

1. pf: (a)

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-8) \Rightarrow \lambda_1=2, \lambda_2=8$$

$$(2E-A) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow V^2$ 对应 $x_1+x_2+x_3=0$ 的解空间, 其一组基为 $\{(1,0,-1)^t, (0,1,-1)^t\}$.

$$\vec{v}_1 = \frac{\vec{v}_1}{\|\vec{v}_1\|} = \frac{(1,0,-1)^t}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_2 - (\vec{v}_2 | \vec{v}_1) \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \frac{\vec{v}_2}{\|\vec{v}_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $\mathbb{R}^3 = V^2 \oplus V^8$ 且 $V^2 \perp V^8 \Rightarrow V^8 = (V^2)^\perp = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle_{\mathbb{R}}$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \frac{\vec{v}_3}{\|\vec{v}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) $P^t A P = B \Rightarrow (P^t A P)^n = P^t A^n P = B^n$

$$\Rightarrow A^n = (P^t)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & & \\ & 2^n & \\ & & 8^n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & & \\ & 2^n & \\ & & 8^n \end{pmatrix} P^t = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2^{k+1}+8^k}{3} & \frac{8^k-2^k}{3} & \frac{8^k-2^k}{3} \\ \frac{8^k-2^k}{3} & \frac{8^k+2^{k+1}}{3} & \frac{8^k-2^k}{3} \\ \frac{8^k-2^k}{3} & \frac{8^k-2^k}{3} & \frac{8^k+2^{k+1}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (a) 对 $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V, (A\vec{x} | A\vec{y}) = (\vec{x} - 2(\vec{x} | \vec{\eta})\vec{\eta} | \vec{y} - 2(\vec{y} | \vec{\eta})\vec{\eta})$

$$= (\vec{x} | \vec{y}) - 2(\vec{y} | \vec{\eta})(\vec{x} | \vec{\eta}) - 2(\vec{x} | \vec{\eta})(\vec{y} | \vec{\eta}) + 4(\vec{x} | \vec{\eta})(\vec{y} | \vec{\eta})(\vec{\eta} | \vec{\eta})$$

$$= (\vec{x} | \vec{y})$$

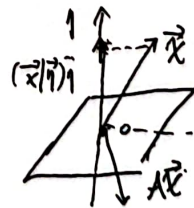
(b) 对 $\forall \vec{x} \in V, A^2(\vec{x}) = A(A\vec{x}) = A(\vec{x} - 2(\vec{x} | \vec{\eta})\vec{\eta}) = A\vec{x} - 2(\vec{x} | \vec{\eta})A\vec{\eta}$

$$= \vec{x} - 2(\vec{x} | \vec{\eta})\vec{\eta} + 2(\vec{x} | \vec{\eta})\vec{\eta}$$

$$= \vec{x}$$

$$A\vec{\eta} = \vec{\eta} - 2(\vec{\eta} | \vec{\eta})\vec{\eta} = -\vec{\eta}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = E$$



(c) 取 $\vec{e}_1 = \vec{\eta}, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 为 $\langle \mathbb{R}^n \rangle$ 的一组单位正交基.

$$A\vec{e}_1 = A\vec{\eta} = -\vec{\eta}$$

$$A\vec{e}_i = \vec{e}_i - 2(\vec{e}_i | \vec{\eta})\vec{\eta} = \vec{e}_i$$

\Rightarrow 在基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下, A 的矩阵为

$$A(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A) = -1$$

(1)

(a) 证明: A 正定 $\Rightarrow \exists T \in O(n)$, s.t. $T^t A T = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

正定 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$

$$\begin{matrix} T^{-1} & A^{-1} & (T^t)^{-1} & = & \text{diag} & (\lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_n^{-1}) \\ \text{''} & & \text{''} & & & \\ T^t & & T^{-1} & & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T^t A^{-1} T = \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_n^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow T^t (A + A^{-1} - 2E_n) T = \text{diag} \left(\lambda_1 + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} - 2, \dots, \lambda_n + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} - 2 \right)$$

$$\lambda_i > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i + \frac{1}{\lambda_i} - 2 \geq 0, \text{ 取等号} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i = 1$$

$\Rightarrow A + A^{-1} - 2E_n$ 半正定, 且 A 没有特征值 1, 则 $A + A^{-1} - 2E_n$ 正定.

(b) A 正定, B 半正定且非零.

