

## Druhá Jordanova věta

Věta: Necht'  $\varphi: U \rightarrow U$  je lin. operátor, který má racion. ales.  
násobitel. pol. čin.  $= \dim U$ . Pak v  $U$  existuje báze  $\alpha$   
taková, že  $(\varphi)_{\alpha, \alpha} = J$  matice v jad. kanonickém tvaru.

Matice  $J$  je měna podmožna čně, ať na vřádku kůně.

1. část  $\lambda$  ml. číslo operátorem  $\varphi$   
$$R_{\lambda} = \left\{ u \in U, \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, (\varphi - \lambda \text{id})^k(u) = \vec{0} \right\}$$

Vēta: Ja piedolladū Jord. vēky je

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

hde  $\lambda_i$  moliba' pīes nīchna vlaknu' ūsla.

Diseklm' račēt divu podmeku'

$$\forall u \in V_1 + V_2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_1 \oplus V_2 = V_1 + V_2 = \{u_1 + u_2 \in U, u_1 \in V_1, u_2 \in V_2\} \\ \exists! u_1 \in V_1 \quad (\Rightarrow) \\ \exists! u_2 \in V_2 \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

Saučēt  $V_1 + V_2$  je diseklm', pāmē  
kdyē  $u_1 + u_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow u_1 = u_2 = \vec{0}$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ V_1 & V_2 \end{array}$$

Součet podprostorů  $V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_k$  je direktní  $(V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k)$ ,

jestliže

$$\forall n_i \in V_i$$

$$n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = \vec{0} \implies n_1 = n_2 = \dots = n_k = \vec{0}.$$

K důkazu měly: Doložíme indukcí, že součet

$$R_{n_1} + R_{n_2} + \dots + R_{n_k}$$

je direktní. Indukce podle  $k$ .

$k=1$   $R_{n_1}$  je triviálně direktní součet

Međi ranećk  $R_{\lambda_1} + \dots + R_{\lambda_{k-1}}$  je dvelni. Dokazime, se

$$R_{\lambda_1} + \dots + R_{\lambda_{k-1}} + R_{\lambda_k}$$

je dvelni.  $v_i \in R_{\lambda_i}$

Međi  $v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_{k-1} + v_k = \vec{0}$  Uzmimo normu l televa, se

$(\varphi - \lambda_k \text{id})^l (v_k) = \vec{0}$ . Aplikujme  $(\varphi - \lambda_k \text{id})^l$  na ranci.

$$\underbrace{(\varphi - \lambda_k \text{id})^l v_1}_{\substack{v_1 \\ \uparrow \\ R_{\lambda_1}}} + \dots + \underbrace{(\varphi - \lambda_k \text{id})^l v_{k-1}}_{\substack{v_{k-1} \\ \uparrow \\ R_{\lambda_{k-1}}}} + \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

$$\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \dots + \mu_{k-1} = \vec{0} \quad \mu_i \in \mathbb{R} \pi_i$$

Z ind. předpokladu plyne, že

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_{k-1} = 0.$$

$\varphi - \lambda_k \text{id}$  je izomorfismus na kvocientu  $\mathbb{R} \pi_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$

Přesto i  $(\varphi - \lambda_k \text{id})^l$  je izo na  $\mathbb{R} \pi_i$ , nebo že  $\mu_i = (\varphi - \lambda_k \text{id})^l \nu_i = 0$

plyne  $\nu_i = \vec{0}$ .

Dohromady jsme, že  $\nu_1 = \nu_2 = \dots = \nu_{k-1} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \nu_k = \vec{0}$ .



$$\left( (\varphi - \lambda_1 \text{id})(u_1) \right)_B = \left( (\varphi)_{B,B} - \lambda_1 E \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \quad (\varphi - \lambda_1 \text{id})u_1 = \vec{0} \right.$$

$$\boxed{(\varphi(u))_B = (\varphi)_{B,B} (u)_B}$$

$$\left( (\varphi - \lambda_1 \text{id})^2(u_2) \right)_B = \left( (\varphi)_{B,B} - \lambda_1 E \right)$$

$$= (\varphi - \lambda_1 \text{id})(b_{12}u_1) = \vec{0}$$

$$(\varphi - \lambda_1 \text{id})^3(u_3) = (\varphi - \lambda_1 \text{id})^2(b_{12}u_1 + b_{23}u_2) = \vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

