

2013 矩阵论答案

+ 填空题

1. $\|A\|_\infty = 4 + \sqrt{13}$

$\|A\|_1 = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{13} + 10 + 2\sqrt{13} + \sqrt{5}$

2. $(\lambda - \cos 1)^r (\lambda - 1)^{n-r}$; $(\lambda - \cos 1) (\lambda - 1)$ $r < n$
 $(\lambda - \cos 1)$ $r = n$

3. $A^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 3^2 & 80 & 80 \\ & 3^2 & 80 \\ & & 3^2 \end{bmatrix}$

(4) $\angle \{a\}$

$\angle \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

(5) $1/0$

(6) $a \neq -1$

(1) ~~(基)~~ $\{x^3, x^2, x, 1\}$ 基 $\{x_i, i=1, 2, 3, 4\}$... (2分)

$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$... (5分)

$\Rightarrow \dim W = 3$
 $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ 基

... (8分)

共 8 分

(2) $[x_1, x_2, x_3 | y] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

... 5分 { 过程 3分
结果 2分

\Rightarrow 基 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

... (7分)

共 7 分

三. 解. ①. $T(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) A$

过渡矩阵公式 — 4分

设 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) C$

过渡矩阵公式 — 2分

由已知条件

$$T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \cancel{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1}}$$

$$T(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = T(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) C = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) C = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) A$$

即 $A = C$

————— 4分

② 求过渡矩阵 C , 即

$$C = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

7分

自然基.
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & -3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$B = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]^{-1}$

$A = C^{-1} B C$

$C = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

————— 2分

$$C = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

————— 1分

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = BC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^+ = [C(C^H C)^{-1} (B^H B)^{-1} B^H]^H = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

四、(15分) 设矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^+ = V \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H \quad (13分)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 求矩阵 A 的奇异值分解. (10分)

(2) 求矩阵 A 的 M-P 广义逆 A^+ . (5分)

解: $A^H A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2分)$

$$|\lambda I - A^H A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 - 1 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 1$$

故 A 的奇异值为 $\sigma_1 = \sqrt{3}, \sigma_2 = 1$, 故 $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4分)$

由 $A = U \Sigma V^H, U \in C^{3 \times 3}, V \in C^{2 \times 2}$

(1) $(\lambda_1 I - A^H A)X = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = 0 \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 故 $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

(2) $(\lambda_2 I - A^H A)X = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} X = 0 \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, 故 $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

故 $V = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6分)$

对于 U , 设 $U = [u_1, u_2, u_3]$, 则 $u_i = \frac{A v_i}{\|A v_i\|}, i = 1, 2$

则 $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8分)$

设 $u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\begin{cases} (u_3, u_1) = 0 \Rightarrow x + y + 2z = 0 \\ (u_3, u_2) = 0 \Rightarrow x - y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x \\ z = -x \end{cases}$

取 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 故 $u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$

则 $U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10分)$

五

$$(1) |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 2)^3, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \quad \dots (1 \text{分})$$

$$(A - 2I) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A - 2I | x_2] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (4 \text{分})$$

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

$$P = [x_1 \ x_2 \ y_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = P J_A P^{-1} \quad \dots (6 \text{分})$$

$$e^{At} = P \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & & \\ & e^{2t} & t e^{2t} \\ & & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \quad \dots (8 \text{分})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t}(1+t) & e^{2t}(2+t) \\ 0 & t e^{2t} & e^{2t}(1-t) \end{bmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+t & 2+t \\ 0 & t & 1-t \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (10 \text{分})$$

$$(2) X = e^{At} X_0 = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2t+3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (12 \text{分})$$

$$= e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2t+3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (15 \text{分})$$

$\forall \alpha \in V_\lambda, \text{ 证 } B\alpha \in V_\lambda$

六

(1) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 特征子空间 $V_\lambda = \{\alpha \mid A\alpha = \lambda\alpha\}$... (3分)

变换 $y = Bx$. $B\alpha$. $(\forall \alpha \in V_\lambda)$... (4分)

$$A(B\alpha) = B A \alpha = \lambda B \alpha \Rightarrow B \alpha \in V_\lambda$$

$\Rightarrow V_\lambda \xrightarrow{B} B \cdot V_\lambda$ 不变子空间 ... (7分)

(2) 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ 正规矩阵 $A = U \Sigma V^H$
 $U \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix}$

$$AA^H = U \Sigma \Sigma^H U^H = U \begin{bmatrix} \Delta^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$AA^H + tI = U \left[\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_r^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & t \end{bmatrix} \right] U^H$$

$$= U \begin{bmatrix} t + \sigma_1^2 & & \\ & t + \sigma_2^2 & \\ & & t + \sigma_r^2 \\ & & & t \end{bmatrix} U^H \quad (U^H)^{-1} = U \quad \dots (3分)$$

$$(AA^H + tI)^{-1} = U \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{t + \sigma_1^2} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{t + \sigma_r^2} \\ & & & \frac{1}{t} \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} A^H (AA^H + tI)^{-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} U \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sigma_1}{t + \sigma_1^2} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{\sigma_r}{t + \sigma_r^2} \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$= U \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\sigma_r} \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$= U \begin{bmatrix} \Delta^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H = A^+ \quad \dots (6分)$$

