

线性代数第四次作业

1. 矩阵性质练习

1. 证明: 先证充分性. 设 $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$ $C = [c_1 c_2 \dots c_n]$

$$\text{则 } A = BC = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 c_1 & b_1 c_2 & \dots & b_1 c_n \\ b_2 c_1 & b_2 c_2 & \dots & b_2 c_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_m c_1 & b_m c_2 & \dots & b_m c_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \because \text{由题意 } b_1, \dots, b_m \text{ 必不全为 } 0 \\ \text{设 } b_k \neq 0 \end{array}$$

则经过行变换 $E_{ki} (-\frac{b_i}{b_k})$ ($i \neq k$), 即将第 k 行的 $-\frac{b_i}{b_k}$ 加在第 i 行上, 此时第 i 行会全变为 0, 因此除第 k 行外各行均为 0

$$A \text{ 行化简为 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_k c_1 & b_k c_2 & \dots & b_k c_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则 } A \text{ 主元列为 } 1, \text{ rank } A = 1$$

再证必要性. $\text{rank } A = \dim \text{Col } A = 1$, 设 $A = [w_1 \dots w_n]$

设不为 0 向量的一个列向量为 w_k , $\dim \text{Col } A = 1$ 则其它列向量均与 w_k 线性相关, 设 $i \neq k$ 时有 $w_i = c_i w_k$, $i = k$ 时 $w_k = w_k$ 则 $b_k = 1$ 可以构造两个矩阵

$$B = [w_k] \quad C = [c_1 c_2 \dots c_n] \quad \text{则 } A = BC = [c_1 w_k c_2 w_k \dots c_n w_k] = [w_1 w_2 \dots w_n]$$

且 B, C 不全为 0, 因此 B, C 即为所求, 必要性得证

2. 证明: 对于 C : $(C)_{ij} = (C^T)_{ji} = -(C^T)_{ij}$ $i = j$ 时 $(C^T)_{ij} = -(C^T)_{ij}$ 必有 $(C)_{ii} = (C^T)_{ii} = 0$ 即对角线为 0.

$$\text{设 } B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ -c_{12} & 0 & \dots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -c_{1n} & -c_{2n} & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

对于对角线上元素 $b_{ii} + 0 = a_{ii} \Rightarrow b_{ii} = a_{ii}, c_{ii} = 0$

$$i \neq j \text{ 时 } \begin{cases} b_{ij} + c_{ij} = a_{ij} \\ b_{ij} - c_{ij} = a_{ji} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} + a_{ji}}{2} \\ c_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} - a_{ji}}{2} \end{cases}$$

因此 B, C 所有元素被唯一确定, 任意一个方阵可以且仅可以表示为一种 $A = B + C$ 形式

3. 解: (a) 先证引理 $\forall n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^n = 0$

$$n=2 \text{ 时 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 假设 } n=k \text{ 时 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } n=k+1 \text{ 时 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^k \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由数学归纳法 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \forall n \geq 2$ 均成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}^n &= (a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix})^n = (aI + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix})^n = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i a^{n-i} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^i \\ &= C_n^n a^n I + C_n^{n-1} a^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = a^n I + n a^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ 0 & a^n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & n a^{n-1} \\ n a^{n-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a^n & n a^{n-1} \\ 0 & a^n \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+bc & ab+bd \\ ac+cd & bc+d^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 + a_1 A + a_2 I = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+bc & ab+bd \\ ac+cd & bc+d^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_1 a & a_1 b \\ a_1 c & a_1 d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2+bc+a_1 a+a_2=0 \\ ab+bd+a_1 b=0 \\ ac+cd+a_1 c=0 \\ bc+d^2+a_1 d+a_2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = -a-d \\ a_2 = ad-bc \end{cases} \#$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Tr}(A) = ad-bc \quad \text{Tr}(A^2) = a^2+2bc+d^2$$

$$\therefore a_1 = -\text{Tr}(A) \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}(A^2) - \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}(A)^2 \#$$

