

1. \mathbb{R}^3 , $x = (1, 1, 1)^t$, $y = (-2, 0, 1)^t$, 计算 $(x|y)$, $\|x\|$, $\|y\|$ 和 x 与 y 夹角.

解: $(x|y) = -1$, $\|x\| = \sqrt{3}$, $\|y\| = \sqrt{5}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(x|y)}{\|x\|\|y\|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{15}} \quad \theta = \arccos \frac{-1}{\sqrt{15}}$$

2. V 为欧氏空间, $v_1, \dots, v_k \in V$, $G = (v_i|v_j)_{k \times k}$. 证明: G 半正定且 G 正定当且仅当 v_1, \dots, v_k 线性无关.

证明: $\forall a = (a_1, \dots, a_k)^t \in \mathbb{R}^k$

$$a^T G a = (a_1, \dots, a_k) G \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_k \end{pmatrix} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k a_i v_i \mid \sum_{j=1}^k a_j v_j \right) \geq 0$$

若 G 正定, 设 $\exists a_1, \dots, a_k$, $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i v_i = 0$

$$\text{则 } (a_1, \dots, a_k) G \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_k \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = \dots = a_k = 0, \text{ 故 } v_1, \dots, v_k \text{ 线性无关}$$

反之, 若 v_1, \dots, v_k 线性无关, 设 $(b_1, \dots, b_k)^t \in \mathbb{R}^k$, 满足

$$(b_1, \dots, b_k) G \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_k \end{pmatrix} = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^k b_i v_i \right\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k b_i v_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_k = 0 \text{ 故 } G \text{ 正定}$$

3. \mathbb{R}^4 , $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 计算 $\langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$ 的标正交基.

解: $v_3 = v_1 - v_2$. 故 $\langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$

并且 $(v_1|v_2) = 0$, v_1 与 v_2 已经正交, $\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$ 的单位正交基

$$\text{为 } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

4. e_1, \dots, e_m 为欧式空间 V 的单位正交向量, $x \in V$. 证明:

ii) $\|x\|^2 \geq \sum_{i=1}^m (x|e_i)^2$

iii) 若 $x \in \langle e_1, \dots, e_m \rangle$, 则 ii) 中等号成立

证明: 将 $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ 扩充为 V 的一组单位正交基 $\{e_1, \dots, e_m, e_{m+1}, \dots, e_n\}$ $n \geq m$.

对 $x \in V$, $\exists a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$, $x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i e_i$

则 $\|x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \geq \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (x|e_i)^2$

ii) ii) 中 "=" 成立 $\iff a_{m+1} = \dots = a_n = 0 \iff x \in \langle e_1, \dots, e_m \rangle$.

5. 设 V 为有限维欧式空间, $U_1, U_2 \subseteq V$. 证明:

$$(U_1 \cap U_2)^\perp = U_1^\perp + U_2^\perp$$

证明: 我们先证对子空间 $V_1, V_2 \subseteq V$, 有

$$(V_1 + V_2)^\perp = V_1^\perp \cap V_2^\perp$$

① 若 $x \in (V_1 + V_2)^\perp$, 则 $x \in V_1^\perp$ 且 $x \in V_2^\perp$, 故 $x \in V_1^\perp \cap V_2^\perp$

② 若 $x \in V_1^\perp \cap V_2^\perp$, 则对 $\forall y \in V_1 + V_2$, $\exists y_1 \in V_1, y_2 \in V_2$, $y = y_1 + y_2$, 则 $(x|y) = (x|y_1) + (x|y_2) = 0 \implies x \in (V_1 + V_2)^\perp$.

令 $V_1 = U_1^\perp, V_2 = U_2^\perp$, 则 $(U_1^\perp + U_2^\perp)^\perp = U_1 \cap U_2$

$$U_1^\perp + U_2^\perp = (U_1 \cap U_2)^\perp$$

6. $A \in M_5(\mathbb{C})$, 且 $\chi_A = (t-3)^4(t-2)$. 再设 $\text{rank}(A-3E) = 3$.

求 J_A 所有可能

解: 由题目条件, $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & * & & & \\ & 3 & * & & \\ & & 3 & * & \\ & & & 3 & \\ & & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $*, *, *$ 中有两个位置为 1.

故 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & & & \\ & 3 & 1 & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 3 & \\ & & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 或 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & & & \\ & 3 & & & \\ & & 3 & 1 & \\ & & & 3 & \\ & & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

一、给定矩阵, 求 Jordan 标准型.

1.1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_A = t(t+1)^3$, 求 J_A

$\text{rank}(A+I) = 2$, 故 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

1.2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -22 & 11 & 33 \\ 6 & -3 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{rank} A = 1$

$\chi_A = t^3$, 故 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

1.3 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\chi_A = (t-4)^4$

$\text{rank}(A-4I) = 2$

$\text{rank}(A-4I)^2 = 0$

$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & & \\ & 4 & & \\ & & 4 & \\ & & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

1.4 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\chi_A = (t-1)^3(t-3)$

$\text{rank}(A-I) = 3$

$\text{rank}(A-I)^2 = 2$

$\text{rank}(A-I)^3 = 1$

$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

1.5 $A \in M_{10}(\mathbb{C})$, $\chi_A = (t-1)^4(t-2)^3(t-3)^3$, $\mu_A = (t-1)^2(t-2)^2(t-3)^3$

求 J_A

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

1.6 $A \in M_6(\mathbb{C})$, $\chi_A = t^6$, $\mu_A = t^3$, 求 J_A

$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & \\ & 0 & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & \\ & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 或 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & \\ & 0 & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & \\ & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 或 $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & \\ & 0 & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & \\ & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

二、标准正交基的相关计算

2.1. \mathbb{R}^4 , $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 $\langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \rangle$ 的标准正交基, 并扩充为 \mathbb{R}^4 的标准正交基.

解: $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$
 $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2 | \alpha_1)}{\|\alpha_1\|^2} \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2} (-1, -2, 1, 2)^T$
 $\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\beta_1 | \alpha_3)}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{(\beta_2 | \alpha_3)}{\|\beta_2\|^2} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{5} (-2, 1, 2, 1)$

再令 $\gamma_i = \frac{\beta_i}{\|\beta_i\|}$ ($i=1, 2, 3$)

$\Rightarrow \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, 1, 0)^T$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (-1, -2, 1, 2)^T$

$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (-2, 1, 2, 1)^T$

令 $\alpha_4 = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T$ 与 γ_i 正交 ($i=1, 2, 3$)

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ -x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T = x_2 (0, 1, 0, -1)^T$

令 $\gamma_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (0, 1, 0, -1)^T$, $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4$ 为所求.

2.2. 求 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 + 8x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 解空间标准正交基

(b) 将 $(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$, $(2, 3, 5, 8, 0)$ 扩充为 \mathbb{R}^5 的标准正交基.

解: (a) 解空间的基 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

正交化后结果 $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} (2, -3, 1, 0, 0)^T$

$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 0, -2, 1, 0)^T$

$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} (-1, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, 2, 3)^T$

(b) $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (1, 1, 1, 1, 1)^T$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} (-8, -3, 7, 22, -18)^T$,

$\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$.

3. $S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求正交矩阵 $P \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$,
 $P^{-1}SP$ 为对角阵

解: $\chi_S = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda+1)$

$\lambda=2$ 特征向量 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 0)^t$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, -1)^t$

$\lambda=-1$ 特征向量 $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)^t$

正交化后结果为: $w_1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)^t$, $w_2 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})^t$

$w_3 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^t$

$P = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$, $P^{-1}SP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$