

# 理科线性代数第九次作业

## 一. 线性映射的进一步练习

1. (a) 设在某组基 (v) 下  $f$  的矩阵为  $A$ .

1)  $A^2 = I, n \geq \text{rank}(A) \geq \text{rank}(A^2) = \text{rank } I = n \Rightarrow \text{rank } A = n \Rightarrow A$  无 0 特征值  
对于特征方程  $Ax = \lambda x \quad (\lambda \neq 0)$ .

$$\Rightarrow A^2 x = \lambda A x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda A x = I x = x$$

$$\Rightarrow A x = \frac{1}{\lambda} x$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

(b) pf: 设  $f(x) = y$

$$\text{令 } v_+ = \frac{x+y}{2}, v_- = \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } f(v_+) = f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x) + f(y)] = \frac{1}{2}[f(x) + f \circ f(x)] = \frac{1}{2}(y+x) = v_+$$

$$f(v_-) = f\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x) - f(y)] = \frac{1}{2}[f(x) - f \circ f(x)] = \frac{1}{2}(y-x) = -v_-$$

$$\text{即 } v_+ \in W_+, v_- \in W_- \quad \#$$

2. pf:  $f^2 = f \Rightarrow A^2 = A \Rightarrow A(A-I) = 0$

以前曾证在此情况下  $\text{rank } A + \text{rank}(A-I) = n$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A-I) = n-r$$

对于特征方程: ①  $\lambda = 0$  时  $Ax = 0, \dim \text{Nul}(A) = n-r$

则  $\lambda = 0$  有  $(n-r)$  个线性无关特征向量

②  $\lambda \neq 0$  时  $Ax = \lambda x$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 x = \lambda A x$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax = \lambda Ax$$

$$\Rightarrow Ax = x \quad (\lambda = 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A-I)x = 0 \quad \dim \text{Nul}(A-I) = n - (n-r) = r$$

则  $\lambda = 1$  有  $r$  个线性无关特征向量

$A$  至多  $n$  个线性无关特征向量. 则以上为全部特征向量

$$\text{tr}(A) = \sum \lambda_i = r \quad \#$$

3. 充要条件  $\text{Ker } f = \text{Ker } f^2$

pf: ① 先证  $\text{Ker } f = \text{Ker } f^2 \Rightarrow \text{Im } f \cap \text{Ker } f = \{0\}$

$$\text{Ker } f = \text{Ker } f^2 \Rightarrow \text{Nul } A = \text{Nul } A^2$$

反证法, 设  $\exists x \neq 0$  且  $x \in \text{Im } f, x \in \text{Ker } f$

$$\text{则 } \exists y \neq 0 \text{ s.t. } Ay = x$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 y = Ax = 0 \quad \text{即 } y \in \text{Nul } A^2 \text{ 而 } y \notin \text{Nul } A, \text{ 矛盾, 得证}$$

② 再证  $\text{Im } f \cap \text{Ker } f = \{0\} \Rightarrow \text{Ker } f = \text{Ker } f^2$

$$Ax = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 x = 0 \quad \text{则 } \text{Nul } A \subset \text{Nul } A^2$$

不妨设  $y \in \text{Nul } A^2$  且  $y \notin \text{Nul } A$

$$\text{则 } A^2 y = 0 \text{ 且 } Ay \neq 0$$

$$\text{设 } Ay = x, \text{ 则 } Ax = 0$$

$\therefore \exists x \neq 0$  且  $x \in \text{Im } f, x \in \text{Ker } f$ , 矛盾, 得证.

4. (a) 换基矩阵  $P, Q$  应均为正交矩阵.

