

1. 证明:

$\because v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  是  $V$  的一组基 且  $x \in V$

$\therefore x = c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + \dots + c_n v_n$  ( $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  是常数)

$\because x$  与  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  的每个向量都正交

$\therefore \langle v_1, x \rangle = 0, \langle v_2, x \rangle = 0, \dots, \langle v_n, x \rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \langle x, x \rangle &= \langle Gv_1 + Gv_2 + \dots + Gv_n, x \rangle \\
 &= G\langle v_1, x \rangle + G\langle v_2, x \rangle + \dots + G\langle v_n, x \rangle \\
 &= 0 \\
 \therefore x &= 0 \quad \text{证毕}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 证明:

①  $\det(A) = 0$  时 显然成立②  $\det(A) \neq 0$  时

记  $l_i = \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2$  则  $l_i \neq 0$

设  $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  的  $(i, j)$  元素为  $\frac{a_{ij}}{\sqrt{l_i}}$   $\therefore \text{trace}(BB^*) = n \times 1 = n$

则  $\det(B) = \det(A) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{l_i}}$   $\therefore \det(B) \neq 0$

$$|\det(A)|^2 = |\det(B)|^2 \prod_{i=1}^n l_i$$

$$\therefore \text{要证 } |\det(A)|^2 \leq \prod_{i=1}^n l_i$$

只需证  $|\det(B)|^2 \leq 1$

即  $|\det(B)| \leq 1$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n \text{ s.t. } x^*(BB^*)x = (B^*x)^*(B^*x)$$

$$= (B^*x)^*(B^*x)$$

$\therefore BB^*$  为 Hermite 矩阵

$$\therefore \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{且 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$$

设  $BB^*$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$

$$\text{则 } |\det(B)|^2 = |\det(BB^*)|$$

$$= |\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n|$$

$$\leq \left( \frac{\text{trace}(BB^*)}{n} \right)^n = 1 \quad \text{证毕}$$



3. 证明:

要证  $\exists v \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$  使  $Qv = v$

只需证  $Q$  有特征值 1

即证  $Q - I$  有特征值 0

只需证  $\det(Q - I) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\det(Q - I) &= \det(Q - QQ^T) = \det Q \cdot \det(I - Q^T) \\ &= (-1)^3 \det(Q^T - I) \\ &= -\det[(Q^T - I)^T] \\ &= -\det(Q - I)\end{aligned}$$

故  $\det(Q - I) = 0$  证毕

4. 证明:

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)

由 Schur 分解, 存在酉阵  $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ , 使得

$$T = Q^* A Q = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & \cdots & t_{1n} \\ & t_{22} & \cdots & t_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & t_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则 } Q^* A^* Q = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{t}_{11} & & & \\ \bar{t}_{12} & \bar{t}_{22} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ \bar{t}_{1n} & \bar{t}_{2n} & \cdots & \bar{t}_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(Q^* A Q)(Q^* A^* Q) = Q^* A A^* Q = Q^* A^* A Q = (Q^* A^* Q)(Q^* A Q)$$

仅比较两侧矩阵的对角线上元素, 可得

$$|t_{11}|^2 + |t_{12}|^2 + \cdots + |t_{1n}|^2 = |t_{11}|^2$$

$$|t_{22}|^2 + \cdots + |t_{2n}|^2 = |t_{12}|^2 + |t_{22}|^2$$

$$|t_{nn}|^2 = |t_{1n}|^2 + |t_{2n}|^2 + \cdots + |t_{nn}|^2$$

主对角线的

则  $T$  的右上方元素 (对角线除外) 均为 0 $\therefore T$  是对角阵 $\therefore A$  可以对角化(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (6) $\therefore A$  可以对角化 $\therefore$  存在酉阵  $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ , 使得

$$Q^* A Q = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{由相似可知}$$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  均为  $A$  的特征值

$$Q^* A^* Q = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\lambda}_1 & & \\ & \bar{\lambda}_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \bar{\lambda}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

记  $Q = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & & | \\ q_1 & q_2 & \cdots & q_n \\ | & | & & | \end{bmatrix}$  则  $A q_i = \lambda_i q_i$   $A^* q_i = \bar{\lambda}_i q_i$

$\therefore A$  的任何特征向量都是  $A^*$  的特征向量

(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (4) $\therefore A$  可以对角化 $\therefore$  存在酉阵  $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ , 使得

$$Q^* A Q = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ 均为 } A \text{ 的特征值}$$



$$Q^* A^* Q = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\lambda}_1 & & \\ & \bar{\lambda}_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \bar{\lambda}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^* (A A^*) Q = \begin{bmatrix} |\lambda_1|^2 & & \\ & |\lambda_2|^2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & |\lambda_n|^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

