

1. 设 $S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SM}_2(\mathbb{R})$.

(1) 是否存在 $P \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $S = P^t P$? 如果存在, 计算这样的矩阵 P ;

(2) 是否存在 $P \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ 使得 $S = P^t P$? 如果存在, 计算这样的矩阵 P .

证: (1) 不存在. 若存在 $P \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $S = P^t P$,

则 S 正定, 但 $\det(S) = -1 < 0 \rightarrow \Leftarrow$.

(2) 设 $P = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ 使得 $S = P^t P$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + c^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = -c^2 \Rightarrow a = \pm ci \\ ab + cd = 1 \\ ab + cd = 1 \\ b^2 + d^2 = 0 \Rightarrow b^2 = -d^2 \Rightarrow b = \pm di \end{cases}$$

$$ab + cd = 1 \Rightarrow (\pm ci)(\pm di) + cd = 1$$

$\Rightarrow ci$ 与 di 前面符号不同, i.e. $a = ci$ 且 $b = -di$ 或 $a = -ci$ 且 $b = di$

且 $2cd = 1 \Rightarrow cd = \frac{1}{2}, \Rightarrow ab = \frac{1}{2}$ 且 a, b, c, d 均不为 0

$$\text{则 } P = \begin{pmatrix} \pm ci & \mp di \\ c & \frac{1}{2c} \end{pmatrix} \quad c \neq 0$$

不妨设 $c = \frac{1}{2}$ $a = ci = \frac{1}{2}i$ $b = -di = -i$ $d = 1$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}i & -i \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

2. 设 $A \in \text{SM}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $\det(A) < 0$. 证明: 存在 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 使得 $x^t A x < 0$.

证: (反证法): 若 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 均有 $x^t A x \geq 0$, 则 A 为半正定阵

由上同作也可知, A 半正定. 必存在 $B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且

$$A = B^t B$$

则 $\det(A) = \det(B)^2 \geq 0$ 与 $\det(A) < 0$ 矛盾. $\square$

证: $\det(A) < 0$, 则 A 满秩, 由惯性定理

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & -E_l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \exists P \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ 且 } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 \\ 0 & -E_l \end{pmatrix} \text{ 令 } D = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & -E_l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(P^t A P) = \underbrace{\det(P)^2}_{>0} \det(A) < 0$$

$\therefore \det(P) \neq 0$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & -E_l \end{pmatrix} = 1^k (-1)^l = (-1)^l$$

所以 l 为奇数. 取 $\bar{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Bigg\}^k \quad \text{则 } \bar{y}^t D \bar{y} = -y_{k+1}^2 - \dots - y_{k+l}^2$

$$= -l < 0$$

$$\bar{y}^t D \bar{y} = \bar{y}^t P^t A P \bar{y} = (P \bar{y})^t A (P \bar{y}) < 0$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{x} = P \bar{y}, \text{ 从而 } \exists \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 且 } \bar{x}^t A \bar{x} < 0 \quad \square$$

3. 设 $A \in \text{SM}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 正定. 证明: 对于任意的 $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, A^m 正定.

证: 因为 A 正定所以存在 $P \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$, 使得

$$A = P^t P$$

当 $m > 0$ 时 $A^m = P^t P \cdot P^t P \cdot \dots \cdot P^t P$

若 m 为偶数 则 $A^m = \underbrace{(P^t P \cdot P^t P \cdot \dots \cdot P^t P)}_{\frac{m}{2} \uparrow P^t P} \cdot \underbrace{(P^t P \cdot \dots \cdot P^t P)}_{\frac{m}{2} \uparrow P^t P}$

记 $Q = \underbrace{P^t P \cdot P^t P \cdot \dots \cdot P^t P}_{\frac{m}{2} \uparrow P^t P}$

则 $Q^t = \underbrace{P^t P \cdot P^t P \cdot \dots \cdot P^t P}_{\frac{m}{2} \uparrow} = Q$

$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ P^t P \cdot P^t P \cdot P^t P \end{matrix}$

从而 $A^m = Q^t \cdot Q$ 且 Q 可逆. 所以 A^m 正定.

