

作业九

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42.

21,  $A = LU$ . 则  $A = L' \Lambda U$ . 其中  $L = L'$ .  $\Lambda$  为  $L$  中对角元素.

则  $A = L' U'$ . 其中  $U' = \Lambda U$ .

22, 设  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 \\ 0 & u_3 \end{bmatrix}$

得  $\begin{cases} u_1 = 0 & u_2 = \neq \\ LU_1 = 1 & LU_2 + u_3 = 0 \end{cases}$  解不出,  $\therefore$  没有三角分解.

23, 设  $A = GG^T = HH^T$ . 其中  $G, H$  为对角元素均为正的下三角矩阵.

则  $H^T G = H^T G^T$ . 左端为下三角, 右端为上三角, 则两端均为对角.

且  $h_{ii} g_{ii} = h_{ii} g_{ii}^{-1} \therefore h_{ii} = g_{ii}$ . 即  $G = H$ . 因此具有唯一性.

24,  $A = GG^*$ . 其中  $G$  为对角元素均为正的下三角矩阵.

25, 设  $A = LU$ . 则  $A$  的顺序主子式  $A_i$  恰好等于  $L_i U_i$ .

$$\therefore |A_i| \neq 0$$

反之若所有  $A_i$  都为 0, 则可写成单位下三角阵与上三角阵的乘积.

29, 由奇异值分解.  $A = U_1 D_1 U_1^*$ .  $A^* = V_1 D_1^* U_1^*$ .  $B = U_2 D_2 U_2^*$ .  $B^* = V_2 D_2^* U_2^*$ .

则  $A^* A = V_1 D_1^* D_1 U_1^* U_1 = V_1 D_1^* D_1 V_1^*$ .  $B^* B = V_2 D_2^* D_2 U_2^* U_2 = V_2 D_2^* D_2 V_2^*$ .

$$A^* A = B^* B. \text{ 故 } D_1 = D_2.$$

又  $\exists$  酉阵  $V_3$ . 使得  $V_2 = V_3 V_1$ .

则  $B = V_3 V_1 D_1^* D_1 U_1^* U_1 = (V_3 A)^* U_3 A$ .

$$\therefore B = U_3 A.$$

30, 11.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  是实对称阵, 见奇异值分解为对称化即可.

$$\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

解得特征值为三个无理数,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ .

$$\text{则 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda_1^2 - 2 & \lambda_1^2 - 2 & 1 \\ \lambda_1^2 - 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1^2 - 2 & -\lambda_1^2 \lambda_2 \\ 1 & \lambda_2^2 - 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

21.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  有特征值  $-1, \frac{25 \pm 3\sqrt{41}}{2}$ .

31.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

31.  $(A^*A)^* = A^*A \Rightarrow A^*A$  为 Hermite.

$x^*(A^*A)x = (Ax)^*Ax \geq 0 \Rightarrow A^*A$  为 Hermite 半正定阵.

又  $A^*A$  为正规阵,  $\Rightarrow$  酉阵.  $s.t. U^*A^*AU = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ .

其中,  $0 \leq \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ .

记  $U^*x = y$ .

$\Rightarrow A^*A = UU^*, x^*A^*Ax = x^*U \Lambda U^*x = y^* \Lambda y = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2 \leq \lambda_n (y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2) = \lambda_n y^*y$ .

$\Rightarrow \|U^*x\| = \|x\|, \forall x \text{ with } x^*x = 1 \Rightarrow y^*y = 1$ .

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n, x^*x = 1$ , 有  $(x^*A^*Ax)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq (\lambda_n)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sigma_{\max}$ .

$\Rightarrow \max \{ (x^*A^*Ax)^{\frac{1}{2}}, x^*x \} \leq \sigma_{\max}, x \text{ 取 } \lambda_n \text{ 对应特征向量时等号成立.}$

$A^*Ay = \lambda_n y, y^*y = 1$ .

$(y^*A^*Ay)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (y^* \lambda_n y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1 = \lambda_n^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sigma_{\max}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 32, \quad x^T G^T G x &= -(x - \alpha(x, w)w)^T (x - \alpha(x, w)w) \\
 &= (x^T - \alpha(x, w)w^T)(x - \alpha(x, w)w) \\
 &= (x, x) - \alpha(x, w)^2 - \alpha(x, w)^2 + \alpha^2(x, w)(w, w) = (x, x). \\
 \therefore \alpha &= 0 \text{ 或 } 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $w=0$  时,  $\alpha$  任意, 当  $w \neq 0$  时,  $\alpha = \frac{2}{w^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 33, \quad \text{有 } B^*B &= 2A^*A. \therefore V_B = \sqrt{2}D.V \\
 BB^* &= \begin{bmatrix} AA^* & AA^* \\ AA^* & AA^* \end{bmatrix} \therefore U_B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} U^* & -U^* \\ U^* & U^* \end{bmatrix} \\
 \therefore B &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{U^*}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{U^*}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{U^*}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{U^*}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V.
 \end{aligned}$$

41. 由奇异值分解的特性.

$AV = UD$  其中  $V$  是  $A^*A$  的特征值的特征向量与 0 特征值的特征向量组成的.

$U$  是  $AA^*$  的特征值的特征向量与 0 特征值的特征向量组成的.

而两者特征值相同, 则有:  $V$  前  $r$  列和  $U$  前  $r$  列都是一组特征向量, 而

$V$  后  $n-r$  列和  $U$  后  $m-r$  列分别是  $A$  和  $A^*$  的零空间的特征向量.

$A$  的列子空间.

$R(A) = A$  的列空间.  $N(A) = (1, 0)^T$ .

$R(A^*) = A^*$  的列空间.  $N(A^*) = (1, -1)^T$ .

42,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  满足  $Ax = \lambda x$ ,  $x \neq 0$ ,  $\Rightarrow x^* A^* = \bar{\lambda} x^*$ .

$$\Rightarrow x^* A^* A x = \bar{\lambda} x^* x = \bar{\lambda} \lambda = |\lambda|^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^* A^* A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\lambda|. \Rightarrow |\lambda| \leq \max \{ (x^* A^* A x)^{\frac{1}{2}} : x^* x = 1 \} = \sigma_{\max}.$$