由相似变换的性质可知

$$\text{tr}(A A^*) = \text{tr}(Q^* (A A^*) Q) = \sum_{k=1}^n |\lambda_k|^2$$

$$\text{又} \because \text{tr}(A A^*) = \|A\|_F^2$$

$$\therefore \|A\|_F^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n |\lambda_k|^2$$

(4)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)

由Schur分解 存在酉阵  $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ , 使得

$$T = Q^* A Q = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & t_{12} & \dots & t_{1n} \\ & \lambda_2 & \dots & t_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } \text{tr}(T T^*) = \sum_{k=1}^n |\lambda_k|^2 + \sum_{k \neq j} |t_{kj}|^2$$

$$\text{又} \because \text{tr}(T T^*) = \text{tr}(Q^* A A^* Q) = \text{tr}(A A^*) = \|A\|_F^2$$

$$\|A\|_F^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n |\lambda_k|^2 \quad \therefore \sum_{k \neq j} |t_{kj}|^2 = 0$$

$\therefore T$  是对角阵  $\therefore A$  可以酉对角化

(6)  $\Rightarrow$  (1) 如何知道  $A$  有  $n$  个线性无关的特征

$$Ax = \lambda x \quad x \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\} \quad \text{向量}$$

$\therefore x$  也是  $A^*$  的特征向量

$$\therefore A^*x = \lambda' x$$

$$\therefore AA^*x = \lambda' \lambda x = A^*Ax$$

$x$  是  $A$  的任意特征向量

$$\therefore AA^* = A^*A \quad A \text{ 是正规阵}$$

(5)  $\Rightarrow$  (1)

$\therefore$  若存在复数域上的多项式  $f(\lambda)$  使得  $A^* = f(A)$  ( $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ )

$$\text{则 } AA^* = Af(A) = f(A)A = A^*A$$

$\therefore A$  是正规阵

(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix} \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} x^* & -y^* \\ y^* & x^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^* = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 & -xy + xy \\ xy - xy & y^2 + x^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 & 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x^2 + y^2 & 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x & -y \\ y & x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A^*A$$

$\therefore A$  是正规阵



(1)  $\Rightarrow$  (3)

令  $X = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^*)$   $Y = \frac{1}{2i}(A - A^*)$  则  $A = X + iY$

$X^* = \frac{1}{2}(A^* + A) = X$   $Y^* = -\frac{1}{2i}(A^* - A) = Y$

$\therefore X$  和  $Y$  是 Hermite 阵  $X^2 Y = \frac{1}{4i}(A^2 - AA^* + A^*A - (A^*)^2)$   
 $= \frac{1}{4i}(A^2 - A^*A + AA^* - (A^*)^2)$

$\therefore$  (1) 可推出 (3)  $= YX$

(4)  $\Rightarrow$  (5)  $\because A$  可对角化  $\therefore$  存在酉阵  $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$

使得  $Q^*AQ = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 I_{r_1} & & \\ & \lambda_2 I_{r_2} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_s I_{r_s} \end{bmatrix} = \Lambda$  其中  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s$  为  $A$  的全部互异特征值

由 Lagrange 插值公式, 存在多项式  $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\bar{\lambda}_i (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_{i-1})(x - \lambda_{i+1}) \cdots (x - \lambda_s)}{(\lambda_i - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})(\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}) \cdots (\lambda_i - \lambda_s)}$

满足  $f(\lambda_i) = \bar{\lambda}_i$   $\therefore f(\Lambda) = \Lambda^*$

$\therefore f(A) = f(Q\Lambda Q^*) = Q f(\Lambda) Q^* = Q \Lambda^* Q^* = A^*$   $\therefore$  (2)  $\Rightarrow$  (5) 成立

5. 证明:  $\therefore$  证毕

设  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$T_m(x)T_n(x) = \cos(m \arccos x) \cos(n \arccos x)$

$= \frac{1}{2} [\cos[(m-n) \arccos x] + \cos[(m+n) \arccos x]]$

$\langle T_m(x), T_n(x) \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (\cos[(m-n) \arccos x] + \cos[(m+n) \arccos x]) d \arccos x$

令  $t = \arccos x$

则  $m \neq n$  时 上式  $= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^0 (\cos(m-n)t + \cos(m+n)t) dt$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{\sin(m-n)t}{m-n} + \frac{\sin(m+n)t}{m+n} \right) \Big|_{\pi}^0$

$= 0$   $\therefore$  第一类 Chebyshev 多项式在该内积下两两正交

$m=n$  时  $\langle T_m(x), T_n(x) \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^0 (1 + \cos 2nt) dt$

$\therefore$  范数为  $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$   $n=0$   $= -\frac{1}{2} (t + \frac{\sin 2nt}{2n}) \Big|_{\pi}^0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$