若 m 为奇数 则 $A^m = \underbrace{(P^t P \cdot \dots \cdot P^t P)}_{\frac{m-1}{2} \uparrow} P^t P \underbrace{(P^t P \cdot \dots \cdot P^t P)}_{\frac{m-1}{2} \uparrow}$

$$\text{令 } R = \underbrace{P^t P \cdots P^t P}_{m \text{ 个}} \text{ 则 } R^t = R \text{ 且 } R \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow A^m = R^t (P^t P) R \text{ 从而 } A^m \sim_c P^t P$$

又因 $P^t P$ 本身为正定矩阵 所以 A^m 正定

$$\text{证: } A = \begin{cases} A^{\frac{m}{2}} \cdot A^{\frac{m}{2}} & m \text{ 为偶} \\ (A^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \cdot P^t)(P \cdot A^{\frac{m-1}{2}}) & m \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } Q = \begin{cases} A^{\frac{m}{2}} & m \text{ 为偶} \\ P \cdot A^{\frac{m-1}{2}} & m \text{ 为奇} \end{cases} \text{ 则 } Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), \text{ 从而 } A^m = Q^t Q \Rightarrow A^m \text{ 正定}$$

$$\text{当 } m < 0 \text{ 时, } A^{-1} = (P^t P)^{-1} = P^{-1} (P^t)^{-1} = (P^{-1})^t \cdot (P^{-1})^t, (P^{-1})^t \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ 也是正定矩阵}$$

$$\text{从而 } A^m = (A^{-1})^{-m} \text{ 此时 } A^{-1} \text{ 正定, } -m > 0$$

由上述讨论知 A^m 正定.

从而对 $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$ 都有 A^m 正定.

□

证三: 归纳法及证:

要证: 对任意的正定阵 A 以及正整数 m , A^m 正定. 命题对 $m=1$ 正定.

设 $m > 1$ 且假设对 $m-1$ 成立, $\because A$ 正定, $\therefore \exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使 $A = P^t P$

$$\text{则 } A^m = \underbrace{(P^t P) \cdots (P^t P)}_{m \text{ 个}} (P^t P) = P^t \underbrace{(P P^t) \cdots (P P^t)}_{B: m-1 \text{ 个}} P$$

$P P^t$ 正定 所以 $B = (P P^t)^{m-1}$ 由归纳假设知 B 正定, $A^m \sim_c B \Rightarrow A^m$ 正定

4. 求实函数 $p(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^t A \mathbf{x} + \boldsymbol{\alpha} \mathbf{x} + a$ 的最小值, 其中 A 是 n 阶正定实对称方阵, $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ 是 n 维实向量, a 是实数.

证. 由 A 正定, 存在 $P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $A = P^t P$.

$$\text{则 } p(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^t P^t P \vec{x} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{x} + a$$

$$= (P\vec{x})^t P\vec{x} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{x} + a$$

令 $\vec{y} = P\vec{x}$. 则

$$p(\vec{x}) = \vec{y}^t \vec{y} + \vec{\alpha} \cdot P^{-1} \vec{y} + a$$

$$\text{记 } \vec{\beta} = \vec{\alpha} \cdot P^{-1} = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$$

$$p(\vec{x}) = y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2 + b_1 y_1 + \dots + b_n y_n + a$$

$$= (y_1 + \frac{b_1}{2})^2 + \dots + (y_n + \frac{b_n}{2})^2 - \frac{b_1^2}{4} - \frac{b_2^2}{4} - \dots - \frac{b_n^2}{4} + a$$

从而当 $\vec{y} = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{\beta}^t = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{\alpha} P^{-1}$ 时 $p(\vec{x})$ 取最小值:

$$-\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 + a = -\frac{1}{4} \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{\beta}^t + a = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \vec{\alpha} P^{-1} \cdot (\vec{\alpha} P^{-1})^t + a$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \vec{\alpha} P^{-1} (P^{-1})^t \vec{\alpha}^t + a$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \vec{\alpha} A^{-1} \vec{\alpha}^t + a$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \vec{\alpha} A^{-1} \vec{\alpha}^t + a \quad \square$$

5. 设 $B \in \text{SM}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$ 正定. $v \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ 且 $a \in \mathbb{R}$, 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ v^t & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

证明: 如果 $\det(A) = 0$, 则 A 半正定.

