

11-03-2 第一次作业 SY240410 高冠男

Ex1. 若 A 正规且 $aX = AX$, $bY = AY$ 且 $a \neq b$, 证明 $(X, Y) = 0$.

$$aY^H X = Y^H (AX) = (A^H Y)^H X = (bY)^H X = bY^H X.$$

故 $(a-b)Y^H X = 0 \because a-b \neq 0 \therefore Y^H X = 0$. 故 $(X, Y) = 0$. 原命题得证.

其中 $A^H Y = bY$ 由于 A 为正规阵, 故 Y 亦为 A^H 特征向量, 且特征值为实数.

Ex2. 若 $A = -A^H \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 则 A 的特征值均为纯虚数或零.

设 $B = -iA$ 证明 B 是 Hermite 阵

$$B^H = (-iA)^H = iA^H = -iA = B \text{ 因此 } B \text{ 的所有特征向量均为实数}$$

$$\text{设 } \lambda(B) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\} \text{ 故 } \lambda(A) = \lambda(iB) = \{i\lambda_1, \dots, i\lambda_n\}$$

故 A 的所有特征向量均为纯虚数或零.

2025-04-01 S92406410 郭冠男 第二次作业 (补充)

Ex1. $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 $A = I - \frac{2XX^H}{\|X\|^2} = ?$ $AX = ?$ 用平移法求 $\lambda(A)$, A 是否为优阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\lambda(A-I) = \lambda\left(-\frac{2XX^H}{\|X\|^2}\right) = \left\{ \text{tr}\left(-\frac{2XX^H}{\|X\|^2}\right), 0, 0 \right\} = \{-2, 0, 0\}$$

根据平移法则 $\lambda(A) = \{-1, 1, 1\}$

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I, \text{ 故 } A \text{ 为优阵}$$

Ex2. 对以下每阵计算QR分解

$$\textcircled{1} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{正交化}} Q_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = Q^H A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{于是 } A = QR = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } A \text{ 的QR分解}$$

Ex2 (续) 对以下矩阵计算QR分解

② $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ i & i \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化 $Q_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ i & -\frac{1}{2}i \end{pmatrix}$ 单位化 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{pmatrix}$

$$R = Q^H A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ i & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $A = QR = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 是A的QR分解

③ $A = \begin{pmatrix} i & i \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化 $Q_0 = \begin{pmatrix} i & \frac{1}{2}i \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 单位化 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}i & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$

$$R = Q^H A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}i & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & i \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $A = QR = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}i & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$ 是A的QR分解。

高低分解: 习题

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 16 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 16 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 - 2r_2 \\ r_3 - 2r_2 \\ r_4 - 4r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_3 + 3r_4 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 + r_2 \\ -r_2 \\ -r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 这说明 } \text{rank}(A) = 3, \text{ 取第 } 1, 2, 5 \text{ 列为 } B$$

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_B \times \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 16 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

现 $A = BC$ 为 A 的高低分解