$$(c) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & l \end{bmatrix} \quad A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+bd+cg & ab+be+ch & ac+bf+cl \\ ad+de+fg & bd+e^2+fh & cd+ef+fl \\ ag+dh+gl & bg+eh+hl & cg+fh+l^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(A^3 + a_1 A^2 + a_2 A + a_3 I) &= \text{Tr}(A^3) + a_1 \text{Tr}(A^2) + a_2 \text{Tr}(A) + a_3 \text{Tr}(I) \\ &= \text{Tr}(A^3) + a_1 \text{Tr}(A^2) + a_2 \text{Tr}(A) + 3a_3 = 0 \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tr}(A) = a+e+l \quad \text{Tr}(A^2) = a^2+e^2+l^2+2bd+2eg+2fh$$

$$\begin{cases} (a^2+bd+cg)a + (ab+be+ch)d + (ac+bf+cl)g + a_1(a^2+bd+cg) + a_2 a + a_3 = 0 \quad ① \\ (a^2+bd+cg)d + (ad+de+fg)e + (ag+dh+gl)f + a_1(ad+de+fg) + a_2 d = 0 \quad ② \\ (ab+be+ch)a + (bd+e^2+fh)b + (bg+eh+hl)c + a_1(ab+be+ch) + a_2 b = 0 \quad ③ \end{cases}$$

② × b - ③ × d 得

$$(a^2+bd+cg)bd + (ad+de+fg)be + (ag+dh+gl)bf - (ab+be+ch)ad - (bd+e^2+fh)bd - (bg+eh+hl)cd + (bfg-cdh)a_1 = 0$$

$$bfg(e+a+l) - cdh(a+e+l) = -(bfg-cdh)a_1$$

$$\begin{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 = -a-e-l \\ \Rightarrow a_2 = ae+al+el-bd-fh-gc \\ \Rightarrow a_3 = ael+bfg+cdh-afh-bdl-ceg \end{cases} \#$$

$$a_1 = -\text{Tr}(A) \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}(A^2) - \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}(A)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } (*) \text{ 式: } a_3 &= -\frac{1}{3}(\text{Tr}(A^3) + a_1 \text{Tr}(A^2) + a_2 \text{Tr}(A)) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}(\text{Tr}(A^3) - \text{Tr}(A) \text{Tr}(A^2) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}^3(A) - \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}(A^2)\text{Tr}(A)) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}\text{Tr}(A^3) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Tr}(A^2)\text{Tr}(A) - \frac{1}{6}\text{Tr}^3(A). \end{aligned} \#$$

证明:

4. 设该子空间为 V , $\dim V = d$, d 个线性无关的基向量分别为 $\vec{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} \\ c_{12} \\ \vdots \\ c_{1n} \end{bmatrix} \dots \vec{e}_d = \begin{bmatrix} c_{d1} \\ c_{d2} \\ \vdots \\ c_{dn} \end{bmatrix}$

将 $\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_d$ 构成矩阵 $C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{d1} & c_{d2} & \dots & c_{dn} \end{bmatrix}$ $\text{rank } C = \dim \text{Row } C = \dim \langle \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d \rangle = d$

而 $\text{rank } C + \dim \text{Nul}(C) = n \Rightarrow \dim \text{Nul}(C) = n - \text{rank } C = n - d$

即 $Cx = 0$ 至少有 $\dim \text{Nul}(C) = n - d$ 个线性无关的非零解

设这 $n-d$ 组非零解分别为 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-d} , 将之视为行向量构成矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-d} \end{bmatrix}$

$$Cx_i = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_d \end{bmatrix} x_i = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 x_i \\ e_2 x_i \\ \vdots \\ e_d x_i \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \forall 1 \leq i \leq n-d, 1 \leq j \leq d \quad e_j x_i = 0$$

下证 $A = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-d}]$ 即为所求

$$Ay = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-d} \end{bmatrix} y = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 y \\ x_2 y \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-d} y \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{因 } A \text{ 为 } (n-d) \times n \text{ 矩阵, 各行线性无关}$$

则 $\text{rank } A = \dim \text{Row } A = n - d$

而 $\dim \text{Nul } A + \text{rank } A = n$

则 $\dim \text{Nul } A = d$

又因为线性无关的一组向量 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d\}$ 恰为 $Ay = 0$ 的 d 个解

则 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_d \in \text{Nul } A$, 又 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d$ 线性无关, 则 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d\}$ 是 $\text{Nul } A$ 的一组基

