

P72, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18

补充1: 对于任意的 $w \in C^n$, 证明: ww^T 的特征根为 0 ($n-1$ 重) 和 $w^T w$ (单重)

补充2: 对于任意的矩阵 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $B \in C^{n \times m}$, 证明 $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$. 提示: 两种思路, 基于矩阵迹定义或者 72 页课后习题 14

9. 解: 由已知 V 是 n 维欧氏空间 $T \in L(V)$

$\forall x, y \in V$ $[e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n]$ 是 V 的一组标准正交基.

$$\therefore x = [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] \cdot \alpha \quad y = [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] \cdot \beta$$

$$\therefore (T(x), y) = (x, T(y)) \quad \therefore (T([e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] \cdot \alpha), [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] \cdot \beta) = ([e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] \cdot \alpha, T([e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] \cdot \beta)) \quad (1)$$

设 T 在 $[e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n]$ 下的矩阵为 A

$$\text{即 } T([e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n]) = [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] A$$

$$\text{代入 (1): } \beta^T [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n]^T [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] A \alpha = \beta^T A^T [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n]^T [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] \alpha$$

$$\therefore [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n]^T = [e_1^T, e_2^T, \dots, e_n^T] \quad (2)$$

$$\text{且 } e_i^T e_i = 1 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad e_i^T e_j = 0 \quad (i \neq j, i, j=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\therefore [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n]^T [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n] = I$$

$$\therefore \beta^T A \alpha = \beta^T A^T \alpha \quad (\forall \alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow A = A^T$$

即证得 T 在 V 的一组标准正交基下的矩阵为对称矩阵.

$$11. \text{证明: } T\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(x) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 x_1 + b_1 x_2 \\ a_2 x_1 + b_2 x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(T(x), y) = y^T \begin{bmatrix} a_1 x_1 + b_1 x_2 \\ a_2 x_1 + b_2 x_2 \end{bmatrix} = [a_1 x_1 y_1 + b_1 x_2 y_1 + a_2 x_1 y_2 + b_2 x_2 y_2]$$

$$(x, T(y)) = T^T(y) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = a_1 x_1 y_1 + b_1 x_2 y_1 + a_2 x_1 y_2 + b_2 x_2 y_2$$

$$\therefore T^T(y) = [a_1 y_1 + a_2 y_2 \quad b_1 y_1 + b_2 y_2]$$

$$\therefore T(y) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 y_1 + a_2 y_2 \\ b_1 y_1 + b_2 y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

12. 解: 已知该空间由属于特征值 λ 的全部特征向量和零向量构成 (记为 $E(\lambda)$)

n 阶方阵

$$\therefore \text{记 } E(\lambda) = \{x \in F^n \mid Ax = \lambda x\}. \text{ 显然 } E(\lambda) \subset F^n \text{ 且 } E(\lambda) \neq \emptyset.$$

$$(1) \quad \forall x, y \in E(\lambda) \quad Ax = \lambda x, Ay = \lambda y \Rightarrow A(x+y) = \lambda(x+y) \Rightarrow x+y \in E(\lambda)$$

$$(2) \quad \forall k \in F, \forall x \in E(\lambda) \quad Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow A(kx) = \lambda(kx) = \lambda kx \Rightarrow kx \in E(\lambda)$$

~~由 (1) 和 (2) 可知~~ $E(\lambda)$ 空间满足线性性 (可加性, 齐次性).

$\therefore E(\lambda)$ 空间是线性子空间

13. 设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是 $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 的特征值.

