

第十一次习题课

一. 初等矩阵与可逆矩阵

$$E_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow F_{ij}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \end{matrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow F_{ij}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \alpha & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \end{matrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow F_i^{(3)}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \alpha & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

命题 1: 左乘一个初等矩阵相当于做相应的行变换
右乘一个初等矩阵相当于做相应的列变换 (P17)

习题 2.
$$\begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以
$$\begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



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

命题2. 初等矩阵都是可逆的.

$$F_{ij}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ & & \vdots & & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ & & \vdots & & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(F_{ij}^{(m)}(\alpha))^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \dots & \alpha \\ & & \vdots & & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \dots & -\alpha \\ & & \vdots & & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = F_{ij}^{(m)}(-\alpha)$$

$$F_i(\alpha)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \alpha \\ & & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \alpha^{-1} \\ & & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} = F_i(\alpha^{-1})$$

命题3. 可逆矩阵的乘积还是可逆矩阵, 特别的, 初等矩阵的乘积是可逆矩阵, 反过来, 可逆矩阵都可以写成初等矩阵的乘积.

打洞引理 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 则存在可逆矩阵 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 使得

$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} & O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad r = \text{rank}(A).$$



习题3. (i) 直接验证.

(ii) 见答案. (稍微解释一下为什么 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(C) = r$)

可逆矩阵的等价描述:

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 则

A 可逆 \Leftrightarrow 存在 $B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $AB = BA = E_n$. (定义)

\Leftrightarrow 存在 $B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $AB = E_n$ 或 $BA = E_n$ (推论 7.16)

$\Leftrightarrow A$ 满秩, 即 $\text{rank}(A) = n$. $\Leftrightarrow \dots$

$\Leftrightarrow A$ 可以写成初等矩阵之积

$\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$.

矩阵求逆: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 可逆, 则 A 可以通过初等行变换化为 E_n . 即存在初等矩阵 P_1, \dots, P_k , 使得

$$(P_k \dots P_2 P_1)A = E_n, \text{ 则 } P = P_k \dots P_1 = A^{-1}$$

考虑矩阵:

$$(A | E_n)_{n \times (2n)}$$

根据分块矩阵的乘法, 有

$$\begin{aligned} P_k \dots P_2 P_1 (A | E_n) &= (P_k \dots P_2 P_1 A | P_k \dots P_2 P_1) \\ &= (E_n | P_k \dots P_2 P_1) \\ &= (E_n | A^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

结论: 当 A 可逆时, 把矩阵 $(A | E_n)$ 初等行变换 $\rightarrow (E_n | P)$
则 $P = A^{-1}$.



习题1. 见答案. (例9.3)

另一种求逆方法 (不讲).

讲义中还介绍了

$$0.1. (a_1, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n.$$

$$0.2. \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix} (b_1, \dots, b_n) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \dots & a_1 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_m b_1 & a_m b_2 & \dots & a_m b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 分块矩阵的乘法

$$a_i \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{\alpha}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$$

$$1. (\vec{\alpha}_1 \vec{\alpha}_2 \dots \vec{\alpha}_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + a_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + \dots + a_n \vec{\alpha}_n \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1} \quad \star$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. (b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_m) \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\beta}_1 \\ \vec{\beta}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\beta}_m \end{pmatrix} = b_1 \vec{\beta}_1 + b_2 \vec{\beta}_2 + \dots + b_m \vec{\beta}_m \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$$

$$b_i \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{\beta}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$$

$$(1 \ 0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot (1 \ 2) + 0 \cdot (3 \ 4) + 1 \cdot (5 \ 6) = (6 \ 8)$$

$$3. A_{m \times s} (B_1 \ \dots \ B_q)_{s \times n} = (AB_1, \dots, AB_q)$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_p \end{pmatrix}_{m \times s} (B_1 \ \dots \ B_q)_{s \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_1 & \dots & A_1 B_q \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_p B_1 & \dots & A_p B_q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. (A_1, \dots, A_k)_{m \times s} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_k \end{pmatrix}_{s \times n} = A_1 B_1 + \dots + A_k B_k.$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{pmatrix}}_s \left(\begin{array}{c} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{array} \right)_4 = A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3.$$



$$6. \begin{pmatrix} A_{1,1} & \cdots & A_{1,k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{l,1} & \cdots & A_{l,k} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times s} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} B_{1,1} & \cdots & B_{1,p} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{k,1} & \cdots & B_{k,p} \end{pmatrix}_{s \times n}$$