Plati'  $\dim R_{\lambda_i} \geq \text{alg. n. s. } \lambda_i$

$$\dim (R_{\lambda_1} \oplus R_{\lambda_2} \oplus \dots \oplus R_{\lambda_k}) = \sum_{i=1}^k \dim R_{\lambda_i} \geq \sum_{i=1}^k \text{alg. n. s. } \lambda_i$$

$$R_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus R_{\lambda_k} \subseteq U \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \quad = \dim U$$

$$\dim (R_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus R_{\lambda_k}) \geq \dim U \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow R_{\lambda_1} \oplus R_{\lambda_2} \oplus \dots \oplus R_{\lambda_k} = U.$$



# Kvotientneelt. pakani

$U$  neelt. pakani  $a$   $V$  jaha podpakani. Jekingime muotim

$$U/V = \{u+V \mid u \in U\}$$

$$u_1+V = u_2+V \Leftrightarrow u_1-u_2 \in V$$

$$u_1 \sim u_2 \Leftrightarrow u_1-u_2 \in V$$

$= U/\sim$  muotima kiid ehvivalence

$$(u_1+V) + (u_2+V) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (u_1+u_2)+V$$

muotim'na kiid kiid  $u_1$  a  $u_2$

$$a \in K \quad a \cdot (u+V) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} au+V$$

—————//—————

Množina  $U/V$  s operacemi + a násobení' chová se  
 vehl. podob. (Nulový prvok je  $0+V=V$ .)

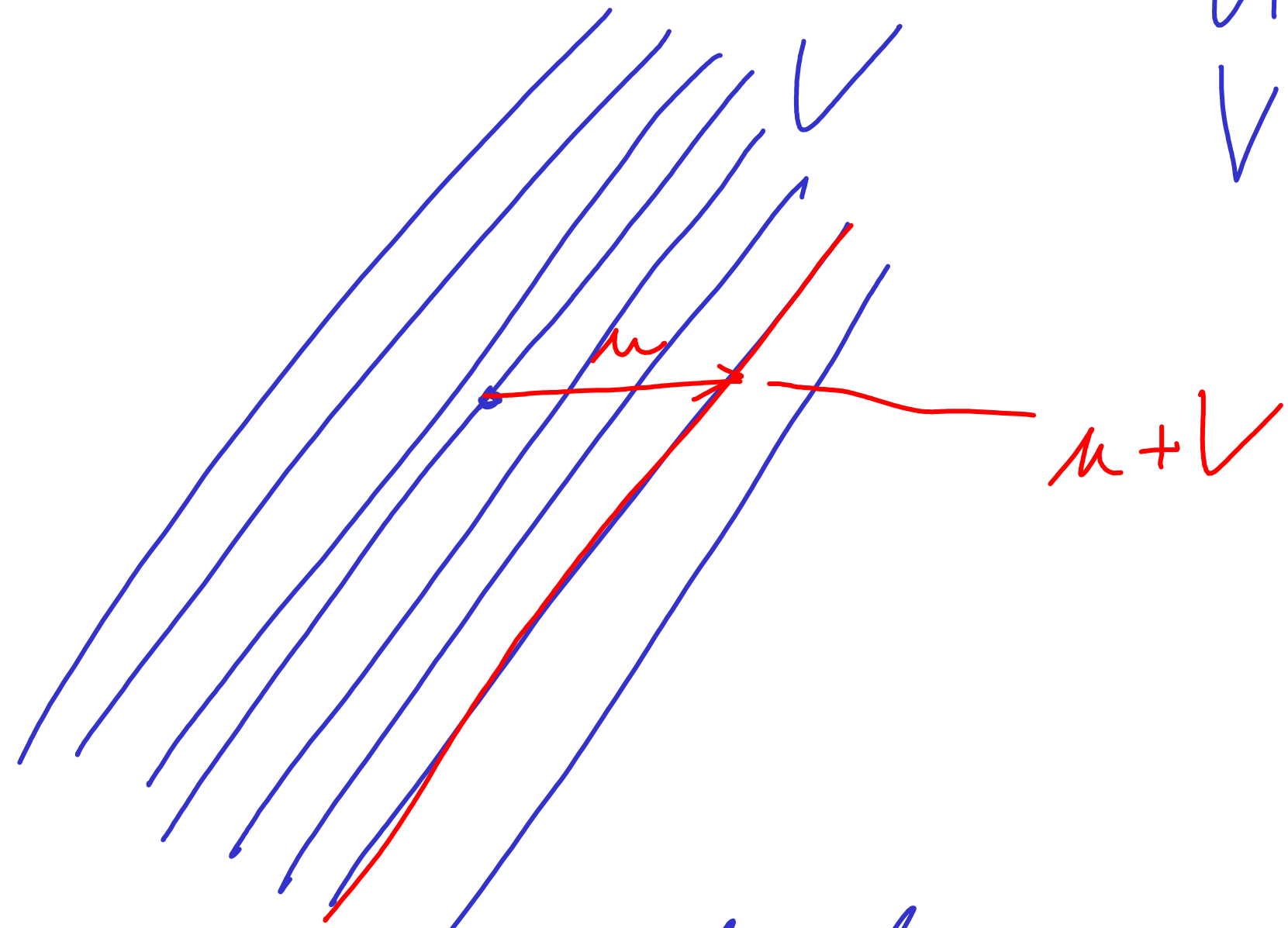
$\varphi: U \rightarrow U$  a  $V$  je invariantní  
 podprostor  $\varphi(V) \subseteq V$ .

