

Jordan Decomposition Theorem: LinearAlg

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ABSTRACT: Gives a home-grown proof of the Jordan Decomposition Theorem. (Some of the lemmas work in Hilbert space.) The “Partial-form JCF Theorem”, (26), needs to be reworked.

Prolegomenon

Our goal is to prove the “JCF” (Jordan Canonical Form) Theorem for a linear trn $T: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$, where \mathbf{H} is a finite-dim’al vectorspace. Formally, we’ll assume that \mathbf{H} is $\mathbf{F}^{\times \mathcal{H}}$, where the field \mathbf{F} is either \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} .

For vectorspaces use

vectorspace: $\mathbf{H}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{V}$

dimension: $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{V}$.

Use sans-serif font for matrices $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{M}$. For square matrices \mathbf{A}_e , let $Diag(\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_\mathcal{E})$ be the partitioned matrix which has $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_\mathcal{E}$ along its diagonal, and zeros elsewhere.

1: Notation. A collection $\mathcal{C} := \{\mathbf{V}_1, \mathbf{V}_2, \dots, \mathbf{V}_L\}$ of subspaces of \mathbf{H} is **linearly independent** (abbreviation **lin-indep**) if the only soln to

$$\mathbf{v}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{v}_L = \mathbf{0}, \quad \text{with each } \mathbf{v}_\ell \in \mathbf{V}_\ell,$$

is the trivial soln $\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{0}, \dots, \mathbf{v}_L = \mathbf{0}$.

Recall that a subspace $\mathbf{V} \subset \mathbf{H}$ is **T-invariant** if $T(\mathbf{V}) \subset \mathbf{V}$.

I’ll use **eval**, **vec** and **e-space** for *eigenvalue*, *eigenvector* and *eigenspace*. \square

§1 Examining nilpotent case

In sections §1 and §2, “eval” means the eigenvalue **zero**, and “vec” means an eigenvector with eval **zero**.

2: Defn. W.r.t T , a vector \mathbf{v} is **nilpotent** if $T^d(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}$ for some posint d . Indeed, the **T-depth** of a vector \mathbf{v} , written $T\text{-Depth}(\mathbf{v})$, is the infimum of all natnums n for which $T^n(\mathbf{v})$ is $\mathbf{0}$. The zero-vector has depth 0. An **vec** for **eval=0** has depth 1. (A non-nilpotent vector has depth ∞ .)

Use $\text{Nil}(T)$ for the **nilspace** of T ; it comprises the set of finite-depth vectors. So

$$\text{Nil}(T) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Ker}(T^n) \stackrel{\text{note}}{\supseteq} \text{Ker}(T).$$

Transformation T is **nilpotent** if there exists a posint D such that $T^D = \mathbf{0}$. Since \mathbf{H} is finite dimensional, $\boxed{\text{trn } T \text{ is nilpotent iff } \text{Nil}(T) = \mathbf{H}}$. \square

3: Depth Lemma (preliminary). Consider a sum

$$\mathcal{V}: \quad \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{v}_L$$

whose depths satisfy

$$d_1 > d_2 > \dots > d_L.$$

Then the depth of (??!) is d_1 . **Proof.** Exercise. \diamond

A **downtup** (“down tuple”) $\vec{D} = (D_1, \dots, D_\mathcal{E})$ is a sequence of integers with

$$4: \quad D_1 \geq D_2 \geq \dots \geq D_\mathcal{E} \geq 1.$$

The **size** of \vec{D} is the sum $D_1 + \dots + D_\mathcal{E}$. A posint D determines a $D \times D$ **Jordan Block** matrix

$$5: \quad \mathbf{JB}(D) := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

with zeros on the diagonal and ones on the first off-diagonal. Every undisplayed position is zero.

6: Nilpotent JCF Theorem. A nilpotent $T: \mathbf{F}^{\times \mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}^{\times \mathcal{H}}$ has a unique downtup \vec{D} so that

$$7: \quad M = M(\vec{D}) := Diag(\mathbf{JB}(D_1), \dots, \mathbf{JB}(D_\mathcal{E}))$$

is the matrix of T w.r.t some basis. In particular, $\text{Size}(\vec{D})$ equals \mathcal{H} . \diamond

Remark. In general, the above basis is not unique.

