

理科线性代数第十次作业

一. 张量的进一步练习

1. (a) 设该对称二次型对应矩阵为 A

对称二次型退化 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Null}(g) \neq \{0\}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists v \neq 0 \quad \forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad g(v, w) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists v \neq 0 \quad \forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad w^T A v = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists v \neq 0 \quad A v = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A x = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 不满秩}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 有特征值 } 0$$

\Rightarrow 对称二次型非退化 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 无零特征值

则该命题正、反均成立

(b) 若 g 表示欧几里得内积, 取 \mathbb{R}^3 三个基 $e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

则在 e_1, e_2, e_3 下 g 矩阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 此矩阵非退化

设 $W = \text{span}\{e_1, e_2\}$ 则 g_W 矩阵 $A' = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 此矩阵退化

\therefore 以上为一个 g 非退化而 g_W 退化的例子

(c) pf: 先证 $W \cap W^\perp = \{0\}$ 设 W -组基为 $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ 扩充为 V 的基 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

$$\forall x \in W \Rightarrow x = c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_m e_m$$

$$x \in W^\perp \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g(x, e_1) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 g(e_1, e_1) + c_2 g(e_2, e_1) + \dots + c_m g(e_m, e_1) = c_1 G_{11} + c_2 G_{21} + \dots + c_m G_{m1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ g(x, e_m) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 g(e_1, e_m) + c_2 g(e_2, e_m) + \dots + c_m g(e_m, e_m) = c_1 G_{1m} + c_2 G_{2m} + \dots + c_m G_{mm} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_m \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ 而 } G_m \text{ 满秩} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix} \text{ 只有零解 即 } x = 0$$

$$\therefore W \cap W^\perp = \{0\}$$

再证 $\dim W + \dim W^\perp = \dim V$

$$\forall x \in W^\perp \Rightarrow x = c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_n e_n$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x, e_1) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 g(e_1, e_1) + c_2 g(e_2, e_1) + \dots + c_n g(e_n, e_1) = c_1 G_{11} + \dots + c_n G_{n1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ g(x, e_m) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 g(e_1, e_m) + c_2 g(e_2, e_m) + \dots + c_n g(e_n, e_m) = c_1 G_{1m} + \dots + c_n G_{nm} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_m' \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (G_m' \text{ 是 } G \text{ 前 } m \text{ 行与 } n \text{ 列构成的矩阵, } m \times n)$$

则该方程解空间的维数为 $n-m$

$$\Rightarrow \dim W^\perp = n-m$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim W + \dim W^\perp = \dim V$$

$$\Rightarrow W \oplus W^\perp = V$$

pf: g_{W^\perp} 是非退化的

选 W -组基 $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ W^\perp -组基 $\{e_{m+1}, \dots, e_n\}$

在这组基下 g 矩阵 G , g_W 矩阵 G_1 , g_{W^\perp} 矩阵 G_2

$$\text{则 } G = \begin{pmatrix} G_1 & B \\ C & G_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } G \leq \text{rank } G_1 + \text{rank } G_2$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq m + \text{rank } G_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } G_2 \geq n-m$$

$$\text{而 } \text{rank } G_2 \leq n-m$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } G_2 = n-m \text{ 满秩} \Rightarrow g_{W^\perp} \text{ 非退化}$$

2. (a) pf: 对于 w 对应的矩阵 A $Ax = \lambda x$ ①

取共轭 $A\bar{x} = \bar{\lambda}\bar{x}$

转置 $-\bar{x}^T A = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T$ ②

①左乘 \bar{x}^T $\bar{x}^T A x = \lambda \bar{x}^T x$ ③

②右乘 x $-\bar{x}^T A x = \lambda \bar{x}^T x$ ④

③+④得 $(\lambda + \bar{\lambda}) \bar{x}^T x = 0 \quad \forall x \text{ 成立}$

$\Rightarrow \lambda + \bar{\lambda} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = 0$

(b) i. pf: 证法同 1. (c)

先证 $W \cap W^\perp = \{0\}$ 再证 $\dim W + \dim W^\perp = \dim V$

$\Rightarrow W \oplus W^\perp = V$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{rank} W_2 = n - m$ 满秩

$\Rightarrow W_{m2}$ 非退化

ii. 1) $\operatorname{Null}(g) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 对于 $V_1 \neq 0 \quad \exists V_2' \neq 0$ s.t. $\omega(V_1, V_2') \neq 0$

