

Důkaz věty 9 JKT
 Ukážeme pomocí $\varphi / [m_1]$

Homomorf. vekt. prostoru

U vekt. prostor, $V \subseteq U$ jeho podprostor

$$U/V = \{ \underbrace{u+V}_{\text{množina}}, u \in U \}$$

Tato množina má strukturu vekt. prostoru

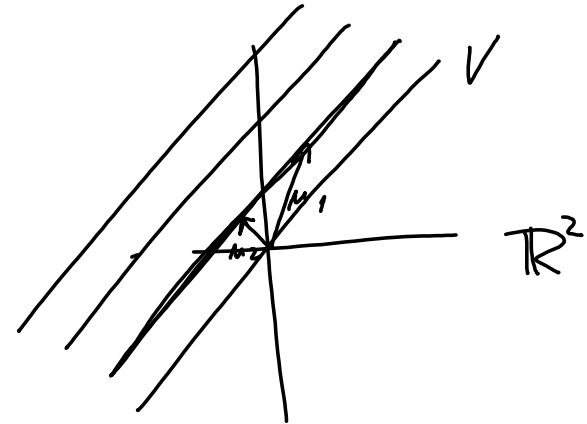
$$(u+V) + (r+V) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (u+r) + V$$

$$a(u+V) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} au + V$$

Tyto definice jsou korektní.

$$\parallel u_1 + V = u_2 + V \Leftrightarrow u_1 - u_2 \in V \quad u_1 \sim_V u_2 \text{ jistě } u_1 - u_2 \in V$$

$$U/V = U/\sim_V$$



Mrašíjme prostor $U/[u_1]$ $\dim U/[u_1] = \dim U - \dim [u_1]$ Důkaz za DU.

U/V (v_1, \dots, v_k) báze V $v_1, \dots, v_k, v_{k+1}, \dots, v_n$ báze U

Dobře se je $v_{k+1}+V, v_{k+2}+V, \dots, v_n+V$ je báze U/V

∴ is' definujeme $\tilde{\varphi}: U/[u_1] \rightarrow U/[u_1]$

$$\tilde{\varphi}(u + [u_1]) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi(u) + [u_1]$$

$$u - v \in [u_1] \quad \varphi(u) - \varphi(v) = \varphi(au_1) \in [u_1]$$

Definice je lineární. Jaka' vl. čísla má $\tilde{\varphi}$?

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ ~~to~~ char. polynom $\tilde{\varphi} = (\lambda - \lambda_1)$ char polynom $\tilde{\varphi}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{\varphi}(u_3 + [u_1]) &= b_1(u_2 + [u_1]) + \lambda_3(u_3 + [u_1]) \\
 &= b_1 u_2 + \lambda_3 u_3 + [u_1] \\
 \varphi(u_3) + [u_1] &= b_1 u_2 + \lambda_3 u_3 + [u_1] \\
 \varphi(u_3) &= b_1 u_2 + \lambda_3 u_3 + a_2 u_1
 \end{aligned}$$

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Nilpotentni operator $\varphi: U \rightarrow U$ si kakav operator, si existuje

$$k \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ se } \varphi^k = \underbrace{\varphi \circ \varphi \circ \dots \circ \varphi}_{k \times} = 0$$

$$J = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ \hline \lambda & & \lambda \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\varphi(x) = Jx$$

$$(\varphi - \lambda \text{id})_{\varepsilon, \varepsilon} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & & \\ \hline & 0 & 1 & \\ \hline & & \ddots & 1 \\ \hline & & & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\varphi^k = 0$$

(4) $\varphi - \lambda \text{id} / R_\lambda : R_\lambda \rightarrow R_\lambda$ μ independent

Q2: (1) $u_1 \in R_\lambda, u_2 \in R_\lambda \quad \exists k_1, k_2 (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^{k_1} u_1 = 0 \quad (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^{k_2} u_2 = 0$

$$k = \max(k_1, k_2) \quad (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k u_1 = 0 = (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k u_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pada } (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k (u_1 + u_2) &= (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k (u_1) + (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k u_2 = 0 + 0 \\ &= 0 \\ \text{Pada } (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k (u_1 + u_2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_1 + u_2 \in R_\lambda$$

(2) $\exists k$ taleni, i.e. $\forall u \in R_\lambda \quad (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k u = 0$.

