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1.

证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_m & A \\ \lambda B & \lambda I_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{col}_1 - \text{col}_2 \times B} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_m - AB & A \\ 0 & \lambda I_n \end{vmatrix} = |\lambda I_m - AB| |\lambda I_n| = \lambda^n |\lambda I_m - AB|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_m & A \\ \lambda B & \lambda I_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row}_2 - B \times \text{row}_1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_m & A \\ 0 & \lambda I_n - BA \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^m |\lambda I_n - BA|$$

$$\text{故 } \lambda^n |\lambda I_m - AB| = \lambda^m |\lambda I_n - BA|$$

$\therefore AB$  和  $BA$  有完全相同的非零特征值

当  $m=n$  时  $AB$  和  $BA$  不一定相似

如:

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

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

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{rank}(AB) = 1 \quad \text{rank}(BA) = 0$$

$\therefore AB$  和  $BA$  不相似



## 2. 证明:

$\because Q_k$  为酉阵  $\therefore Q_k$  中每个元素均有界 记  $Q_k = (q_{ij}^{(k)})$

$\therefore$  存在  $(Q_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$  的 ~~特~~ 列使得 ~~该~~ 该列的  
第 ~~1~~ 元素收敛, 同理, 存在该列的一个子列, 使得第 1 行  
第 2 列元素收敛, ... 不断进行下去直到找到

列  $(Q_{k_n})_{n=1}^{\infty}$ , 使得每一个元素都收敛 (这一过程只重复有限次)

$$\text{记 } Q = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_{k_n}$$

$$\therefore Q^* Q = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_{k_n}^* \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_{k_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_{k_n}^* Q_{k_n} = I$$

故  $Q$  是酉阵

$$\therefore A_k = Q_k T_k Q_k^*$$

$$\therefore T_k = Q_k^* A_k Q_k \quad T_{k_n} = Q_{k_n}^* A_{k_n} Q_{k_n}$$

$$Q^* A Q = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_{k_n}^* A_{k_n} Q_{k_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{k_n} = T$$

$\therefore T_{k_n}$  为上三角阵  $\therefore T$  为上三角阵

$\therefore Q^* A Q$  是上三角阵

## 3. 证明:

由 Jordan 分解  $A = PJP^{-1}$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$J_i$  为  $\lambda_i$  对应的块

对于每个  $i$  均有  $J_i = A_i + B_i$ ,  $A_i = \lambda_i I$  为对角阵

$B_i$  为幂零阵且  $A_i B_i = B_i A_i$

$$\text{记 } A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & & \\ & A_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_s \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & & & \\ & B_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & B_s \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则 } J = A + B$$

$A$  为对角阵,  $B$  为幂零阵  
且  $AB = BA$



$$\text{则 } A = PJP^{-1} = P(A+B)P^{-1}$$

$$= PAP^{-1} + PBP^{-1}$$

$$\text{令 } S = PAP^{-1} \quad N = PBP^{-1}$$

$$\text{则 } A = S + N$$

显然  $S$  为可对角化矩阵,  $N$  为幂零矩阵

$$SN = P(AB)P^{-1} = P(BA)P^{-1} = NS$$

证毕

4.

$$f(J) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\mu_0)}{k!} (J - \mu_0 I)^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\mu_0)}{k!} [(\lambda - \mu_0)I + N]^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\mu_0)}{k!} \sum_{s=0}^k \binom{k}{s} (\lambda - \mu_0)^{k-s} I \cdot N^s$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\mu_0)}{k!} \sum_{s=0}^{\min\{k, m\}} \binom{k}{s} (\lambda - \mu_0)^{k-s} N^s$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\mu_0)}{k!} \sum_{s=0}^k \binom{k}{s} (\lambda - \mu_0)^{k-s} N^s$$

$$+ \sum_{k=m}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\mu_0)}{k!} \sum_{s=0}^{m-1} \binom{k}{s} (\lambda - \mu_0)^{k-s} N^s$$

$$f(J) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\mu_0)}{k!} (J - \mu_0 I)^k$$

$$(J - \mu_0 I)^k = \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda - \mu_0)^k & C_k^1 (\lambda - \mu_0)^{k-1} & C_k^2 (\lambda - \mu_0)^{k-2} & \cdots & \cdots \\ & (\lambda - \mu_0)^k & C_k^1 (\lambda - \mu_0)^{k-1} & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & (\lambda - \mu_0)^k & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & (\lambda - \mu_0)^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } f(J) = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda) & \frac{1}{1!}f'(\lambda) & \frac{1}{2!}f''(\lambda) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(\lambda) \\ & f(\lambda) & \frac{1}{1!}f'(\lambda) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n-2)!}f^{(n-2)}(\lambda) \\ & & f(\lambda) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n-3)!}f^{(n-3)}(\lambda) \\ & & & \ddots & f(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$5. J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

用 Jordan 分解  $X = PJ'P^{-1}$

若  $X$  的特征值为  $\lambda$ , 代数重数为 3, 几何重数为 1, 则  $J' = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$$(J')^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^2 = PJ'^2P^{-1} = J$$

由于  $J$  和  $J'$  相似, 故取  $\lambda = 1$

$$\text{则 } (J')^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } P = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

则根据  $P(J')^2 = JP$  解得  $a_2 = a_3 = b_3 = 0$ ,  $c_3 = 2b_2 = 4a_1$

$a_1 + 2b_1 = c_2$  不妨令  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $b_1 = 0$ ,  $c_2 = 0$

$$\text{则 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = PJ'P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则  $X = J$  满足题意

$$6. \begin{cases} \alpha_{n+1} + 2 = \frac{5(\alpha_n + 2)}{\alpha_n + 3} \\ \alpha_n - 2 = \frac{\alpha_n - 2}{\alpha_n + 3} \end{cases} \therefore \frac{\alpha_{n+1} + 2}{\alpha_{n+1} - 2} = 5 \frac{\alpha_n + 2}{\alpha_n - 2}$$

$$\alpha_n - 2 = \frac{\alpha_n - 2}{\alpha_n + 3}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{\alpha_0 + 2}{\alpha_0 - 2} = -3$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha_n + 2}{\alpha_n - 2} = (-3) \cdot 5^n$$

$$\therefore \alpha_n = \frac{6 \cdot 5^n - 2}{3 \cdot 5^n + 1}$$

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