

第一题

$$a = 1 - 0.1 - 0.3 = 0.6$$

$$b = 1 - 0.2 - 0.6 = 0.2$$

$$c = 1 - 0.8 - 0.1 = 0.1$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.8 \\ 0.3 & 0.6 & 0.1 \\ 0.6 & 0.2 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设稳态向量为 } \omega = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则有 } \omega A = \omega$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 0.1x + 0.3y + 0.6z = x \\ 0.2x + 0.6y + 0.2z = y \\ 0.8x + 0.1y + 0.1z = z \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } x = y = z = \frac{1}{3}$$

\therefore 长期情况下, 有雨、多云和下雨的概率均为 $\frac{1}{3}$

第二题

若 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 构成内积, 则需依次验证三个条件:

(1) 正定性: $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$ (当且仅当 $x = 0$ 时取等号)

(2) 对称性: $\forall x, y, \langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$

(3) 双线性映射: $\forall x, y, z$, 对 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \langle \alpha x + \beta y, z \rangle = \alpha \langle x, z \rangle + \beta \langle y, z \rangle$ 且 $\langle x, \alpha y + \beta z \rangle = \alpha \langle x, y \rangle + \beta \langle x, z \rangle$

$$\text{对于 (1), } \forall x = (x_1, x_2)^T \neq 0, \text{ 有 } x^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} x = 2x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 = x_1^2 + \frac{7}{4}x_2^2 + (x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2)^2 \geq 0$$

当 $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ 时取等号, 故 (1) 成立

$$\text{对于 (2), } \forall x = (x_1, x_2)^T, y = (y_1, y_2)^T, \text{ 有 } \langle x, y \rangle = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} y = 2x_1y_1 + x_2y_1 + 2x_2y_2$$

$$= 2y_1x_1 + y_1x_2 + 2y_2x_2 = y^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} x = \langle y, x \rangle, \text{ 故成立}$$

对于 (3), $\forall x = (x_1, x_2)^T, y = (y_1, y_2)^T, z = (z_1, z_2)^T$,

$$\text{有 } \langle \alpha x + \beta y, z \rangle = (\alpha x + \beta y)^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} z = \alpha x^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} z + \beta y^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} z = \alpha \langle x, z \rangle + \beta \langle y, z \rangle$$

$$\langle x, \alpha y + \beta z \rangle = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} (\alpha y + \beta z) = \alpha x^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} y + \beta x^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} z = \alpha \langle x, y \rangle + \beta \langle x, z \rangle, \text{ 故成立}$$

综上, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 构成内积

第三题

$$x - y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) \langle x - y, x - y \rangle = (x - y)^T (x - y) = 22$$

$$\text{因此 } d(x, y) = \sqrt{\langle x - y, x - y \rangle} = \sqrt{22}$$

$$(2) \langle x - y, x - y \rangle = (x - y)^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} (x - y) = 47$$

$$\text{因此 } d(x, y) = \sqrt{\langle x - y, x - y \rangle} = \sqrt{47}$$

第四题

$$(a) \text{ 由 } U \text{ 可得 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 9 & 0 & 27 \\ 9 & 16 & -14 & 27 \\ 0 & -14 & 31 & 3 \\ 27 & 27 & 3 & 84 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T x = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 23 \\ -25 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 由 } A^T A \lambda = A^T x \text{ 可得 } \lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \pi_U(x) = A \lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) x - \pi_U(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & 0 & 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$d(x, U) = \|x - \pi_U(x)\| = \sqrt{\langle x - \pi_U(x), x - \pi_U(x) \rangle} = 2\sqrt{15}$$

第五题

(1) $A + B$ 是对称正定矩阵

对称性: $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T = A + B$, 故对称性成立

正定性: $\forall x \neq 0$, 有 $x^T(A + B)x = x^T Ax + x^T Bx > 0$, 故正定性成立

(2) AB 不一定是对称正定矩阵, 比如令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 显然不对称, 故 AB 不一定是对称正定矩阵

