

1. 上周作业

1.1 $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $v \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ vt & a \end{pmatrix}$

证明 $\det A = 0$ 时 A 半正定

$$\text{pf: } A = \begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ vt & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{v^t B (1) + (2)} \begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ 0 & a - v^t B^{-1} v \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1)B^{-1}v + (2)} \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & a - v^t B^{-1} v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \det B (a - v^t B^{-1} v) = 0 \Rightarrow a - v^t B^{-1} v = 0$$

$\Rightarrow A \sim \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 半正定

1.2 (i) $x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3 x_1 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 1$

$$= (x_1 + 1)(x_2 + x_3 + 1) = 0$$

\Rightarrow 为两个平面相交于一条直线

(ii) $x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3 x_1 + x_1 + 2x_2 - 4$

$$= (y_1 + y_3)^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2 + 3y_1 - y_2 - 4$$

$$= z_1^2 - z_2^2 - z_3^2 + 3z_1 - 3z_3 - z_2 - 4$$

$$= (z_1 + \frac{3}{2})^2 - (z_3 + \frac{3}{2})^2 - (z_2 + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{15}{4}$$

双叶双曲面

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_3 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 + y_3 \\ z_2 = y_2 \\ z_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

1.3. $A \in \text{SM}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 半定. $k \in \text{SSM}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 证明 $\det(A+k) > 0$

pf: 证 1. 不妨设 $A = I_n$, 令 λ 将 A 作用成 I_n

$$\det(\lambda I - k) = \lambda^n + \dots + (-1)^k S_k \lambda^{n-k} + \dots + (-1)^n S_n$$

$S_k \neq k$ 的所有 k 阶主式之和

$$\Rightarrow \det(\lambda I + k) = \lambda^n + \dots + S_k \lambda^{n-k} + \dots + S_n$$

$S_k \neq k$ 的所有 k 阶主式之和

$$\Rightarrow \det(I + k) = (1 + S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n) \geq 1 > 0$$

\uparrow 为 k 的任意主式仍然反对称, 则行列式 > 0

证 2. 若 $\det(A+k) = 0$

claim. $\det(A + \lambda k) \neq 0 \quad \forall \lambda$



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↓
$$(A + \lambda k)X = 0 \Rightarrow X^T(A + \lambda k)X = 0 \Rightarrow X^TAX = 0 \Rightarrow X = 0 \Rightarrow A + \lambda k \text{ 不可逆}$$

$$\det(A + \lambda k) \neq 0 \text{ 为 } \lambda \text{ 的特征值. } \lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \det(A + \lambda k) = \det A > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A + \lambda k) > 0 \quad \forall \lambda. \quad (\text{为什么?})$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A + k) > 0$$

2. 内容回顾

$A \in L(V) \xrightarrow{\exists e} M_n(F)$ $A : \alpha e = (Ae_1, \dots, Ae_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n) A$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow A = PBP^{-1}$

~~$\exists e \in eP$~~ $M_n(F) \quad B \quad A\tilde{e} = \tilde{e} \cdot B$

$B \cdot A \longrightarrow B \cdot A$

3.

$A \leq B$ 相似 $\Rightarrow f(A) \leq f(B)$ 相似 $\forall f \in F[V]$

~~若~~ " $f(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(B) = 0$ "

解: 证明 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \leq B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 不相似

证: 由 $(A - I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, (B - I)^2 = 0$

4. $A \leq B$ 不相似, $C \leq D$ 不相似 $\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \leq \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$ 不相似

$\wedge : V \rightarrow V$

5. \downarrow 线性算子是投影算子 $\Leftrightarrow A^2 = A \Leftrightarrow I - A$ 为投影算子

证 1. $V = \ker A \oplus \text{Im } A$

2. $V|_{\text{Im } A} = \text{id}_{\text{Im } A}$

3. $A^2 = A \Rightarrow (I - A)^2 = I - A$



6. $A \in L(V)$ 使得 $f(x) \in F[x]$ 时 $f(A) = 0$

Pf: (注意到) $L(V)$ 是 n^2 维线性空间

$\Rightarrow \text{Id}, A, A^2, \dots, A^{n^2}$ 一定线性相关

$\Rightarrow a_n A^{n^2} + \dots + a_0 \text{Id} = 0 \quad \text{for some } a_n, \dots, a_0$

7. 设为 r 阶零等方阵 A 相比于 $(I_r, 0)$

Pf: 由 5.

解: 令 $0 = V_0 \xrightarrow{\lambda_0} V_1 \xrightarrow{\lambda_1} V_2 \rightarrow \dots V_i \xrightarrow{\lambda_i} V_{i+1} \rightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{\lambda_{n-1}} V_n = 0$

通过 $\ker \lambda_i = \text{Im } \lambda_{i+1}$

$$\text{进而 } \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i \dim V_i = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pf: 因为 } & \sum (-1)^i \dim V_i = \sum (-1)^i (\dim \ker \lambda_i + \dim \text{Im } \lambda_i) \\ & = \sum (-1)^i \dim \text{Im } \lambda_{i+1} + \sum (-1)^i \dim \lambda_i \\ & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

• 设 V_1, V_2 为 V 的子空间. $W = V_1 \cap V_2$, 则

$$V_1 + V_2 / W \cong V_1 / W \oplus V_2 / W$$

Pf: 1. def f: $V_1 + V_2 \rightarrow V_1 / W \oplus V_2 / W$
 $v_1 + v_2 \mapsto [v_1]_W, [v_2]_W$

2. check f 有意义, 即 $v_1 + v_2 = \tilde{v}_1 + \tilde{v}_2 \Leftrightarrow [v_1] = [\tilde{v}_1], [v_2] = [\tilde{v}_2]$

3. $\ker f = W$

4. f 为射影

• $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ B & D \end{pmatrix}$ 相似. 则 $B \leq C$ 相似

并不需要知道下面的知识