Můžeme definovat

$$\tilde{\varphi}: U/V \rightarrow U/V$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}(u+V) := \varphi(u) + V$$

$\tilde{\varphi}$  je lineární,  $\varphi$  není na volbě reprezentanta  $u$



$$U = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$V$  1-dim.  
 podprostor

Düher pemerni' vëky induku' pedle dimense. Pied. rë plahi' ma dim = n-1.

$\varphi: U \rightarrow U$  ma' vl. cërta  $\lambda_1$  a vlatni' vektor  $u_1$

Uvãnyne podprostor  $[u_1]$ .  $\dim U = n$

Vezmeme prostor  $U/[u_1]$ , kean ma' dimenzi n-1.

Pre nÿj a  $\tilde{\varphi}: U/[u_1] \rightarrow U/[u_1]$  nika plahi'.

Vezmeme bãiri  $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n)$  prostoru U

$$(\varphi)_{\mu, \mu} = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} \lambda_1 & D \\ \hline 0 & C \end{array} \right)$$

Char. polynem  $\varphi$  jì  $(\lambda_1 - \lambda) \cdot \det(C - \lambda E)$

$v \in U / [u_1]$  máme bari  $\tilde{v} = (v_2 + [u_1], v_3 + [u_1], \dots, v_n + [u_1])$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{f} \end{pmatrix}_{\tilde{v}, \tilde{v}} = C \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{22} & c_{23} & \dots & - \\ c_{32} & \dots & \dots & - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{f}(v_2 + [u_1]) = f(v_2) + [u_1] = c_{22}v_2 + c_{32}v_3 + \dots + [u_1]$$

Char. polynom  $\tilde{f}$  je det  $(C - \lambda E)$  ... má  $n-1$  koreňov  
násobnosť  $\Rightarrow \tilde{f}$  splňuje predpoklady.



2. KROK  
Nilpotentní operátor  $\psi : U \rightarrow U$  je lineární operátor takový, že  
existuje  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ , že  $\psi^l = 0$ .

Z předchozího víme, že pro  $\varphi : U \rightarrow U$  je  
 $\varphi - \lambda_i \text{id} / R_{\lambda_i} : R_{\lambda_i} \rightarrow R_{\lambda_i}$   
nilpotentní operátor.



Věta: Necht'  $\psi : V \rightarrow V$  je nilpotentní. Pak existují invariantní

podprostory  $V_i \subset V$ , ne

$$(1) \quad V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \dots \oplus V_p$$

$$(2) \quad \psi|_{V_i} : V_i \rightarrow V_i \text{ je cyklický}$$

Důsledek  $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_p$  cyklické báse ve  $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_p$ . Pakem

ne  $B = (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_p)$  báse  $V$  platí



