1)) \cdots (\lambda - f(\lambda_n))$ .

PF 对  $n$  进行归纳.  $n=1$  显然成立.

设若对  $n-1$  阶方阵成立. 现设  $\varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$

由于  $\lambda_1$  为  $A$  特征值. 任取属于  $\lambda_1$  的特征向量  $x_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$ , 扩充为  $\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$  的  
一组基  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ , 令  $P = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$  则

$$AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & B_{12} \\ & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} P, \text{ 即有 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & B_{12} \\ & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } \varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \varphi_{B_{22}}(\lambda), \Rightarrow \varphi_{B_{22}}(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

由归纳假设. 存在  $n-1$  阶可逆阵  $P_1$ , 使得  $P_1^{-1}B_{22}P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 & * \\ & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{从而 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & P_1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} P^{-1} A P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & P_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \#$$

例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$ ,  $c \neq 0$  问  $A$  是否可对角化?

解:  $\bullet a \neq b$ , 任取  $P = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \frac{ca_1}{b-a} \\ & a_1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} a & \\ & b \end{pmatrix}$ .

$\bullet a=b$ . 若  $A$  可相似列对角阵  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$  则  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = a$

即  $\exists P$  可逆,  $\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & \\ & a \end{pmatrix} P = \begin{pmatrix} a & \\ & a \end{pmatrix}$  与  $c \neq 0$  矛盾.

故此时,  $A$  不可对角化.

例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_2 \\ & & \ddots & \\ a_2 & a_n & a_1 & \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  是否可对角化?

解: 令  $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$ .  $f(x) = a_1 + a_2x + \cdots + a_nx^{n-1}$  则  $A = f(N)$ .

取  $X_i = (1, \omega^i, \dots, \omega^{(n-1)i})^T$ ,  $i=0, 1, \dots, n-1$ . 易知  $NX_i = \omega^i X_i$

令  $P = (X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ , 则  $P^{-1}NP = \text{diag}(1, \omega, \dots, \omega^{n-1})$

从而  $P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(f(1), f(\omega), \dots, f(\omega^{n-1}))$

## §5.4 特征子空间

定义4.1 设  $\lambda_0 \in F$  为  $A \in F^{n \times n}$  的一个特征值. 记

$$V_{\lambda_0}(A) = \{x \in F^{n \times 1} \mid Ax = \lambda_0 x\} = \{x \in F^{n \times 1} \mid (\lambda_0 I - A)x = 0\},$$

称为  $A$  的属于特征值  $\lambda_0$  的特征子空间.

$V \neq \emptyset$ .  $A \in L(V)$ ,  $\lambda_0$  为  $A$  特征值

$$V_{\lambda_0}(A) = \{v \in V \mid Av = \lambda_0 v\} = \{v \in V \mid (\lambda_0 \text{Id} - A)v = 0\}$$

称为  $A$  的属于特征值  $\lambda_0$  的特征子空间.

证  $V_{\lambda_0}(A) = \{A \text{ 的属于特征值 } \lambda_0 \text{ 的特征向量}\} \cup \{0\}$ .

定理4.2 设  $V/F$ ,  $A \in L(V)$ .  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$  为  $A \in L(V)$  互不相同的特征值. 则

$$V_{\lambda_1} + \dots + V_{\lambda_s} = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\lambda_s}$$

$$V_{\lambda_1} + \dots + V_{\lambda_s} = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\lambda_s}$$

$$\iff \forall v_1 \in V_{\lambda_1}, \dots, v_s \in V_{\lambda_s}, \quad v_1 + \dots + v_s = 0 \implies v_1 = \dots = v_s = 0$$