(3) A^{-1} 为对称正定矩阵

对称性: $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1} = A^{-1}$, 故对称性成立

正定性: $\forall y = A^{-1}x$, 有 $x^T A^{-1}x = (Ay)^T A^{-1}(Ay) = y^T Ay$

由于 A 正定且 $y \neq 0$, 故 $y^T Ay > 0$

因此 $x^T A^{-1}x > 0$, 故正定性成立

第六题

$$\begin{cases} A(0)^2 + (2)^2 + C(0)(2) + D(0) + E(2) + F & = 0 \\ A(2)^2 + (1)^2 + C(2)(1) + D(2) + E(1) + F & = 0 \\ A(1)^2 + (-1)^2 + C(1)(-1) + D(1) + E(-1) + F & = 0 \\ A(-1)^2 + (-2)^2 + C(-1)(-2) + D(-1) + E(-2) + F & = 0 \\ A(-3)^2 + (1)^2 + C(-3)(1) + D(-3) + E(1) + F & = 0 \\ A(-1)^2 + (1)^2 + C(-1)(1) + D(-1) + E(1) + F & = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得到 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \\ D \\ E \\ F \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & -19 & 20 & 11 & 16 \\ -19 & 19 & 11 & -5 & -1 \\ -20 & 11 & 16 & -1 & -2 \\ 11 & -5 & -1 & 12 & 2 \\ 16 & -1 & -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T b = \begin{pmatrix} -19 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ -2 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } A^T A x = A^T b \text{ 可得 } x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{189}{730} \\ -\frac{221}{365} \\ \frac{533}{730} \\ -\frac{66}{365} \\ -\frac{908}{365} \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 最佳拟合椭圆为 $\frac{189}{730}x^2 + y^2 - \frac{221}{365}xy + \frac{533}{730}x - \frac{66}{365}y - \frac{908}{365} = 0$

乘以 730 后化简得椭圆方程 $189x^2 + 730y^2 - 442xy + 533x - 132y - 1816 = 0$

在坐标系中标记出这六个点并画出椭圆

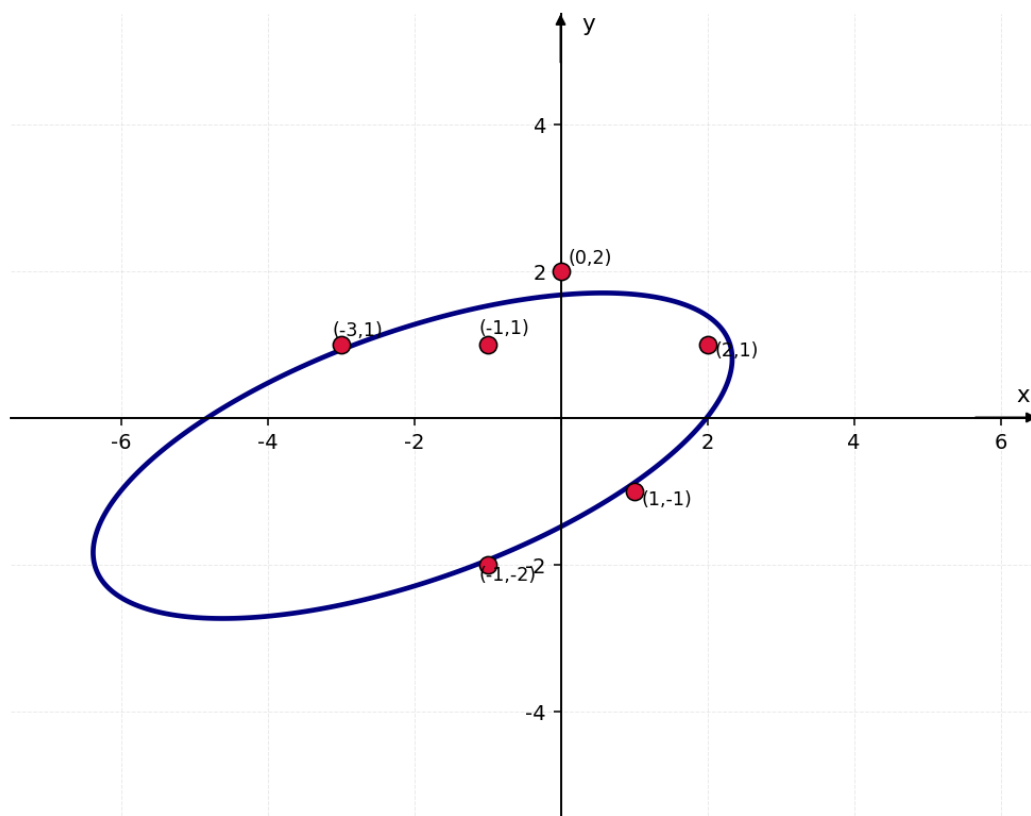


图 1: 样本点及拟合得到的椭圆