证: step 1. 令 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & -B^{-1}v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $Q^t A Q = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & a - v^t B^{-1}v \end{pmatrix}$

step 2: $\det(A) = 0 \Rightarrow a - v^t B^{-1}v = 0$

step 3. 设 $B \sim \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{n-1})$ $\lambda_i > 0$ 则 $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 & a - v^t B^{-1}v \end{pmatrix}$

证: step 1

因为 B 正定, 所以 $\det(B) > 0$, B 可逆. 设 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & -B^{-1}v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $Q^t = \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ (-B^{-1}v)^t & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ -v^t (B^{-1})^t & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ -v^t B^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow Q^t A Q = \begin{pmatrix} B & \vec{v} \\ 0 & -v^t B^{-1}v + a \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & -B^{-1}v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & a - v^t B^{-1}v \end{pmatrix}.$$

step 2: $\det(Q^t A Q) = \det(Q)^2 \det(A) = 0$

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

因为 B 正定 $\Rightarrow a - v^t B^{-1}v = 0$

steps: $Q^t A Q = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

设 $B \sim_c \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$, $\lambda_i > 0$

i.e. $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $P^t B P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} R') \quad & \begin{pmatrix} P^t \vec{0}_{m \times 1} \\ \vec{0}_{1 \times n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P & \vec{0} \\ \vec{0}' & I \end{pmatrix} \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} P^t B P & \vec{0}_{m \times 1} \\ \vec{0}'_{1 \times n} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_i > 0 \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$\Rightarrow A$ 非空.

□

问题 线性算子的矩阵表示:

定义: 设 $\phi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$.

$$\phi(\vec{e}_j) = a_{1j} \xi_1 + \dots + a_{mj} \xi_m = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$j=1, 2, \dots, n$. 称

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

是 ϕ 在基底 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 和 $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m$ 下的矩阵表示.

当 V 和 W 的基底固定后 ϕ 的矩阵表示是唯一的. 我们有

$$\star (\phi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{e}_n)) = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m) \cdot A \quad A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$

另一种方法求 A : 看坐标: 设 $\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n$ 和 $\phi(\vec{x}) = y_1 \xi_1 + \dots + y_m \xi_m$

$$\text{则} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \star$$

$$\text{这是因} \phi(\vec{x}) = \phi(x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n) = (\phi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{e}_n)) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m) \cdot A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{又有} \phi(\vec{x}) = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由坐标唯一性知} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

例 1.6 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$, $\phi: \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$ 由 $\forall X \in \mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$,

$\phi(X) = AX$ 给出, 求 ϕ 在标准基下的矩阵.

$\mathbb{F}^{2 \times 2}$ 中的标准基为 $\{E_{11}, E_{21}, E_{12}, E_{22}\}$

$$\text{设} \phi(X) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{pmatrix} = y_{11} E_{11} + y_{21} E_{21} + y_{12} E_{12} + y_{22} E_{22}$$

$$\text{则} \phi(X) \text{ 在上述标准基下的坐标为} \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{12} \\ y_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\phi(X)}^{(1)} \\ \overline{\phi(X)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

又因 $\phi(X) = AX$ 由坐标求得的方程为

$$\overline{\phi(X)}^{(1)} = A \cdot \overline{X}^{(1)} \quad \overline{\phi(X)}^{(2)} = A \cdot \overline{X}^{(2)}$$

所以

时刻记 X 是矩阵

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{21} \\ y_{12} \\ y_{22} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\phi(x)}^{(1)} \\ \overline{\phi(x)}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \cdot \overline{x}^{(1)} \\ A \cdot \overline{x}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{x}^{(1)} \\ \overline{x}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ x_{12} \\ x_{22} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix}$ 是 ϕ 在标准基 $\{E_{11}, E_{21}, E_{12}, E_{22}\}$ 下的矩阵。



上次问题是: $P^t(A+B)P = P^tAP + \underbrace{P^tBP}_C = P^tAP + C$

$B \sim_c C \quad A+B \succ_c A+C$

反例: $A=I_2 \quad B=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad C=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $B \not\sim C$ 且同

而 $A+B=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 正定 $A+C=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 半正定