则 $\text{span} \langle \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_d \rangle = \text{Nul } A = V$

即 \mathbb{R}^n 内任意 d -空间 V 一定是矩阵 A 的零空间

5. 证明: ① 证充分性, 即证存在可逆矩阵 T 使 $B = TA$, 则 $N(A) = N(B)$

$Bx = 0$ 的解空间 等价于 $TAx = 0$ 的解空间

则 $Ax = 0 \Rightarrow TAx = 0 \Rightarrow Bx = 0$ 可得知 $N(A) \subset N(B)$

而 $Bx = 0 \Rightarrow TAx = 0 \Rightarrow T^{-1}TAx = T^{-1} \cdot 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0$ 可得知 $N(B) \subset N(A)$

综上: $N(A) = N(B)$

② 证必要性, 即证 $N(A) = N(B)$, 则存在可逆矩阵 T 使 $B = TA$

设 A 经行约化得到行约化阶梯形式矩阵 A' , 且有 $T_1 A = A'$

B 经行约化得到行约化阶梯形式矩阵 B' , 且有 $T_2 B = B'$

因 T_1, T_2 是初等矩阵 故可逆

与①类似地可得: $N(A) = N(A'), N(B) = N(B')$

则 $N(A') = N(B')$

即 $A'x = 0 \Leftrightarrow B'x = 0$

反证法证明 $A' = B'$, 假设 $A' \neq B'$

考虑到 A', B' 主元列均只有 $n - \dim N(A)$ 个, 则主元列必不相同

$A' = [w_1, \dots, w_n]$ $B' = [v_1, \dots, v_n]$ 设 w_k 为主元列而 v_k 为主元列

则 $A'x = 0$ 的一个解可以是 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 显然不是 $B'x = 0$ 的解, 则 $N(A') \neq N(B')$ 矛盾, 假设不成立

故 $A' = B' \Rightarrow T_1 A = T_2 B \Rightarrow B = T_2^{-1} T_1 A$

\therefore 存在可逆矩阵 $T = T_2^{-1} T_1$ 使 $B = TA$

再讨论
可相同

6. 必要性: 由 Sylvester 不等式 $n = \text{rank}(I) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(I-A)$ ①

而 $A^2 = A \Rightarrow A(I-A) = 0$ ② $\text{Col}(I-A) \subset \text{Nul} A$

因此 $\text{rank}(I-A) \leq \dim \text{Nul} A = n - \text{rank} A$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(I-A) + \text{rank} A \leq n$ ③

由 ①③ $\text{rank} A + \text{rank}(I-A) = n$ 得证.

充分性

$n = \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(I-A) = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & I-A \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A-I \end{bmatrix}$

$= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ A-I & A-I \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} I & I-A \\ A-I & A-I \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} I & -A \\ A-I & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

① $A-I = 0$ 则显然 $A(A-I) = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 = A$

② $A-I \neq 0$ 则

$n = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} I & -A \\ A-I & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -A \\ 0 & A(A-I) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & A(A-I) \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank}(I) + \text{rank}(A(A-I))$
 $= n + \text{rank}(A(A-I))$

则 $\text{rank}(A(A-I)) = 0 \Rightarrow A(A-I) = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 = A$

12) 必要性: 由 Sylvester 不等式 $n \leq \text{rank}(2I) \leq \text{rank}(I+A) + \text{rank}(I-A)$ ①.

而 $(A+I)(I-A) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Col}(A+I) \subset \text{Nul}(I-A)$

因此 $\text{rank}(A+I) \leq \dim \text{Nul}(I-A) = n - \text{rank}(I-A)$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A+I) + \text{rank}(I-A) \leq n$ ②

由 ①② $\text{rank}(A+I) + \text{rank}(I-A) = n$ 得证.