The theorem can be restated ITOf matrices. A nilpotent \mathbf{F} -matrix \mathbf{M}' determines a unique downtup \vec{D} so that, with \mathbf{M} from (7),

$$\mathbf{M}' = \mathbf{G}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{M}(\vec{D}) \cdot \mathbf{G},$$

for some invertible \mathbf{F} -matrix \mathbf{G} . \square

Temporarily letting $\mathbf{c}^1, \dots, \mathbf{c}^D$ denote the standard basis, notice that the $D \times D$ jordan-blk (5) acts on the standard basis by sending $\mathbf{c}^D \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathbf{c}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$. Let this motivate our definition of a *chain*: a sequence $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{c}^d)_{d=1}^D$ of vectors, with $D \geq 1$, fulfilling

$$8: \quad \mathbf{0} \xleftarrow{\mathbf{T}} \mathbf{c}^1 \xleftarrow{\mathbf{T}} \mathbf{c}^2 \xleftarrow{\mathbf{T}} \dots \xleftarrow{\mathbf{T}} \mathbf{c}^D.$$

Furthermore $\mathbf{c}^1 \neq \mathbf{0}$, i.e., \mathbf{c}^1 is an eigenvector. Equivalently, the depth of each \mathbf{c}^d is d .

9: Lemma. *Consider a chain \mathbf{C} as in (8), Then the eigenspace in $\text{Spn}(\mathbf{C})$ is just 1-dimensional. Further, \mathbf{C} is a basis for $\text{Spn}(\mathbf{C})$ and so the dimension of $\text{Spn}(\mathbf{C})$ is D . Proof. The Depth Lemma. \diamond*

A *chain complex* $\vec{\mathbf{C}}$ for \mathbf{T} is a sequence $\mathbf{C}_1, \mathbf{C}_2, \dots, \mathbf{C}_\mathcal{E}$ of \mathbf{T} -chains such that \vec{D} is a downtuple, (4), where $D_e := \text{Depth}(\mathbf{C}_e)$. Furthermore

10: *The list $\mathbf{c}_1^1, \mathbf{c}_2^1, \mathbf{c}_3^1, \dots, \mathbf{c}_\mathcal{E}^1$ of eigenvectors is linearly independent.*

The downtup \vec{D} is called the *signature* of $\vec{\mathbf{C}}$.

By the way, we call $\vec{\mathbf{C}}$ a “*spanning chain-complex*” if $\sqcup_{e=1}^\mathcal{E} \mathbf{C}_e$ is a *basis* for \mathbf{H} . Courtesy the next lemma, the chain-complex spans iff $D_1 + \dots + D_\mathcal{E}$ equals $\text{Dim}(\mathbf{H})$.

11: Chain Independence Lemma. *Suppose that $\mathbf{C}_1, \dots, \mathbf{C}_\mathcal{E}$ are chains (of possibly different lengths). Then TFAEivalent.*

a: The list of eigenvectors $\mathbf{c}_1^1, \mathbf{c}_2^1, \mathbf{c}_3^1, \dots, \mathbf{c}_\mathcal{E}^1$ is linearly independent.

b: The list $\text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_1), \text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_2), \dots, \text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_\mathcal{E})$ of subspaces is linearly independent.

c: The disjoint union $\sqcup_{e=1}^\mathcal{E} \mathbf{C}_e$ is a lin-indep set. \diamond

Proof. That (b) \Rightarrow (c) follows from Lemma 9. The interesting implication is (a) \Rightarrow (b).

