

17. 设 $P_2(x)$ 是 \mathbb{R} 上的线性空间, 定义函数

$$(f, g) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x)dx, \quad f(x), g(x) \in P_2(x)$$

(1) 证明 $P_2(x)$ 是欧氏空间

(2) 求 $P_2(x)$ 关于基 $1, x, x^2$ 的度量矩阵

(3) 计算 $f(x) = 1-x+x^2$ 和 $g(x) = 1-4x-5x^2$ 的内积.

解 (1) 对称性: $(f, g) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 g(x)f(x)dx = (g, f) = \overline{(g, f)}$

可加性: $(f_1 + f_2, g) = \int_{-1}^1 [f_1(x) + f_2(x)]g(x)dx$

实数共轭为其本身

$$= \int_{-1}^1 f_1(x)g(x)dx + \int_{-1}^1 f_2(x)g(x)dx$$

$$= (f_1, g) + (f_2, g)$$

齐次性: $(kf, g) = \int_{-1}^1 kf(x)g(x)dx = k \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x)dx = k(f, g)$

正定性: $(f, f) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 f^2(x)dx \geq 0$

当且仅当 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上恒等于 0 时, 等号成立.

$\therefore P_2(x)$ 是欧氏空间

(2) $(1, 1) = \int_{-1}^1 1 \times 1 dx = 2$

$$(1, x) = \int_{-1}^1 x dx = \left. \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right|_{-1}^1 = 0 = (x, 1)$$

$$(1, x^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \left. \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3} = (x^2, 1)$$

$$(x, x^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0 \quad (x, x) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \left. \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(x^2, x^2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \left. \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$



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$$(f, g) = \int_{-1}^1 (1-x+x^2)(1-4x+5x^2) dx$$

f 在基 $1, x, x^2$ 下的坐标为 $[1, -1, 1]^T$

g 在基 $1, x, x^2$ 下的坐标为 $[1, -4, 5]^T$

$$(f, g) = \beta^T A \alpha = [1, -4, 5] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{8}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

习题: $P_n(x)$ 是线性空间

$$18. (1) (f, g) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(t_i) g(t_i) = \sum_{i=0}^n g(t_i) f(t_i) = (g, f)$$

又 $P_n(x)$ 是 \mathbb{R} 上的线性空间, $\therefore (g, f) = \overline{(f, g)}$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) (f+g, h) &= \sum_{i=0}^n [f(t_i) + g(t_i)] \cdot h(t_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n f(t_i) h(t_i) + \sum_{i=0}^n g(t_i) h(t_i) \\ &= (f, h) + (g, h). \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) (kf, g) = \sum_{i=0}^n k f(t_i) g(t_i) = k \sum_{i=0}^n f(t_i) g(t_i) = k(f, g)$$

$$(4) (f, f) = \sum_{i=0}^n f(t_i) \cdot f(t_i) = \sum_{i=0}^n f^2(t_i) \geq 0$$

当且仅当 $f(t_i) = 0$ 时, $(f, f) = 0$.

综上, $P_n(x)$ 是欧氏空间.

$$(2). t_0 = -2, t_1 = -1, t_2 = 0, t_3 = 1, t_4 = 2$$

$$(f, g) = f(t_0)g(t_0) + f(t_1)g(t_1) + f(t_2)g(t_2) + f(t_3)g(t_3) + f(t_4)g(t_4)$$

①. 正交化:

$$\text{令 } \alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = x, \alpha_3 = x^2.$$

$$\therefore \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = 1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \cdot \beta_1 = x - \frac{(x, 1)}{(1, 1)} \cdot \beta_1 = x$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \cdot \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \cdot \beta_2$$

$$= x^2 - \frac{(x^2, 1)}{(1, 1)} \cdot \beta_1 - \frac{(x^2, x)}{(x, x)} \cdot \beta_2$$

$$= x^2 - 2$$

②. 单位化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}} \cdot \beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}},$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\beta_3, \beta_3)}} \cdot \beta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} (x^2 - 2)$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\beta_2, \beta_2)}} \cdot \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} x,$$

