## 2009-2010 学年 第一学期末试卷(A)

学号     姓名     成绩	姓名
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考试科目:《矩阵理论》(A)

考试日期: 2010年 1 月 14 日

注意事项: 1、考试7个题目共8页

2、考试时间 120 分钟

题目:

一、(本题 39 分)

二、(本题 20 分)

三、(本题 6 分)

四、(本题 9 分)

五、(本题 11 分)

六、(本题 8 分)

七、(本题 7分)

八、(附加题)

姓名:

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一. 填空(39分) (注: 【代表单位阵,AH表示H转置, det(A)指行列式)

$$(1) e^{-tr(A)} \cdot \det(e^{A}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \quad (e^{A})^{+} e^{-A} - e^{-A} (e^{A})^{-1} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(2)若 
$$A^2 - 3A + 2I = 0$$
,则  $A$  有一个无重根零化式为  $f(x) = (\gamma - 2)(x - 1)$ 

$$(3)$$
若  $A = A^2 = A^H$  ,则  $A^+ = A$ 

(4)若 3 阶阵 
$$\mathbf{A} \neq -\mathbf{I}$$
 ,且  $\mathbf{A}^2 + 2\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I} = 0$  ,则 Jordan 形  $\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{A}} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$ 

$$(5) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}, A \otimes B$$
的特征根为 3 a , 3 a , 3 b , 3 b 
$$\mathbf{tr}(A \otimes B) = (\underline{b} \wedge + 6 \underline{b})$$

(6) 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \ x = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ i \\ i \end{bmatrix}, \ i = \sqrt{-1} , \ \text{则谱半径}$$

(9)矩阵 A中各列都可用 B 的列线性表示(R(A) ⊂ R(B)),则有矩阵 P 使 BP = PA

(10) n 阶阵 A 的特征根  $\lambda$  ,谱半径  $\rho(A)$  与范数 ||A|| 的大小关系是  $\rho(A) = ||A||$ 

(11) n 阶阵 A(k 是自然数),  $\rho(A^k)$ ,  $\rho(A)^k$ ,  $\|A^k\|_{2}$  和 之间关系为  $\rho(A^k)$  -  $\rho(A)^k \leq |A|^k$ 

$$(12) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} 的满秩分解为 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} ;$$

(13)设 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 是R³的基, $A \in \mathbf{R}^{3\times3}$ 满足: $A\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2, A\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3, A\varepsilon_3 = 2\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3$ . 则有矩阵 B 使得  $A(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$ **B** ,  $B = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}$ .

## 二.(20分)计算下列各题

1. 设列满(高)阵  $A = A_{m \times n}$  的 QR 分解为 A = QR , Q 为次酉阵  $(Q^H Q = I_n)$ .

验证: 
$$X = R^{-1}Q^H$$
 满足  $A^+$  的 4 个条件.
$$A \times A = QRR^{-1}Q^HQR = QR = A$$

$$(AX)^{H} = (QRR^{-1}Q^{H})^{H} = I = QRR^{-1}Q^{H} = AX$$

2.设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $(1)$  求  $A^{2}$ ,  $A^{3}$ ,  $(2)$  由  $e^{tA} \triangleq I + tA + \frac{(tA)^{2}}{2} + \frac{(tA)^{3}}{3!} + \cdots$  直接计算  $e^{tA}$ ,  $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\hat{A}^{7} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 &$ 

3.设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 计算:  $(I - A) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^{k}\right)^{2}$ 

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^{k} = \bigcirc (J - A)^{-1}$$

$$\left(J - A\right) \left(\sum A^{k}\right)^{2} = \left(J - A\right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \bigcirc 4 \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 已知 8 阶阵 A 适合: rank(A-2I)=4,  $rank(A-2I)^2=1$ ,  $(A-2I)^3=0$ .求 A 的 Jordan 形 J.  $\lambda=2$  计  $\tau_a=8$ 

5. (1)画出矩阵 A 的盖尔圆盘; (2)说明 A 有 3 个互异特征根.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 9 & 1 \\ 1 & i & 9i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q : |Z - |S| < 3 |Z - 9| < 2 |Z - 9i| < 2$$

$$Q : |Z - 9i| <$$

- 三.(6分)设A是n阶正规矩阵, $\sigma(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ (全体特征根).
- (1)写出正规阵A的含有对角阵与两个 U(酉)阵的乘积分解公式;
- (2)若 A是 2 阶正规矩阵, $\sigma(A) = \{1, i\}$ , $X = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  使得 AX = X,求一个 U(酉)阵
- $\mathbf{Q}$ , 将  $\mathbf{A}$ 写成  $\mathbf{Q}$ ,  $\mathbf{Q}$  与对角阵的乘积形式.

(1). 
$$A = P(^{\lambda_1}, \lambda_1) Q^H$$
 P=Q+DP=I  $Q^HQ = I$ .