Were the subspaces dependent, then we could find vectors $\mathbf{v}_e \in \text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_e)$, not all $\mathbf{0}$, so that

$$\dagger: \quad \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{E}-1} + \mathbf{v}_\mathcal{E}.$$

Let D be the max of $\text{Depth}(\mathbf{v}_e)$, taken over $e = 1, \dots, \mathcal{E}$. Replacing each \mathbf{v}_e by $\mathbf{T}^{D-1}(\mathbf{v}_e)$ arranges that: *Each \mathbf{v}_e is either an eigenvector or is $\mathbf{0}$, and not all are $\mathbf{0}$.*

Courtesy (9), the eigenspace in each $\text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_e)$ is 1-dim'al, so \mathbf{v}_e is a multiple of \mathbf{c}_e^1 . But, by hypothesis, these evects are linearly independent, \otimes . (I use \otimes for “contradiction”.) \blacklozenge

The above proof allows us to jazz up an earlier lemma. For a nilpotent vector \mathbf{v} of depth $d \geq 1$, call $\mathbf{T}^{d-1}(\mathbf{v})$ its *penultimate vector*. (This penultimate vector is an evect.)

12: Depth Corollary. *Let D be the max depth of some list of vectors $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_\mathcal{E}$. Suppose that those vectors of depth D have linearly-independent penultimate vectors. Then the sum $\mathbf{v}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{v}_\mathcal{E}$ has depth D .* \diamond

The Construction

To establish the existence part of Nilpotent JCF Theorem, we fabricate a spanning chain-complex for our nilpotent \mathbf{T} .

Pick a maximum-length chain \mathbf{C}_1 . Look at the lengths of those chains whose evect is not in $\text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_1)$; among those having the maximum length, take one such chain and call it \mathbf{C}_2 . Pick a maximum-length chain, call it \mathbf{C}_3 , from those whose evect is not in $\text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_1 \sqcup \mathbf{C}_2)$. Continuing, produces a sequence of some \mathcal{E} many

chains $\mathbf{C}_1, \dots, \mathbf{C}_\mathcal{E}$. By construction, the eigenvectors $\mathbf{c}_1^1, \dots, \mathbf{c}_\mathcal{E}^1$ are linearly indep., and their lengths satisfy $D_1 \geq D_2 \geq \dots \geq D_\mathcal{E}$.

Our goal is to show that $\text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbf{C}_\mathcal{E})$ is all of \mathbf{H} . (Corollarily, (11)&(12) will imply that \mathcal{E} is the dimension of the eigenspace of \mathbf{T} .)

Proof. If $\mathbf{V} := \text{Spn}(\mathbf{C}_1, \dots, \mathbf{C}_\mathcal{E})$ is not all of \mathbf{H} , then there exists a “bad” vector \mathbf{b} i.e.:

$$13: \quad \mathbf{b} \notin \mathbf{V}, \text{ yet } \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{b}) \in \mathbf{V}.$$

(This, since \mathbf{T} is nilpotent.) Thus we can write $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{b})$ as a lin.comb over the \mathbf{V} -basis $\bigsqcup_1^\mathcal{E} \mathbf{C}_e$. Because it will make no difference to the following argument, I will assume, in the expansion of $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{b})$, that each non-zero coeff is 1.

Suppose, for example, that

$$14: \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{b}) = [\mathbf{c}_3^5 + \mathbf{c}_3^9 + \mathbf{c}_3^{13} + \mathbf{c}_3^{47}] + [\mathbf{c}_6^1 + \mathbf{c}_6^4 + \mathbf{c}_6^9] \\ + [\mathbf{c}_8^2 + \mathbf{c}_8^{31}] + \dots + [\mathbf{c}_{73}^2 + \mathbf{c}_{73}^{14}].$$

Consider the \mathbf{c}_3^5 term. It has a predecessor on its chain, since $5 < D_3$. (After all, D_3 is at least 47.) Hence *replacing* the bad vector \mathbf{b} by $[\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}_3^6]$ preserves (13) and arranges that the \mathbf{T} -image of this *new* \mathbf{b} has one fewer term in (14). Only the *chain-end* $\mathbf{c}_e^{D_e}$ of a chain \mathbf{C}_e cannot be so removed.

Continue this until there are only chain-ends. For example,^{♥1} suppose that the new \mathbf{b} maps to

$$14': \quad \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{c}_3^{D_3} + \mathbf{c}_8^{D_8} + \dots + \mathbf{c}_{73}^{D_{73}}.$$

Corollary 12 tells us that vector $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{b})$ has depth^{♥2} $\text{Max}(D_3, D_8, \dots)$ —which is D_3 . Consequently:

The depth of \mathbf{b} is $1 + D_3$.