(3). 要求 $f(x) = 5 - \frac{1}{2}x^4$ 到 $\text{span}(1, x, x^2)$ 的最佳逼近向量,
即求 $f(x) = 5 - \frac{1}{2}x^4$ 在 $\text{span}(1, x, x^2)$ 上的正交投影.

$$\text{令 } W = \text{span}(1, x, x^2).$$

$$\text{则 } \text{Proj}_W f = (f, r_1) \cdot r_1 + (f, r_2) \cdot r_2 + (f, r_3) \cdot r_3.$$

$$\text{又 } (f, r_1) \cdot r_1 = (5 - \frac{1}{2}x^4, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) \cdot r_1 = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$(f, r_2) \cdot r_2 = (5 - \frac{1}{2}x^4, \frac{x}{\sqrt{10}}) \cdot r_2 = 0$$

$$(f, r_3) \cdot r_3 = (5 - \frac{1}{2}x^4, \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{14}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}) \cdot r_3 = -\frac{31}{14}x^2 + \frac{31}{7}$$

$$\therefore \text{Proj}_W f = \frac{8}{5} - \frac{31}{14}x^2 + \frac{31}{7} = -\frac{31}{14}x^2 + \frac{211}{35}$$

17. 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 是 Hermite 矩阵, 证明:

(1) A 的所有特征值均为实数

(2) 若 A 是正定矩阵, 则 A 的所有特征值均为实数

证明: (1) $A^H = A$

根据定义: 设 λ 是矩阵 A 的一个特征值

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

$$\text{两边取共轭转置: } x^H A^H = \bar{\lambda} x^H$$

$$x^H A = \bar{\lambda} x^H$$

$$\text{两边右乘 } x: x^H Ax = \bar{\lambda} x^H x$$

$$\lambda x^H x = \bar{\lambda} x^H x$$

$\because x$ 为非零列向量

$$\therefore x^H x > 0$$

要使等式成立 $\Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda}$

$\therefore \lambda$ 为实数

$$(2) f(x) = x^H A x$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n, f(x) \geq 0, \text{ 且仅当 } x=0 \text{ 时,}$$

$$f(x) = 0.$$

向 $Ax = \lambda x$, x 为非零列向量

$$\text{两侧左乘 } x^H: x^H Ax = \lambda x^H x$$

$$\text{在 } x \text{ 非零时, } x^H Ax > 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda x^H x > 0$$

$$\text{又 } x^H x > 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda > 0$$

故 λ 为实数

20. 设 $V = \{ a \cos t + b \sin t \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \}$, 对 $\forall f, g \in V$, 定义

$$(f, g) = f(0)g(0) + f(\frac{\pi}{2})g(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

(1) 证明 V 是 3 维实线性空间

(2) 证明 (f, g) 是 V 上的内积

(3) 求 $\lambda(t) = 3 \cos(t+7) + 4 \sin(t+9)$ 的长度.

解: (1) 一个集合, 如果定义的和法和数乘运算是通常实数域上的和乘运算, 只需验证对运算的封闭性

$$a_1 \cos t + b_1 \sin t + a_2 \cos t + b_2 \sin t = (a_1 + a_2) \cos t + (b_1 + b_2) \sin t \in V$$

对 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\lambda(a \cos t + b \sin t) = \lambda a \cos t + \lambda b \sin t \in V$$

$\therefore V$ 是一个线性空间, 且为实线性空间.

$$\text{又在 } [-\lambda, \lambda] \text{ 上, } \int_{-\lambda}^{\lambda} \cos t \sin t dt = \int_{-\lambda}^{\lambda} \cos t \sin t d(\sin t) \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \Big|_{-\lambda}^{\lambda} = 0$$

$\therefore \cos t$ 与 $\sin t$ 正交 \Rightarrow 两者线性无关

而 V 中任意元素均可由 $\cos t$ 与 $\sin t$ 线性表示

$\Rightarrow V$ 是 2 维实线性空间.