当  $P, Q$  为正交矩阵时

$$\begin{aligned} A'^T A' &= (Q^{-1} A P)^T Q^{-1} A P \\ &= P^T A^T (Q^{-1})^T Q^{-1} A P \\ &= P^T A^T A P \end{aligned}$$

而  $A'^T A'$  与  $A^T A$  相似, 特征值不变

$\therefore A'$  的奇异值与  $A$  的相同

$$\text{则 } \text{norm}(A') = \text{norm}(A)$$

(b) pf: 对于  $A$  的特征方程  $Ax = \lambda x$

$$\Rightarrow x^T A^T A x = \lambda_1 (Ax)^T x$$

$$\Rightarrow |Ax|^2 = \lambda_1^2 x^T x$$

$$\Rightarrow |Ax|^2 = \lambda_1^2 |x|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 = \frac{|Ax|^2}{|x|^2} \leq |A|^2 = \sigma_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1 \geq |\lambda| \quad (\text{对于任意特征值})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_1 \geq |\lambda_1|$$

5. (a) pf: 先证  $T$  幂零  $\Rightarrow \det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^n$ .

$$|A| = 0 \text{ 时 } \det(\lambda I) = \lambda^n \text{ 显然成立}$$

$$|A| \neq 0 \text{ 时 } |\lambda I - A| |A|^{k-1}$$

$$= |\lambda A^{k-1} - A^k|$$

$$= |\lambda A^{k-1}|$$

$$= \lambda^n |A|^{k-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda I - A| = \lambda^n$$

再证  $\det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^n \Rightarrow T$  幂零

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^n \Rightarrow A \text{ 的特征值全为 } 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 相似于一个若当标准型 } J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = P^{-1} J P \quad (P \text{ 为可逆矩阵})$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = P^{-1} J P P^{-1} J P = P^{-1} J^2 P = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2 P = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{bmatrix} P$$

数学归纳法: 设  $J^k$  时  $\forall i+j=k \quad (J^k)_{ij} = 1$  其余元素全为 0.

下证  $k+1$  时也成立

$$J^{k+1} = J^k \cdot J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 也成立}$$

$$\text{则 } J^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^n = (P^{-1} J P)^n = P^{-1} J^n P = P^{-1} 0 P = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 幂零} \Rightarrow T \text{ 幂零}$$

(b) 由 (a) 的证明:  $A^n = 0 \Rightarrow T^n = 0$

$$\text{= 下证时 } k=1 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} a^2+bc=0 \\ ab+bd=0 \\ ac+cd=0 \\ bc+d^2=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-d \\ a^2=bc \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a & ka \\ -ka & -a \end{bmatrix} \quad (a, k \in \mathbb{R})$$

(c) 由 (a)  $T=I$  幂零  $\Leftrightarrow \det(\lambda I - (A-I)) = \lambda^n$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \det((\lambda+1)I - A) = \lambda^n = (\lambda+1-1)^n$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda-1)^n$   
 则  $A$  的  $n$  个特征值全为 1

(d)  $T^k=I$  幂零  $\Rightarrow A^k=I$

设  $A$  的  $n$  个特征值依次为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

则  $\exists$  可逆矩阵  $P$  s.t.  $A = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} P$

设  $J = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$

归纳法, 设  $J^{m-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^{m-1} & & * \\ & \lambda_2^{m-1} & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^{m-1} \end{bmatrix}$

$J^m = J^{m-1} J = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^{m-1} & & * \\ & \lambda_2^{m-1} & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^{m-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^m & & * \\ & \lambda_2^m & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^m \end{bmatrix}$

则  $A^k = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^k & & * \\ & \lambda_2^k & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^k \end{bmatrix} P = P^{-1} P = I$

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^k & & * \\ & \lambda_2^k & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^k \end{bmatrix} = I$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1^k = \lambda_2^k = \dots = \lambda_n^k$

①  $k$  为偶数  $A$  的特征值均为  $-1$  或  $1$

②  $k$  为奇数  $A$  的特征值均为  $1$

6. pf: 设在某组基  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  下  $f$  的矩阵为  $A$ .

