

特征值 eigen value

特征向量 eigen vector.

线性变换  $T: V \rightarrow V$  /  $\mathbb{K}$

$\dim V = 1$ .  $V$  有基  $B: v \neq 0$ .

$$T(v) = \lambda v, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$$

$$[T]_B^B = \lambda$$

$\dim V = 2$ .

“希望  $V = W_1 \oplus W_2$ ”

$\dim W_i = 1$

$$T(W_1) \subset W_1$$

$$T(W_2) \subset W_2$$

能否作到?

一般不能

$$T: \mathbb{K}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^2$$

$$v \mapsto Av$$

$$A \in M_2(\mathbb{K})$$

$$\text{找 } W_1 = \text{span}(v), \quad v \neq 0$$

$$T(v) = \lambda v.$$

$$A \cdot v = \lambda v$$

$$(\lambda I - A)v = 0$$

有非零解  $v$ .

( $\Leftrightarrow$ )

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0.$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$$

$\lambda$  满足 关于  $\lambda$  的二次方程.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -b \\ -c & \lambda - d \end{vmatrix}$$

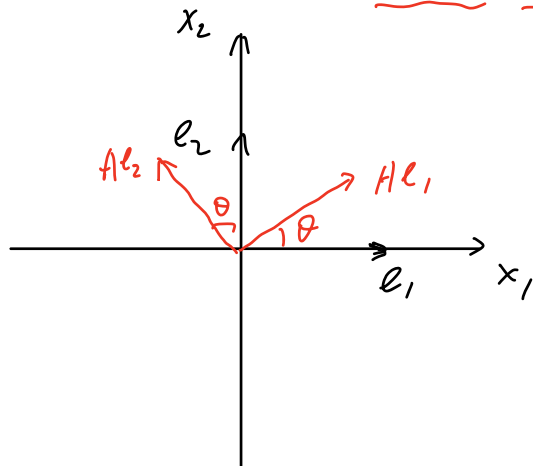
$$= \lambda^2 - \underbrace{(a+d)}_{\text{Trace}(A)} \lambda + \underbrace{ad - bc}_{\det(A)}. (*)$$

$(*)$  在  $\mathbb{K}$  上无根.

$\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$0 < \theta < 2\pi$   
 $\theta \neq \pi$



逆时针旋转  $\theta$ .

简单起见,  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0 \text{ 有根}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2)$$

Case ①.  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ . 则有  $\begin{cases} Av_1 = \lambda_1 v_1, & v_1 \neq 0 \\ Av_2 = \lambda_2 v_2, & v_2 \neq 0 \end{cases}$

$$W_1 = \text{span } v_1, \quad W_2 = \text{span } v_2$$

性质:  $v_1, v_2$  线性无关.

证明: 若  $v_1 = \mu v_2$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} Av_1 &= A(\mu v_2) = \mu(Av_2) = \mu \cdot \lambda_2 v_2 \\ &= \lambda_1 v_1 = \mu \cdot \lambda_1 v_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \mu v_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \mu = 0, \quad \Rightarrow \mu = 0$$

$$\mathbb{C}^2 = W_1 \oplus W_2.$$

$$B = \{v_1, v_2\} \quad \underline{\left[ T \right]_B^B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$P = [v_1 \ v_2], \quad A(v_1, v_2) = (\lambda_1 v_1, \lambda_2 v_2)$$

$$A \cdot P = P \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Case 2.  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ .

$$|\lambda_1 I - A| = 0.$$

$$\text{rk}(\lambda_1 I - A) = 0 \text{ 或 } 1.$$

(2.1)  $\text{rk}(\lambda_1 I - A) = 0, A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix}$