A的列分割和B的行分割相同即可，主要看矩阵规模能否对上。

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{6 \times 3} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 5}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题2和习题6(a) (不讲)



分块矩阵的“初等变换” (以四个分块的矩阵为例)

设 $X = \begin{pmatrix} A_{r \times m} & B_{r \times n} \\ C_{s \times m} & D_{s \times n} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $(r+s) \times (m+n)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{rs} \\ P_{s \times r} & E_s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r A + O \cdot C & E_r B + O \cdot D \\ P \cdot A + E_s \cdot C & P B + E_s \cdot D \end{pmatrix}$$

不一定可逆

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C+PA & D+PMB \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{左乘}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_{r \times r} & O_{r \times s} \\ O_{s \times r} & E_s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} PA & PB \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} O_{s \times r} & E_s \\ E_r & O_{r \times s} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C & D \\ A & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & Q \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \underline{AQ+B} \\ C & \underline{CQ+D} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q & O \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AQ & B \\ CQ & D \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{右乘}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O_{m \times m} & E_m \\ E_n & O_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B & A \\ D & C \end{pmatrix}$$

讲第4题, 有时间讲第6题第2问.



第十一周习题

1. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

计算 A^{-1} .

解:

$$\begin{aligned} (A|E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right). \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 计算

$$\begin{pmatrix} M & O \\ O & N \end{pmatrix} J \text{ 和 } J \begin{pmatrix} M & O \\ O & N \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: 设 $J = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A = C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} M & O \\ O & N \end{pmatrix} J = \begin{pmatrix} M & O \\ O & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} MA & MB \\ O & NC \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$J \begin{pmatrix} M & O \\ O & N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M & O \\ O & N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AM & BN \\ O & CN \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. (矩阵的满秩分解) 设 $r > 0$.

(a) 证明:

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} & O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rank}(A) = r$. 证明: 存在 $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$, 满足 $A = BC$, 且 B 列满秩和 C 行满秩.

证明: (a) 根据分块矩阵的乘法, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} E_r \cdot E_r & E_r \cdot O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} \cdot E_r & O_{(m-r) \times r} \cdot O_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} & O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(b) 根据打洞引理, 存在可逆矩阵 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 使得

$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} & O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}.$$

于是有

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} & O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}.$$

令 $B = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}$, 则 $A = BC$, 且 B 列满秩, C 行满秩.

4. 设 $A \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$ 且可逆, $D \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且可逆, 证明

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & D \end{pmatrix}$$

可逆, 并求出 X^{-1} .



方法二: 设 $A = (a_{ij}) = (A^{(1)}, \dots, A^{(n)})$, 其中 $A^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, 则

$$AA^t = (A^{(1)}, \dots, A^{(n)}) \begin{pmatrix} (A^{(1)})^t \\ \vdots \\ (A^{(n)})^t \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^n (A^{(j)}(A^{(j)})^t).$$

其中 $A^{(j)}(A^{(j)})^t \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. 可以验证 $\text{tr}(A^{(j)}(A^{(j)})^t) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2$ 所以

$$\text{tr}(AA^t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \text{tr}(A^{(j)}(A^{(j)})^t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

因为 $\text{tr}(AA^t) = 0$ 且 a_{ij} 为实数, 所以 $a_{ij} = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, $j = 1, \dots, n$.

(b) 计算可得

$$XX^t = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O_{k \times n} & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^t & O_{n \times k} \\ C^t & B^t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AA^t + CC^t & CB^t \\ BC^t & BB^t \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X^tX = \begin{pmatrix} A^t & O_{n \times k} \\ C^t & B^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O_{k \times n} & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^tA & A^tC \\ C^tA & C^tC + B^tB \end{pmatrix},$$

因为 $XX^t = X^tX$, 所以

$$AA^t + CC^t = A^tA,$$

两边同时取迹, 得

$$\text{tr}(AA^t + CC^t) = \text{tr}(A^tA)$$

由因为 $\text{tr}(AA^t + CC^t) = \text{tr}(AA^t) + \text{tr}(CC^t)$, $\text{tr}(AA^t) = \text{tr}(A^tA)$ (命题 7.8), 所以得 $\text{tr}(CC^t) = 0$. 类似 (a) 的证明, 可得 $C = O$.