证一  $v_1 + \dots + v_s = 0 \implies A(v_1 + \dots + v_s) = 0 \implies A^i(v_1 + \dots + v_s) = 0 \quad \forall i$

$$\implies \lambda_1 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_s v_s = 0, \quad \lambda_1^2 v_1 + \dots + \lambda_s^2 v_s = 0, \dots, \lambda_1^{s-1} v_1 + \dots + \lambda_s^{s-1} v_s = 0$$

$$\implies (v_1, \dots, v_s) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 & \dots & \lambda_1^{s-1} \\ 1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_2^{s-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \lambda_s & \dots & \lambda_s^{s-1} \end{pmatrix} = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\implies (v_1, \dots, v_s) = (0, \dots, 0) A^{-1} = (0, \dots, 0)$$

证二 设  $v_1 + \dots + v_s = 0$ .  $v_i \in V_{\lambda_i}$ ,  $\forall 1 \leq i \leq s$ .

$$\text{取 } B_i = (A - \lambda_1 I_n) \cdots (A - \lambda_{i-1} I_n) (A - \lambda_{i+1} I_n) \cdots (A - \lambda_s I_n) \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq s$$

$$\text{则 } B_i(v_i) = \prod_{j \neq i} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) v_i$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B_i(v_j) = 0 \quad \forall j \neq i \\ B_i(v_1 + \dots + v_s) = B_i(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \implies B_i(v_i) = 0$$

$$\text{另一方面 } \prod_{j \neq i} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) \neq 0, \quad B_i(v_i) = \prod_{j \neq i} (\lambda_j - \lambda_i) v_i = 0 \implies v_i = 0 \quad \forall i.$$



推论4.3 设  $A \in L(V)$ ,  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$  为  $A$  所有互不相同特征值,

设  $\dim V_{\lambda_i} = m_i$ , 且  $\alpha_{i1}, \dots, \alpha_{im_i}$  为  $V_{\lambda_i}$ -组基,  $i=1, \dots, s$ . 则

$$S = (\alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{1m_1}, \alpha_{21}, \dots, \alpha_{2m_2}, \dots, \alpha_{s1}, \dots, \alpha_{sm_s})$$

线性无关, 且  $S$  为特征向量集合的一个极大无关组. 特别地,  $A$

可对角化  $\iff m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_s = \dim V$ .

定义4.4 设  $A \in L(V)$ ,  $\lambda_i$  为  $A$  特征值.

(1)  $\dim V_{\lambda_i}(A)$  称为特征值  $\lambda_i$  的 几何重数.

(2) 满足  $(\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n_i} \mid \varphi_A(\lambda)$ ,  $(\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n_i+1} \nmid \varphi_A(\lambda)$  的  $n_i$  称为  $\lambda_i$  代数重数.

定理4.5 设  $A \in L(V)$ ,  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$  为  $A$  所有互不相同特征值,

记  $n_i$  为  $\lambda_i$  代数重数,  $m_i$  为  $\lambda_i$  几何重数.

则 (1)  $m_i \leq n_i$

(2)  $A$  可对角化  $\iff V = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\lambda_s}$

$\iff \varphi_A(\lambda)$  为一次因子乘积, 且  $m_i = n_i \quad \forall i$ .

PF (1) 设  $\dim V_i = m_i$ , 取  $V_{\lambda_i}$ -组基  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{m_i}$ , 扩充

为  $V$  的 - 组基  $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{m_1}, \dots, \beta_n)$ , 则  $A \in B$  下的矩阵

$$\text{为 } \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i I_{m_i} & B_{12} \\ & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{m_i} \cdot \varphi_{B_{22}}(\lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{m_i} \mid \varphi_A(\lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow m_i \leq n_i$$

(2)  $A$  可对角化  $\iff m_1 + \dots + m_s = n = \dim V$

$$\Updownarrow m_i \leq n_i, \quad n_1 + \dots + n_s \leq n$$

$$n_1 + \dots + n_s = n, \quad \text{且 } m_i = n_i \quad \forall i$$

$$(\varphi_A(\lambda) \text{ 为一次因子乘积} \iff n_1 + \dots + n_s = n)$$

推论4.6 设  $A \in L(V)$ . 若  $\varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$ ,  $\lambda_i$  两两不同

则  $A$  可对角化.



