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$$1-5: \quad \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$6-10: \quad \times \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$11-15: \quad \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$16-20: \quad \sqrt{\quad} \sqrt{\quad} \times \times \times$$

二

1.-----

$$\lambda(A) = \{1, 4\}; \lambda(B) = \{a, b\}; \lambda(A \otimes B) = \{a, b, 4a, 4b\}$$

2.-----

$$\text{由 } A^2 = A \text{ 得, } A^2 = A = A^3 = A^4 = \cdots = A^n$$

所以有:

$$e^{tA} = I + tA + \frac{(tA)^2}{2} + \frac{(tA)^3}{3!} + \cdots = I + \left( t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \cdots \right) A = I + (e^t - 1)A$$

3.-----

$$Q^H A = Q^H Q R = I R = R$$

4.-----

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2)$$

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_1)}{|\alpha_1|^2} \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_1^H \alpha_2)}{|\alpha_1|^2} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (\varepsilon_1 \quad \varepsilon_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ (半优阵)}, \quad \text{令 } R = Q^H A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -i & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } A = QR = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

### 三

由题, 可得 4 个 Ger 圆为 (如图 1)

$$G_1: |Z - \alpha_{11}| = |Z - 2| \leq R_1 = 1$$

$$G_2: |Z - \alpha_{22}| = |Z - 4| \leq R_2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$G_3: |Z - \alpha_{33}| = |Z - 6| \leq R_3 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$G_4: |Z - \alpha_{44}| = |Z - 9| \leq R_4 = \frac{3}{4}$$

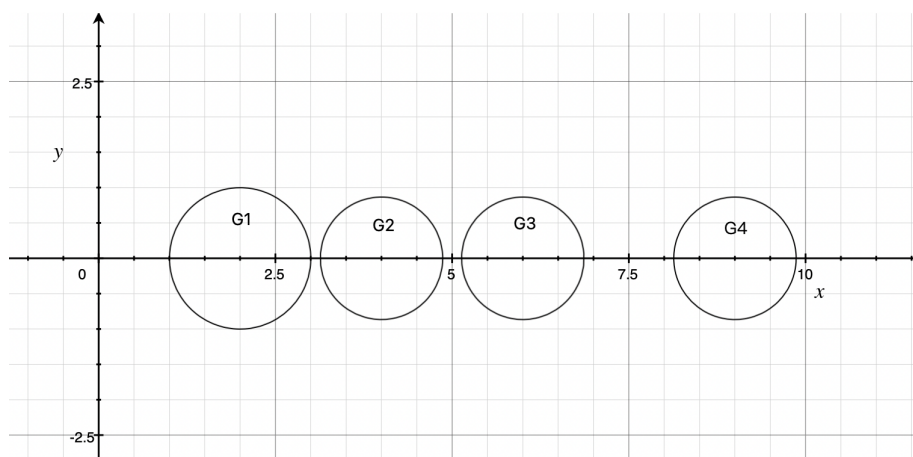


图 1 Ger 圆

得谱半径范围:  $9 - \frac{3}{4} \leq \rho(A) \leq 9 + \frac{3}{4}$ , 即  $\frac{33}{4} \leq \rho(A) \leq \frac{39}{4}$

4 个 Ger 圆为相互独立的 4 个圆, 由 Ger 圆推论可得矩阵  $A$  为单纯阵

且有  $\lambda_1 \geq 1, \lambda_2 \geq \frac{13}{4}, \lambda_3 \geq \frac{21}{4}, \lambda_4 \geq \frac{33}{4}$  (其中  $\lambda_i$  为矩阵  $A$  特征值)

由  $\det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4$  可得,  $\det(A) \geq 1 \times \frac{13}{4} \times \frac{21}{4} \times \frac{33}{4}$ , 得证  $\det(A) \geq \frac{13}{4} \times \frac{21}{4} \times \frac{33}{4}$

### 四

1.-----

由题得  $A$  是秩 1 矩阵, 由秩 1 公式,  $A^+ = \frac{1}{\text{tr}(A^H A)} A^H = \frac{1}{\sum |\alpha_{ij}|^2} A^H = \frac{1}{54} A^H$

因此, 小二解为  $x_0 = A^+ \beta = \frac{1}{54} A^H \beta = \frac{1}{54} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

验证得  $Ax_0 \neq \beta$ , 故最佳小二解是  $x_0 = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

2.-----

由题, 得 $A$ 是二阶比例阵, 易得 $A$ 的特征根为 $\{tr(A), 0\} = \{1, 0\}$

由特征根知矩阵 $A$ 为单阵, 对 $A$ 进行谱分解:  $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2 = G_1$

由公式 $A^n = 1^n G_1 = A$ , 可得矩阵 $A$ 满足幂等性, 因此化简得 $A^2 - A = 0$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} e^{tA} &= I + tA + \frac{(tA)^2}{2} + \frac{(tA)^3}{3!} + \cdots = I + \left( t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3!} + \cdots \right) A = I + (e^t - 1)A \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t - 1 & 2e^t - 2 \\ 1 - e^t & 2 - e^t \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## 五

1.-----

由题, 矩阵 $A$ 为 2 阶矩阵, 易得其特征根为 $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2\} = \{1, 25\}$

由 $A = A^H$ 得, 矩阵 $A$ 为 Hermite 矩阵, 即 $A$ 为正规阵, 可用谱公式

$$\text{令 } G_1 = \frac{A - \lambda_2 I}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} = \frac{1}{24} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -12 \\ -12 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, G_2 = \frac{A - \lambda_1 I}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} = \frac{1}{24} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 \end{pmatrix}; (\text{可验证 } G_1 + G_2 = I)$$

