

1. 证明:

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

① 若 $a+b \neq 0$

$$\text{则 } G(ax+by) = F(ax+by) - F(0)$$

$$= F\left(\frac{a}{a+b}(a+b)x + \frac{b}{a+b}(a+b)y\right) - F(0)$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+b} F((a+b)x) + \frac{b}{a+b} F((a+b)y) - F(0)$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+b} [F((a+b)x) - F(0)] + \frac{b}{a+b} [F((a+b)y) - F(0)]$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+b} [F((a+b)x + (1-a-b) \cdot 0) - F(0)] + \frac{b}{a+b} [F((a+b)y + (1-a-b) \cdot 0) - F(0)]$$

$$= \frac{a}{a+b} [(a+b)F(x) - (a+b)F(0)] + \frac{b}{a+b} [(a+b)F(y) - (a+b)F(0)]$$

$$= aF(x) - aF(0) + bF(y) - bF(0)$$

$$= aG(x) + bG(y)$$

② 若 $a+b=0$ 且 $a-b=0$, 即 $a=b=0$

$$\text{则 } G(ax+by) = G(0) = F(0) - F(0) = 0 = aG(x) + bG(y)$$

③若 $a+b=0$ 且 $a-b \neq 0$

$$\text{则 } G(ax+by) = G(ax+(-b)(-y))$$

$$= aG(x) + bG(-y)$$

$$\because G(-y) = F(\frac{-y}{2}) - F(0)$$

$$= F(\frac{-y}{2} + 2 \times 0) - F(0)$$

$$= -F(\frac{y}{2}) + 2F(0) - F(0)$$

$$= -F(\frac{y}{2}) + F(0)$$

$$= -G(y)$$

$$\therefore G(ax+by) = aG(x) + bG(y)$$

$\therefore G(\cdot)$ 是 R^n 上的线性变换

2. 证明:

设 $F: R^n \rightarrow R^n$ 为仿射变换, Ω 是凸集, $\Omega \subset R^n$

$F(\Omega) = V$ (下证 V 是凸集)

$\forall x, y \in V$ 设 $F(u) = x, F(v) = y, u, v \in \Omega$

则 $\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$

$$\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y = \alpha F(u) + (1-\alpha)F(v)$$

$$= F(\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v)$$

$\because \Omega$ 是凸集 $\therefore \alpha u + (1-\alpha)v \in \Omega$

$$\therefore F(\alpha u + (1-\alpha)v) \in V$$

$$\text{即 } \alpha x + (1-\alpha)y \in V$$

$\therefore V$ 是凸集

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3. 证明:

$\because A$ 是正规矩阵 $\therefore A = Q\Lambda Q^*$ $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 为酉阵

Λ 为实对角阵 $\Lambda = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为 A 的特征值

$$\begin{aligned} w(A) &= w(Q\Lambda Q^*) = \left\{ \frac{(x^* Q) \Lambda (Q^* x)}{x^* x} : x \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{(Q^* x)^* \Lambda (Q^* x)}{(Q^* x)^* (Q^* x)} : Q^* x \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\} \right\} \\ &= w(\Lambda) \end{aligned}$$

① 证 $\forall \lambda_k, k=1, 2, \dots, n$ $\lambda_k \in w(\Lambda) = w(A)$ 设 $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} w(\Lambda) &= \left\{ \frac{x^* \Lambda x}{x^* x} : x \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i |x_i|^2}{\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|^2} : x \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \frac{|x_i|^2}{\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|^2} : x \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \lambda_i : m_i \in [0, 1] \text{ 且 } \sum_{i=1}^n m_i = 1 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 显然 $\forall \lambda_k, k=1, 2, \dots, n$ $\lambda_k \in w(\Lambda) = w(A)$

② 证 $w(A)$ 是凸集, 即证 $w(\Lambda)$ 是凸集

$\forall x, y \in w(\Lambda)$ 设 $x = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \lambda_i$, $m_i \in [0, 1]$ 且 $\sum_{i=1}^n m_i = 1$

$y = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \lambda_i$, $c_i \in [0, 1]$ 且 $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i = 1$

