

# 期末复习题四答案

2019年12月22日 星期日 上午4:00

$$\begin{aligned} \text{一、} \quad & \begin{vmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} & \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\beta-\gamma}{2} & \sin \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\gamma-\alpha}{2} & \sin \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2} & \sin \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2} - \sin \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} \right) \\ & - \cos \frac{\beta-\gamma}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2} - \sin \frac{\gamma+\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right) \\ & + \cos \frac{\gamma-\alpha}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} - \sin \frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \right) \\ & = \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta-\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\beta-\gamma}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma-\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\gamma-\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha-\gamma}{2} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\beta-\alpha) + \sin(\gamma-\beta) + \sin(\alpha-\gamma)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{二、} \quad & A^T X A + X A + 2E = 0 \Rightarrow (A^T + E) X A = -2E \Rightarrow (A^T + E) X = -2A^{-1} \\ & \Rightarrow X = (A^T + E)^{-1} \cdot (-2) \cdot A^{-1} = -2(A^T + E)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{三、考虑增广矩阵, } \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{变换}]{\text{初等行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a \\ 0 & 0 & (c-a)(c+b) & (d-a)(d+b) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 (i) 当 } a, b, c \text{ 互不相同, } X = \frac{(b-d)(c-d)}{(b-a)(c-a)}, Y = \frac{(b-d)(c-d)}{(b-a)(b-c)}, Z = \frac{(d-a)(d-c)}{(c-a)(c-b)}$$

$$\text{(ii) 当 } a=b=c=d \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - k_1 - k_2 \\ x_2 = k_1 \\ x_3 = k_2 \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数}$$

(iii) 当  $a=b=c \neq d$  时, 无解

$$\text{(iv) 当 } a=b \neq c \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x = 1 - \frac{d-a}{c-a} - k \\ y = k \\ z = \frac{d-a}{c-a} \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数}$$

$$\text{(v) 当 } a=c=d \neq b, \begin{cases} x = 1 - k \\ y = 0 \\ z = k \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数}$$

$$\text{(vi) 当 } a=c \neq b=d, \begin{cases} x = -k \\ y = 1 \\ z = k \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数}$$

(vii) 当  $a=c \neq b$  且  $b \neq d$  且  $b \neq a$  时, 无解

$$\text{(viii) 当 } b=c=d \neq a \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = k \\ z = 1 - k \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数}$$

$$\text{(ix) 当 } b=c \neq d=a \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = k \\ z = -k \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数}$$

(x). 当  $b=c \neq a$  且  $a \neq d$  且  $b \neq d$  时, 无解

$$\text{四、(1) } |\lambda E_n - C| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda E_n - A & -A \\ -A & \lambda E_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda E_n - A & -A \\ \lambda E_n - A & \lambda E_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda E_n - A & -A \\ 0 & \lambda E_n + A \end{vmatrix} = |\lambda E_n - A| |\lambda E_n + A|$$

$\therefore C$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n, -\lambda_1, -\lambda_2, \dots, -\lambda_n$

$$\text{(2) } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A| &= \left| \lambda E - \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right| \\ &= \lambda^{n-2} \left| \lambda E_2 - \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right| = \lambda^{n-2} (\lambda - n) \cdot \left( \lambda - \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \right) \quad \left( \text{这里用到 } |E - AB| = |E - BA| \right) \end{aligned}$$

综上  $A$  的特征值为  $\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{n-2 \text{ 个}}, n, \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2$

五、(1) 由于  $r(A^T A) = r(A)$

$$\Rightarrow r(A_1^T A_1) = r(A_1) = p$$

$$r(A_2^T A_2) = r(A_2) = n - p$$

$\because A_1^T A$  半正定,

$\therefore \exists$  正交矩阵  $Q_1$ , s.t.  $Q_1^T (A_1^T A_1) Q_1 = \text{diag} \{ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p, 0, \dots, 0 \}$   $\lambda_i > 0$