$A$  可以相似上三角化  $\Rightarrow \exists$  可逆矩阵  $P$  s.t.  $A = P^{-1} C P$  (其中  $C$  为上三角矩阵)

$\Rightarrow C = P A P^{-1}$

设  $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$  在换基矩阵  $P^{-1}$  作用下可以得到  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$

先证  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  是一组基, 反证法, 设  $w_1, \dots, w_n$  线性相关

$\Rightarrow W \alpha = 0$  有非零解

$\Rightarrow V P^{-1} \alpha = 0$  有非零解 ( $\alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow P^{-1} \alpha \neq 0$ )

$\Rightarrow V \alpha = 0$  有非零解, 矛盾. 则  $w_1, \dots, w_n$  线性无关, 可以作为一组基.

再说明在  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  下  $f$  的矩阵为上三角矩阵.

由换基矩阵变换  $A' = (P^{-1})^{-1} A P^{-1} = P A P^{-1} = C$  为上三角矩阵

$\therefore$  在  $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$  下  $f$  可上三角化.

7. i. pf: ①  $\lambda$  是  $A$  特征值  $\Rightarrow \lambda$  又特征值方程有解.

$\lambda$  是  $A$  特征值  $\Leftrightarrow \lambda I - A = 0$

$\Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)^n = 0$

$\Rightarrow \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (\lambda I - A)^n \alpha = 0$

$\Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)^n \alpha = 0$  有解

②  $\lambda$  又特征值方程有解  $\Rightarrow \lambda$  是  $A$  特征值.

反证法, 假设  $\lambda$  不是特征值

则  $(\lambda I - A) \alpha = 0$  无零解

设  $n=k$  时  $(\lambda I - A)^{k-1} \alpha = 0$  无零解

则  $\forall \alpha \neq 0, (\lambda I - A) \alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)^{k-1} (\lambda I - A) \alpha = (\lambda I - A)^k \alpha \neq 0$  归纳假设成立

$\Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)^n x = 0$  无零解, 与有解矛盾  
 $\therefore \lambda$  是  $A$  的特征值

ii. pf: 1)  $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 如果  $(\lambda I - A)^i x = 0$

$$\text{则 } (\lambda I - A)^{i+1} x = (\lambda I - A) (\lambda I - A)^i x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{i+1}(\lambda_1) \subset N_i(\lambda_1)$$

$\therefore N_1(\lambda_1) \subset N_2(\lambda_1) \dots$  得证.

2)  $N_0 = \{0\} \Rightarrow \dim N_0 = 0$

$(\lambda I - A)x = 0$  有非零解  $\Rightarrow N_1 \neq N_0 \quad \dim N_1 \geq 1$

而  $N_1(\lambda_1) \subset N_2(\lambda_1) \subset \dots$

$\Rightarrow 0 = \dim N_0 < \dim N_1 \leq \dim N_2 \leq \dots \leq n$

由 Weierstrass Thm  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \dim N_n$  存在, 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \dim N_n = L$

即  $\exists M > 0 \quad \forall n \geq M \quad |\dim N_n - L| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \dim N_n = L$

而从  $n=0$  到  $M-1$  区间内, 由介值定理

$\exists k$  使  $\dim N_{k-1} < L$  而  $\dim N_k = L$

从而此  $k$  即为所求 #

iii. pf.

$\forall x \in N_k(\lambda_1) \Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)^k x = 0$

而  $A$  与  $(\lambda I - A)$  可交换 (即  $A(\lambda I - A) = \lambda A - A^2 = (\lambda I - A)A$ )

则  $A(\lambda I - A)^k x = (\lambda I - A)A(\lambda I - A)^{k-1} x$

$= \dots = (\lambda I - A)^k A x = 0$

$\Rightarrow Ax \in N_k(\lambda_1)$

$\Rightarrow N_k(\lambda_1)$  是  $A$  的不变子空间

iv. pf:

由第3题  $\dim(\lambda I - A)^k \cap \ker(\lambda I - A)^k = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow N((\lambda I - A)^k) = N((\lambda I - A)^{2k})$