充分性

$n = \text{rank}(I+A) + \text{rank}(I-A) = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} I+A & 0 \\ 0 & I-A \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} I+A & 0 \\ I-A & I-A \end{bmatrix}$

$= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 2I & I-A \\ I-A & I-A \end{bmatrix}$

① 若 $I+A = 0$ 则显然 $(I+A)(I-A) = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 = I$

② 若 $I+A \neq 0$ 则

$n = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 2I & I-A \\ I-A & I-A \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 2I & I-A \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(I-A)(I+A) \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 2I & I-A \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(I-A)(I+A) \end{bmatrix}$

$= \text{rank}(2I) + \text{rank}(\frac{1}{2}(I+A)(I-A)) = n + \text{rank}(\frac{1}{2}(I+A)(I-A))$

则 $\text{rank}(\frac{1}{2}(I+A)(I-A)) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(I+A)(I-A) = 0$

$\Rightarrow A^2 = I$

2. 投影矩阵

7. 证明: 先证必要性 即 $A^T A$ 可逆 $\Rightarrow m \geq n$ 且 $\text{rank } A = n$.

反证法假设 $m < n$ 或 $\text{rank } A < n$ 若 $m < n$ 则 $\text{rank } A \leq m < n$ 即恒有 $\text{rank} < n$.

由 $\text{rank } A + \dim N(A) = n$ 知 $\dim N(A) = n - \text{rank } A > 0$.

则 $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $x \neq 0$ s.t. $Ax = 0$

$\Rightarrow A^T Ax = 0$ 即 $A^T Ax = 0$ 存在非零解

$\Rightarrow A^T A$ 不可逆 (矛盾, 假设不成立), 因此 $m \geq n$ 且 $\text{rank } A = n$.

而 $\text{rank } A \leq \min\{m, n\} = n$

则 $\text{rank } A = n$.

综上: $\text{rank } A = n$ 且 $m \geq n$.

再证充分性 即 $m \geq n$ 且 $\text{rank } A = n \Rightarrow A^T A$ 可逆

反证法假设 $A^T A$ 不可逆.

则 $A^T Ax = 0$ 有非零解 $\Rightarrow x^T A^T Ax = 0$ 有非零解

$(Ax)^T Ax = 0$ 有非零解

而 $Ax \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 则 $|Ax|^2 = (Ax)^T Ax = 0$ 有非零解

则 $Ax = 0$ 有非零解 $\Rightarrow \dim N(A) > 0$

而 $\dim N(A) + \text{rank } A = n \Rightarrow \dim N(A) = 0$ (矛盾, 假设不成立)

综上: $A^T A$ 可逆

8. 证明: a) $P^2 = (A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T)(A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T) = A[(A^T A)^{-1}(A^T A)](A^T A)^{-1} A^T = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T = P$

而 $(A^T A)^T = A^T (A^T)^T = A^T A$

则 $I = [(A^T A)^{-1}(A^T A)]^T = [(A^T A)^{-1}]^T (A^T A)^T = [(A^T A)^{-1}]^T A^T A$

则 $[(A^T A)^{-1}]^T = (A^T A)^{-1}$

$P^T = (A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T)^T = (A^T)^T [(A^T A)^{-1}]^T A^T = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T = P$

即 $P^2 = P^T = P$ 得证

b) 设 $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 构成 A' , 对应投影矩阵为 P'

对于任意一个 b $\vec{p} = Ax = PB$, $\vec{p}' = A'x' = P'B$

而 $\text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_n\} = \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

则任意 b 在同一线性子空间上有唯一投影 \vec{p} , 也有唯一的 $\vec{e} = b - \vec{p}$

于是 $\vec{p} = \vec{p}' \Rightarrow PB = P'B$

若 $PB = 0$ 则 $P'B = 0$ $Nul P \subset Nul P'$

若 $P'B = 0$ 则 $PB = 0$ $Nul P' \subset Nul P \Rightarrow Nul P = Nul P' \Rightarrow \dim Nul P = \dim Nul P'$

$\Rightarrow n - \text{rank } P = n - \text{rank } P'$ 由第6题 ($P^2 = P, P'^2 = P'$) 则 $\text{rank}(I - P) = \text{rank}(I - P')$