不妨设 $\omega(V_1, V_2') = c \quad (c \neq 0)$

则 $g(V_1, \frac{V_2'}{c}) = 1$

$\Rightarrow V_2 = V_2'/c$ 即为所求

2) 反证法 假设 $V_2 = aV_1$

$\omega(V_1, V_1) = -\omega(V_1, V_1) \Rightarrow \omega(V_1, V_1) = 0$

则 $\omega(V_1, V_2) = \omega(V_1, aV_1) = a\omega(V_1, V_1) = 0 \neq 1$ 矛盾

$\therefore V_1, V_2$ 线性无关

iii. $\omega(V_1, V_2) = 1$

$\omega(V_2, V_1) = -\omega(V_1, V_2) = -1$

$\omega(V_1, V_1) = \omega(V_2, V_2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \omega_W$ 对应矩阵为 $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 非退化

iv. 在 V 中任取一非零向量 V_1 , 由 ii 可得到 V_{12} 从而 $W_1 = \operatorname{span}\{V_{11}, V_{12}\}$

考虑 $V \setminus W_1 = W_1^\perp$ 类似得到 $W_2 = \operatorname{span}\{V_{21}, V_{22}\}$

进行多次后, 得到 W_1, \dots, W_k 且两两正交

先证 $V_{11}, V_{12}, \dots, V_{k1}, V_{k2}$ 线性无关

用反证法, 设 $C_{11}V_{11} + C_{12}V_{12} + \dots + C_{k1}V_{k1} + C_{k2}V_{k2} = 0 \quad (C_{ij} \text{ 不全为 } 0)$

$\forall V_i (i \geq 1, V_j \in W_k) \quad \omega(V_i, 0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \omega(V_i, C_{11}V_{11} + \dots + C_{k2}V_{k2}) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \omega(V_i, C_{kj}V_j) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{kj} = 0$

则 C_{ij} 全为 0, 矛盾. 则 n 个向量线性无关

将 $V_{11}, V_{12}, \dots, V_{k1}, V_{k2}$ 作为基, 下证恰得 $\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma \end{bmatrix}$

$\forall V_i, V_j \quad \textcircled{1} V_i, V_j \in W_k \quad \omega(V_i, V_j) = (\Sigma)_{ij}$

$\textcircled{2} V_i, V_j \text{ 不属于一个子空间}$

$\omega(V_i, V_j) = 0$

则恰得 $\omega = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma \end{bmatrix}$

3. (1) 设 $f: V \rightarrow V$ 设 $f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$

$y_i = \sum_j (A)_{ij} x_j \Rightarrow A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_j (A)_{1j} x_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_j (A)_{nj} x_j \end{bmatrix}$ 因此 A 是 f 对应的矩阵

(2) 设 V_1 -组基为 $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ 将之扩充为 V 的一组基 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

用 G-S 方法正交归一化得 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

则 $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ 恰为 V_1 正交归一化所得的一组基, 即 $\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$ 为 V_1 的基

设 $V_2 = \text{span}\{e_{m+1}, \dots, e_n\}$

则 $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = \dim V$ ①

设 $x \in V_1$ 且 $x \in V_2$

$$x = c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_m e_m = c_{m+1} e_{m+1} + \dots + c_n e_n$$

$$|x|^2 = x^T x = (c_1 e_1^T + \dots + c_m e_m^T)(c_{m+1} e_{m+1} + \dots + c_n e_n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

即 $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$ ②

结合 ①② $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$

(3) 不能, 举反例

$$\text{设 } V = \mathbb{R}^3 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad V_1 = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \quad V_2 = \text{span}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\text{设 } v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in V_1, \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \in V_2$$

$Av_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in V_1$, 则 V_1 是 A 的不变子空间

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\} \quad \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = \dim V \Rightarrow V_1 \oplus V_2 = V$$

$$\text{而 } Av_2 = \begin{bmatrix} b+c \\ b+c \\ c \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{在 } b+c \neq 0 \text{ 时 } Av_2 \notin V_2$$

4. (a) g 可对角化, 则不妨设 g 对应矩阵 G 有

$$G = P \Lambda P^{-1} \quad \text{其中 } \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda_1 < 0, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4 > 0)$$

$$= P^T \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} P$$

$$= P^T \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \\ 0 & & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \\ 0 & & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \end{bmatrix} P$$

