

一(20分)、给定矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

求 A 的Jordan标准形 J , 并求相似变换矩阵 P , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = J$.

1. 将 A 的特征矩阵 $\lambda I - A$ 化为Smith标准形:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda I - A &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda + 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix} \simeq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 8 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & -2\lambda + 3 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\simeq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 5 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & -2\lambda + 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \simeq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 12\lambda + 8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \simeq \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 2)^3 \end{bmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

2. $\lambda I - A$ 的不变因子为: $\{1, 1, (\lambda - 2)^3\}$;

3. $\lambda I - A$ 的初等因子为: $\{(\lambda - 2)^3\}$;

4. 初等因子 $(\lambda - 2)^3$ 对应的Jordan块为: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$;

5. Jordan块构成的 A 的Jordan标准形为: $J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$;

6. 将 P 按列分块, 记 $P = [P_1, P_2, P_3]$, 则由 $AP = PJ$ 得:

$$\begin{cases} AP_1 = 2P_1, \\ AP_2 = P_1 + 2P_2, \\ AP_3 = P_2 + 2P_3. \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} (A - 2I)P_1 = \vec{0}, \\ (A - 2I)P_2 = P_1, \\ (A - 2I)P_3 = P_2. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其中 } A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (A - 2I)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{可}$$

$$\text{取 } P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \{P_1, P_2, P_3\} \text{ 线性无关.}$$

$$\text{综上, 可取相似变换矩阵 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{不唯一}).$$

二(20分)、求矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 \end{bmatrix}$ 的QR(正交三角)分解.

• 将 A 按列分块, 记 $A = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4]$;

• 对向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$ 施行正交化, 令:

1. $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = [1, 1, 1, 1]^T$;
2. $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_2, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 = \alpha_2 - \frac{15}{4} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{4}[-11, -7, 1, 17]^T$;
3. $\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_2 \rangle}{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \beta_2 = \alpha_3 - 10\beta_1 - \frac{436}{115}\beta_2 = \frac{2}{115}[82, -21, -112, 51]^T$;
4. $\beta_4 = \alpha_4 - \frac{\langle \alpha_4, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 - \frac{\langle \alpha_4, \beta_2 \rangle}{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \beta_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_4, \beta_3 \rangle}{\langle \beta_3, \beta_3 \rangle} \beta_3 = \alpha_4 - \frac{85}{4}\beta_1 - \frac{213}{23}\beta_2 - \frac{735}{194}\beta_3 = \frac{3}{97}[-6, 11, -6, 1]^T$.

• 对向量组 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4\}$ 施行单位化:

1. $|\beta_1| = 2, \gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]^T$;
2. $|\beta_2| = \frac{\sqrt{460}}{4}, \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = [-\frac{11}{\sqrt{460}}, -\frac{7}{\sqrt{460}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{460}}, \frac{17}{\sqrt{460}}]^T$;
3. $|\beta_3| = \frac{2}{115}\sqrt{22310}, \gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{|\beta_3|} = [\frac{82}{\sqrt{22310}}, -\frac{21}{\sqrt{22310}}, -\frac{112}{\sqrt{22310}}, \frac{51}{\sqrt{22310}}]^T$;
4. $|\beta_4| = \frac{3}{97}\sqrt{194}, \gamma_4 = \frac{\beta_4}{|\beta_4|} = [-\frac{6}{\sqrt{194}}, \frac{11}{\sqrt{194}}, -\frac{6}{\sqrt{194}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{194}}]^T$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \quad A &= [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4] = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{15}{4} & 10 & \frac{85}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{436}{115} & \frac{213}{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{735}{194} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{460}}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{115}\sqrt{22310} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{97}\sqrt{194} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{15}{4} & 10 & \frac{85}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{436}{115} & \frac{213}{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{735}{194} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{11}{\sqrt{460}} & \frac{82}{\sqrt{22310}} & -\frac{6}{\sqrt{194}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{\sqrt{460}} & -\frac{21}{\sqrt{22310}} & \frac{11}{\sqrt{194}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{460}} & -\frac{112}{\sqrt{22310}} & -\frac{6}{\sqrt{194}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{17}{\sqrt{460}} & \frac{51}{\sqrt{22310}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{194}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{15}{2} & 20 & \frac{85}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{115}}{2} & \frac{218}{\sqrt{115}} & \frac{213\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{23}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2\sqrt{194}}{\sqrt{115}} & \frac{147\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2231}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{97}} \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