Dürker mit  $\psi$  nilpotentem Operator

$$\psi^s = 0 \text{ na } V$$

$$\psi^{s-1} \neq 0 \text{ na } V$$

$$0 = \text{im } \psi^s \subseteq \text{im } \psi^{s-1} \subseteq \text{im } \psi^{s-2} \dots \text{im } \psi$$

$$\subseteq \text{im } \psi^0 = V$$

$$0 = P_s \subsetneq P_{s-1} \subsetneq P_{s-2} \subsetneq P_1 \subsetneq P_0 = V$$

$$P_3 = P_2 / \psi$$

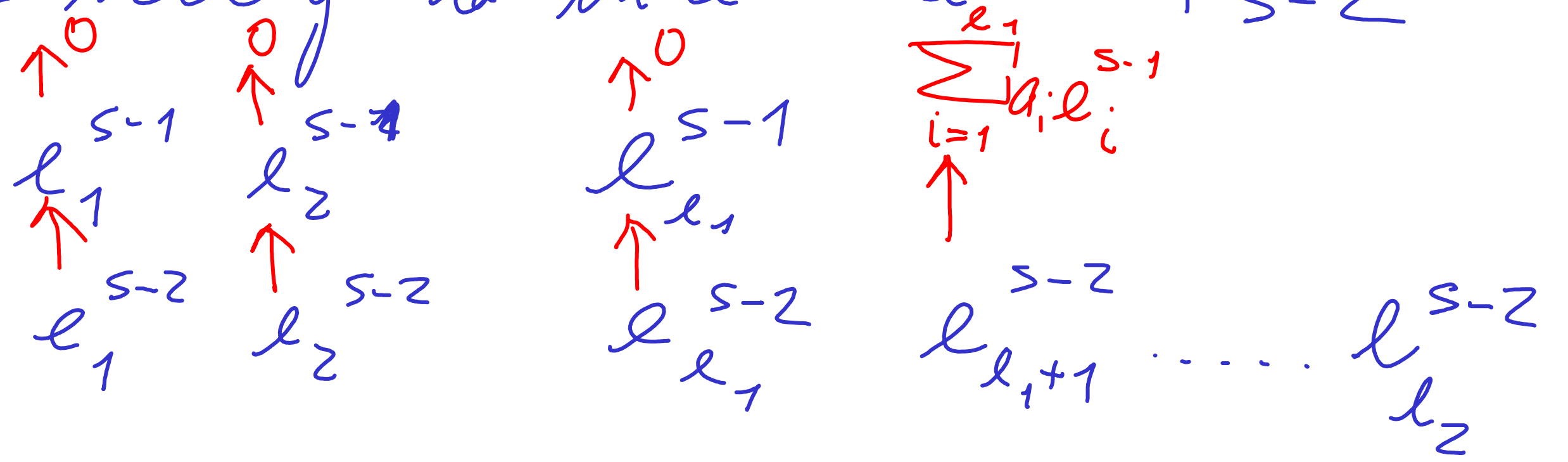
$$P_4 = P_3$$

Vybereme bázi  $P_{s-1}$  :  $l_1^{s-1} \quad l_2^{s-1} \quad \dots \quad l_{l_1}^{s-1}$   $\psi(l_i^{s-1}) \rightarrow 0$

$\text{im } \psi^{s-2} = P_{s-2}$   $l_1^{s-2} \quad l_2^{s-2} \quad \dots \quad l_{l_1}^{s-2}$

Uvědomění:  $l_1^{s-1}, \dots, l_{l_1}^{s-1}, l_1^{s-2}, \dots, l_{l_1}^{s-2}$  jsou lin. nezávislé

Doplňme tyto vektory do báze celého  $P_{s-2}$

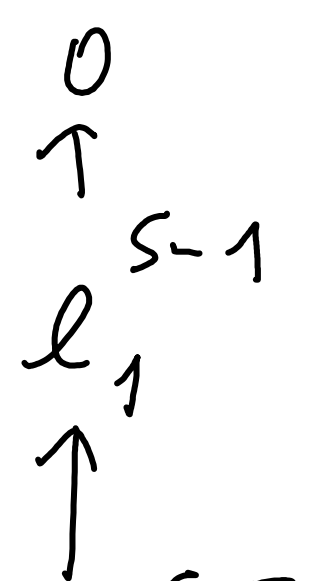


Vektor  $l_{l_1+1}^{s-2}$  a  $l_{l_2}^{s-2}$  lze modifikovat tak, aby se rovnalo  
 operátorem  $\psi$  na  $\vec{0}$