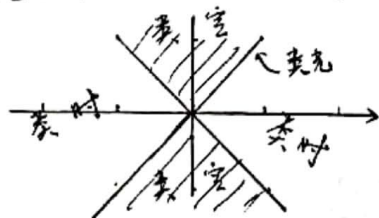
$$= \left(\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \\ 0 & & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \end{bmatrix} P \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \\ 0 & & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \end{bmatrix} P \right)$$

设 $\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \\ 0 & & \sqrt{\lambda_3} & \sqrt{\lambda_4} \end{bmatrix} P = [e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4]$ 则 $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ 即为所求

$$(b) \quad 1) \text{ 类光的 } v = e_1 + e_2 \quad g(v, v) = g(e_1, e_1) + g(e_2, e_2) + g(e_1, e_2) = 0$$

$$2) \text{ 类时的 } v = e_1 \quad g(v, v) = g(e_1, e_1) = -1 < 0$$

$$3) \text{ 类空的 } v = e_2 \quad g(v, v) = g(e_2, e_2) = +1 > 0$$



$$\text{设 } v = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|v|^2 = g(v, v) = v^T A v = -x^2 + y^2$$

$$\text{① } |v|^2 > 0 \quad y^2 > x^2$$

$$\text{② } |v|^2 = 0 \quad y^2 = x^2$$

$$\text{③ } |v|^2 < 0 \quad y^2 < x^2$$

5. (a) pf: 对于 $k=1$ 设 $\exists x \leq t \quad (\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0 \quad (\lambda_2 I - A)x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1(\lambda_1) \cap N_2(\lambda_2) = \{0\}$$

对 k 归纳, 假设 $N_{k+1}(\lambda_1) \cap N_{k+1}(\lambda_2) = \{0\}$

$$\text{设 } \exists x \text{ s.t. } (\lambda_1 I - A)^k x = 0 \quad (\lambda_2 I - A)^k x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{相减 } (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) [(\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-1} + (\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-2} (\lambda_2 I - A) + \dots + (\lambda_2 I - A)^{k-1}] x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [(\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-1} + (\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-2} (\lambda_2 I - A) + \dots + (\lambda_2 I - A)^{k-1}] x = 0$$

$$\text{左乘 } (\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-1} \Rightarrow [(\lambda_1 I - A)^{2k-2} + (\lambda_1 I - A)^{2k-3} (\lambda_2 I - A) + \dots + (\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-1} (\lambda_2 I - A)^{k-1}] x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } (\lambda_1 I - A)^p (\lambda_2 I - A)^q x \quad (p \geq k) &= (\lambda_1 I - A)^p [\lambda_2^q x + C_q' \lambda_2^{q-1} A x + \dots + A^q x] \\ &= \lambda_2^q (\lambda_1 I - A)^p x + C_q' \lambda_2^{q-1} A (\lambda_1 I - A)^p x + \dots + A^q (\lambda_1 I - A)^p x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } (\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-1} (\lambda_2 I - A)^{k-1} x = 0$$

$$\text{而 } (\lambda_2 I - A)^{k-1} (\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-1} x = 0$$

$$\text{由归纳假设 } (\lambda_2 I - A)^{k-1} x = (\lambda_1 I - A)^{k-1} x = 0$$

类似地降次: $x = 0$

$$\text{则 } N_k(\lambda_1) \cap N_k(\lambda_2) = \{0\}$$

$$\therefore N_{k_1}(\lambda_1) \cap N_{k_2}(\lambda_2) = \{0\}$$

(b) 由上一步作业 $\dim N_{k_i}(\lambda_i) = n_{\lambda_i}$

$$\sum \dim N_{k_i}(\lambda_i) = \sum n_{\lambda_i} = n = \dim V$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^s N_{k_i}(\lambda_i)$$

(c) 每个子空间 $N_{k_i}(\lambda_i)$ 都是不变子空间

$V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^s N_{k_i}(\lambda_i)$ 在每个 $N_{k_i}(\lambda_i)$ 中选基组成 $\{e_{i1}, \dots, e_{in_i}\}$

$$Ae_{i1} = c_{i1}e_{i1} + c_{i2}e_{i2} + \dots + c_{in_i}e_{in_i}$$

$$Ae_{i2} = c_{21}e_{i1} + c_{22}e_{i2} + \dots + c_{2n_i}e_{in_i}$$

⋮

$$A[e_{i1}, e_{i2}, \dots, e_{in_i}, e_{j1}, \dots, e_{jn_j}] = [e_{i1}, e_{i2}, \dots, e_{in_i}, e_{j1}, \dots, e_{jn_j}] \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n_i} \\ 0 & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2n_i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & c_{n_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = [e_{i1}, \dots, e_{in_i}] \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n_i} \\ 0 & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2n_i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & c_{n_n} \end{bmatrix} [e_{i1}, \dots, e_{in_i}] \quad \text{则 } A \text{ 相似于一个准对角阵}$$