But all the vectors in $\text{RhS}(??')$ were chosen, during “The Construction”, at stages 3 and after. So D_3 was *not* in fact the length of the longest available chain. ✘

^{♥1}In this example, (14) and (??') together tell us that $D_3 = 47$, $D_6 > 9$, $D_8 = 31$, and so on.

^{♥2}Since $\mathbf{b} \notin \mathbf{V}$, our \mathbf{b} is not an evect; so $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{b})$ is not $\mathbf{0}$. Hence $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{b})$ has *at least one* chain-end.

Uniqueness of signature. A spanning chain-complex must have exactly $\mathcal{E} = \text{Dim}(\mathbf{E})$ chains, where \mathbf{E} is the eigenspace of \mathbf{T} . Although the spanning chain-complex itself is not unique nonetheless its *signature* is unique —the Nilpotent JCF Thm asserts this, so I’d better prove it!

15: Lemma. *Given a nilpotent \mathbf{T} , all spanning chain-complexes have the same signature.* ♦

Proof. Consider two spanning chain-complexes

$$\vec{\mathbf{C}} = (\mathbf{C}_1, \dots, \mathbf{C}_\mathcal{E}), \\ \vec{\mathbf{C}}^\bullet = (\mathbf{Q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{Q}_\mathcal{E}),$$

with different signatures. For specificity, suppose that the two signatures differ in their third term as follows:

$$D_1 \geq D_2 \geq 9 = D_3 \geq D_4 \geq \dots \geq D_\mathcal{E}; \\ D_1 \geq D_2 \geq 8 \geq D_3^\bullet \geq D_4^\bullet \geq \dots \geq D_\mathcal{E}^\bullet.$$

Now write vector \mathbf{c}_1^9 over the $\vec{\mathbf{C}}^\bullet$ -basis:

$$\ddagger: \quad \mathbf{c}_1^9 = \alpha_1 \mathbf{q}_1^9 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{q}_2^9 + \mathbf{u}$$

for some scalars α_1, α_2 and some vector \mathbf{u} (in $\text{Spn}(\vec{\mathbf{C}}^\bullet)$) whose depth is at most 8; this, courtesy (12). Applying \mathbf{T}^8 to (\ddagger) thus tells us that

$$\mathbf{c}_1^1 \in \text{Spn}(\mathbf{q}_1^1, \mathbf{q}_2^1).$$

Repeating the argument twice more gives

$$\{\mathbf{c}_1^1, \mathbf{c}_2^1, \mathbf{c}_3^1\} \subset \text{Spn}(\mathbf{q}_1^1, \mathbf{q}_2^1).$$

But a 3-dim’al space won’t fit inside a 2-dim’al space. ♦

Having proved JCF in the nilpotent case, (6), we now develop the tools for the general case.

§2 Algebraic information

The *characteristic poly* of an $\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M}$ matrix M is

$$\wp_M(x) := \text{Det}(x\mathbf{I} - M).$$

So \wp_M is a monic $\text{deg-}\mathcal{M}$ poly.

16: Lemma. For a $\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B}$ matrix B ,

$$\text{Ker}(B) \text{ is trivial} \iff \wp_B(0) \neq 0,$$

i.e, IFF $\wp_B()$ has a [non-zero] constant term. \diamond

Suppose $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \subset \mathbf{H}$ is a lin-indep pair of subspaces, which jointly span \mathbf{H} . Indicate this by writing

$$\mathbf{A} \oplus \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{H}.$$

Let $\text{Proj}_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}$ be projection, parallel to \mathbf{A} , from \mathbf{H} onto \mathbf{B} . Said differently, put an inner-product on \mathbf{H} making $\mathbf{A} \perp \mathbf{B}$. Then $\text{Proj}_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}$ is simply the orthogonal projection $\text{Proj}_{\mathbf{B}}$. An arbitrary linear trn $T: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$ gives a composition

$$*: \quad \mathbf{B} \xleftarrow{\text{Proj}_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}} \mathbf{H} \xleftarrow{T} \mathbf{H}$$

Let “ $T_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}$ ” denote the restriction of $(*)$ to \mathbf{B} , i.e, the mapping $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ by

$$T_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}} := [\text{Proj}_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}} \circ T] \downarrow \mathbf{B}.$$

