

13. A, B 均为复方阵, 复数 λ 和非零向量 $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $Ax = \lambda Bx$

A, B 均为 Hermite 矩阵, B 是正定矩阵.

将 B 进行 Cholesky 分解 $B = GG^T$ (G 是下三角矩阵)

$$\therefore Ax = \lambda GG^T x \Rightarrow G^{-1}Ax = \lambda G^T x \Rightarrow G^{-1}A[G^{-1}]^T[G^T x] = \lambda G^T x$$

$$\Rightarrow [G^{-1}A(G^{-1})^T][G^T x] = \lambda(G^T x)$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} S = G^{-1}A(G^{-1})^T \\ y = G^T x \end{cases} \text{ 得 } S \text{ 是实对称矩阵, } \therefore Sy = \lambda y$$

16. 由已知方程组 $Ax = b$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ $b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$

记 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ $\alpha_1 = (3, 1, 1)^T$ $y_1 = \alpha_1$ $z_1 = \frac{y_1}{\|y_1\|} = (\frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}})^T$

$\alpha_2 = (3, 1, 2)^T$ $y_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, z_1)z_1 = (3, 1, 2)^T - \frac{12}{\sqrt{11}}(\frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}})^T$

$= (-\frac{3}{11}, -\frac{1}{11}, \frac{10}{11})^T$ $z_2 = \frac{y_2}{\|y_2\|} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{10}}(-\frac{3}{11}, -\frac{1}{11}, \frac{10}{11})^T$

$\alpha_3 = (4, 9, -6)^T$ $y_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, z_1)z_1 - (\alpha_3, z_2)z_2 = (4, 9, -6)^T - \frac{15}{\sqrt{11}}(\frac{3}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}})^T$

$+ \frac{81}{11} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{10}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{10}} (-\frac{3}{11}, -\frac{1}{11}, \frac{10}{11})^T = (-\frac{253}{110}, \frac{894}{110}, \frac{0}{110})^T$ $\therefore z_3 = \frac{y_3}{\|y_3\|} = (-0.3162, 0.9487, 0)^T$

$\therefore [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = [z_1, z_2, z_3] \begin{bmatrix} \|y_1\| & (\alpha_2, z_1) & (\alpha_3, z_1) \\ 0 & \|y_2\| & (\alpha_3, z_2) \\ 0 & 0 & \|y_3\| \end{bmatrix} = QR.$

$\therefore QRx = b \Rightarrow Rx = Q^T b = Q^T b$

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 3.3166 & 3.6181 & 4.5227 \\ 0 & 0.9535 & -7.7230 \\ 0 & 0 & 7.2732 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9045 & 0.3015 & 0.3015 \\ -0.2860 & -0.0953 & 0.9535 \\ -0.3162 & 0.9487 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.412 \\ 8.6766 \\ -7.2733 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore x_3 \approx -1.000$ ~~$x_2 \approx 17.1994$~~ ~~$x_1 \approx 16.6720$~~

$x_2 \approx 1.000$

$x_1 \approx 1.000$

17. 证明:

对 A 进行 QR 分解: \exists 正交矩阵 Q 和上三角矩阵 R , 使得 $A = QR$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ax - b\|_2 &= (Ax - b)^T (Ax - b) = (QRx - b)^T (QRx - b) = (x^T R^T Q^T - b^T) (QRx - b) \\ &= x^T R^T Q^T QRx - x^T R^T Q^T b - b^T QRx + b^T b \\ &= x^T R^T R x - x^T R^T Q^T b - b^T QRx + b^T b \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \|Ax - b\|_2}{\partial x} = 2R^T R x - R^T Q^T b - R^T Q^T b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R^T R x = R^T Q^T b \Rightarrow R x = Q^T b \Rightarrow x = R^{-1} Q^T b.$$

19. 证: 由矩阵 A 的迹为 1 可知, A 的特征值为 0 ($n-1$ 重) 和 $\text{tr}(A)$.

故矩阵 A 的特征多项式为: $f_A(\lambda) = \lambda^{n-1} (\lambda - \text{tr}(A))$

\therefore 最小多项式只能为 $\lambda^{i-1} (\lambda - \text{tr}(A))$, $i = 2, \dots, n$.