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = |A|, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = \text{tr}(A)$$

$$\text{解: } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \dots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

$$\text{可得 } \lambda^n - (a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn})\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n |A| = \lambda^n -$$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n)\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n.$$

同次幂的系数相同即 $\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = |A|, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = \text{tr}(A).$

14. 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$, 对任意 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, 试证: $\lambda^n |\lambda I_m - AB| = \lambda^m |\lambda I_n - BA|$

$$\text{解: 构造矩阵 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ 0 & BA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ B & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} AB & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -B & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left| \lambda I - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ 0 & BA \end{bmatrix} \right| = \left| \lambda I - \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ B & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} AB & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -B & I \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \left| \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ B & I \end{bmatrix} (\lambda I - \begin{bmatrix} AB & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -B & I \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \left| \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ B & I \end{bmatrix} \right| \left| (\lambda I - \begin{bmatrix} AB & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) \right| \left| \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -B & I \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \left| \lambda I - \begin{bmatrix} AB & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$\lambda^n \begin{vmatrix} I & -A \\ 0 & \lambda I - BA \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^n \begin{vmatrix} \lambda I - AB & -A \\ 0 & I \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^n |\lambda I - BA| = \lambda^n |(\lambda I - AB)|$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda^m |\lambda I_n - BA| = \lambda^n |\lambda I_m - AB|.$$

P22 16. 证明: 必要性.

T 可对角化 $\Rightarrow V$ 可分解为 T 的一组不变子空间的直和.

设 $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 为 V 中的一组基 $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

A 为 T 在 V 中的变换矩阵, 因为 T 可对角化.

则 $T(\alpha_i) = \alpha_i A$ 其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$ λ_i 和 $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$T(\alpha_i) = \lambda_i \alpha_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$\alpha_i \in V$, 且 $T(\alpha_i) = \lambda_i \alpha_i \in V$, T 为 V 的一组不变子空间.

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

所以 $\lambda_1 \alpha_1, \lambda_2 \alpha_2, \dots, \lambda_n \alpha_n$ 也线性无关.

$$\dim(T(\alpha_1) + \dots + T(\alpha_n)) = n = \dim(V)$$

所以 V 可分解为 T 的一组不变子空间的直和.

充分性:

V 可分解为 T 的一组不变子空间的直和 $\Rightarrow T$ 可对角化.

设 $T(\alpha_i) = k_i \alpha_i \quad (k_i \in \mathbb{R})$

且 $T(\alpha_1) + T(\alpha_2) + \dots + T(\alpha_n) = T$. 则 $T(\alpha_1), \dots, T(\alpha_n)$ 线性无关.

$k_1 \alpha_1, \dots, k_n \alpha_n$ 也线性无关. $k_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 中的一组基.

$$T(\alpha) = [T(\alpha_1) \dots T(\alpha_n)] = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & k_n \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $A = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & k_n \end{bmatrix}$ 因为 T 与 A 一一对应, 所以 T 可对角化.

18. 解: 由已知 $H(w) = I - 2ww^H$. ($w \in C^n$ 是单位向量)

$$(1) \quad H(w) \cdot H^H(w) = (I - 2ww^H) \cdot (I^H - 2w \cdot w^H) \\ = I - 2ww^H - 2ww^H + 4ww^Hww^H = I$$

$$\text{设 } w = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix} \quad w^H = (\bar{w}_1 \ \bar{w}_2 \ \dots \ \bar{w}_n)$$

$$\therefore ww^H = \begin{pmatrix} w_1\bar{w}_1 & w_1\bar{w}_2 & \dots & w_1\bar{w}_n \\ w_2\bar{w}_1 & w_2\bar{w}_2 & \dots & w_2\bar{w}_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_n\bar{w}_1 & w_n\bar{w}_2 & \dots & w_n\bar{w}_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \because ww^H \text{ 每两行向量都线性相关} \\ \therefore r(ww^H) = 1$$

$$\therefore (I - H(w)) \cdot x = (I - (I - 2ww^H))x = 2ww^Hx = 0$$

该方程有解空间中有 $n-1$ 个线性无关的解向量

$$\text{即 } N(ww^H) = n - \text{rank}(ww^H) = n-1$$

也即 $H(w)x = 1 \cdot x$ 构成的特征子空间 $E(1) = \{x \in C^n \mid H(w) \cdot x = 1 \cdot x\}$