17: Triangular Matrix Lemma. Consider an upper-triangular partitioned matrix

$$18: \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A}} & \mathbf{G}_{\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}} \\ \mathbf{0}_{\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{A}} & \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Then $\text{Det}(M) = \text{Det}(\mathbf{A}) \cdot \text{Det}(\mathbf{B})$. In consequence, the char-poly \wp_M factors as

$$18': \quad \wp_M = \wp_{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \wp_{\mathbf{B}}.$$

Restated, suppose $T: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$ has subspaces \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} st.

$$19: \quad \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{A} \oplus \mathbf{B}.$$

If subspace \mathbf{A} is T -invariant then

$$19': \quad \wp_T = \wp_{T \downarrow \mathbf{A}} \cdot \wp_{T_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}}. \quad \diamond$$

Proof of $\text{Det}(M) = \text{Det}(\mathbf{A}) \cdot \text{Det}(\mathbf{B})$. Since $\text{Det}(M)$ is a sum of products taken over all transversals of M , ISTS that a transversal straying from the \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} blocks necessarily has product zero.

WLOG this misguided transversal hits \mathbf{G} . It therefore misses some row of \mathbf{A} hence (since \mathbf{A} is square) some column of \mathbf{A} . In this column, then, the transversal must hit the $\mathbf{0}_{\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{A}}$ block.

Exer: Why do the signs of the permutations work out correctly? \diamond

Proof of (??'). Let $\mathcal{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_{\mathcal{B}})$ be a basis for \mathbf{H} , with each $\mathbf{a}_i \in \mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{b}_j \in \mathbf{B}$. Then M , the \mathcal{B} -matrix of T , has form (18). Furthermore, the $(\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{\mathcal{A}})$ -matrix of $T \downarrow_{\mathbf{A}}$ is \mathbf{A} and the $(\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_{\mathcal{B}})$ -matrix of $T_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}$ is \mathbf{B} . Hence $(??') \Rightarrow (??')$. \diamond

Recall from (2) the defn of *nilpotent* and $\text{Nil}(T)$.

20: Lemma. Consider a nilpotent $S: \mathbf{F}^{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \mathbf{F}^{\mathcal{A}}$. Then

$$\wp_S(x) = [x - 0]^{\mathcal{A}}. \quad \diamond$$

Pf. The char-poly of a eval=0 Jordan-Block (5) is x^D . By the Triangular Matrix Lemma, the char-poly of $\text{Diag}(\mathbf{J}_{\mathcal{B}}(D_1), \dots, \mathbf{J}_{\mathcal{B}}(D_{\mathcal{E}}))$ is the product $x^{D_1} \dots x^{D_{\mathcal{E}}}$. i.e $x^{D_1 + \dots + D_{\mathcal{E}}}$. \diamond

21: Multiplicity Theorem. Let $\mathbf{A} := \text{Nil}(T)$. Then $\mathcal{A} := \text{Dim}(\mathbf{A})$ is the multiplicity of 0 in the characteristic poly \wp_T , i.e,

$$\wp_T(x) = [x - 0]^{\mathcal{A}} \cdot g(x),$$

where g is a poly with a constant term. \diamond

Proof. Let \mathbf{B} be a complementary subspace $\mathbf{B} \oplus \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{H}$. Then $(??')$ and (20) tell us that

$$\wp_T(x) = [x - 0]^{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \wp_{T_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}}(x).$$

Consequently, courtesy (16), ISTProve that $T_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}$ has no kernel. So fix a $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{B}$ sent to $\mathbf{0}$ by $T_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}$.

Decompose its image as $T(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a}$, with $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{A}$. Then $\mathbf{0} = T_{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{v}) \stackrel{\text{note}}{=} \mathbf{b}$. Hence $T(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{a}$. So $T(\mathbf{v})$ is nilpotent. Thus \mathbf{v} too is nilpotent. So $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}$ and is therefore $\mathbf{0}$. \diamond

§3 Using all the eigenvalues

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, we now return to using “ λ -evec” to mean an eigenvector with eigenvalue λ , and we extend our defns to other evals.

