

## P8

令  $x_{11} = -x_{12} - x_{21}$ , 则

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{12} - x_{21} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{bmatrix}, Y = \begin{bmatrix} -y_{12} - y_{21} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

定义  $V$  的内积为  $(X, Y) = \text{tr}(XY_T) = (X_{12} + x_{21})(y_{12} + y_{21} + x_{12}y_{12} + x_{21}y_{21} + x_{22}y_{22})$

任意找一组基

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -x_{12} - x_{21} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{bmatrix} = x_{12} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_{21} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_{22} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = x_{12}X_1 + x_{21}X_2 + x_{22}X_3$$

$$Y'_1 = X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, Y'_2 = X_2 - \frac{(X_2, Y'_1)}{Y'_1, Y'_1} Y'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y'_3 = X_3 - \frac{(X_3, Y'_2)}{Y'_2, Y'_2} Y'_2 - \frac{(X_3, Y'_1)}{Y'_1, Y'_1} Y'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{0}{\frac{3}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{0}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

得到  $V$  的一组正交基  $Y'_1, Y'_2, Y'_3$

$$Y'_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, Y'_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, Y'_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则有

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{|Y'_1|} Y'_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{1}{|Y'_2|} Y'_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_3 = \frac{1}{|Y'_3|} Y'_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

得到  $V$  的一组标准正交基  $e_1, e_2, e_3$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = [e_1, e_2, e_3] \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$k_1 = (x, e_1) = -4\sqrt{2}, k_2 = (x, e_2) = 0, k_3 = (x, e_3) = -3$$

$$Te_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, Te_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, Te_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Te_1 = [e_1, e_2, e_3] \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, Te_2 = [e_1, e_2, e_3] \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, Te_3 = [e_1, e_2, e_3] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = (e_1, \dots, e_n) A_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda I - A_0 &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ \lambda & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \frac{\lambda-2}{\sqrt{3}}\lambda - \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\lambda+1)(\lambda-3) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & (\lambda+1)(\lambda-3) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda+1)(\lambda-3) \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

不变因子:  $d_1(\lambda) = 1, d_2(\lambda) = \lambda - 3, d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3)$

初等因子:  $\lambda - 3; \lambda + 1, \lambda - 3$

初等因子组:  $\lambda - 3, \lambda + 1, \lambda - 3$

*Jordan* 块:  $J_1(\lambda_1) = (3), J_2(\lambda_2) = (-1), j_3(\lambda_3) = (3)$

*Jordan* 标准型:  $J = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$P = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

得到一组新的基  $E_1, \dots, E_n = (e_1, \dots, e_n)P$

$$E_1 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_2 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_3 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{bmatrix} -4\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = (E_1, E_2, E_3)P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -4\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = (E_1, E_2, E_3) \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{6} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(T^3)(x) = (E_1, E_2, E_3) \begin{bmatrix} 27 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 27 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{6} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 108 & -52 \\ -56 & -81 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(T^k)(x) = (E_1, E_2, E_3) \begin{bmatrix} 3^k & & \\ & (-1)^k & \\ & & 3^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (x_1, e_1) \\ (x_2, e_2) \\ (x_3, e_3) \end{bmatrix}$$

## P72 1.36

(1)

设  $X \in V$ , 则

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

故  $V$  的一个标准正交基为

$$X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, X_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

计算积象组:

$$T(X_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1X_1 + 2X_2 + 0X_3$$

$$T(X_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2X_1 + 1X_2 + 0X_3$$

$$T(X_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 0X_1 + 0X_2 + 3X_3$$

设  $T(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3)A$ , 则

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

易见  $A$  为对称矩阵, 由定理 1.38 知  $T$  是对称变换.

(3)

求正交矩阵  $Q$  使得  $Q^{-1}AQ = \Lambda$ , 即

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

根据定理 1.42 的推论 2, 令  $(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3)Q$ , 求得标准正交基

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, Y_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, Y_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

有  $T(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3)\Lambda$

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$$(1) x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) T \text{ 在标准正交基 } x_1, x_2 \text{ 下的矩阵为 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \because A \text{ 是对称矩阵, } \therefore T \text{ 是对称矩阵}$$

$$(3) T \text{ 在标准基下, } Y_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, Y_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 故为 } \Lambda = \text{diag}(0, 2)$$