(2.2)  $\text{rk}(\lambda_1 I - A) = 1.$

$$\lambda_1 I - A \neq 0.$$

$$\dim \ker(\lambda_1 I - A) = 1$$

找  $v_1$  为  $\mathbb{C}^2$  的基  $(v_1, v_2)$

$\text{Span } v_1 = W_1$

(例如:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix}$   $a \neq 0$ )

$$A(v_1, v_2) = (\lambda_1 v_1 + a v_2, \lambda_1 v_2)$$

$$\bar{T}(W_1) \subset W_1, \dim W_1 = 1$$

$$A \cdot (v_1, v_2) = (v_1, v_2) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

这样的  $W_1$  是唯一确定的。

是否存在  $W_2$ .  $\underline{W_1 \oplus W_2 = V = \mathbb{C}^2}$

$$\bar{T}(W_2) \subset W_2$$

不存在! 若  $Av_2 = \lambda v_2, v_2 \neq 0.$

$$\text{例 } \lambda = \lambda_1, v_2 \in W,$$

一般的,  $V$  是  $\mathbb{C}$  上的有限维线性空间.

$$\dim V = n.$$

定理:  $T: V \rightarrow V$  存在  $V$  的基  $B$ .

$$[T]_B^B = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \text{ 上三角阵.}$$

( $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ , 存在  $P$  可逆, 使得

$$\underbrace{P^{-1}AP}_{\downarrow} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$A$  的相似矩阵.

引号记号.  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{K}), T: V \rightarrow V.$

定义 (特征值)  $Av = \lambda v, v \in \mathbb{K}^n, v \neq 0$

称  $\lambda$  是  $A$  的特征值.

$v$  是对应的特征向量.

$$(T(v) = \lambda v, v \neq 0, v \in V)$$

$\ker(\lambda I - A)$  是  $A$  的特征子空间.  
(对于  $\lambda$ )

$$\left( \ker(\lambda \text{Id} - T) = \{ v \mid Tv = \lambda v, v \in V \} \right)$$

证明: 归纳法.

" $A$ ".  $|\lambda I - A| = 0$  是关于  $\lambda$  的  $n$  次首一多项式.

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & & & \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & * \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$A \cdot P = (Av_1, Av_2, \dots, Av_n)$$

$$= \underline{(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Av_i = \lambda_i v_i$$

$|\lambda I - A|$  有根  $\lambda_1$ .

有  $v_1 \neq 0$ ,  $Av_1 = \lambda_1 v_1$

$v_1$  扩充为  $\mathbb{C}^n$  的基  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$

$$P = [v_1 \dots v_n]$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & * \\ \hline 0 & A_1 \end{array} \right]$$

$A_1$   $(n-1) \times (n-1)$  矩阵.

$$P_1^{-1}A_1P_1 = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_2 & * \\ \hline 0 & \ddots \\ & \lambda_n \end{array} \right]_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_1^{-1} \end{pmatrix} (P^{-1}AP) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_1 \end{bmatrix} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & * \\ \hline 0 & \begin{array}{c} \lambda_2 \quad * \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \\ 0 \quad \lambda_n \end{array} \end{array} \right]$$

"T"

$|\lambda I - A| = 0$  有根.

$$Tv_1 = \lambda_1 v_1$$

$$W = \text{span } v_1 \subset V$$

$$T: \begin{array}{ccc} V & \rightarrow & V \\ U & \rightarrow & U \\ W & \rightarrow & W \end{array} \quad V \xrightarrow{I} V \rightarrow v/w$$

诱导  $\underline{V/W} \xrightarrow{\bar{T}} \underline{V/W}$   
 取  $V/W$  基  $\bar{B}$ ,  $\underline{\text{原像}}$  在  $V$  中的, 加上  $V$ ,  
 得到  $V$  的基  $B$

$$(\bar{T})_B^B = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & * \\ \hline 0 & (\bar{T})_{\bar{B}}^{\bar{B}} \\ \vdots & \\ 0 & \end{array} \right]$$

定义: (特征多项式)  $|\lambda I - A| = f_A(\lambda)$   
 characteristic polynomial.

$$f_A(\lambda) = f_{P^{-1}AP}(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda I - P^{-1}AP| &= |P^{-1}(\lambda I - A)P| \\ &= |P^{-1}| |\lambda I - A| |P| \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{\bar{T}}(\lambda) = f_{(\bar{T})_{\bar{B}}^{\bar{B}}}(\lambda)$$

性质:  $\{\text{特征值}\} = \{\lambda \mid f_A(\lambda) = 0\}$



定义:  $f_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{m_s}$

$\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_s$  互不相同.