$u \in R_\lambda$, ~~$\varphi(u)$~~ dolazi me, i.e. $\varphi(u)$ je talen u R_λ

$$(\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k \varphi(u) = \varphi \circ (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k u = \varphi(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(u) \in R_\lambda$$

Věta (1 krok k důkazu Jordanovy věty)

$\mathbb{F} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{F}$, $\dim U = n$, součet alg. násobností čísel $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ je n .
 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ pro $i \neq j$. Pak součet lineárních podmnožin je primární

$$R_{\lambda_1} + R_{\lambda_2} + \dots + R_{\lambda_k} = \{ u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_k \in U, u_i \in R_{\lambda_i} \}$$

(platí $u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_k = \vec{0} \Rightarrow u_i = \vec{0}$ pro $u_i \in R_{\lambda_i}$)

($\Leftrightarrow (R_{\lambda_1} + \dots + \hat{R}_{\lambda_i} + \dots + R_{\lambda_k}) \cap R_{\lambda_i} = \{0\}$)

a navíc $\dim R_{\lambda_i} = \text{alg. násobnost } \lambda_i$, pak

$$U = R_{\lambda_1} \oplus R_{\lambda_2} \oplus \dots \oplus R_{\lambda_k}.$$

Součet $U_1 + U_2$ je direktní podle definice když $\{ u_1, u_2 \in U \mid \lambda_1 u_1 = \lambda_2 u_2 \} = \{0\}$.

(\Leftrightarrow jestliže $u_1 \in U_1, u_2 \in U_2$ a $\lambda_1 u_1 = \lambda_2 u_2$)

$$u_1 + u_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow u_1 = -u_2 = \dots = \vec{0}$$

Cyklický operátor: $\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ je cyklický, pokud existuje

báze u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n ve V taková, že $\varphi(u_k) = u_{k-1}$, $\varphi(u_{k-1}) = u_{k-2}$, \dots , $\varphi(u_1) = \vec{0}$

$$u_n \xrightarrow{\varphi} u_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\varphi} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi} u_1 \xrightarrow{\varphi} 0$$

Věta (2. krok k důkazu Jord. věty)

Jestliže φ je nilpotentní na prostoru V , pak lze V rozložit

$$V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \dots \oplus V_\ell$$

tak, že $\varphi(V_i) \subset V_i$ a φ je cyklický na V_i pro každé i .

$\gamma: V \rightarrow V$ nilpotentni $\gamma^k = 0$ $\gamma^{k-1} \neq 0$

Podaj na V

$$\{0\} = P_k \subsetneq P_{k-1} \subsetneq P_{k-2} \dots \subsetneq P_1 \subsetneq P_0 = V$$

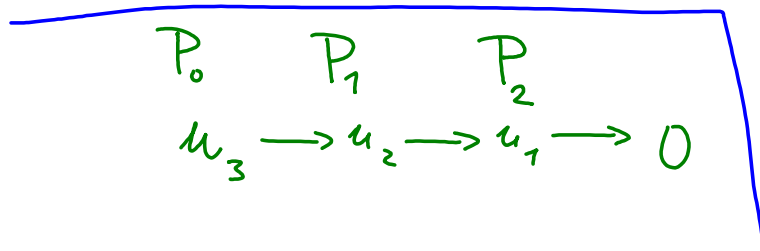
$P_i = \text{im } \gamma^i$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow^0 & & \uparrow^0 \\ e_1 & \dots & e_{p_{k-1}} \\ \uparrow^{k-1} & & \uparrow^{k-1} \\ e_1 & \dots & e_{p_{k-1}} \end{matrix}$

base P_{k-1}

$e_1^{k-2}, \dots, e_{p_{k-1}}^{k-2} \in P_{k-2}$ $\gamma(e_i^{k-2}) = e_i^{k-1}$

Tyła $e_1^{k-1}, \dots, e_{p_{k-1}}^{k-1}, e_1^{k-2}, \dots, e_{p_{k-1}}^{k-2}$ jsou $\mathbb{L}N$. dolozime



$$\sum a_i e_i^{k-1} + \sum b_i e_i^{k-2} = \vec{b}$$

(aplikujeme γ)

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$0 + \sum b_i e_i^{k-1} = \vec{0}$$

