

Problem Set 14 —— Linear Algebra(Spring 2024)

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1. 证明:

(a) 如果

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j \quad (a_{ij} = a_{ji})$$

是正定二次型, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \begin{array}{cc} A & y \\ 0 & -y^T A^{-1} y \end{array} \right| \\ & = -|A| y^T A^{-1} y \leq 0 \quad \forall y \end{aligned}$$

是负定二次型;

(b) 如果 A 是正定矩阵, 那么

$$f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & y_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & y_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{vmatrix} A_{n-1} & b \\ b^T & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{n-1} & b \\ 0 & -b^T A_{n-1}^{-1} b + a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} < 0 \\ |A| &\leq a_{nn} P_{n-1}, \\ \text{这里 } P_{n-1} &\text{是 } A \text{ 的 } n-1 \text{ 级的顺序主子式;} \\ (c) \text{如果 } A &\text{是正定矩阵, 那么} \\ |A| &\leq a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}; \\ (d) \text{如果 } T = (t_{ij}) &\text{是 } n \text{ 级实可逆矩阵, 那么} \\ |T|^2 &\leq \prod_{i=1}^n (t_{1i}^2 + \cdots + t_{ni}^2). \quad \text{舒尔定理} \\ \rightarrow \text{tr}(AA^T) &= |\lambda_1|^2 + |\lambda_2|^2 + \cdots + |\lambda_n|^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 如果 A 是 3 阶的实矩阵, 满足条件 $A^T A = AA^T$, $A^T \neq A$.

(a) 证明: 存在 3 阶正交矩阵 P 和 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得

$$P^T AP = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & c \\ 0 & -c & b \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{特征值方程} \\ (a-\lambda) ((b-\lambda)^2 + c^2) \\ \lambda = a, b+ci, b-ci \\ [b+ci \ b-ci] \text{ 与 } [b \ c] \text{ 对角化} \end{array}$$

(b) 若

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} E_{i,j}, \quad AA^T = A^T A = I_3, \quad |A| = 1,$$

证明 1 为 A 的一个特征值, 并求特征值 1 的一个特征向量. 其中 $E_{i,j}$ 表示第 i 行第 j 列元素为 1, 其余位置为 0 的 3 阶矩阵.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{写成 } x_1, \dots, x_n A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 形式} \\
 & = n(x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2) - (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2 \\
 & = (x_1 \dots x_n) \begin{bmatrix} n & & & \\ & n & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & n \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} - (x_1 \dots x_n) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明:

是半正定的.

4. 已知二次型

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3, \\
 g(y_1, y_2, y_3) &= y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + 2y_2y_3.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^TAP = B$$

(a) 求可逆变换 $x = Py$, 将 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化为 $g(y_1, y_2, y_3)$;

(b) 是否存在正交变换 $x = Qy$, 将 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化为 $g(y_1, y_2, y_3)$?

5. 考虑矩阵:

$$Q^T = Q^{-1} \text{ 有 } Q^T \neq Q^{-1} \text{ 来入发现不相似}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) 求 A 的所有奇异值;

(b) 求 A 的奇异值分解.

T4. 变换B
 $\begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{bmatrix}$

$$G^T B G = \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix} \text{ 通过上同形式理解}$$

$$G_2^T A G_2 = \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = (G_1^T)^{-1} G_2^T A G_2 G_1^{-1} \text{ 模性定理保证}$$

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

又关注 trace:

$$C_{11} = a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + \dots + a_{1n}^2$$

$$C_{22} = a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 + \dots + a_{2n}^2$$