例1  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \quad A^2 = A \implies A \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad r = \text{rk}(A)$

PF 证 - :  $A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q, \quad P, Q \in GL_n$

设  $QP = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 & R_2 \\ R_3 & R_4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} QP \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$

$\implies QP = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R_2 \\ R_3 & R_4 \end{pmatrix} \implies A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} QP P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

而  $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

故  $A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

证 =  $(A-I)A = 0 \iff \text{Ker}(A-I) \supseteq \text{Im} A$

$\implies \dim \text{Ker}(A-I) + \dim \text{Ker} A \geq \dim \text{Im} A + \dim \text{Ker} A = n$

$\implies V = V_1 \oplus V_0 \implies \text{可对角化} \implies A \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

例2  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \quad A^2 = I \implies A \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & -I_{n-m} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \exists m$

PF 证 - :  $(A-I)(A+I) = 0 \iff \text{Ker}(A-I) \supseteq \text{Im}(A+I)$

$\implies \dim \text{Ker}(A-I) + \dim \text{Ker}(A+I) \geq \dim \text{Im}(A+I) + \dim \text{Ker}(A+I) = n$

$\implies V = \underset{V_1}{\text{Ker}(A-I)} \oplus \underset{V_{-1}}{\text{Ker}(A+I)} \implies \text{可对角化}$

证 =  $A^2 = I \implies \text{令 } A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(A+I) \quad A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(I-A)$

且  $A_1^2 = A_1, \quad A_2^2 = A_2$ . 由上例知  $A_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \exists m$

$\implies A \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & -I_{n-m} \end{pmatrix} \quad \#$

例3 设  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}, \quad A^3 = A$  则  $A$  可对角化.

PF  $A(A^2-I) = 0 \implies \text{Ker} A \supseteq \text{Im}(A^2-I)$

$\implies \dim \text{Ker} A + \dim \text{Im} A^2 \geq \dim \text{Ker}(A^2-I) + \dim \text{Im}(A^2-I) = n$

$\implies \text{Ker} A = \text{Im}(A^2-I), \quad \text{Ker}(A+I) = \text{Im}(A^2-A), \quad \text{Ker}(A-I) = \text{Im}(A^2+A)$

另一方面,  $I = \frac{1}{2}(A^2-A) + \frac{1}{2}(A^2+A) + (I-A^2)$  且

$V = \text{Im}(A^2-A) + \text{Im}(A^2+A) + \text{Im}(A^2-I)$

$= \text{Ker}(A+I) + \text{Ker}(A-I) + \text{Ker} A = V_{-1} \oplus V_1 \oplus V_0 \quad \#$

## §5.5 Jordan 标准形简介

定义 5.1  $a \in F$ ,  $m$  为正整数. 形如  $\begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a \end{pmatrix}_{m \times m}$  的矩阵称为一个

Jordan 块, 记作  $J_m(a)$ . 由 Jordan 块组成的块对角阵

$J = \text{diag}(J_{m_1}(a_1), \dots, J_{m_r}(a_r))$  称为一个 Jordan 形矩阵, 简称为一个 Jordan 阵.

注 (1) 对角阵  $\text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \text{diag}(J_1(a_1), \dots, J_n(a_n))$  为 Jordan 阵.

(2)  $J_m(0)$  一般记作  $J_m$ , 则  $J_m(a) = aI_m + J_m$ .

例 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \in F^{4 \times 4}$  可相似于某个 Jordan 阵  $J$ .

(1) 问  $J$  是否由  $A$  唯一确定 并求  $J$ .

(2) 求  $P$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP = J$ .