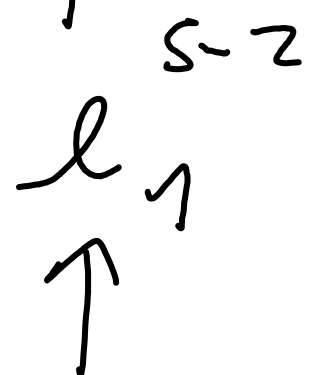
$$\widetilde{l_{l_1+1}^{s-2}} = l_{l_1+1}^{s-2} - \sum_{i=1}^{l_1} a_i l_i^{s-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi \left( \widetilde{l_{l_1+1}^{s-2}} \right) &= \psi \left( l_{l_1+1}^{s-2} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{l_1} a_i \cdot \psi \left( l_i^{s-2} \right) \\
 &= \vec{0} - \sum_{i=1}^{l_1} a_i l_i^{s-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

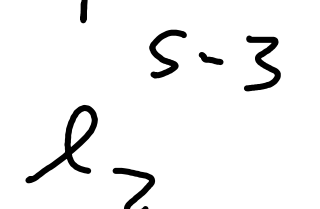
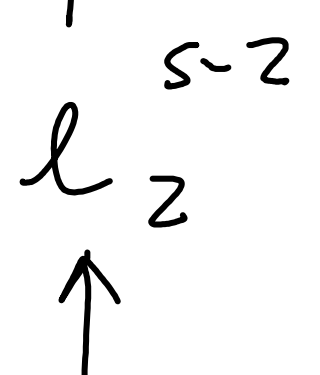
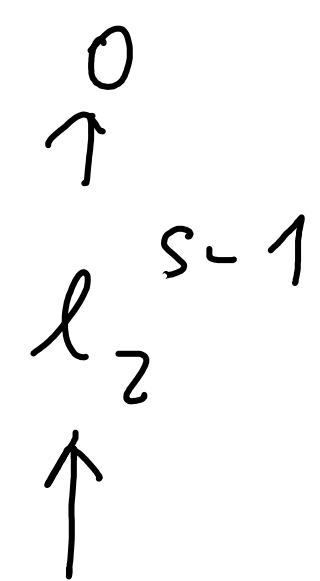
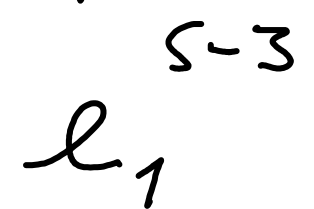
$P_{s-1}$



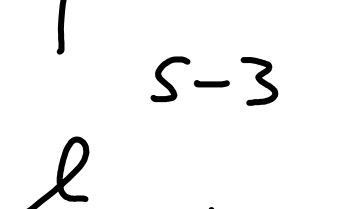
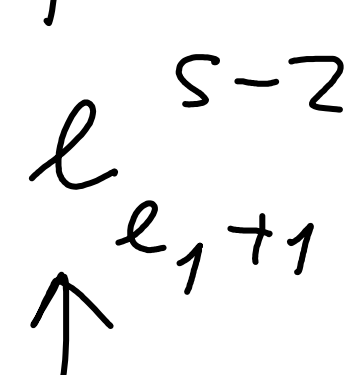
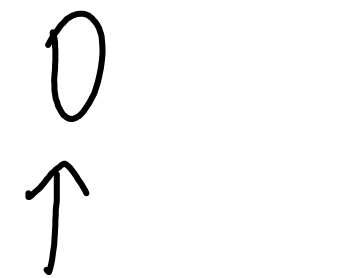
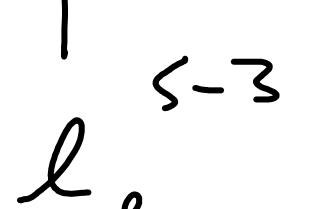
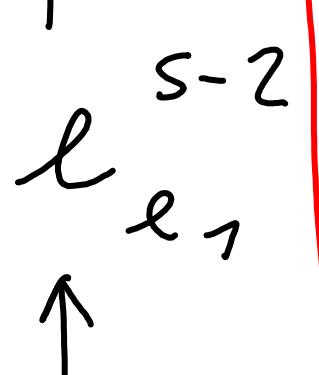
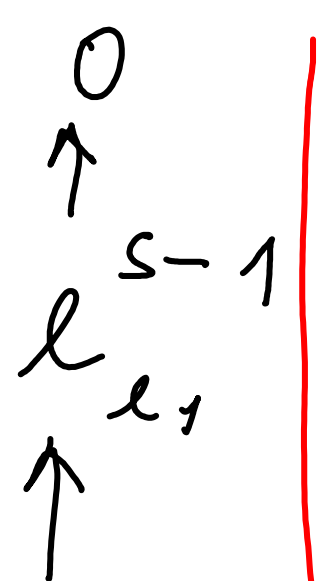
$P_{s-2}$