令  $X = Q_1 Y$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= X^T (A_1^T A_1 - A_2^T A_2) X = Y^T Q_1^T A_1^T A_1 Q_1 Y - Y^T Q_1^T A_2^T A_2 Q_1 Y \\ &= Y^T \text{diag} \{ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p, 0, \dots, 0 \} Y - Y^T Q_1^T A_2^T A_2 Q_1 Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\exists Q_2, \text{ s.t. } Q_2^T (Q_1^T A_1^T A_1 Q_1) Q_2 = \text{diag} \{ \lambda_1, 0, \dots, 0, \lambda_{p+1}, \lambda_{p+2}, \dots, \lambda_n \} \lambda_i > 0$$

$$\text{令 } Y = Q_2 Z, \quad Q_2 = (q_{ij})_{n \times n}, \quad f(Z) = \lambda_1 (q_{11} z_1 + \dots + q_{1n} z_n) + \dots + \lambda_p (q_{p1} z_1 + \dots + q_{pn} z_n) - \lambda_{p+1} z_{p+1}^2 - \dots - \lambda_n z_n^2$$

$$\text{令 } W = \begin{bmatrix} q_{11} & \dots & q_{1p} & q_{1,p+1} & \dots & q_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ q_{p1} & \dots & q_{pp} & q_{p,p+1} & \dots & q_{pn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(W) = \lambda_1 w_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_p w_p^2 - \lambda_{p+1} w_{p+1}^2 - \dots - \lambda_n w_n^2$$

综上, 正惯性系数为  $p$ , 负惯性系数为  $n - p$

(2) 由于  $r(A_1^T A_1 - A_2^T A_2) = p + n - p = n$

故  $A_1^T A_1 + A_2^T A_2$  可逆

六、 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = x, a_3 = x^2, a_4 = x^3$  (以下有  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin(x) + C$ )

$$\beta_1 = 1, \quad \beta_2 = x - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx} = x$$

$$\beta_1 = 1, \beta_2 = x - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_3 &= x^2 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^2 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx} - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^3 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^2 dx} x = x^2 - \frac{\pi - \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx}{\pi} \\ &= x^2 - \frac{\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi} \\ &= x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_4 &= x^3 - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^3 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx} - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^4 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^2 dx} x - \frac{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^5 dx}{\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^3 dx} (x^2 - \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= x^3 - \frac{3}{4} x \end{aligned}$$

则  $\beta_1 = 1, \beta_2 = x, \beta_3 = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}, \beta_4 = x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x$  为正交多项式组

$$(2) \quad 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1 = \frac{5}{2} + 5x + 3(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}) + 4(x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x)$$

故坐标为  $(\frac{5}{2}, 5, 3, 4)^T$

$$7. \quad \|AX\|^2 = (AX, AX) = (AX)^T AX = X^T A^T A X = \|X\|^2 = X^T X$$

$$\Rightarrow X^T (A^T A - E) X = 0$$

$$\text{又 } (A^T A - E)^T = A^T A - E$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T A = E$$

$$11. \quad \begin{cases} aXEr + EsB = 0 \\ XA + Es \cdot Es = Y \\ ErA + WEs = 0 \\ aEr + WB = U \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = -\frac{1}{a}B \\ Y = Es - \frac{1}{a}BA \\ W = -A \\ U = aEr - AB \end{cases}$$

$$(2). \text{ 由第一问可知 } \begin{vmatrix} aEr & A \\ B & Es \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} aEr & A \\ 0 & Es - \frac{1}{a}BA \end{vmatrix} = a^r \cdot |Es - \frac{1}{a}BA|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} aEr & A \\ B & Es \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} aEr - AB & 0 \\ B & Es \end{vmatrix} = |aEr - AB|$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r |Es - \frac{1}{a}BA| = |aEr - AB|$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r |aEs - BA| = a^s |aEr - AB| \quad (\text{两边同乘 } a^s)$$

得证