

Week 13.

5.5

17. 这是因为

$$(UV)^H UV = V^H U^H UV = V^H V = I.$$

∴ UV 是酉矩阵.

$$19. U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & a \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & b \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^H U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \bar{a} & \bar{b} & \bar{c} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & a \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & b \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(a+b) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}c \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}a \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\bar{a}+\bar{b}) + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}\bar{c} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{c} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{a} & \bar{a}a + \bar{b}b + \bar{c}c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(a+b) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}c = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}a = 0 \\ |a|^2 + |b|^2 + |c|^2 = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\bar{a}+\bar{b}) + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}}\bar{c} = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{c} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{a} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -2a \\ c = ia \end{cases}$$

Assume $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$.

Then $b = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, c = \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}}$.

Degree of Freedom = 1.

because b and c is dependent with a while a is independent.

30. 正交, 可逆, Hermitian, Unitary.

可 QR 分解.

35.

A 的特征值为

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} i-1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1+i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} i-1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1-i & 1 \\ 1 & 1-i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{i-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1-i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

K 的特征值为

$$\lambda_1 = 2i \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -i \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} i+1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i+1 \\ 1-i & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+i \\ 1-i & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

46. ∵ A+iB 为酉矩阵

$$(A+iB)^H (A+iB) = (A^T A + B^T B) = I.$$

$$Q^T Q = \begin{bmatrix} A^T & B^T \\ -B^T & A^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A^T A + B^T B & 0 \\ 0 & B^T B + A^T A \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} = I. \therefore Q \text{ 为正交矩阵.}$$

$$47. (A+iB)^H = (A^T - iB^T) = A + iB.$$

A, B 为实矩阵 $\Rightarrow B=0, A^T=A.$

∴ Q 对称.

5.6.

2. 所有特征值为1, -1的矩阵.

$$\text{如 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

5. $AB \sim B$ 可逆.

$$\therefore B(AB)B = AB.$$

$\therefore BA$ 与 AB 相似.

6. (a) $\therefore CD = -DC$.

$$\therefore D^{-1}CD = -C.$$

C 与 $-C$ 相似.

(b) 这是因为 C 与 $-C$ 有相同的特征值.

$$(c) \therefore CX = \lambda X.$$

$$CD = -DC.$$

$$\therefore C(DX) = -DCX$$

$$= -D\lambda X$$

$$= -\lambda DX.$$

10. (a) $V_1 = v_1 - v_2$.

$$V_2 = 0v_1 + v_2.$$

$$\therefore M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) $c_1V_1 + c_2V_2 =$

$$c_1(m_{11}v_1 + m_{12}v_2) + c_2(m_{21}v_1 + m_{22}v_2)$$

$$= (m_{11}c_1 + m_{21}c_2)v_1 + (m_{12}c_1 + m_{22}c_2)v_2$$

$$= d_1v_1 + d_2v_2.$$

15. $R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ~~$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$~~

$\lambda = 1$ 时.

$\lambda_4 = -1$.

特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda = -1$ 时特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

16. $Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$

(a)

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) $\chi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ $\chi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$

$$q_1q_1^T + q_2q_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{2}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{2}{6} \\ -\frac{2}{6} & -\frac{2}{6} & \frac{4}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_1\chi_1^T + \chi_2\chi_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = q_1q_1^T + q_2q_2^T$$

22. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \Rightarrow q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \Rightarrow q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = q_2 - u_1u_1^Tq_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{25} \\ -\frac{3}{25} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^{-1}AU = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{31}{5} & -\frac{17}{5} \\ \frac{8}{5} & -\frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0.$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U^{-1}AU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

24. (a) $T = \begin{bmatrix} a & u & v \\ & b & w \\ & & c \end{bmatrix}$

$$(T - \lambda_1 I)(T - \lambda_2 I)(T - \lambda_3 I) =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & u & v \\ 0 & b-a & w \\ 0 & 0 & c-a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a-b & u & v \\ 0 & 0 & w \\ 0 & 0 & c-b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a-c & u & v \\ 0 & b-c & w \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & uw + v(c-b) \\ 0 & 0 & w(c-a) \\ 0 & 0 & (c-a)(c-b) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a-c & u & v \\ & b-c & w \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 0.$$

(b) $A = U\bar{A}U^{-1}$

左式左乘 U^{-1} . 得

$$(T - \lambda_1 I)(T - \lambda_2 I)(T - \lambda_3 I)U^{-1} =$$

$$= 0U^{-1} = 0.$$

30. 略.

33. (a) $M^{-1}AMM^{-1}x$

$$= M^{-1}Ax = 0.$$

(b) 这是因为 M^{-1} 可逆.

$$\therefore \dim N(M^{-1}AM) = \dim(A).$$

略.

39. 无需作答.

41. (a) 正确. 因其无 0 特征值.

(b) 错误. 如 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) 错误. 如 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) 正确.

42. $|A||BA - \lambda I| = |AB - \lambda I||A|.$

$$\therefore |BA - \lambda I| = |AB - \lambda I|.$$

$$\therefore (AB - \lambda I) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (BA - \lambda I) = 0 \text{ 同解.}$$

$\therefore A, B$ 有相同特征值 (或特征向量).

44. (a) $MA^2M^{-1}MAM^{-1} = MA^2M^{-1} = B^2.$

(b) 如 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. (c) 略.

(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 无法对角化.