由此可知 $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $P^t A P = E_n$, $P^t B P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda_i \geq 0$, 且 λ_i 不全为 0

$$\det(P^t A P + P^t B P) = \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1+\lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1+\lambda_i)$$

$$\text{由 } \prod_{i=1}^n (1+\lambda_i) > 1 \text{ 且 } \prod_{i=1}^n (1+\lambda_i) > \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \text{ 得 } \det(P^t(A+B)P) > \det(P^t A P) \text{ 且 } \det(P^t(A+B)P) > \det(P^t B P)$$

$$\det(P^t A P + P^t B P) = \det(P)^2 \det(A+B)$$

$$\det(P^t A P) = \det(P)^2 \det(A), \det(P^t B P) = \det(P)^2 \det(B)$$

$$\text{由 } \det(P) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det(A+B) > \max(\det(A), \det(B))$$

(c) $A, B \in O_n(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow A \sim_0 \begin{pmatrix} N(\cos \theta_1, \sin \theta_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N(\cos \theta_k, \sin \theta_k) & \lambda_{2k+1} & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\theta_i \in (0, \pi) \cup (\pi, 2\pi)$
 $\lambda_{2k+1}, \dots, \lambda_n \in \{-1, 1\}$.

$B \sim_0 \begin{pmatrix} N(\cos \theta'_1, \sin \theta'_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N(\cos \theta'_k, \sin \theta'_k) & \mu_{2k+1} & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\theta'_i \in (0, \pi) \cup (\pi, 2\pi)$
 $\mu_{2k+1}, \dots, \mu_n \in \{-1, 1\}$. ②

$$\det(A) + \det(B) = 0, \text{ 结果 } |\det(A)| = |\det(B)|$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) \text{ 与 } \det(B) \text{ 一个为 } 1 \text{ 一个为 } -1.$$

$$\lambda \text{ 不妨设 } \det(A) = 1, \det(B) = -1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A+B) &= \det((A+B)A^t) = \det(E_n + BA^t) = \det(BB^t + BA^t) = \det(B) \det(B+A^t) \\ &= \det(B) \det(A+B) = -\det(A+B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A+B) = 0 \quad (\because 2 \neq 0).$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}).$$

4. (a) 证明. $\text{rank}(A^t A) = \text{rank}(A) = r$ 且 $A^t A$ 为半正定.

$$\Rightarrow \exists P \in O_n(\mathbb{R}), \text{ s.t. } P^{-1}(A^t A)P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_r & & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \lambda_i, \dots, \lambda_r > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, r$$

$\lambda_i = 0, i=r+1, \dots, n.$
 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 为 A 的所有列向量.

$$(b) \cdot \langle \vec{u}_i^t | \vec{u}_i^t \rangle = \vec{u}_i^t \vec{u}_i = \frac{\vec{v}_i^t A^t A \vec{v}_i}{\sigma_i^2} = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i} = 1$$

$$\langle \vec{u}_i^t | \vec{u}_j^t \rangle = \vec{u}_i^t \vec{u}_j = \frac{\vec{v}_i^t A^t A \vec{v}_j}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} = \frac{\vec{v}_i^t \lambda_j \vec{v}_j}{\lambda_i \lambda_j} = \frac{0}{\lambda_i} = 0 \quad i \neq j$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{u}_1)^t, \dots, (\vec{u}_n)^t \text{ 两两正交且长度为 } 1.$$

$$(c) A^t A \vec{v}_i = 0, i=r+1, \dots, n, \text{ 则 } \vec{v}_i^t A^t A \vec{v}_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \vec{v}_i)^t A \vec{v}_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \vec{v}_i = 0, i=r+1, \dots, n.$$

(d). 把 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_r^t$ 扩充为 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组单位正交基 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_r, \vec{u}_{r+1}, \dots, \vec{u}_n.$

$$\text{令 } U = (\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n), V = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n), \text{ 则 } U, V \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$U \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_r & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 & \dots & \vec{v}_r & \vec{v}_{r+1} & \dots & \vec{v}_n \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = U \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_r} & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} V^t \quad (V^{-1} = V^t)$$

期末复习

利用 \$X_A\$ 和 \$M_A\$ 求 \$J_A\$.

1. \$A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})\$, 其特征多项式和极小多项式分别为 \$X_A\$ 和 \$M_A\$.

(i) $X_A(t) = (t-1)^2(t-2)$, $M_A(t) = (t-1)(t-2)$

解: 由特征多项式的次数可知, $n=3$. 由极小多项式无重根可知, A 可对角化.

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) $X_A(t) = (t+1)^5$, $M_A(t) = (t+1)^3$; 特征根 $\lambda = -1$ 的几何重数为 2.

