

1. (1)(2)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{行列式因子: } \begin{array}{cccc} d_1(\lambda) & d_1(\lambda)d_2(\lambda) & & d_1(\lambda)d_2(\lambda)\dots d_n(\lambda) \\ \text{"} & \text{"} & & \text{"} \\ D_1(\lambda) & D_2(\lambda) & \dots & D_n(\lambda) \end{array} \\
 \\
 \text{不变因子: } \begin{array}{cccc} d_1(\lambda) & d_2(\lambda) & \dots & d_n(\lambda) \\ \text{"} & \text{"} & & \text{"} \\ D_1(\lambda) & D_2(\lambda)/D_1(\lambda) & & D_n(\lambda)/D_{n-1}(\lambda) \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

(3)(4) 不变因子

$$\begin{array}{l}
 d_1(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{l_{11}} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{l_{21}} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{l_{s1}} \\
 d_2(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{l_{12}} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{l_{22}} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{l_{s2}} \\
 \vdots \\
 d_n(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{l_{1n}} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{l_{2n}} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{l_{sn}}
 \end{array}$$

(λ-λ_i) 的指数从小到大 (可取0)

(λ-λ_i)^{l_{ij}} 为初等因子. $l_{ij} = l_i \sqrt{\alpha_i}$ □

2. (1) $\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & \lambda+2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{①}} \text{化为 Smith 标准型}$

②

求行列式: $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda + 1$

$= (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2$

不变因子为 1, 1, $(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2$

或 1, $(\lambda-1)$, $(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)$

必为极小多项式.

但 $(A+E)(A-E) \neq 0$ (排除第二种情况)

∴ 初等因子为 $(\lambda-1)^2, (\lambda+1)$.

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $P^{-1}AP = J \rightarrow A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (-\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (A+E)\alpha_1=0 \quad \text{取 } \alpha_1=(1, 0, 2)^T \\ (A-E)\alpha_3=0 \quad \text{取 } \alpha_3=(1, 1, 1)^T \\ (A-E)\alpha_2=\alpha_3 \quad \text{取 } \alpha_2=(0, 1, 0)^T \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore A^{2024} = (PJP^{-1})^{2024} \\ = PJ^{2024}P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4047 & 2024 & 2024 \\ -4048 & 2025 & 2024 \\ -4048 & 2024 & 2025 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \quad B^{2025} = A \quad \text{i.e.} \quad P^{-1}B^{2025}P = \underbrace{(P^{-1}BP)^{2025}} = P^{-1}AP = J \\ \therefore P^{-1}BP = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1/2025 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2025} \begin{pmatrix} 6073 & 1 & -4049 \\ -2 & 2026 & 1 \\ 8078 & 1 & -6074 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) \quad P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}SP + P^{-1}NP = J = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{可交换}} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore S \text{ 与 } N \text{ 可交换}$$

$$\therefore S = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) \quad \text{易求: } C(J) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & b & \\ & & b \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \cong C(A)$$

$$\therefore \dim C(A) = \dim C(J) = 3.$$

一组基为 $\{E_{11}, E_{22}+E_{33}, E_{32}\}$. □

$$3. \quad A \text{ 可对角化} \Leftrightarrow \forall \lambda_0, R(\lambda_0 I_n - A)^2 = R(\lambda_0 I_n - A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{i.e. } \exists P \text{ s.t. } P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I & & & \\ & \lambda_2 I & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_k I \end{pmatrix}$$

不妨令 $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1$, 则 $R(\lambda_0 I_n - A)^2 = R(\lambda_0 I_n - A)$ 是显然的.

⇐ 对 A (假设不可对角化) 进行 Jordan 标准化.

$$P^{-1}AP = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} \lambda_1 & & & & \\ & \lambda_1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \lambda_1 & \\ \hline & & & & J \end{array} \right]$$

则此时 $R(\lambda_1 I_n - A)^2 < R(\lambda_1 I_n - A)$ 矛盾

□

4. $J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_k \end{bmatrix}$

$R(J) = 1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} * & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad * = \text{Tr}(A)$

$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

□

5. $\lambda E - A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & & & & \\ 0 & \lambda & & & \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda & & \\ & -1 & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 & \lambda \\ & & & & & -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$ 的 $n-2$ 阶行列式因子均为 1.