⋮

$$C_{nn} = a_{n1}^2 + a_{n2}^2 + \dots + a_{nn}^2$$

$$\text{tr}(AA^T) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

e.g. $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$

$$AA^T = A^TA$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2+b^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2+b^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = a+bi \quad \lambda_2 = a-bi$$

$$|\lambda_1|^2 = |\lambda_2|^2 = a^2+b^2$$

$$\text{tr}(AA^T) = |\lambda_1|^2 + |\lambda_2|^2$$

$A \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$

$$A^T A = A A^T \quad A \text{ 有 2 个共轭特征值 } b \pm ci$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists Q \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}, Q^T = Q^{-1}$$

$$\text{s.t. } Q^T A Q = \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ -c & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(x+iy) = (\underline{b+ci})(x+iy) = bx - cy + (cx+by)i$$

$$A(x-iy) = (\underline{b-ci})(x-iy) = (bx - cy) - (cx+by)i$$

$$Ax = bx - cy$$

$$Ay = cx + by$$

$$A[x \ y] = [x \ y] \begin{bmatrix} b & -c \\ c & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[x \ y]^T A[x \ y] = \begin{bmatrix} b & -c \\ c & b \end{bmatrix}$$

x y 线性无关

$$A^H A = A A^H$$

正規矩阵：不同特征值特征向量正交

$$\frac{\zeta_1}{\lambda_1} \quad \frac{\zeta_2}{\lambda_2} \quad \bar{\lambda}_1 \zeta_1^H \zeta_2 = \zeta_1^H A^H \zeta_2 = \zeta_1^H \bar{\lambda}_2 \zeta_2 = \bar{\lambda}_2 \zeta_1^H \zeta_2$$

正規矩阵： λ 是 A 特征值， $\bar{\lambda}$ 是 A^H 特征值
且同特征向量

$$\text{证: } (\lambda I - A)\zeta = 0$$

$$|(\lambda I - A)\zeta| = |(\lambda I - A)^H \zeta| = |\bar{\lambda} I - A^H \zeta| = 0$$

$\bar{\lambda}$ 是 A^H 特征值

$$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \Rightarrow \zeta_1, \zeta_2 \text{ 正交}$$

不同特征值指向正交

$$D = (x+iy)^H (x-iy) \\ = (x^H + -iy^H)(x-iy) \\ = x^H x - y^H y - 2iy^H x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T y = y^T x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T x = y^T y$$

$$\exists D \text{ 使得 } Q^T A Q = \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ -c & b \end{bmatrix}$$

① $\lambda=0 \Rightarrow$ 实根

$$\lambda I - A I = \lambda^3 + a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0$$

$$② f(\lambda) = \lambda^3 \left(1 + \frac{a_2}{\lambda} + \frac{a_1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{a_0}{\lambda^3} \right)$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} f(\lambda) = +\infty \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow -\infty} f(\lambda) = -\infty$$

根据至少有一个实根 使得 $f(\lambda)=0$

$$\lambda_1 = a \quad \lambda_2 = b+ci \quad \lambda_3 = b-ci$$

$C \neq 0$

$$A x_a = a x_a$$

$$A^T A x_a = a A^T x_a$$

$$\Rightarrow A(A^T x_a) = a(A^T x_a)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T x_a = k x_a$$

$$x_a^T x_a = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [x_a \ x_1 \ x_2]^T A [x_a \ x_1 \ x_2] \\ &= [x_a \ x_1 \ x_2]^T [A x_a \ A x_1 \ A x_2] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_a^T A x_a & x_a^T A x_1 & x_a^T A x_2 \\ x_1^T A x_a & x_1^T A x_1 & x_1^T A x_2 \\ x_2^T A x_a & x_2^T A x_1 & x_2^T A x_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = [x_1 \ x_2]^T A [x_1 \ x_2]$$

$$x^T A x [x^T A x]^T = x^T A x x^T A x$$

$$= x^T A A^T x$$

$$= x^T A^T A x$$

$$= x^T A^T x x^T A x$$

$$= [x^T A x]^T x^T A x$$

$\Rightarrow D$ 是正規矩陣

D 有共軛根

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix}^T X^T A X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & Q^T D Q \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix}$$

* 正交矩陣的特征值只能是 1 / -1