$m_i$  是  $\lambda_i$  的代数重数.

$$\sum m_i = n.$$

希望的情形, 有  $P$ .  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$

定义: 上述  $P$  存在, 则称  $A$  可对角化的.

定义':  $T: V \rightarrow V$ , 存在  $T$  的特征向量组成  $V$  的基. ( $T$  可对角化)

问题: 如何判定?

$V_{\lambda_i}$  是  $\lambda_i$  的特征子空间.

$$= \ker(\lambda_i I - A) \quad \underline{\dim V_{\lambda_i} = d_i}$$

$V_{\lambda_1}$  基  $V_1^1, V_2^1, \dots, V_{d_1}^1$   $d_1 = \lambda_1$  几何重数.  
 $V_{\lambda_2}$   $V_1^2, \dots, V_{d_2}^2$   
 $\vdots$   
 $V_{\lambda_s}$   $V_1^s, \dots, V_{d_s}^s$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$  互不相同.

性质:  $v_1', v_2', \dots, v_{d_1}', \dots, v_{d_s}'$  线性无关.

证明: 有线性组合

$$\alpha_1' v_1' + \alpha_2' v_2' + \dots + \alpha_{d_s}' v_{d_s}' = 0$$

$$v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_s = 0$$

$v_i \in V_{\lambda_i}$ .

$$A(v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_s) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \dots + \lambda_s v_s = 0$$

$$\lambda_1^2 v_1 + \lambda_2^2 v_2 + \dots + \lambda_s^2 v_s = 0$$

$\vdots$

$$\lambda_1^{s-1} v_1 + \lambda_2^{s-1} v_2 + \dots + \lambda_s^{s-1} v_s = 0$$

$$(v_1 \dots v_s) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_1^2 & \dots & \lambda_1^{s-1} \\ 1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_2^2 & \dots & \lambda_2^{s-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \lambda_s & \lambda_s^2 & \dots & \lambda_s^{s-1} \end{pmatrix} = (0, \dots, 0)$$

$M$ .

$$(v_1 \dots v_s) \underline{(M \cdot M^T)} = (0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{v_i = 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a_j^i = 0}$$

$$(v_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus v_{\lambda_s})$$

$$\text{span}(v_j^i) = W.$$

$$T(W) \subset W.$$

$v_j^i$  构成  $\mathbb{C}^n$  的基,  $B$ .

$$P^{-1}AP = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda_1 & \dots & \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \lambda_2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & A_1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$f_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{d_s} \cdot f_{A_1}(\lambda)$$

几何重数  $1 \leq d_i \leq m_i$ .

性质: 可对角化  $(\Leftrightarrow) d_i = m_i$ .

# Cayley - Hamilton 定理.

$$h(\lambda) = \sum a_i \lambda^i$$

定义: 对多项式  $h(\lambda) \in K[\lambda]$

可以  $\rightarrow h(A) = \sum_{i \geq 1} a_i A^i + a_0 \cdot I \in M_n(K)$

定义

$$h(T) \quad \underbrace{h_1(A)} \cdot \underbrace{h_2(A)} = (h_1 h_2)(A)$$

$: V \rightarrow V.$  ↑  
矩阵乘法

$$(h_1 + h_2)(A) = \underline{h_1(A)} + \underline{h_2(A)}$$

定理:  $f_A(\lambda)$  满足  $f_A(A) = 0$

首先:  $M_n(K)$   $n^2$  维.