∴ 不变因子为 $1, 1, \dots, 1, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-2}, \underbrace{1, 1}_{m_A(A)}$ (和等)

而当 $n=2m$ 时, λ^m 是极小多项式, 不变因子: $1, \dots, 1, \underbrace{\lambda^m, \lambda^m}_{n-2}$

$\underbrace{\lambda^m}_{A^2 \text{ 的}}$

8. (1) 由条件知: $d_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 1$ 从而必然可对角化.

$$\therefore A \cong \begin{pmatrix} -E_r & \\ & E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix}$$

而 $\text{diag} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_{n-2} \right) \cong \text{diag} \left(\underbrace{-1, 1, \dots, 1}_{n-1}, -1 \right) \cong \Lambda_1$ (第1个为-1).
 ↖ 反射矩阵

从而: $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda_1 \Lambda_2 \dots \Lambda_r$

$$\therefore A = (P\Lambda_1P^{-1})(P\Lambda_2P^{-1}) \dots (P\Lambda_rP^{-1})$$

(均为反射矩阵).

(2) 可知 $d_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 1 = (\lambda + i)(\lambda - i)$, 在 \mathbb{C} 上可对角化.

并且 A 为实矩阵, 从而 i 与 $-i$ 的代数重数相同 $\leftarrow \varphi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda + i)^m (\lambda - i)^m$

$$\therefore n = 2m \text{ 为偶数, 且 } A \cong \begin{pmatrix} iE_m & \\ & -iE_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{而 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_m \\ -E_m & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 满足 } B^2 = -E_n, \text{ 故有: } B \cong \begin{pmatrix} iE_m & \\ & -iE_m \end{pmatrix}$$

从而 $A \cong_{\mathbb{C}} B$, 而相似与数域无关. $\therefore A \cong_{\mathbb{R}} B$ □

9. (1) W 是子空间, 即 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in W, k, m \in \mathbb{C}$, 有 $k\alpha + m\beta \in W$.

$$\downarrow$$

$$\exists l_1, l_2 \in \mathbb{N}_+, A^{l_1}\alpha = 0, A^{l_2}\beta = 0.$$

$$\text{令 } l = l_1 + l_2, \text{ 必然有 } A^{l+l} (k\alpha + m\beta) = 0$$

$\therefore W$ 是子空间.

(2) W 实际上是特征值 0 所对应的根子空间.

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \\ \hline & & & J' \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{其中 } J_1 \sim J_s \text{ 为 } 0 \text{ 对应 Jordan 块} \\ J' \text{ 为非 } 0 \text{ 对应 Jordan 块.} \end{array}$$

由于 $k \geq m$, 可知 $\begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \end{pmatrix}^m = 0$, $(J')^k$ 仍是满秩, 为 $n-m$.

$$\therefore R(A^k) = R \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \\ \hline & & & J' \end{pmatrix}^m + R(J') = n-m. \quad \square$$

10. 假设 $\exists B$ st. $B^{n-1} = A$.

而 A 是幂零的 $\rightarrow A$ 和 B 的特征值全为 0.

$$P^{-1}BP = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix} \quad J_i \text{ 均为 } 0 \text{ 对应的 Jordan 块.}$$

若 $s \geq 2$, 即每一个 Jordan 块都小于 n 阶, 此时 $B^{n-1} = 0 \neq A$.

若 $s = 1$, 即:

$$P^{-1}BP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ 1 & 0 & \\ & 1 & \ddots \\ & & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

此时 $R(B^{n-1}) = 1 = R(A)$, 但显然 $R(A) \geq 2$.

故而可知, 不存在 B st. $B^{n-1} = A$. □