$$(2) \text{ 共轭对称性: } (f, g) = f(0)g(0) + f(\frac{\pi}{2})g(\frac{\pi}{2}) = g(0)f(0) + g(\frac{\pi}{2})f(\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ = (g, f) = \overline{(g, f)}$$

$$\text{可加性: } (f_1 + f_2, g) = [f_1(0) + f_2(0)]g(0) + [f_1(\frac{\pi}{2}) + f_2(\frac{\pi}{2})]g(\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ = f_1(0)g(0) + f_1(\frac{\pi}{2})g(\frac{\pi}{2}) + f_2(0)g(0) + f_2(\frac{\pi}{2})g(\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ = (f_1, g) + (f_2, g)$$

$$\text{齐次性: } (kf, g) = [kf(0)]g(0) + [kf(\frac{\pi}{2})]g(\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ = k[f(0)g(0) + f(\frac{\pi}{2})g(\frac{\pi}{2})] \\ = k(f, g)$$

定义: $(f, f) = f(0)f(0) + f(\frac{\pi}{2})f(\frac{\pi}{2})$

$$= [f(0)]^2 + [f(\frac{\pi}{2})]^2$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 \geq 0$$

当且仅当 $a=b=0$ 时, 等号成立, 此时 $f=0$.

$\therefore (f, g)$ 是 V 上内积

(3) $(h, h) = [h(0)]^2 + [h(\frac{\pi}{2})]^2$

$$= (3\cos 9 + 4\sin 9)^2 + [3\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + 9) + 4\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 9)]^2$$

$$= (3\cos 9 + 4\sin 9)^2 + (-3\sin 9 + 4\cos 9)^2$$

$$= 9\cos^2 9 + 16\sin^2 9 + 24\cos 9 \sin 9 + 9\sin^2 9 + 16\cos^2 9 - 24\cos 9 \sin 9$$

$$= 25 + 24(\cos 9 \sin 9 - \cos 9 \sin 9)$$

$$= 25 + 24\sin 9(9-9)$$

$$= 25 + 24\sin 9 \cdot 0$$

$$\|h\| = \sqrt{(h, h)} = \sqrt{25 + 24\sin 9 \cdot 0}$$

21. 证: ① 先证 $N(A) + N(A-I)$ 是直和.

由定义知, $N(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid Ax = 0\}$

$N(A-I) = \{x \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid (A-I)x = 0\}$.

设 $y \in (N(A) \cap N(A-I))$, 则

$$\begin{cases} Ay = 0 \\ (A-I)y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Iy = y = 0.$$

故 $N(A) \cap N(A-I) = \{0\}$, 因此, $N(A) + N(A-I)$ 是直和.

② 再证和空间等于 \mathbb{C}^n 空间.

$$\because \dim(V(A)) = n - r(A), \dim(V(A-I)) = n - r(A-I)$$

$$\dim(V(A)) + \dim(V(A-I)) = n - r(A) + n - r(A-I) = 2n - [r(A) + r(A-I)]$$

要证 $\dim V(A) + \dim V(A-I) = n$, 即证

$$r(A) + r(A-I) = n.$$

下面证 $r(A) + r(A-I) = n$.

~~$\therefore r(A) + r(A-I) = r(A) + r(I-A) = r(A+I-A)$~~

$\therefore r(A) + r(A-I) = r(A) + r(I-A) = r(A+I-A) = r(I) = n$

且 $A^2 = A \Rightarrow A(A-I) = 0$, 有

~~$r(A) + r(A-I) \leq n$~~

$\therefore r(A) + r(A-I) = n$, 得证.

$\therefore \dim N(A) + \dim N(A-I) = 2n - [r(A) + r(A-I)] = 2n - n = n$.

又由定义知, $N(A)$, $N(A-I)$ 是 C^n 的子空间.

$\therefore C^n = N(A) + N(A-I)$.

综上, $C^n = N(A) + N(A-I)$ 得证.

22. 证明: 由题21知 $C^n = N(A) + N(A-I)$, 则

只需证 $N(A) \perp N(A-I)$, 即可得出 $N(A) \oplus N(A-I)$.

由定义, $N(A) = \{x \in C^n \mid Ax = 0\}$, $N(A-I) = \{x \in C^n \mid (A-I)x = 0\}$.

对任意向量 $x \in N(A)$, $y \in N(A-I)$, 有.