(d) A. pf. 反证法 假设 e_i 在 $N_{k_i}(\lambda_i)$ 中 ($m \leq k_i - 1$)

$$\text{则 } B^m e_i = 0 \Rightarrow B^{k_i-1} e_i = 0 \Rightarrow e_i \text{ 在 } N_{k_i}(\lambda_i) \text{ 中, 矛盾}$$

$$\therefore e_i \text{ 不在 } N_i(\lambda_i) \text{ 中 } (i \leq k_i - 1)$$

B. pf: $B^i(e_i) = (A - \lambda_i I)^i e_i$

$$\text{则 } (\lambda_i I - A)^{k_i-i} (B^i(e_i)) = (\lambda_i I - A)^{k_i} e_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B^i(e_i) \in N_{k_i-i}(\lambda_i)$$

C. pf: 反证法, 假设 $(e_i, B e_i, \dots, B^{k_i-1} e_i)$ 线性相关

$$\Rightarrow c_0 e_i + c_1 B e_i + \dots + c_{k_i-1} B^{k_i-1} e_i = 0 \quad (c_i \text{ 不全为 } 0)$$

$$\text{左乘 } B^{k_i-1} \quad c_0 B^{k_i-1} e_i = 0 \text{ 而 } B^{k_i-1} e_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow c_0 = 0$$

$$\text{左乘 } B^{k_i-2} \quad c_1 B^{k_i-2} e_i = 0 \text{ 而 } B^{k_i-2} e_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

⋮

$$\forall 0 \leq i \leq k_i - 1 \quad c_i = 0 \text{ 矛盾, 假设不成立}$$

$$\therefore (e_i, B e_i, \dots, B^{k_i-1} e_i) \text{ 线性无关}$$

d. pf: 首先 A 与 B 可交换 $AB = A(A - \lambda I) = A^2 - \lambda A = (A - \lambda I)A = BA$

$$0 \leq j \leq k-1 \text{ 时 } AB^j e_i = B^j A e_i = B^j (A - \lambda I + \lambda I) e_i = B^{j+1} e_i + \lambda B^j e_i$$

$$\text{设 } \text{span}(e_i, \dots, B^{k_i-1} e_i) = V$$

$$\forall v \in V \quad v = c_0 e_i + c_1 B e_i + \dots + c_{k_i-1} B^{k_i-1} e_i$$

$$Av = A(c_0 e_i + c_1 B e_i + \dots + c_{k_i-1} B^{k_i-1} e_i)$$

$$= c_0 A e_i + c_1 A B e_i + \dots + c_{k_i-1} A B^{k_i-1} e_i$$

$$= c_0 (B e_i + \lambda e_i) + c_1 (B^2 e_i + \lambda B e_i) + \dots + c_{k_i-1} (B^{k_i} e_i + \lambda B^{k_i-1} e_i)$$

$$= c_0 \lambda e_i + (c_0 + c_1 \lambda) B e_i + \dots + (c_{k_i-2} + c_{k_i-1} \lambda) B^{k_i-1} e_i \in V$$

$$\therefore (e_i, B e_i, \dots, B^{k_i-1} e_i) \text{ 这个空间是 } A \text{ 的不变子空间}$$

E. pf: 由 D $0 \leq i \leq k-2$ 时 $AB^i e_1 = B^{i+1} e_1 + AB^i e_1$
 $i = k-1$ 时 $AB^i e_1 = B^{k+1} e_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } A[B^{k-1}e_1, B^{k-2}e_1, \dots, e_1] \\ &= [AB^{k-1}e_1, AB^{k-2}e_1, \dots, Ae_1] \\ &= [B^{k+1}e_1, B^{k+1}e_1, \dots, B^{k+1}e_1, \dots, Be_1, +e_1] \\ &= [B^{k+1}e_1, B^{k+1}e_1, \dots, e_1] \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_1' & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1' & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \lambda_1' \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

