

高代选讲 第四次作业

练习 8.2.10

证明: 1. P 是向 $\text{span}(q)$ 上的正交投影

$$\text{故 } P(a) = \frac{\langle a, q \rangle}{\langle q, q \rangle} \bar{q}$$

$$\bar{q} \text{ 是单位向量, } \langle q, q \rangle = 1 \Rightarrow P(a) = \langle a, q \rangle q$$

2. 先证 Q 是正交变换, $\forall x, y \in V$

$$\langle Qx, Qy \rangle = \langle (I - 2P)x, (I - 2P)y \rangle = \langle x - 2Px, y - 2Py \rangle$$

$$= \langle x - 2\langle x, q \rangle q, y - 2\langle y, q \rangle q \rangle$$

$$= \langle x, y \rangle - 2\langle x, q \rangle \langle y, q \rangle - 2\langle y, q \rangle \langle x, q \rangle + 4\langle x, q \rangle \langle y, q \rangle \langle q, q \rangle$$

$$= \langle x, y \rangle$$

故 Q 是正交变换

再证 Q 正交相似标准形是 $\text{diag}(-1, 1, \dots, 1)$

$$\textcircled{1} Qq = (I - 2P)q = q - 2Pq = q - 2\langle q, q \rangle q = -q$$

故 q 是 Q 的一个特征向量, 对应特征值为 -1

$\textcircled{2}$ 将 q 扩充为 V 的一组标准正交基 q, e_2, e_3, \dots, e_n

$$\forall e_i (2 \leq i \leq n) \text{ 有 } Qe_i = (I - 2P)e_i = e_i - 2Pe_i = e_i - 2\langle e_i, q \rangle e_i = e_i$$

故 e_2, \dots, e_n 是 Q 的特征向量, 对应特征值为 1

$$\textcircled{3} Q[q \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n] = [q \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n] \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow [q \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n]^T Q [q \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $[q \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n]$ 是正交矩阵. 即 Q 在正交相似变换下标准形为 $\text{diag}(-1, 1, \dots, 1)$ 口

练习 8.3.1

$$1. \text{ 证明: } \textcircled{1} \text{ 共轭对称性 } \langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \overline{g(k)} = \overline{\sum_{k=1}^n \overline{f(k)} g(k)} = \overline{\sum_{k=1}^n g(k) \overline{f(k)}} = \overline{\langle g, f \rangle}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 线性性 } \langle c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2, g \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n (c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2)(k) \overline{g(k)} = c_1 \sum_{k=1}^n f_1(k) \overline{g(k)} + c_2 \sum_{k=1}^n f_2(k) \overline{g(k)} = c_1 \langle f_1, g \rangle + c_2 \langle f_2, g \rangle$$

$$\text{共轭线性性 } \langle f, c_1 g_1 + c_2 g_2 \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \overline{(c_1 g_1 + c_2 g_2)(k)} = \overline{c_1} \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \overline{g_1(k)} + \overline{c_2} \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \overline{g_2(k)} = \overline{c_1} \langle f, g_1 \rangle + \overline{c_2} \langle f, g_2 \rangle$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 正定性 } \langle f, f \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \overline{f(k)} = \sum_{k=1}^n |f(k)|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n |f(k)|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(k) = 0 \ \forall 1 \leq k \leq n \Leftrightarrow f|_Z = 0 \ \forall Z \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

以上说明 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 是 $\mathbb{C}[x]_n$ 上一个内积