三(20分)、设 A 为 n 阶实方阵, 证明: $\frac{1}{n}\|A\|_1 \leq \|A\|_\infty \leq n\|A\|_1$. (注: $\|A\|_1 = \max_j \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|$ 表示矩阵 A 每列元素绝对值求和中的最大值, 称列范数; $\|A\|_\infty = \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$ 表示矩阵 A 每行元素绝对值求和中的最大值, 称行范数.)

1. $\|A\|_1 = \max_j \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}| \leq n \max_j \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}| = n\|A\|_1$;
2. $\|A\|_\infty = \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \leq n \max_i \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| = n\|A\|_\infty$;
3. 综上: $\|A\|_1 \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \leq n\|A\|_\infty, \|A\|_\infty \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \leq n\|A\|_1$.

四(20分)、求解非齐次微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}x(\vec{t}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(\vec{t}) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \\ x(\vec{0}) = [1, 1, 1]^T. \end{cases}$$

1. 记 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $f(\vec{t}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$, 原方程组可记为: $\frac{d}{dt}x(\vec{t}) = Ax(\vec{t}) + f(\vec{t})$;

2. $\frac{d}{dt}[e^{-tA}x(\vec{t})] = e^{-tA}(-A)x(\vec{t}) + e^{-tA}\frac{d}{dt}x(\vec{t}) = e^{-tA}[\frac{d}{dt}x(\vec{t}) - Ax(\vec{t})] = e^{-tA}f(\vec{t})$;

3. $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 1)^3$, 由Hamilton-Cayley定理, $(A - I)^3 = 0$;

4. 将 e^{tx} 在 $x = 1$ 处Taylor展开, 有: $e^{tx} = e^t \cdot e^{t(x-1)} = e^t \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^k(x-1)^k}{k!}$;

5. $e^{tA} = e^t \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} (A - I)^k = e^t [I + t(A - I) + \frac{1}{2}t^2(A - I)^2] = e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$;

6. $\frac{d}{dt}[e^{-tA}x(\vec{t})] = e^{-tA}f(\vec{t}) = e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -t & -t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ 0 & 1 & -t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t)e^t \\ -te^t \\ e^t \end{bmatrix}$.

7. 从0到t积分得: $e^{-tA}x(\vec{t}) - x(\vec{0}) = [\int_0^t (\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t)e^t dt, -\int_0^t te^t dt, \int_0^t e^t dt]^T$
 $= [(\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t + 2)e^t - 2, -(t - 1)e^t - 1, e^t - 1]^T$.

8. 解为: $x(\vec{t}) = e^{tA}[(\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t + 2)e^t - 2, -(t - 1)e^t - 1, e^t]^T$
 $= e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & t + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t + 2)e^t - 2 \\ -(t - 1)e^t - 1 \\ e^t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{2t} - e^t \\ e^{2t} \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$.

五(20分)、给定矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 列向量 $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$, 求矩阵A的Moore-

penrose广义逆矩阵G, 并用广义逆矩阵方法给出线性方程组 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有解的充要条件, 在 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有解的情形, 给出通解及极小范数解.

1. 对A进行行初等变换:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. 从上述行初等变换可以看出: A 的第1, 2, 3列线性无关, 第4列可用前3列线性表示. A 的满秩分解为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. 记 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则:

$$B^T B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, (B^T B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$C C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, (C C^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. 代入 $G = C^T (C C^T)^{-1} (B^T B)^{-1} B^T$ 得:

$$G = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

5. $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有解当且仅当 $AG\vec{b} = \vec{b}$ 或 $(I - AG)\vec{b} = \vec{0}$, 计算可得:

$$I - AG = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1].$$

因此 $[1, -1, 1, -1]\vec{b} = 0$, 或 $a - b + c - d = 0$.

6. 有解时, 通解为:

$$\vec{x} = G\vec{b} + (I - GA)\vec{z} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1] \vec{z};$$

$$\text{极小范数解为: } G\vec{b} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}.$$