$Ax = 0$, $(A-I)y = 0 \Rightarrow Ay = y$, $\therefore y^H = y^H A^H = y^H A$.

$\therefore (x, y) = y^H x = y^H Ax = 0$

即 $N(A) \perp N(A-I)$. 得证.

$\therefore C^n = N(A) \oplus N(A-I)$ 得证.

23. 解: 设 y 在 w 上的正交投影为 z .

$$\begin{aligned} z = \text{Proj}_w y &= \frac{(y, x_1)}{(x_1, x_1)} \cdot x_1 + \frac{(y, x_2)}{(x_2, x_2)} \cdot x_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -8 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

设 s 为 y 到空间 w 的垂直向量, d 为 y 到 w 的最小距离.

$$\therefore s = y - z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad d = \|s\| = 3\sqrt{5}$$

若选取 $x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则对 x_1, x_2 进行正交化处理.

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \text{Proj}_w y = \frac{(y, x_1)}{(x_1, x_1)} \cdot x_1 + \frac{(y, x_2)}{(x_2, x_2)} \cdot x_2 \\ \alpha_1 &= x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = x_2 - \frac{(x_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \cdot \alpha_1 = \frac{2}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 16 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{取 } \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 16 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z' &= \text{Proj}_w y = \frac{(y, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \cdot \alpha_1 + \frac{(y, \alpha_2)}{(\alpha_2, \alpha_2)} \cdot \alpha_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{22} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 16 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{25}{11} \\ -\frac{9}{11} \\ \frac{2}{11} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Proj}_{w^\perp} y = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{36}{11} \\ -\frac{36}{11} \\ \frac{108}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d = \|\text{Proj}_{w^\perp} y\| = \frac{36}{\sqrt{11}}$$

24. 设 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4, \xi_5$ 是欧氏空间 R^5 的一组标准正交基, 令 $\alpha_1 = \xi_1 + \xi_5$,
 $\alpha_2 = \xi_1 - \xi_2 + \xi_4$, $\alpha_3 = 2\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3$.

求 $W = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ 的一组标准正交基.

解: 显然 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

施密特正交化

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \xi_1 + \xi_5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_2 &= \alpha_2 - \frac{(\beta_1, \alpha_2)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \xi_1 - \xi_2 + \xi_4 - \frac{(\xi_1 + \xi_5) \cdot (\xi_1 - \xi_2 + \xi_4)}{(\xi_1 + \xi_5) \cdot (\xi_1 + \xi_5)} (\xi_1 + \xi_5) \\ &= \xi_1 - \xi_2 + \xi_4 - \frac{1}{2} (\xi_1 + \xi_5) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \xi_1 - \xi_2 + \xi_4 - \frac{1}{2} \xi_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_3 &= \alpha_3 - \frac{(\beta_1, \alpha_3)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\beta_2, \alpha_3)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 \\ &= 2\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3 - \frac{2}{2} (\xi_1 + \xi_5) - 0 \\ &= 2\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3 - \xi_1 - \xi_5 \\ &= \xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3 - \xi_5 \end{aligned}$$

单位化

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\xi_1 + \xi_5)$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (\xi_1 - 2\xi_2 + 2\xi_4 - \xi_5)$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{2} (\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3 - \xi_5)$$

25. 解: 已知数据点为 $(2, 1), (5, 2), (7, 3), (8, 3)$.

$$\therefore G = \min \sum_{i=1}^4 |y^{(i)} - \mu x|^2 = [1 - (\mu_0 + 2\mu_1)]^2 + [2 - (\mu_0 + 5\mu_1)]^2 + [3 - (\mu_0 + 7\mu_1)]^2 + [3 - (\mu_0 + 8\mu_1)]^2$$

$$= 4\mu_0^2 + 142\mu_1^2 + 44\mu_0\mu_1 - 18\mu_0 - 114\mu_1 + 23.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial G}{\partial \mu_0} = 8\mu_0 + 44\mu_1 - 18 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \mu_1} = 284\mu_1 + 44\mu_0 - 114 = 0$$

解得 $\begin{cases} \mu_0 = \frac{2}{7} \\ \mu_1 = \frac{5}{14} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore y = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{14}t.$$