考查 $f_A(A) = A \cdot (A - \text{tr}(A))$

$$\text{由 } A = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(A) & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} P, \text{ 有 } A^2 = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}^2(A) & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} P$$

$$\therefore f_A(A) = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(A) & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} P - \text{tr}(A) \cdot P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(A) & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} P$$

$$= P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}^2(A) & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} P - P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}^2(A) & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} P$$

$$= 0.$$

$$\text{故 } m_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - \text{tr}(A) \cdot \lambda.$$

$$2. |A + \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} -1+\lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1+\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1+\lambda)^3$$

可知 $(\lambda-1)$, $(\lambda-1)^2$, $(\lambda-1)^3$

$$(A-I) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \quad (A-I)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \text{最小多项式 } m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)^2$$

题24.

证明: 设 $f(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_1\lambda + a_0$. 下面对友矩阵的2种形式分别进行证明.

假设 I_n 为 n 阶单位阵, 对 I_n 做列分块得 $I_n = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)$. 则向量组 e_1, \dots, e_n 线性无关.

(1) 当 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ \vdots & I_{n-1} & \\ a_0 & \dots & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$ 时: 有 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$ $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \dots A^{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{n-2} \\ & & & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{matrix}$

则 $e_1^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_2^T$ $e_1^T A^2 = e_3^T \dots e_1^T A^{n-1} = e_n^T$.

由 $e_1^T, \dots, e_1^T A^{n-1}$ 线性无关可得 $e_1^T, e_1^T A, \dots, e_1^T A^{n-1}$ 线性无关.

\therefore 不存在 $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in \mathbb{C}$, 使得 $b_0 e_1^T + \dots + b_{n-1} e_1^T A^{n-1} = 0$
不为零的

即不存在不为零的 $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in \mathbb{C}$ 使 $e_1^T (b_0 + b_1 A + \dots + b_{n-1} A^{n-1}) = 0$

\therefore 不存在次数为 $n-1$ 的多项式为矩阵 A 的零化多项式.

又 $f(\lambda)$ 次数为 n 且 $f(\lambda)$ 为首一多项式 $f(\lambda)$ 是 A 的特征多项式

$\therefore f(\lambda)$ 为 A 的最小多项式

(2) 与(1)的过程类似. 当 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \\ & & & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$ 时有 $A e_1 = e_2, A^2 e_1 = e_3, \dots, A^{n-1} e_1 = e_n$.

e_1, \dots, e_n 线性无关 则不存在不为零的 $b_0, \dots, b_{n-1} \in \mathbb{C}$ 使 $(b_0 + b_1 A + \dots + b_{n-1} A^{n-1}) e_1 = 0$

\therefore 不存在次数为 $n-1$ 的多项式为 A 的零化多项式

$\therefore f(\lambda)$ 为 A 的最小多项式.

24. A, B 为复矩阵. 则对于 A, B 分别有 P_1 和 P_2 . 使得下式成立.

$P_1^T A P_1 = \text{diag}(\lambda_{11}, \lambda_{12}, \dots, \lambda_{1n})$. λ_{1i} 是矩阵 A 的特征值 $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

$P_2^T A P_2 = \text{diag}(\lambda_{21}, \lambda_{22}, \dots, \lambda_{2n})$ λ_{2i} 是矩阵 B 的特征值 $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

则分别有 $A = P_1 \text{diag}(\lambda_{11}, \lambda_{12}, \dots, \lambda_{1n}) P_1^{-1}$; $B = P_2 \text{diag}(\lambda_{21}, \lambda_{22}, \dots, \lambda_{2n}) P_2^{-1}$.

因为 $AB = BA$. 则有

$P_1 \Lambda_1 P_1^{-1} P_2 \Lambda_2 P_2^{-1} = P_2 P_2^{-1} P_1 P_1^{-1}$.

令 $P_1 = P_2$. 则上式可写为 $P_1 \Lambda_1 \Lambda_2 P_1^{-1} = P_1 \Lambda_2 \Lambda_1 P_1^{-1}$.

Λ_1, Λ_2 为对角阵. 故 $\Lambda_1 \Lambda_2 = \Lambda_2 \Lambda_1$.

所以. 存在同一矩阵 P . 使得 $P^T A P$ 和 $P^T B P$ 同时为对角阵.