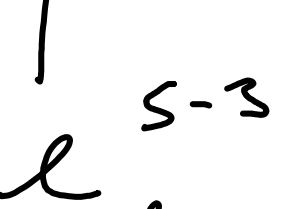
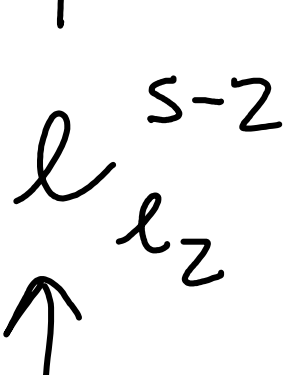
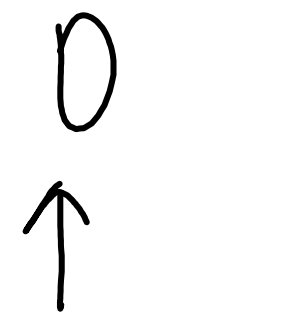
$P_{s-3}$



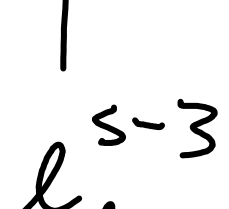
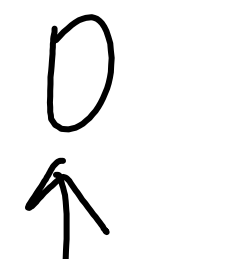
...



...

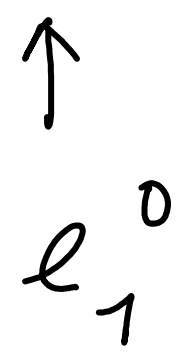


...



...

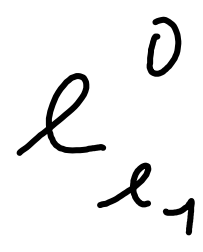
$P_0$



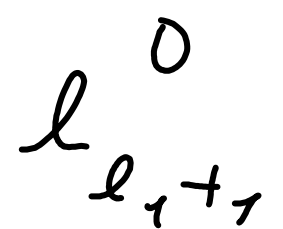
$V_1$



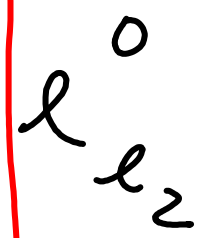
$V_2$



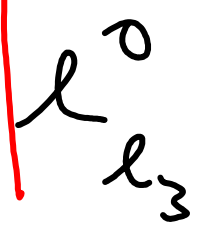
$V_{l_1}$



$V_{l_1+1}$



$V_{l_2}$



$V_{l_3}$

...

$V_p$

$l_1^{s-1} \quad l_2^{s-2} \quad l_3^{s-3} \quad \dots \quad l_q^0$  je cyklická báze  $V_1$  pro  $\psi|_{V_1} : V_1 \rightarrow V_1$ .

Velikosti a počty nulové JKT nerovinně na sobě báze:

Počet nulové velikosti  $s$  je  $l_1 = \dim P_{s-1} = \dim \operatorname{im} \psi^{s-1}$

Počet nulové velikosti  $s-1$  je  $l_2 - l_1 = \dim P_{s-2} - 2 \dim P_{s-1}$

Počet nulové velikosti  $s-2$  je  $l_3 - l_2 = \underbrace{\dim P_{s-3}} - 2 \dim P_{s-2} + \dim P_{s-1}$

$$l_1 + l_2 + l_3 - 2(l_1 + l_2) + l_1 = l_3 - l_2$$

~~$$= l_1 + l_1 + l_1 + l_2 + l_2 + l_3 - 2(l_1 + l_1 + l_2) + l_1 =$$~~