$$f_T(T) = 0$$

$I, A, A^2, \dots, A^{n^2}$  线性相关.

$$\text{有 } \underline{a_0 \cdot I + a_1 A + \dots + a_{n^2} A^{n^2} = 0}$$

证明: ① 定义:  $K[\lambda] \times V \rightarrow V$

(扩充数乘)

$$(h(\lambda), v) \mapsto h(\lambda) \cdot v$$

定义  $h(T)(v)$

$$(f_1 \cdot f_2) \cdot v = f_1 (f_2 \cdot v)$$

$$(f_1 + f_2) \cdot v = f_1 \cdot v + f_2 \cdot v$$

$$(c f) \cdot v = c \cdot (f \cdot v)$$

$$f \cdot (v + w) = f \cdot v + f \cdot w$$

$$f \cdot (c v) = c \cdot (f \cdot v)$$

对基  $v_1, \dots, v_n$

$$\lambda \cdot (v_1, \dots, v_n) = (T(v_1), \dots, T(v_n))$$

$$= (v_1, \dots, v_n) \cdot A$$

↑  
线性组合.

$$\lambda \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = A^T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
扩充系数

↑  
线性组合.

$$\underline{(\lambda I - A^T)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$M_n(K[\lambda])$       折光数乘  
 $(K(\lambda))$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & (\lambda I - A^T)^* (\lambda I - A^T) \\ & = |\lambda I - A| \cdot I. \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda I - A^T)^* \cdot \left( (\lambda I - A^T) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ & \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow \\ & \text{折光数乘} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( (\lambda I - A^T)^* \cdot (\lambda I - A^T) \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$  矩阵乘法       $\uparrow$  折光数乘

$$\begin{pmatrix} |\lambda I - A^T| & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & |\lambda I - A^T| \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{|\lambda I - AT| \cdot v_i = 0}$$

$$\underline{f_{AT}(T)}(v_i) = 0$$

$$f_{AT}(T) = 0 \Rightarrow f_A(\lambda) \Big|_{\lambda=T} = 0$$

② A 上三角化 (练习)

minimal polynomial  $m(\lambda)$

$$\{ g(\lambda) \in K[\lambda] \mid \underbrace{g(A) = 0}_{A \text{ 的化 0 多项式}} \} = \underline{I}$$

I ① 加法封闭

② 乘法吸收.  $g(\lambda) \in I$ .  
 $\forall h(\lambda), h(\lambda) \cdot g(\lambda) \in I$ .

取  $m(\lambda) \in I$ ,  $m(\lambda) \neq 0$ ,  $\deg m(\lambda)$  最小.  
 (Claim:  $\forall g(\lambda) \in I$ ,  $g(\lambda) = m(\lambda) \cdot h(\lambda)$ )

不然: 
$$g(\lambda) = \underbrace{m(\lambda) h(\lambda)} + \underbrace{r(\lambda)}$$

$$0 \neq \deg r(\lambda) < \deg m(\lambda)$$
 带余除法.

$m(\lambda)$   $A$  的 minimal polynomial.

定理:  $A$  可对角化  $(\Leftrightarrow)$   $m(\lambda)$  没有重根  
 (完全分解)

证明: "  $\Rightarrow$  " 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_1 & \\ & & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{m(\lambda)} \mid \underline{(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2)}$$

"  $\Leftarrow$  " 
$$\underline{m(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)}$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I) \cdots (A - \lambda_s I) = 0$$

取 
$$h_i(\lambda) = \frac{m(\lambda)}{\lambda - \lambda_i}$$



$$\text{g.c.d.}(h_1, \dots, h_s) = 1$$

$$k_1 h_1 + \dots + k_s h_s = 1$$

$$(k_1 h_1 + \dots + k_s h_s) \cdot v = v$$

$$v = \frac{(k_1 h_1 v)}{v_1} + \dots + \frac{(k_s h_s v)}{v_s}$$

$$v_i \in \ker(A - \lambda_i I)$$