而由 ii  $N((\lambda I - A)^k) = N((\lambda I - A)^{2k})$  显然成立

v. pf:

设  $A$  可化为  $n$  个若当标准形, 其中  $\lambda_i$  代数重数为  $m_i$

$\exists$  可逆矩阵  $P$  s.t.  $J = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1}AP$

则  $\lambda I - A = P^{-1}(\lambda I - J)P = P^{-1}P = P^{-1}(\lambda I - J)P$

设  $\lambda I - J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

则  $(\lambda I - J)^{m_i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  即  $\text{rank}((\lambda I - J)^{m_i}) = m_i$

则  $(\lambda I - A)^{m_i} x = (P^{-1}(\lambda I - J)P)^{m_i} x = P^{-1}(\lambda I - J)^{m_i} P x = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda I - J)^{m_i} P x = 0$

$\dim N_{m_i}(\lambda_i) = \dim N_{m_i}(J) = n - \text{rank}((\lambda I - J)^{m_i}) = m_i$

而  $n \geq m_i$  时  $\text{rank}((\lambda I - J)^{m_i}) = m_i$  即  $m_i \geq k$

$\Rightarrow \dim N_m(\lambda_1) = \dim N_k(\lambda_1) = m_i$

$\therefore N_i(\lambda_1)$  的维数等于  $\lambda_i$  的代数重数



## 二、张量

1. (a)  $Pf$ : 设  $c_1 e^{1*} + c_2 e^{2*} + c_3 e^{3*} = 0$

同时作用于  $e_i \Rightarrow c_1 e^{1*}(e_i) = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

则  $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 \Rightarrow e^{1*}, e^{2*}, e^{3*}$  线性无关  
 下证其为 - 组基, 对  $\forall f \in V^*$

设  $f(e_1) = a_1, f(e_2) = a_2, f(e_3) = a_3$

则  $f = a_1 e^{1*} + a_2 e^{2*} + a_3 e^{3*}$  可依  $|e^{i*}|$  线性表示  
 $\therefore e^{1*}, e^{2*}, e^{3*}$  可张成对偶空间

(b)  $e^{1*} = [1, 0, 0]$

$e^{2*} = [0, 1, 0]$

$e^{3*} = [0, 0, 1]$

(c)  $f = f_1 e^{1*} + f_2 e^{2*} + f_3 e^{3*}$  对应矩阵  $[f_1, f_2, f_3]$

$f(\vec{x}) = [f_1, f_2, f_3] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = f_i x_i$

(d)  $e_i = \sum_{j=1}^3 e_j P^j_i$  (对偶基变换公式)

$\vec{x} = [e_1, e_2, e_3] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = [e^{1*}, e^{2*}, e^{3*}] P \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = E^T P \vec{x}$

则  $\vec{x}$  在新的基下坐标为  $P^{-1} \vec{x}$

$f(\vec{x}) = [f_1, f_2, f_3] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = [f_1, f_2, f_3] P \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{bmatrix}$

则  $f$  在新的基下坐标为  $[f_1, f_2, f_3] P$

2. (a) 由 1 题, 定义  $V^*$  中 - 组基为  $e^{i*}(e_j) = \delta_{ij}$

则  $V^* \otimes V^*$  - 组基为  $e^{i*} \otimes e^{j*}, e^{i*} \otimes e^{j*}, e^{i*} \otimes e^{j*}, e^{i*} \otimes e^{j*}$

(b) 先计算  $e^{i*}$  的变换 设  $[e^{1*}, e^{2*}, \dots, e^{n*}] = [e^{1*}, e^{2*}, \dots, e^{n*}] C$