An λ -**Jordan Block** is a $D \times D$ matrix

$$22: \quad \lambda\text{-JB}(D) := \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & & \\ & \lambda & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda & 1 \\ & & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}.$$

Generalizing, a downtup $\vec{D} = (D_1, \dots, D_\varepsilon)$ engenders an λ, \vec{D} -**Jordan Block**

$$23: \quad \lambda\text{-JB}(\vec{D}) := \text{Diag}(\lambda\text{-JB}(D_1), \dots, \lambda\text{-JB}(D_\varepsilon))$$

24: Jordan Canonical Form Theorem. Suppose that $\mathbb{T}:\mathbf{F}^{\times \mathcal{H}} \curvearrowright$ has all of its eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_L$ in \mathbf{F} . Then there is a unique list of downtups, $\vec{D}^1, \vec{D}^2, \dots, \vec{D}^L$, so that

$$25: \quad \text{Diag}(\lambda_1\text{-JB}(\vec{D}^1), \dots, \lambda_L\text{-JB}(\vec{D}^L))$$

is the matrix of \mathbb{T} relative to some basis.

In particular, $\text{Size}(\vec{D}^\ell) = S_\ell$, where

$$\wp_{\mathbb{T}}(x) = [x - \lambda_1]^{S_1} \cdot [x - \lambda_2]^{S_2} \cdots [x - \lambda_L]^{S_L}.$$

is the \mathbf{F} -factorization of the char-poly of \mathbb{T} . \diamond

26: Partial-form JCF Theorem. Given linear $\mathbb{T}:\mathbf{F}^{\times \mathcal{H}} \curvearrowright$, factor its char-poly over \mathbf{F} as

$$\wp_{\mathbb{T}}(x) = [x - \lambda_1]^{S_1} \cdots [x - \lambda_L]^{S_L} \cdot g(x),$$

where g is an \mathbf{F} -poly with no roots in \mathbf{F} . (And $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_L \in \mathbf{F}$ are distinct.) Then there is a unique list of downtups, $\vec{D}^1, \dots, \vec{D}^L$, *Unfinished: as of 23Sep2017* \diamond

For $\alpha \in \mathbf{F}$, let \mathbb{T}_α abbreviate the $\mathbb{T} - \alpha\mathbf{I}$ transformation, and let $\mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(d)}$ comprise the vectors of \mathbb{T}_α -depth at most d . Evidently

$$\mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(d)} = \text{Ker}(\mathbb{T}_\alpha^{\circ d})$$

is a subspace, and $\mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(1)}$ is the eigenspace (when α is an eigenvalue). Certainly

27:

$$\{\mathbf{0}\} = \mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(0)} \subset \mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(1)} \subset \mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(2)} \subset \mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(3)} \subset \dots \subset \mathbf{L}_\alpha,$$

where $\mathbf{L}_\alpha := \bigcup_{d=0}^\infty \mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(d)}$ is the *nilspace*.

28: Lemma. Fix $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$. For each $d = 0, 1, \dots$, the subspace $\mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(d)}$ is forward-invariant under \mathbb{T}_β . Therefore \mathbf{L}_α is \mathbb{T}_β -forward-invariant. \diamond

Proof. WLOG $\alpha = 0$ (replace \mathbb{T} by $\mathbb{T} - \alpha\mathbf{I}$ and β by $\beta - \alpha$). Fix an order d , say $d=3$, and fix a vector $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{E}^{(3)}$. Automatically $\mathbb{T}(\mathbf{v}) \in \mathbf{E}^{(2)} \subset \mathbf{E}^{(3)}$. Hence $[\mathbb{T} - \beta\mathbf{I}]\mathbf{v} = \mathbb{T}(\mathbf{v}) - \beta\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{E}^{(3)}$, as desired. \blacklozenge

29: Lemma. Consider distinct scalars $\alpha \neq \beta$. For $d = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, the restricted operator

$$[\mathbb{T} - \beta\mathbf{I}] \downarrow \mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(d)}$$

has trivial kernel and so is a (linear) automorphism of $\mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(d)}$ (since $\mathbf{E}_\alpha^{(d)}$ is finite-dim'al). Taking a union, then, $[\mathbb{T} - \beta\mathbf{I}] \downarrow \mathbf{L}_\alpha$ is an automorphism of \mathbf{L}_α . \diamond

Proof. WLOG $\alpha = 0$; so $\beta \neq 0$. By the preceding lemma, \mathbb{T}_β maps $\mathbf{E}^{(d)}$ into $\mathbf{E}^{(d)}$. So FTSCONtradiction we may suppose that there is a non-zero $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{E}^{(d)}$ which is sent to $\mathbf{0}$ by \mathbb{T}_β .