可得 $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2$ , 且 $G_1 = G_1^H$ ,  $G_2 = G_2^H$  (即 $G_1$ 、 $G_2$ 都为 Hermite 矩阵)

所以可得 Hermite 矩阵  $B = \pm A^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm (\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{2}} G_1 + \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{2}} G_2) = \pm (G_1 + 5G_2) =$

$$\pm \left( \frac{1}{24} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -12 \\ -12 & 12 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{24} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 12 \\ 12 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.-----

$A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  为对角阵, 根为 $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2\} = \{8, 2\}$ , 因此奇异值为 $\{2\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\}$ ,  $\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_1 = 8$  有特征向量  $X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 2$  有特征向量  $X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (互正交)

$$\text{令列优阵 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{X_1}{|X_1|} & \frac{X_2}{|X_2|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\text{优阵}), P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{AX_1}{|AX_1|} & \frac{AX_2}{|AX_2|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

因为各项奇异值都为正, 因此 SVD 为  $A = P \Delta Q^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

## 六

(1)-----

是 Hermite 矩阵, 证明如下:  $\left(\frac{A}{i}\right)^H = \frac{A^H}{i} = \frac{-A}{-i} = \frac{A}{i}$ , 所以  $\frac{A}{i}$  是 Hermite。

$\frac{A}{i}$  的特征根  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  都为实数, 证明如下:

不妨令  $B = \frac{A}{i}$ ,  $X$  为  $B$  的特征向量,  $B$  为 Hermite 矩阵, 有  $BX = tX$

$$(BX)^H = (tX)^H$$

$$X^H B^H = t^* X^H \quad (t^* \text{表示取共轭})$$

$$\text{两边同时右乘 } X \text{ 得: } X^H B^H X = t^* X^H X$$

$$X^H B X = t^* X^H X \quad (\text{因为矩阵 } B \text{ 是 Hermite})$$

$$X^H t X = t^* X^H X$$

$$\text{即: } t = t^*$$

所以,  $\frac{A}{i}$  的特征根  $t_1, \dots, t_n$  都为实数

(2)-----

记  $X$  为  $A$  的特征向量,  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  为特征根, 有  $AX = \lambda X$

$$(AX)^H = (\lambda X)^H$$

$$X^H A^H = \lambda^* X^H$$

$$\text{两边同时右乘 } X \text{ 得: } X^H A^H X = \lambda^* X^H X$$

$$-X^H A X = \lambda^* X^H X \quad (\text{因为 } A^H = -A)$$

$$-X^H \lambda X = \lambda^* X^H X$$

$$\text{即: } -\lambda = \lambda^*$$

所以,  $A$  的特征根  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  为纯虚数或 0

(3)-----

答 1: 由题, 记  $X$  为  $A$  的特征向量,  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$  为特征根, 有  $AX = \lambda X$

$$(A + I)X = AX + IX = \lambda X + IX = (\lambda + 1)X$$

因此,  $\{\lambda_1 + 1, \dots, \lambda_n + 1\}$  为矩阵  $A + I$  特征根

由(2)可得,  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$  为纯虚数或 0, 所以易证  $|\det(A + I)| = \prod_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i + 1| \geq 1$

答 2 : 成立, 记  $\{it_1, it_2, \dots, it_n\}$  为  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ , 因为  $A$  为实的反对称阵, 所以有

$$Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow Ax^* = (Ax)^* = \lambda^* x^* \quad (\text{其中 } * \text{ 表示取共轭})$$

并且  $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$  为纯虚数或 0, 由此可得, 矩阵  $A$  的特征根两两共轭成对 (当  $n$  为奇数, 必有一特征根为 0, 记为  $\lambda_n$ )

且设  $t_i = -t_{2*i} \ (i \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)$ , 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A + I) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda(A + I) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i + 1) \\ &= \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} (\lambda_i + 1)(\lambda_{2*i} + 1) & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} ((\lambda_i + 1)(\lambda_{2*i} + 1)) * (0 + 1) & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (1 + |t_i|^2) \geq 1 \quad (\text{其中 } |t_i| \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

得证 :  $\det(A + I) \geq 1$

## 七

证 : 当  $\det(A) = 0$  时, 易得  $\det(A) = 0 \leq |\alpha_1| |\alpha_2| \cdots |\alpha_n|$

当  $\det(A) \neq 0$  时, 对  $A$  用 QR 分解, 得

$$A = QR$$

其中  $R = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]$

$$\beta_i = \begin{bmatrix} r_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ r_{ii} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

有

$$\begin{aligned}
|\det(A)| &= |\det(Q)||\det(R)| = |\det(R)| \\
&= |r_{11}||r_{22}|\cdots|r_{nn}| \\
&\leq \sqrt{r_{11}^2}\sqrt{r_{12}^2+r_{22}^2}\cdots\sqrt{r_{1n}^2+\cdots+r_{nn}^2} \\
&= |\beta_1||\beta_2|\cdots|\beta_n| \\
&= |Q^{-1}\alpha_1||Q^{-1}\alpha_2|\cdots|Q^{-1}\alpha_n| \\
&= |\alpha_1||\alpha_2|\cdots|\alpha_n|
\end{aligned}$$

得证： $|\det(A)| \leq |\alpha_1||\alpha_2|\cdots|\alpha_n|$