$\Rightarrow e^{i*} = \sum_j c_{ji} e^{j*}$

$\Rightarrow e^{j*} = \sum_i (c^{-1})^j_i e^{i*}$

$e^{i*}(e_j) = \sum_k (c^{-1})_{ki} e^{k*}(e_j)$

$= \sum_k (c^{-1})_{ki} e^{k*}(\sum_l P^l_j e_l)$

$= \sum_k \sum_l (c^{-1})_{ki} P^l_j e^{k*}(e_l)$

$= \sum_k (c^{-1})_{ki} (P^{-1})_{kj}$

$= \sum_k (P^{-1})^T_{jk} (c^{-1})_{ki} = \delta_{ji}$

$\Rightarrow (P^{-1})^T C^{-1} = I \Rightarrow C = (P^{-1})^T$

则  $f = \sum_i \sum_j f_{ij} e^{i*} \otimes e^{j*} = \sum_i \sum_j f_{ij} (\sum_k (c^{-1})_{ki} e^{i*}) \otimes (\sum_l (c^{-1})_{lj} e^{l*})$

$= \sum_i \sum_j f_{ij} (P^T)_{ki} e^{i*} \otimes (P^T)_{lj} e^{l*}$

$= \sum_{i,j,k,l} f_{ij} P^i_k P^j_l e^{i*} \otimes e^{l*}$

则  $f$  在新的基下坐标为  $f_{ij} P^i_k P^j_l$

$$3. (a) \vec{x} = [e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3] \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{bmatrix} = [e_1' \ e_2' \ e_3'] P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{bmatrix} = [e_1' \ e_2' \ e_3'] \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } x_i' = x_j' (P^{-1})^i_j$$

$$(b) \vec{x}' = P^{-1} \vec{x}$$

$$|\vec{x}'|^2 = |\vec{x}|^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T (P^{-1})^T P^{-1} x = x^T x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T [(P^{-1})^T P^{-1} - I] x = 0$$

$(P^{-1})^T P^{-1}$  可正交对角化, 设  $(P^{-1})^T P^{-1} = Q^T \Lambda Q$  ( $Q$  为正交矩阵)

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T [Q^T \Lambda Q - I] x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T Q^T (\Lambda - I) Q x = 0$$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^3$  此式成立,  $Qx$  可取遍  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\text{则 } \Lambda = I \Leftrightarrow P^{-1} = Q^T \Leftrightarrow P = Q \text{ 为正交矩阵}$$

(c)

$P$  保长  $\Rightarrow P$  为正交矩阵

$$S_{ij} = \delta_{ij} = \sum_k (P^{-1})^j_k ((P^{-1})^T)^k_i = \sum_k (P^{-1})^j_k (P^{-1})^i_k$$

$$= \sum_k \sum_l (P^{-1})^j_k (P^{-1})^i_l \delta_{kl}$$

$$\text{则 } M^{ij} = m(|x|^2 \delta_{ij} - x^i x^j)$$

$$= m(|x|^2 \sum_k \sum_l (P^{-1})^j_k (P^{-1})^i_l \delta_{kl} - (P^{-1})^j_k x^k (P^{-1})^i_l x^l)$$

$$= \sum_k \sum_l (P^{-1})^j_k (P^{-1})^i_l m(|x|^2 \delta_{kl} - x^k x^l)$$

$$= (P^{-1})^i_k (P^{-1})^j_l M^{kl}$$

(d)  $P$  保长  $\Rightarrow P$  为正交矩阵

$$M'^{ij} = \sum_k \sum_l (P^{-1})^i_k (P^{-1})^j_l M^{kl}$$

$$= \sum_k \sum_l (P^{-1})^i_k M^{kl} (P^{-1})^j_l$$

$$= \sum_k \sum_l (P^{-1})^i_k M^{kl} (P)^l_j$$

$$\Rightarrow M' = P^{-1} M P \quad \text{即转动惯量总可以在某些坐标系下对角化}$$

$$4. (a) S = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) x' = P^{-1} x, \text{ 则 } x'^T S x' = x^T S x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T (P^{-1})^T S P^{-1} x = x^T S x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T [(P^{-1})^T S P^{-1} - S] x = 0$$