Evidently $\mathbb{T} \rightleftharpoons \mathbb{T}_\beta$. For $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, consequently, the vector $\mathbb{T}^j(\mathbf{v})$ is also in $\text{Ker}(\mathbb{T}_\beta)$. Consider the value of j for which $\mathbb{T}^j(\mathbf{v})$ is in $\mathbf{E}^{(1)} \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$. Redefining \mathbf{v} to be this $\mathbb{T}^j(\mathbf{v})$, we now have that

\mathbf{v} is a non-zero vector simultaneously in $\text{Ker}(\mathbb{T})$ and $\text{Ker}(\mathbb{T}_\beta)$.

But then $\mathbf{0} = \mathbb{T}_\beta(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbb{T}(\mathbf{v}) - \beta\mathbf{v} = -\beta\mathbf{v}$. And this latter is not zero, since $\beta \neq 0$. \blacklozenge

30: Prop'n. Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_L$ be the distinct eigenvalues of \mathbb{T} . Then the collection $\mathbf{L}_{\lambda_1}, \dots, \mathbf{L}_{\lambda_L}$ of nilspaces is linearly independent. \diamond

Proof. Consider a sum $\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{v}_L = \mathbf{0}$, with each $\mathbf{v}_\ell \in \mathbf{L}_{\lambda_\ell}$. ISTShow that $\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{0}$. So ISTConstruct a linear $\Lambda: \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$ sending each of $\mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_L$ to $\mathbf{0}$, so that $\Lambda|_{\mathbf{L}_{\lambda_1}}$ is an automorphism of \mathbf{L}_{λ_1} .

To this end, pick a number D large enough that

$$\left[\mathbf{T}_{\lambda_\ell} \right]^{oD}(\mathbf{v}_\ell) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \text{for each } \ell = 2, 3, \dots, L.$$

Since all the operators $(\mathbf{T}_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}}$ commute, it follows that the composition

$$\Lambda := \left[\mathbf{T}_{\lambda_2} \circ \mathbf{T}_{\lambda_3} \circ \cdots \circ \mathbf{T}_{\lambda_L} \right]^{oD}$$

sends each of $\mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_L$ to $\mathbf{0}$. And Lemma 29 assures us that Λ is an automorphism of \mathbf{L}_{λ_1} . \blacklozenge

Proof of JCF, (24). Apply the Nilpotent JCF to $\mathbf{T}_{\lambda_\ell}$ on $\mathbf{L}_{\lambda_\ell}$ to get a basis \mathcal{B}_ℓ for $\mathbf{L}_{\lambda_\ell}$ against which \mathbf{T} has a matrix-block of form $\lambda_\ell\text{-JB}(\vec{D}^\ell)$. Then $\bigsqcup_{\ell=1}^L \mathcal{B}_\ell$ is a basis against which \mathbf{T} looks like (25). That the downtup sequence is unique follows from the uniqueness in Nilpotent thm and that \mathbf{T} uniquely determines its nilspaces. \blacklozenge

End Notes

See `cayley_hamilton.latex` for several applications of JCF, and the minimum polynomial of a matrix.

Transposes. Let \mathbf{J} be a jordan block. Its transpose \mathbf{J}^t is conjugate to \mathbf{J} simply by reversing the order of the vectors in the basis. It follows that

$$JCF(\mathbf{T}^t) = JCF(\mathbf{T})$$

for an arbitrary square matrix \mathbf{T} . \square

Remark. Fix a square matrix \mathbf{T} . Given a scalar λ , let $\vec{D}_\mathbf{T}(\lambda)$ be the corresponding downtup in $JCF(\mathbf{T})$; if λ is not a \mathbf{T} -eval, then the downtup is empty.