由特征多项式的次数可知, $n=5$. 由极小多项式可知, J_A 中阶最大的 Jordan 块是 $J_3(-1)$.

由几何重数可知 J_A 中共有 2 个 Jordan 块.

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(-1) & \\ & J_2(-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

(iii) $X_A(t) = (t-2)^4(t+2)^3$, $M_A(t) = (t-2)^2(t+2)^2$, 特征根 $\lambda = 2$ 的几何重数为 3.

由特征多项式的次数可知, $n=7$. 由极小多项式可知, J_A 中阶最大的 Jordan 块是 $J_2(2)$, $J_2(-2)$.

由几何重数的条件可知, 关于特征值为 2 的 Jordan 块共 3 块.

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_2(2) & & & \\ & J_1(2) & & \\ & & J_1(2) & \\ & & & J_2(-2) \\ & & & & J_1(-2) \end{pmatrix}$$

计算正交补空间的一组单位正交基.

2. 设 \mathbb{R}^4 是标准欧氏空间, U 是以

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

为系数矩阵的齐次线性方程组的解空间, 记 U^\perp 为 U 的正交补. 计算

(i) $\dim(U)$ 和 $\dim(U^\perp)$

(ii) U^\perp 的一组单位正交基

解: (i) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{rank}(A) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim(U) = 2$, $\dim(U) + \dim(U^\perp) = 4$, $\Rightarrow \dim(U^\perp) = 2$. (10)

(ii) $\dim(U^\perp) = 2$, 且 \vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2 线性无关

$$\Rightarrow U^\perp = \langle \vec{A}_1^\perp, \vec{A}_2^\perp \rangle.$$

由 Gram-Schmidt 正交化.

$$\vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_1' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow U^\perp$ 的一组单位正交基是 \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 .

分类讨论 J_A .

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & a & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \in M_3(\mathbb{C})$. 计算 A 的 Jordan 标准型.

解: $\chi_A = (t-a)^2(t-b)$. $A - aE = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & b-a \end{pmatrix}$

情形 ① $a \neq b$ 且 $a \neq 0$.

$$\text{rank}(A - aE) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & b-a \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V^a = 1. \Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ & a \\ & & b \end{pmatrix}$$

② $a \neq b$ 且 $a = 0$, $\text{rank}(A - aE) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V^a = 2 \Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

③ $a = b$ 且 $a \neq 0$, $\text{rank}(A - aE) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V^a = 1 \Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

④ $a = b = 0$, $\text{rank}(A - aE) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \dim V^a = 2$
 $\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

⑤

⑥

利用 Hamilton-Cayley 定理求 A^n .

取 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix}^m$, $m \in \mathbb{N}_+$

$\chi_A = \begin{vmatrix} t & -1 \\ -1 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^2 - 1$, $\chi_B = \begin{vmatrix} t & 2 \\ -1 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^2 + 2$

由 Hamilton-Cayley 定理可知, $A^2 = E_2$, $B^2 = -2E_2$

设 $P = \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix}$

求 μ_p .

当 m 为偶数时, $A^m = A \cdot A^{m-1} = A^2 A^{m-2} = A^{m-2} = \dots = E_2$

$B^m = (-2)^{\frac{m}{2}} E_2$

$\mu_p = (\chi_A)(\chi_B)$

$= (t^2 - 1)(t^2 + 2)$

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix}^m = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & (-2)^{\frac{m}{2}} & \\ & & & (-2)^{\frac{m}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

当 m 为奇数, $A^m = A$, $B^m = (-2)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \cdot B$

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix}^m = \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & (-2)^{\frac{m-1}{2}} B \end{pmatrix}$

正规矩阵等价标准型
 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

① 对称矩阵 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $A \sim_0 \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, 这里 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$.

特征值为实数.

② 斜对称矩阵 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $A \sim_0 \begin{pmatrix} N(\alpha_1, \beta_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N(\alpha_s, \beta_s) & & \\ & & & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_i \rightarrow \beta_i \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

特征值是 0 或者纯虚数 $ai, a \in \mathbb{R}$.

③ 正交矩阵 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$,

$A \sim_0 \begin{pmatrix} N(\cos \theta_1, \sin \theta_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N(\cos \theta_s, \sin \theta_s) & & \\ & & & \lambda_{2s+1} & \dots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\theta_i \in (0, \pi) \cup (\pi, 2\pi)$, $\lambda_{2s+1}, \dots, \lambda_n \in \{-1, 1\}$.

特征值: 复数模长为 1.