$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$

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(1) ~~(基)~~ $\{x^3, x^2, x, 1\}$ 基 $x_i, i=1,2,3,4$... (2分)

$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$... (5分)

$\Rightarrow \dim W = 3$
 $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ 基

... (8分)

共8分

(2) $[x_1, x_2, x_3 | y] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

... 5分 { 过程 3分
结果 2分

\Rightarrow 基 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

... (7分)

共7分

三. 解. ①. $T(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) A$

过渡矩阵公式 — 4分

设 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) C$

过渡矩阵公式 — 2分

由已知条件

$$T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \cancel{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1}}$$

$$T(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = T(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) C = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) C = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) A$$

即 $A = C$

————— 4分

② 求过渡矩阵 C , 即

$$C = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

7分

自然基.
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & -3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$B = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]^{-1}$

$A = C^{-1} B C$

$C = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

————— 2分

$$C = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

————— 1分

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = BC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^+ = [C(C^H C)^{-1} (B^H B)^{-1} B^H]^H = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

四、(15分) 设矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^+ = V \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} U^H \quad (13分)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 求矩阵 A 的奇异值分解. (10分)

(2) 求矩阵 A 的 M-P 广义逆 A^+ . (5分)

解: $A^H A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2分)$

$$|\lambda I - A^H A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 - 1 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 1$$

故 A 的奇异值为 $\sigma_1 = \sqrt{3}, \sigma_2 = 1$, 故 $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4分)$

由 $A = U \Sigma V^H, U \in C^{3 \times 3}, V \in C^{2 \times 2}$

(1) $(\lambda_1 I - A^H A)X = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = 0 \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 故 $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

(2) $(\lambda_2 I - A^H A)X = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} X = 0 \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, 故 $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

故 $V = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6分)$

对于 U , 设 $U = [u_1, u_2, u_3]$, 则 $u_i = \frac{A v_i}{\|A v_i\|}, i = 1, 2$

则 $u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{bmatrix}, u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8分)$

设 $u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\begin{cases} (u_3, u_1) = 0 \Rightarrow x + y + 2z = 0 \\ (u_3, u_2) = 0 \Rightarrow x - y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x \\ z = -x \end{cases}$

取 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 故 $u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10分)$

则 $U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$

五

$$(1) |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 2)^3, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \quad \dots (1 \text{分})$$

$$(A - 2I) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A - 2I | x_2] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (4 \text{分})$$

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

$$P = [x_1 \ x_2 \ y_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = P J_A P^{-1} \quad \dots (6 \text{分})$$

$$e^{At} = P \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & & \\ & e^{2t} & t e^{2t} \\ & & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \quad \dots (8 \text{分})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t}(1+t) & e^{2t}(2+t) \\ 0 & t e^{2t} & e^{2t}(1-t) \end{bmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1+t & 2+t \\ 0 & t & 1-t \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (10 \text{分})$$

$$(2) X = e^{At} X_0 = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2t+3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (12 \text{分})$$

$$= e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2t+3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (15 \text{分})$$

$\forall \alpha \in V_\lambda, \text{ 证 } B\alpha \in V_\lambda$

六

(1) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 特征子空间 $V_\lambda = \{\alpha \mid A\alpha = \lambda\alpha\}$... (3分)

变换 $y = Bx$. $B\alpha$. $(\forall \alpha \in V_\lambda)$... (4分)

$$A(B\alpha) = B A \alpha = \lambda B \alpha \Rightarrow B \alpha \in V_\lambda$$

$\Rightarrow V_\lambda \xrightarrow{B} B \cdot V_\lambda$ 不变子空间

$\forall \alpha \in V_\lambda$ 再证 $B\alpha \in V_\lambda$... (7分)

(2) 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ 正规矩阵 $A = U \Sigma V^H$

$U \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$

$V \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AA^H = U \Sigma \Sigma^H U^H = U \begin{bmatrix} \Delta^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$AA^H + tI = U \left[\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_r^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} t & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & t \end{bmatrix} \right] U^H$$

$$U U^H = U^H U = I$$

$$= U \begin{bmatrix} t + \sigma_1^2 & & \\ & t + \sigma_2^2 & \\ & & t + \sigma_r^2 \\ & & & t \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$(U^H)^{-1} = U$$

... (3分)

$$(U^H)^{-1} \Sigma^H U^H$$

$$(AA^H + tI)^{-1} = U \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{t + \sigma_1^2} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{t + \sigma_r^2} \\ & & & \frac{1}{t} \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$U(\Sigma)^H U^H$$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} A^H (AA^H + tI)^{-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} U \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sigma_1}{t + \sigma_1^2} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{\sigma_r}{t + \sigma_r^2} \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$= U \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\sigma_r} \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$$

$$= U \begin{bmatrix} \Delta^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H = A^{\dagger}$$

... (6分)