$(P^{-1})^T S P^{-1} - S$  为对称矩阵, 设可正交对角化  $(P^{-1})^T S P^{-1} - S = Q^T \Lambda Q$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T Q^T \Lambda Q x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Lambda = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (P^{-1})^T S P^{-1} = S$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P^T S P = S$$

(c) 对  $P^T S P = S$  两边取行列式

$$-|P^T| |P| = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |P|^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |P| = 1 \text{ 或 } -1$$

$$\textcircled{1} |P| = 1 \text{ 时 } P \text{ 可取 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} |P| = -1 \text{ 时 } P \text{ 可取 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. (a)  $\sigma_A$  对应矩阵  $A = [e_A^1 \ e_A^2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} [e_A^1 \ e_A^2]^T$

则  $\lambda I - A = [e_A^1 \ e_A^2] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} [e_A^1 \ e_A^2]^T - [e_A^1 \ e_A^2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} [e_A^1 \ e_A^2]^T$   
 $= [e_A^1 \ e_A^2] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 \end{bmatrix} [e_A^1 \ e_A^2]^T$

对于特征方程  $(\lambda I - A)x = 0$ ,  $e_A^1, e_A^2$  恰分别为  $\lambda=1$  与  $-1$  的特征向量.

于是  $A = [e_A^1 \ e_A^2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} [e_A^1 \ e_A^2]^T = e_A^1 e_A^{1T} - e_A^2 e_A^{2T}$

同理  $B = [e_B^1 \ e_B^2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} [e_B^1 \ e_B^2]^T = e_B^1 e_B^{1T} - e_B^2 e_B^{2T}$

(b)  $\sigma_A \otimes I_B (e_A^1 \otimes e_B^1) = e_A^1 \otimes e_B^1$

$\sigma_A \otimes I_B (e_A^1 \otimes e_B^2) = e_A^1 \otimes e_B^2$

$\sigma_A \otimes I_B (e_A^2 \otimes e_B^1) = -e_A^2 \otimes e_B^1$

$\sigma_A \otimes I_B (e_A^2 \otimes e_B^2) = -e_A^2 \otimes e_B^2$

$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $v \otimes w = (a_1 e_A^1 + a_2 e_A^2) \otimes (b_1 e_B^1 + b_2 e_B^2)$

$= a_1 b_1 e_A^1 \otimes e_B^1 + a_1 b_2 e_A^1 \otimes e_B^2 + a_2 b_1 e_A^2 \otimes e_B^1 + a_2 b_2 e_A^2 \otimes e_B^2$

则  $v \otimes w$  坐标为  $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 \\ a_2 b_1 \\ a_2 b_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$|v \otimes w| = \sqrt{a_1^2 b_1^2 + a_1^2 b_2^2 + a_2^2 b_1^2 + a_2^2 b_2^2} = \sqrt{(a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2)} = \sqrt{1 \cdot 1} = 1$  归一.

(d) 例  $\psi = e_A^1 \otimes e_B^1 + e_A^2 \otimes e_B^2$

(e)  $x^T S x = [a_1 b_1 \ a_1 b_2 \ a_2 b_1 \ a_2 b_2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 \\ a_2 b_1 \\ a_2 b_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$= [a_1 b_1 \ a_1 b_2 \ a_2 b_1 \ a_2 b_2] \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 \\ -a_2 b_1 \\ -a_2 b_2 \end{bmatrix} = a_1^2 b_1^2 + a_1^2 b_2^2 - a_2^2 b_1^2 - a_2^2 b_2^2$   
 $= a_1^2 - a_2^2$

(f) 验证: 假设  $\psi$  可表示为  $v \otimes w$

则坐标为  $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 \\ a_2 b_1 \\ a_2 b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} a_1 b_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \textcircled{1} \\ a_1 b_2 = 0 \textcircled{2} \\ a_2 b_1 = 0 \textcircled{3} \\ a_2 b_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$

由  $\textcircled{1}$   $a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2 \neq 0$

与  $\textcircled{2}$  矛盾

$\therefore \psi$  是一个纠缠态.