二、复线性空间的初步练习

1. (a) i. $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

ii. $T^2 = -I$

取行列式 $|T||T| = |-2| = (-1)^2 \cdot 1 = 1$

$\Rightarrow |T|^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow |T| = -1$ 或 1

iii. 对 $R^n = V$ 作如下操作

① 任取一非零向量记为 v_1 , 令 $v_2 = Tv_1$

下证 v_1, v_2 线性无关

采用反证法, 设 $v_1 = cv_2$ ($c \neq 0$)

$\Rightarrow v_1 = cTv_1$

$\Rightarrow Tv_1 = cT^2v_1 = -cv_1$

$\Rightarrow v_2 = -cv_1 = -\frac{1}{c}v_1$

$\Rightarrow -c = \frac{1}{c} \Rightarrow c^2 = -1$ (矛盾, 假设不成立)

即 v_1, v_2 线性无关

② (v_1, v_2) 张成空间为 T 的不变子空间, 下证

设 $\text{span}\{v_1, v_2\} = W_1, \forall w \in W_1$

设 $w = c_1v_1 + c_2v_2$

$Tw = c_1Tv_1 + c_2Tv_2 = c_1Tv_1 + c_2T^2v_1 = c_1Tv_1 - c_2v_1 \in W_1$

$\Rightarrow W_1$ 为 T 的不变子空间

③ 类似地在 $V \setminus W_1$ 中取 $v_3, v_4 = Tv_3$ 令 $W_2 = \text{span}\{v_3, v_4\}$

可证明 W_2 为 T 不变子空间

以此类推, 得到一系列不变子空间 $W_3 = \text{span}\{v_5, v_6\}, \dots, W_n = \text{span}\{v_{2n-1}, v_{2n}\}$

④ 由以上过程, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{2n} 为一组线性无关向量, 可取作为 V 的基

对于每个不变子空间 W_k

$Tv_{2k-1} = 0v_{2k-1} + v_{2k}$

$Tv_{2k} = -v_{2k-1} + 0v_{2k}$

$\Rightarrow T[v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{2n-1}, v_{2n}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ -1 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} [v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{2n-1}, v_{2n}]$

iv. $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 时 $\lambda I - T = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$|\lambda I - T| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda^2 + 1)^n \Rightarrow \lambda = i \text{ 和 } -i$

2. (a) pf: 即证 $C(A) \perp N(A^H)$, $C(A^H) \perp N(A)$

先证 $C(A) \perp N(A^H)$, 设 $A = [v_1 \dots v_n]$, $A^H = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{v}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \bar{v}_n^T \end{bmatrix}$

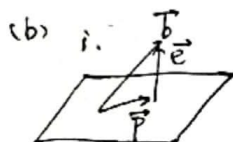
设 $x \in N(A^H) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \bar{v}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \bar{v}_n^T \end{bmatrix} x = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{v}_i^T x = 0 \quad (\forall i)$

设 $y \in C(A) \Rightarrow y = c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_n v_n$

$$\Rightarrow y^T x = (c_1 \bar{v}_1^T + \dots + c_n \bar{v}_n^T) x \\ = c_1 \bar{v}_1^T x + \dots + c_n \bar{v}_n^T x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C(A) \perp N(A^H)$$

同理: $C(A^H) \perp N(A)$



$$\vec{e} \perp A$$

$$A^H \vec{e} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^H (\vec{b} - \vec{p}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^H \vec{b} = A^H A x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{投影方程: } A^H A x = A^H b$$

ii. pf: 即证明 A 各列线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow A^H A$ 可逆

先证 " \Rightarrow " A 各列线性无关

$$\Rightarrow Ax = 0 \text{ 只有零解}$$

反证法, 设 $A^H A$ 不可逆

$$\Rightarrow A^H A x = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^H A^H A x = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\Rightarrow |Ax|^2 = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax = 0 \text{ 有非零解, 矛盾, 假设不成立}$$

$$\therefore A^H A \text{ 可逆}$$

再证 " \Leftarrow " $A^H A$ 可逆

$$\Rightarrow A^H A x = 0 \text{ 只有零解}$$

反证法, 设 A 各列线性相关

$$\Rightarrow Ax = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^H A x = 0 \text{ 有非零解, 矛盾, 假设不成立}$$

综上: A 各列线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow A^H A$ 可逆

解: 投影向量 $x = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H b$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p} = Ax = A(A^H A)^{-1} A^H b$$