而 $\vec{e} = b - \vec{p} = b - PB = (I - P)b = (I - P')b$ ①

设 B, B' 分别是 P, P' 的行约化阶梯形矩阵, 且 $EB = I - P, E'B' = I - P'$ ②

又 $\text{rank}(I - P) = \text{rank}(I - P') \Rightarrow B = B'$ ③

由①②③ $EBB = E'B'B$ 考虑到 E, E' 均为初等矩阵

$BB = E'E'B'B$ 则 $E'E'$ 也为初等变换于是 $E'E' = I$ 则 $I - P = I - P' \Rightarrow P = P'$

$$9. a) A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 32 \\ 32 & 77 \end{bmatrix} \quad (A^T A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix} 77 & -32 \\ -32 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T = \frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 77 & -32 \\ -32 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{54} \begin{bmatrix} -51 & 24 \\ -6 & 6 \\ 39 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} -17 & 8 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 13 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 6 & -3 \\ 6 & 6 & 6 \\ -3 & 6 & 15 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) \vec{p} = P\vec{b} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 40 \\ 52 \\ 64 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{20}{3} \\ \frac{26}{3} \\ \frac{32}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

10. 最小二乘法即求 $\sum_{i=1}^n (C + D t_i - y_i)^2$ 有最小值

不妨设矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_1 \\ 1 & t_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_n \end{bmatrix} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ D \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则只需使 } \|Ax - b\|^2 \text{ 有最小值.}$$

$$\text{取最小时 } x = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 14 \\ 14 & 54 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 54 & -14 \\ -14 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 27 & -7 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 27 & -7 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 6 & -1 & -8 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } C = 0, D = \frac{5}{2}$$

11. B 在 $\text{span}\langle A_1, \dots, A_n \rangle$ 上的投影为

$$P = Q(Q^T Q)^{-1} Q^T B$$

$$\text{而 } Q^T B = ([A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n])^T B = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^T \\ \vdots \\ A_n^T \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^T B \\ \vdots \\ A_n^T B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{对于 } \forall i \leq n \quad A_k^T B = A_k^T b - \frac{A_k^T A_1 A_1^T}{A_1^T A_1} b - \dots - \frac{A_k^T A_n A_n^T}{A_n^T A_n} b$$

而 A_1, \dots, A_n 相互垂直

$$\text{则 } i \neq k \text{ 时 } A_k^T A_i = |\vec{A}_k \cdot \vec{A}_i| = 0$$

$$\therefore A_k^T B = A_k^T b - \frac{A_k^T A_k}{A_k^T A_k} A_k^T b = A_k^T b - A_k^T b$$

$$\therefore Q^T B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } P = Q(Q^T Q)^{-1} Q^T B = Q(Q^T Q)^{-1} 0 = 0$$

$\therefore B$ 在 $\text{span}\langle A_1, \dots, A_n \rangle$ 上投影为 0

因此 B 与向量组 Q 正交.

12. 解: ①选取 \vec{v}_1 作为 $\vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

②选取 \vec{v}_2 作在 \vec{q}_1 上的正交投影并得到 \vec{q}_2

$$\vec{q}_2 = \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\vec{q}_1^T \vec{v}_2}{\vec{q}_1^T \vec{q}_1} \vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{28}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

③选取 \vec{v}_3 作在 $\text{span}\langle \vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2 \rangle$ 上的正交投影并得到 \vec{q}_3

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{q}_3 &= \vec{v}_3 - \frac{\vec{q}_1^T \vec{v}_3}{\vec{q}_1^T \vec{q}_1} \vec{q}_1 - \frac{\vec{q}_2^T \vec{v}_3}{\vec{q}_2^T \vec{q}_2} \vec{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{42}{14} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{14}{21} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

得到 $\vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{q}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

归一化得 $\vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \\ \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{21} \\ \frac{\sqrt{17}}{21} \\ \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{21} \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{q}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{bmatrix}$

13. 证明: 先证引理, Q 是正交矩阵 ($Q Q^T = Q^T Q = I$) 当且仅当 Q 各列正交归一

设 $Q = [e_1 \dots e_n]$ 则 $Q^T Q = \begin{bmatrix} e_1^T \\ e_2^T \\ \vdots \\ e_n^T \end{bmatrix} [e_1 \dots e_n] = \begin{bmatrix} e_1^T e_1 & e_1^T e_2 & \dots & e_1^T e_n \\ e_2^T e_1 & e_2^T e_2 & \dots & e_2^T e_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e_n^T e_1 & e_n^T e_2 & \dots & e_n^T e_n \end{bmatrix}$