2. 它的一组基为 $\{1, z, z^2\}$

$$e'_1 = q_1 = 1$$

$$e'_2 = q_2 - \frac{\langle q_2, e'_1 \rangle}{\langle e'_1, e'_1 \rangle} e'_1 = z - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^2 k}{\sum_{k=1}^2 1} \cdot 1 = z - 2$$

$$e'_3 = q_3 - \frac{\langle q_3, e'_1 \rangle}{\langle e'_1, e'_1 \rangle} e'_1 - \frac{\langle q_3, e'_2 \rangle}{\langle e'_2, e'_2 \rangle} e'_2 = z^2 - \frac{\sum k^2}{\sum 1} - \frac{\sum k^2(k-2)}{\sum (k-2)^2} (z-2) = z^2 - 4z + \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\text{归一化 } e_1 = \frac{e'_1}{\langle e'_1, e'_1 \rangle} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad e_2 = \frac{e'_2}{\langle e'_2, e'_2 \rangle} = \frac{z-2}{\sqrt{2}} \quad e_3 = \frac{e'_3}{\langle e'_3, e'_3 \rangle} = \frac{z^2 - 4z + 5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

故 $\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{z-2}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{z^2-4z+5}{\sqrt{2}}\}$ 是一组标准正交基

练习 8.3.2

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_2 = a_2 - \frac{\langle a_2, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle} e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\bar{a}_2^T e_1}{e_1^T e_1} e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1-i}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2-i}{3} \\ \frac{1+i}{3} \\ \frac{-1+2i}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2-i}{3} \\ \frac{1+i}{3} \\ \frac{-1+2i}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ 是一个与之等价的正交向量组

练习 8.3.6

证明: 设 x 是酉矩阵 U 的特征向量, $x \neq 0$

$$Ux = \lambda x \quad ①$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}^T U^H = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T \quad ②$$

$$①② \text{ 相乘 } \bar{x}^T U^H U x = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T \lambda x$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}^T x = |\lambda|^2 \bar{x}^T x \Rightarrow |x|^2 = |\lambda|^2 |x|^2$$

考虑到 $x \neq 0 \quad |x| \neq 0$

$$\text{故 } |\lambda|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |\lambda| = 1$$

即 U 的特征值绝对值均是 1. \square

$$\text{而 } U^H U = I$$

$$\Rightarrow \det U^H \cdot \det U = \det I$$

$$\Rightarrow \det U^H \cdot \det U = 1$$

$$\det U^H = \overline{\det U} \quad (\text{可由数学归纳法证, 后附})$$

$$\text{则 } \overline{\det U} \det U = 1 \Rightarrow |\det U|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |\det U| = 1. \square$$

补证引理: $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 有 $\det A^H = \overline{\det A}$

证: 对于 $n=1$ 时 $\det A^H = \det \bar{A} = \overline{\det A}$ 显然成立

设 $n=k-1$ 时也成立

$n=k$ 时 $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{k \times k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \sum_j (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \det A_{ij} \quad (\text{对第 } i \text{ 行展开}) \\ &= \sum_j (-1)^{i+j} \bar{a}_{ij} \overline{\det A_{ij}} \\ &= \sum_j (-1)^{i+j} \bar{a}_{ij} \det A^H \quad (\text{归纳假设}) \\ &= \sum_j (-1)^{i+j} \bar{a}_{ij} \det \bar{A} \quad (\text{对 } A^H \text{ 转置}) \\ &= \det \bar{A} = \det A^H \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

练习 8.3.7 $\forall a \in V \quad \langle f(a), a \rangle = \langle a, f(a) \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{f(a)^T a} = \bar{a}^T f(a) = \overline{(a^T f(a))} = \overline{(f(a)^T a)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{f(a)^T a} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle f(a), a \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \quad \square$$

练习 8.3.8

证明: $\forall A$ 是反 Hermite 矩阵

$$A^H A = -A A = A(-A) = A A^H$$

故 A 是正规矩阵.

$\forall A$ 的特征向量 x , 有 $Ax = \lambda x$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}^T A^H = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow -\bar{x}^T A = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow -\bar{x}^T A x = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T x$$

$$\Rightarrow -\bar{x}^T \lambda x = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T x$$

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda \bar{x}^T x = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T x$$

x 不为 0 故 $\bar{x}^T x \neq 0$ 则 $-\lambda = \bar{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda + \bar{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = 0$.

即 A 的特征值均是纯虚数.