$\dim(E(1)) = n-1$ $\therefore H(w)$ 特征值 1 对应的特征向量有 $n-1$ 个

$$\text{又 } H(w) \cdot w = (I - 2ww^H)w = w - 2w = -w$$

$\therefore -1$ 也是 $H(w)$ 特征值 且为 1 重根

$$\therefore |H(w)| = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1 \cdot^{n-1} \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$(2) \quad (H(w))^H = (I - 2ww^H)^H = I^H - 2 \cdot (w^H)^H w^H = I - 2ww^H = H(w)$$

$$H(w)^H \cdot H(w) = (I - 2ww^H)(I - 2ww^H) = I - 2ww^H - 2ww^H + 4ww^H = I$$

又 $|H(w)| = 1$ $\therefore H(w)$ 可逆 $\therefore H(w)^H = (H(w))^{-1} = H(w)$

(3). 充分性:

$$\text{已知 } x^H x = y^H y, \quad x^H y = y^H x$$

$$w \text{ 取为 } \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\|x-y\|} \cdot (x-y) \quad w^H = \frac{e^{-i\theta}}{\|x-y\|} \cdot (x-y)^H$$

$$H(w) \cdot x = (I - 2ww^H) \cdot x = x - 2 \cdot \frac{(x-y)(x^H - y^H)}{\|x-y\|^2} x = x - 2 \cdot \frac{xx^H + yy^H - yx^H - xy^H}{(x-y)^H \cdot (x-y)} x \\ = x - 2 \cdot \frac{xx^H x + yy^H x - yx^H x - xy^H x}{x^H x + y^H y - y^H x - x^H y} = x - \frac{(x-y)(x^H - y^H)x}{2 \cdot (x^H x - y^H x)} 2$$

$$= x - (x-y) = y \Rightarrow \exists w \text{ 满足 } H(w) \cdot x = y. \\ (w \text{ 是单位向量})$$

必要性: 已知 \exists 单位向量 w 使得 $H(w) \cdot x = y$

$$\therefore y^H \cdot y = (H(w) \cdot x)^H \cdot (H(w) \cdot x) = x^H \cdot H(w)^H \cdot H(w) \cdot x = x^H \cdot x$$

$$\therefore y^H \cdot x = (H(w) \cdot x)^H \cdot x = x^H \cdot H(w)^H \cdot x = x^H \cdot (H(w) \cdot x) = x^H \cdot y$$

补充1: $\forall w \in \mathbb{C}^n \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$w \cdot w^T = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot (w_1^* \ w_2^* \ \dots \ w_n^*) = \begin{pmatrix} w_1^2 & w_1 w_2 & \dots & w_1 w_n \\ w_2 w_1 & w_2^2 & \dots & w_2 w_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ w_n w_1 & w_n w_2 & \dots & w_n^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore w_2 h_1 = w_1 h_2 \quad \dots \quad w_i h_j = w_j h_i \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, i \neq j)$$

$$\therefore \text{不存在 } k_1, k_2 \neq 0 \quad k_1 h_i + k_2 h_j = 0 \quad \therefore h_i, h_j \text{ 线性相关 } (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(ww^T) = 1.$$

$$\therefore N(ww^T) = \dim\{x \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid ww^T x = 0\} = n - \text{rank}(ww^T) = n - 1.$$

即 $(0 \cdot I - ww^T)x = 0$ 解空间是 $n-1$ 维的

$\therefore ww^T$ 的特征根为 0, 且为 $n-1$ 重根.

$$\text{又 } ww^T \cdot w = (w^T \cdot w) \cdot w \quad \therefore w^T w \text{ 也是 } ww^T \text{ 的特征根}$$

$$\therefore ww^T \text{ 特征根为 } n \quad \therefore w^T w \text{ 是单根.}$$

补充2: $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$

$$\text{AB 的主对角元素 } ab_{ii} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ji}$$

$$\text{BA 的主对角元素 } ba_{ii} = \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ij} a_{ji}$$