Q 各列正交归一 $\Leftrightarrow \forall i, j \in n \mid i \neq j$ 时 $e_i^T e_j = 0$
 $\mid i = j$ 时 $e_i^T e_i = 1 \Leftrightarrow Q^T Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$

则引理得证

$Q Q^T = Q^T Q = I \Rightarrow Q^{-1} = Q^T$

设 $A = [e_1 \dots e_n]$ $B = [q_1 \dots q_n]$ 均是正交归一基构成的矩阵, 且 $\exists E$ 使 $A = BE$

$E = B^{-1} A = B^T A = \begin{bmatrix} q_1^T \\ \vdots \\ q_n^T \end{bmatrix} [e_1 \dots e_n] = \begin{bmatrix} q_1^T e_1 & q_1^T e_2 & \dots & q_1^T e_n \\ q_2^T e_1 & q_2^T e_2 & \dots & q_2^T e_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ q_n^T e_1 & q_n^T e_2 & \dots & q_n^T e_n \end{bmatrix}$

设 $E = [v_1 \dots v_n]$ 则 $|v_i|^2 = (q_1^T e_i)^2 + \dots + (q_n^T e_i)^2 = (\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_i)^2 + \dots + (\vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{e}_i)^2$

假设 $\vec{e}_i = c_{1i} \vec{q}_1 + c_{2i} \vec{q}_2 + \dots + c_{ni} \vec{q}_n$

则 $|\vec{e}_i|^2 = \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_i = (c_{1i} \vec{q}_1 + \dots + c_{ni} \vec{q}_n) \cdot (c_{1i} \vec{q}_1 + \dots + c_{ni} \vec{q}_n)$
 $= c_{1i}^2 + c_{2i}^2 + \dots + c_{ni}^2 = 1$

则 $|v_i|^2 = (c_{1i} \vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{q}_1)^2 + (c_{2i} \vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{q}_2)^2 + \dots + (c_{ni} \vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{q}_n)^2 = c_{1i}^2 + c_{2i}^2 + \dots + c_{ni}^2 = 1$

$i \neq j$ 时 $\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_j = (q_1^T e_i q_1^T e_j) + (q_2^T e_i q_2^T e_j) + \dots + (q_n^T e_i q_n^T e_j)$
 $= (\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_i \vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_j) + \dots + (\vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{e}_i \vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{e}_j)$

而 $\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = (c_{1i} \vec{q}_1 + \dots + c_{ni} \vec{q}_n) \cdot (c_{1j} \vec{q}_1 + \dots + c_{nj} \vec{q}_n) = c_{1i} c_{1j} + \dots + c_{ni} c_{nj} = 0$

则 $\vec{v}_i \cdot \vec{v}_j = (c_{1i} \vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{q}_1 c_{1j} \vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{q}_1) + \dots + (c_{ni} \vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{q}_n c_{nj} \vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{q}_n) = c_{1i} c_{1j} + \dots + c_{ni} c_{nj} = 0$ ④

由①② $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$ 构成一组正交归一基, 因此变换矩阵 E 是正交矩阵.

14. 解: (1) $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

由 Gram-Schmidt 分解:

$$\vec{q}_1 = \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{q}_2 = \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{q}_1|^2} \vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{q}_3 = \vec{v}_3 - \frac{\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_3}{|\vec{q}_1|^2} \vec{q}_1 - \frac{\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_3}{|\vec{q}_2|^2} \vec{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

归一化得 $\vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{q}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $Q = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

$$R = Q^{-1}A = Q^T A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{9} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{9}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{9}}{3} \end{bmatrix}}_Q \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{9} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{9} \end{bmatrix}}_R$$

(2) $A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_Q \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_R$

(3) $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

由 Gram-Schmidt 分解

$$\vec{q}_1 = \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{q}_2 = \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{q}_1|^2} \vec{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{q}_3 = \vec{v}_3 - \frac{\vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_3}{|\vec{q}_1|^2} \vec{q}_1 - \frac{\vec{q}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_3}{|\vec{q}_2|^2} \vec{q}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$R = Q^{-1}A = Q^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则 $A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_Q \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_R$

X

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \sqrt{3} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ & & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right]$