解 (1)  $\varphi_A(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda+1)^3$ , 由题设,  $A$  可相似于某个 Jordan 阵

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & -1 & * & \\ & & -1 & * \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad * = 0 \text{ 或 } 1.$$

计算  $\text{rk}(A+I) = \text{rk}(J+I)$  知  $J =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ & -1 & -1 \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ & -1 & 1 \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 而这两个矩阵仅 Jordan 块相差一个次序, 故相似.}$$

$$(2) \quad P = (P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4) \quad P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(0, J_2(-1), -1)$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} AP_1 = 0 \\ AP_2 = -P_2 \\ AP_3 = -P_2 - P_3 \\ AP_4 = -P_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} AP_1 = 0 \\ (A+I)P_2 = 0 \\ (A+I)P_3 = P_2 \\ (A+I)P_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (A+I)^2 P_3 = 0 \\ (A+I)P_3 = P_2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 \in V_0(A) = \mathbb{F} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$P_3 \in \text{Ker}(A+I)^2 \setminus \text{Ker}(A+I)$$

$$\text{Ker}(A+I)^2 = \mathbb{F} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{Ker}(A+I) = \mathbb{F} \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{取 } P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{或} \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{可取 } P_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Recall 设  $A = \text{diag} \left( \overbrace{J_{\ell_1} \dots J_{\ell_1}}^{n_1}, \dots, \overbrace{J_{\ell_{l-1}} \dots J_{\ell_{l-1}}}^{n_{l-1}}, \dots, \overbrace{J_1 \dots J_1}^{n_l} \right)$  为 Jordan 阵

$$\text{则} \quad \text{rk } A^0 = \ell n_1 + (\ell-1)n_{l-1} + \dots + 2n_2 + 1n_1$$

$$\text{rk } A = (\ell-1)n_1 + (\ell-2)n_{l-1} + \dots + 1n_2$$

$$\text{rk } A^2 = (\ell-2)n_1 + \dots + 1n_3$$

$$\text{rk } A^{k-1} = (\ell-k+1)n_1 + \dots + 2n_{k+1} + 1n_k$$

$$\text{rk } A^k = (\ell-k)n_1 + \dots + 1n_{k+1}$$

$$\text{rk } A^{\ell-1} = 1n_1$$

$$\text{rk } A^{\ell} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk } A^{k-1} - \text{rk } A^k = n_k + n_{k+1} + \dots + n_1$$

$$\Rightarrow n^k = \text{rk } A^{k-1} - \text{rk } A^k - (\text{rk } A^k - \text{rk } A^{k+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk } A^{k-1} - \text{rk } A^k = n_k + n_{k+1} + \dots + n_1$$

$$\Rightarrow n^k = \text{rk } A^{k-1} - \text{rk } A^k - (\text{rk } A^k - \text{rk } A^{k+1}) = \text{rk } A^{k-1} + \text{rk } A^{k+1} - 2\text{rk } A^k \quad \forall k$$

从而  $n_1, \dots, n_{\ell}$  由  $A$  唯一确定.

定理 5.2  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$  设  $A = \text{diag} (J_{m_1}(\lambda_1), \dots, J_{m_s}(\lambda_s))$  为

Jordan 阵 设  $a$  为  $A$  的特征值,  $m$  为  $a$  的几何重数 则

$$(1) \quad m = \# \{1 \leq j \leq s \mid \lambda_j = a\}$$

$$(2) \quad \# \{1 \leq j \leq s \mid \lambda_j = a, m_j = d\} \quad \checkmark \quad (\forall J_d(a) \in A \text{ 中出现的次数})$$

$$= \text{rk}(A - aI_n)^{d-1} + \text{rk}(A - aI_n)^{d+1} - 2\text{rk}(A - aI_n)^d.$$

推论5.3 设  $A$  相似于 Jordan 阵  $J$ , 则  $J$  的 Jordan 块在相差次序意义下唯一确定

定理5.4 设  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ ,  $q_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ , 则  $A$  可相似于 Jordan 阵, 且所有 Jordan 块在相差次序意义下唯一确定.