The *complex-conjugate* of a JCF is a JCF. So $JCF(\bar{\mathbf{T}}) = \bar{J}$. This gives the (\Rightarrow) direction below.

31: JCF-of-real Theorem. A complex JCF \mathbf{B} is the JCF of some real matrix IFF

$$\vec{D}_\mathbf{B}(\lambda) = \vec{D}_\mathbf{B}(\bar{\lambda}),$$

for each complex number λ . \blacklozenge

Proof of (\Leftarrow) . ISTProve this when \mathbf{B} consists of a jordan block and its complex-conjugate. For specificity suppose that each jordan block has dimension $D=3$.

Fix reals c and s , and let

$$\lambda^+ := c + is \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda^- := c - is.$$

We show that $\mathbf{B} := \text{Diag}(\lambda^+\text{-JB}(3), \lambda^-\text{-JB}(3))$ is conjugate to a real matrix by producing a basis

$$32: \quad \{\mathbf{u}_j, \mathbf{w}_j\}_{j=1}^3$$

for $\mathbb{C}^{\times 6}$, against which \mathbf{B} acts using only real coefficients.

For each choice of “+” and “-”, let $\{\mathbf{e}_j^\pm\}_{j=1}^3$ be the std basis for $\lambda^\pm\text{-JB}(3)$. Thus for $j \in [1..3]$,

$$33: \quad \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{e}_j^\pm) = \lambda^\pm \cdot \mathbf{e}_j^\pm + 1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_{j-1}^\pm,$$

where \mathbf{e}_0^\pm are two other names for $\mathbf{0}$.

Define new vectors

$$\mathbf{u}_j := 1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_j^+ + i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j^-;$$

$$\mathbf{w}_j := i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j^+ + 1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_j^-;$$

so \mathbf{u}_0 and \mathbf{w}_0 are each $\mathbf{0}$. Check that

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot [\mathbf{u}_j \mp i\mathbf{w}_j] = \mathbf{e}_j^\pm,$$

so (32) spans all the \mathbf{e} 's. Thus (32) indeed is a basis for $\mathbb{C}^{\times 6}$.

The B-images of vectors. Verify that

$$c\mathbf{u}_j + s\mathbf{w}_j = \lambda^+ \mathbf{e}_j^+ + i\lambda^- \mathbf{e}_j^- \quad \text{and}$$

$$-s\mathbf{u}_j + c\mathbf{w}_j = i\lambda^+ \mathbf{e}_j^+ + \lambda^- \mathbf{e}_j^-.$$

From (33) we compute:

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{u}_j) = 1 \cdot [\lambda^+ \cdot \mathbf{e}_j^+ + 1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_{j-1}^+] + \\ i \cdot [\lambda^- \cdot \mathbf{e}_j^- + 1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_{j-1}^-].$$

Grouping terms by subscript, our $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{u}_j)$ equals

$$[\lambda^+ \mathbf{e}_j^+ + i \lambda^- \mathbf{e}_j^-] + [1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_{j-1}^+ + i \cdot \mathbf{e}_{j-1}^-].$$

This, together with similar elbow grease, yields

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{u}_j) = [c\mathbf{u}_j + s\mathbf{w}_j] + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}; \\ \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{w}_j) = [-s\mathbf{u}_j + c\mathbf{w}_j] + \mathbf{w}_{j-1}.$$

Since all the coefficients are real, we get that \mathbf{B} is conjugate to a real matrix. \blacklozenge

Cyclic decompositions. The (forward) *cyclic subspace* generated by \mathbf{v} is

$$\text{Spn}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{T}\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{T}^2\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{T}^3\mathbf{v}, \dots).$$

And \mathbf{T} is a *cyclic operator* if there is a \mathbf{v} whose cyclic subspace is all of \mathbf{V} .

Easily, a jordan-block is a cyclic operator on its space. So the jordan decomposition of \mathbf{T} yields a \mathbf{T} -cyclic decomposition of the vectorspace.

Yo! Look in source file, here. \square

Filename: Problems/Algebra/LinearAlg/jordan_decomp.latex
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