$\forall \alpha \in [0, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha x + (1-\alpha)y &= \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \lambda_i + (1-\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \lambda_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [\alpha m_i + (1-\alpha)c_i] \lambda_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n [\alpha m_i + (1-\alpha) c_i] = \alpha + (1-\alpha) = 1$$

$$\text{且 } 0 \leq \alpha m_i + (1-\alpha) c_i \leq \alpha + (1-\alpha) = 1$$

$$\therefore \alpha x + (1-\alpha) y \in w(N)$$

$$\therefore w(A) = w(N) \text{ 是凸集}$$

③ 若 Ω_n 是凸集且 $\forall \lambda_k, k=1, 2, \dots, n, \lambda_k \in \Omega_n$

$$\text{下证 } w(A) = w(N) \subseteq \Omega_n$$

对 n 归纳

i. $n=1$ 时

$$w(N) = \{\lambda_1\} \subseteq \Omega_1$$

ii 假设 $n \leq k$ 时

$$w(N) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k m_i \lambda_i : m_i \in [0, 1] \text{ 且 } \sum_{i=1}^k m_i = 1 \right\} \subseteq \Omega_k$$

则当 $n = k+1$ 时

$$w(N) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} m_i \lambda_i : m_i \in [0, 1] \text{ 且 } \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} m_i = 1 \right\}$$

① 当 $\sum_{i=1}^k m_i = 0$ 时 $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} m_i \lambda_i = \lambda_{k+1} \in \Omega_{k+1}$

② 当 $\sum_{i=1}^k m_i > 0$ 时 $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} m_i \lambda_i = \sum_{i=1}^k m_i \lambda_i + m_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1}$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^k m_i \right) \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j \left(\frac{m_j}{\sum_{i=1}^k m_i} \right) + m_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j \left(\frac{m_j}{\sum_{i=1}^k m_i} \right) \in \Omega_k \quad \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j \left(\frac{m_j}{\sum_{i=1}^k m_i} \right) \in \Omega_{k+1}$$

$$\text{且 } \lambda_{k+1} \in \Omega_{k+1}$$

$$\text{且 } \sum_{i=1}^k m_i + m_{k+1} = 1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^k m_i, m_{k+1} \in [0, 1]$$

又 Ω_{k+1} 是凸集 $\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} m_i \lambda_i \in \Omega_{k+1} \quad \therefore w(N) \subseteq \Omega_{k+1}$

\therefore 对一切正整数 n , 均成立 $w(A) = w(\Lambda) \leq \sqrt{n}$

综上, $w(A)$ 是 A 的特征值的凸包

4. $\because A$ 是实对称矩阵 $\therefore A = Q\Lambda Q^T$ Q 为实正交矩阵

Λ 为实对角阵 $\Lambda = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ 不妨设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r < 0$

对于 $B \in S_r^n$

$$\|A - B\|_F = \|Q^T(A - B)Q\|_F$$

$$= \|\Lambda - Q^T B Q\|_F$$

$$\text{令 } Q^T B Q = D \quad \because B = CC^T \quad \therefore D = Q^T C C^T Q = Q^T C (Q^T C)^T \in S_r^n$$

$$\text{则 } \|\Lambda - Q^T B Q\|_F = \|\Lambda - D\|_F \geq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i - d_{ii})^2}$$

$\because D$ 是半正定实对称阵 $\therefore d_{ii} \geq 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{则 } \|\Lambda - Q^T B Q\|_F \geq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^2}$$

$$\text{当 } D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & \lambda_{r+1} & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \text{ 时 即 } B = Q \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & \lambda_{r+1} & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} Q^T$$

时, 取到等号, $\|A - B\|_F$ 最小.

5. 证明:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} x_A & x_B & x_C & x_D \\ y_A & y_B & y_C & y_D \\ z_A & z_B & z_C & z_D \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & q_1 & r_1 & s_1 \\ p_2 & q_2 & r_2 & s_2 \\ p_3 & q_3 & r_3 & s_3 \\ p_4 & q_4 & r_4 & s_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_p & x_q & x_r & x_s \\ y_p & y_q & y_r & y_s \\ z_p & z_q & z_r & z_s \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则 $MN = X \quad \because ABCD$ 是四面体 $\therefore \det M \neq 0$

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① 若 P, Q, R, S 共面

则 $\det X = 0$

$$\because \det(X) = \det M \cdot \det N \quad \det M \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \det N = 0$$

② 若 $\det N = 0$

$$\text{则 } \det X = \det M \cdot \det N = 0$$

$\therefore P, Q, R, S$ 共面

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