3. 解: 数据点为 $(2, 1), (5, 2), (7, 3), (8, 3)$.

$$\therefore a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, a_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{又 } \min \|Ax - b\|^2 = \|A\lambda - b\|^2$$

$$\therefore Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu_0 + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \mu_1$$

$$\therefore \min \|Ax - b\| = \min \|b - Ax\| = \min \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu_0 - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \mu_1 \right\|$$

令 $W = \{a_0, a_1\}$, 对 a_0, a_1 进行正交化, 有.

$$\alpha_0 = a_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_1 = a_1 - \frac{(a_1, \alpha_0)}{(\alpha_0, \alpha_0)} \cdot \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Proj}_W b = \frac{(b, \alpha_0)}{(\alpha_0, \alpha_0)} \cdot \alpha_0 + \frac{(b, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \cdot \alpha_1$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{5}{28} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{29}{14} \\ \frac{39}{14} \\ \frac{44}{14} \\ \frac{44}{14} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu_0 + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{29}{14} \\ \frac{39}{14} \\ \frac{44}{14} \\ \frac{44}{14} \end{bmatrix}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} \mu_0 = \frac{2}{7} \\ \mu_1 = \frac{5}{14} \end{cases}$

$$\therefore y = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{14}t$$

3. 用基扩张定理重新证明定理 1.4.4

证明: 设 $\dim(W) = m$ $\dim(V) = n$

取 W 的一组正交基 x_1, \dots, x_m

$\therefore W$ 是 V 的线性子空间

由基扩张定理, 可由 $n-m$ 个线性无关的向量 x_1, \dots, x_m 共同构成 V 的一组基.

取 M 为以 x_{m+1}, \dots, x_n 为一组基的向量空间

则有 M 为 V 的子空间

$$\text{且 } V = M + W$$

$$\forall \alpha \in W \text{ 有 } \alpha = k_1 x_1 + \dots + k_m x_m$$

$$\beta \in M \text{ 有 } \beta = k_{m+1} x_{m+1} + \dots + k_n x_n$$

$$\text{则 } (\alpha, \beta) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m k_i x_i, \sum_{j=m+1}^n k_j x_j \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=m+1}^n k_i k_j (x_i, x_j)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore W \perp M \quad \therefore M = W^\perp$$

$$\therefore V = W + W^\perp$$

3. ① $A^2=A \Rightarrow R(I-A)=N(A)$.

充分性: 已知 $A^2=A$, 则:

$\forall x \in N(A)$, 有 $Ax=0 \Rightarrow (I-A)x = x - Ax = x \Rightarrow x \in R(I-A)$.

$\forall x \in R(I-A)$, $\exists y \in \mathbb{C}^n$, s.t. $x = (I-A)y$. $\therefore Ax = (A-A^2)y = 0$

$\therefore x \in N(A)$

$\therefore N(A) = R(I-A)$.

② $R(I-A) = N(A) \Rightarrow \text{rank}(I-A) + \text{rank}(A) = n$

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = \dim(R(A)) = n - \dim(N(A))$,

$\text{rank}(I-A) = \dim(R(I-A)) = \dim(N(A))$

$\therefore \text{rank}(I-A) + \text{rank}(A) = n$

③ $\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(I-A) = n \Rightarrow A^2=A$.

设 $N(A) = \text{span}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$, $N(I-A) = \text{span}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r})$

若 β_i 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表出, 则 $\beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^r k_j \alpha_j$, $\beta_i \neq 0$, $(I-A)\beta_i = 0$

则 $A\beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^r k_j A\alpha_j = 0$ $\because A\beta_i = \beta_i \therefore \beta_i = 0$, 矛盾. 同理 α_i 也不能

$\therefore \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 是 n 个线性无关向量. 由 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 线性表示.

记 $B = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}]$, 则 B 可逆.

$\therefore AB = [0, \dots, 0, A\beta_1, \dots, A\beta_{n-r}] = [0, \dots, 0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}]$,

$A^2B = AB$

$\therefore A^2BB^{-1} = ABB^{-1} \Rightarrow A^2 = A$.