1.设 $\|\bullet\|$  是 $\mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$  上相容的矩阵范数, 列向 $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$ . 任取 $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$  ,令 $\|x\|$  如下:

 $\|x\|$  定义为  $\|x\alpha^H\|$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ . 证明:  $\|Ax\| \le \|A\| \cdot \|x\|$ ,  $(A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n})$ .

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(ta密性)

- 2.设 $\| \bullet \|$  是矩阵范数, $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ ,  $x \neq 0$  使得 $Ax = \lambda x$ ; 令 B=(x,0,0,···,0)<sub>n×n</sub>
- $AB=\lambda B$ ,且有  $|\lambda|\cdot||B|| \le ||A||\cdot||B||$ (由此你能否推出一个结论?). 证明:

$$AB = A(x,0,...0)_{n\times n} = (Ax,0,...0) = (\lambda x,0,...0) = \lambda(x,0,...0) = \lambda B$$

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- ·· 由抽密性合 ||AB|| =||AB|| @= DH||B|| a|A1/1181|
- 3. 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ , ||A|| 是相容的矩阵范数, 证明
- (1) ||I||≥1 (I 是单位矩阵); (2)若 A 可逆,则||A<sup>-1</sup>||≥ <del>1</del> ||A|| A 表 对语歌作龙 (2) ||A · A · II ≤ || A|| ·| A · II ·|

=) (A) <1/1/1/A)

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4. 若 A 为 n 阶正规阵,  $\sigma(A)=\{\lambda_1,\cdots,\lambda_n\}$  (全体特征根),

证明  $\sigma(A^H) = \{\overline{\lambda}, \dots, \overline{\lambda}_{\epsilon}\} (A^H)$ 的全体特征根).

$$\therefore \delta(4^4) = (\bar{\lambda}_1 - \bar{\lambda}_n)$$

五.(11 分) 1.设 
$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$ ,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}_{4\times 5}$ .

求  $A^+$  与 Ax=b 的极小范数解或最佳极小二乘解

$$A^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{1}^{\dagger} \\ A_{2}^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix}_{5x4} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}_{5x4}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{1}^{\dagger} \\ A_{2}^{\dagger} \end{pmatrix}_{5x4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.已知 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, (1)求  $A$  的短奇异值分解; (2)求奇异值分解.

$$A^{H}A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$A^{H}A = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \times_{1} & A \times_{2} \\ A \times_{2} & A \times_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}$$

六.(8分)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ . 求  $A$  的  $B$  小式: 计算  $e^{tA}$  与  $\rho(A \otimes e^B)$ 

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

$$T(x) = (x-2)^2(x+3) \qquad m(x) = (7-2)^2(x+4)$$

$$f(A) = f(2) I + f(2)(A-2I)$$

$$e^{tA} = e^{2t}I + te^{2t}(A-2I)$$

$$\rho(A \otimes Re^B) = \frac{1}{2}xe^t = 3e$$

七.(7分)设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求一个矩阵 $B$ (具有正的特征根), 使得 $B^2 = A$ .

$$A - I = 0$$

$$A = A^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad f(A) = f(I) \left[ I + f'(I)(A-I) + f'(I)(A-I)^2 + f'(I)(A-I)^2 + f'(I)(A-I) + f'(I)(A-I)^2 + f'(I)(A-$$

## 附加题(8分)

2.设单位列向量 $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{C}^3$  ( $|\varepsilon|^2 = \varepsilon^H \varepsilon = 1$ ). 令 $A = \varepsilon \varepsilon^H$ ,  $B = I - 2\varepsilon \varepsilon^H$ 

(1)求 $A = \varepsilon \varepsilon^H$ 的特征多项式,验证 $A^2 = A = A^H$ ,并且求A的极小式与 $A^+$ ;

(2)求 B 的谱  $\sigma(B)$  与谱半径  $\rho(B)$  , 验证  $B^2 = I$  .

(3) f(x)是解析函数,求谱分解公式  $f(B) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + f(\lambda_2)G_2$  中的谱阵  $G_1, G_2$ 

(1) 
$$\mathcal{E}^{H}\mathcal{E}=|$$

$$|\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^{H}-\lambda\mathcal{I}|=\lambda^{3+1}|\mathcal{E}^{H}\mathcal{E}-\lambda\mathcal{I}|$$

$$|\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^{H}-\lambda\mathcal{I}|=\lambda^{3+1}|\mathcal{E}^{H}\mathcal{E}-\lambda\mathcal{I}|$$

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$$A^{2} = A A = \mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^{H} \mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^{H} = \mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^{H} = A$$

$$A^{H} = (\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^{H})^{H} = \mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^{H} = A$$

$$A^2-A=0$$

A THE

$$\beta = I \Rightarrow (\beta - I)(\beta + I) = 0$$
(3). 
$$\beta = I \Rightarrow (\beta - I)(\beta + I) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{\beta \in A} (\beta - I)(\beta + I) = 0$$

$$f(-1) = 0 \quad f(1) = 2$$

$$A + I = 2 G_{2}$$

$$G_2 = \underbrace{AtI}_2 \quad G_1 = I - G_2 = \underbrace{I - A}_2$$