1.设P可逆,且 $\|P^{-1}\|$ <1,则 $\|A\|_a$ = $\|PA\|_\infty$ 或 $\|A\|_b$ = $\|AP\|_\infty$ 均为自相容的矩阵范数.

Proof:容易证明所定义的映射都是矩阵范数, 下面证明它们是相容的.

$$\begin{split} & \|AB\|_{a} \! = \! \|PAB\|_{\infty} \! = \! \|PAP^{-1}PB\|_{\infty} \! \leq \! \|PA\|.\|P^{-1}\|.\|PB\|_{\infty} \\ & \leq \! \|PA\|.\|PB\|_{\infty} \! = \! \|A\|_{a}\|B\|_{a}. \end{split}$$

 $||AB||_{b} = ||ABP||_{\infty} = ||APP^{-1}BP||_{\infty} \le ||AP|| \cdot ||P^{-1}|| \cdot ||BP||_{\infty}$ \$\leq ||AP|| \cdot ||BP||_{\infty} = ||A||_{b} ||B||_{b} \cdot\$ 2. 设 $A = A^H$,则 $\|A\|_2 \le \|A\|_{\infty} = \|A\|_1 \le n \|A\|_2$.

证明:由于 $A^H = A$,所以 $||A||_1 = ||A^H||_1 = ||A||_{\infty}$ $||A||_2^2 = r(A^H A) = \lambda_{\max}(A^H A) \le ||A^H A||_1$ $\le ||A^H||_1 ||A||_1 = ||A||_1^2$,故 $||A||_2 \le ||A||_1$.

$$\begin{split} &\|A\|_{2}^{2} = r(A^{H}A) = \lambda_{\max}(A^{H}A) \ge \frac{\sum \lambda_{i}}{n} \\ &= \frac{\|A\|_{m_{2}}^{2}}{n} = \frac{\sum |a_{ij}|^{2}}{n} \ge \frac{\max_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|^{2}}{n} \\ &= \frac{\max_{i} n \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|^{2}}{n^{2}} \ge \frac{\max_{i} (\sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|)^{2}}{n^{2}} \\ &= \frac{\|A\|_{\infty}^{2}}{n^{2}}, & \|A\|_{\infty} \le n \|A\|_{2}. \end{split}$$

4.1 特征值界的估计

定理 1 (Shur不等式) 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$,则

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\lambda_{i}|^{2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|^{2} = ||A||_{F}^{2}$$

且等号成立当且仅当A为正规矩阵.

 $i\mathbb{E}: A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \Longrightarrow A = UTU^H \Longrightarrow$

$$\textstyle \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} |\lambda_{i}|^{2} = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} |t_{ii}|^{2} \leq \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} |t_{ii}|^{2} + \sum\limits_{i \neq j}^{n} |t_{ij}|^{2} = tr(T^{H}T)$$

$$\begin{split} A &= UTU^H \Longrightarrow A^H A = U(T^H T)U^H \Longrightarrow \\ tr(A^H A) &= tr(T^H T) \Longrightarrow \\ \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^2 &\leq tr(T^H T) = tr(A^H A) = ||A||_F^2 \quad \Box \end{split}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2}(A^H + A), C = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^H)$$

$$A, B, C$$
 的特征值分别为 $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n\},$

$$\{\mu_1, \mu_2, \cdots, \mu_n\}, \{i\gamma_1, i\gamma_2, \cdots, i\gamma_n\}, 且满足$$

$$|\lambda_1| \geq |\lambda_2| \geq \cdots \geq |\lambda_n|,$$

$$\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \cdots \geq \mu_n,$$

$$\gamma_1 \geq \gamma_2 \geq \cdots \geq \gamma_n.$$

定理 2 (Hirsch) 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 的特征值为 λ_1 , $\lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n$, 则 $1) |\lambda_i| \le n \max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|, \quad 2) |\operatorname{Re} \lambda_i| \le n \max_{i,j} |b_{ij}|,$ $3) |\operatorname{Im} \lambda_i| \le n \max_{i,j} |c_{ij}|,$

证:

1)
$$|\lambda_{i}|^{2} \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\lambda_{i}|^{2} \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|^{2} \le n^{2} \max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^{2}$$

 $\implies |\lambda_{i}| \le n \max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$

2)
$$A \in C^{n \times n} \Longrightarrow U^H A U = T, \ U^H A^H U = T^H$$

$$\Longrightarrow \begin{cases} U^H B U = \frac{1}{2} U^H (A^H + A) U = \frac{1}{2} (T^H + T) \\ U^H C U = \frac{1}{2} U^H (A - A^H) U = \frac{1}{2} (T - T^H) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\lambda_{i} + \overline{\lambda}_{i}|^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} |t_{ij}|^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |b_{ij}|^{2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\lambda_{i} - \overline{\lambda}_{i}|^{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} |t_{ij}|^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |c_{ij}|^{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\operatorname{Re}\lambda_{i}|^{2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |b_{ij}|^{2} \leq n^{2} \max_{i,j} |b_{ij}|^{2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\operatorname{Im}\lambda_{i}|^{2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |c_{ij}|^{2} \leq n^{2} \max_{i,j} |c_{ij}|^{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2) \, | \, \operatorname{Re} \, \lambda_i \, | \leq n \max_{i,j} \, | \, b_{ij} \, | \\ \\ 3) \, | \, \operatorname{Im} \, \lambda_i \, | \leq n \max_{i,j} \, | \, c_{ij} \, | \end{array} \right. \quad \Box$$

定理 3 (Bendixson) 设 $A \in R^{n \times n}$,则A 的任一特值 λ_i 满足

$$|\operatorname{Im} \lambda_i| \leq \sqrt{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \max_{i,j} |c_{ij}|$$

iE: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |\operatorname{Im} \lambda_{i}|^{2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |c_{ij}|^{2} = \sum_{\substack{i,j \ i \neq j}} |c_{ij}|^{2}$ $\leq n(n-1) \max_{i,j} |c_{ij}|^{2} \Longrightarrow$ $2 |\operatorname{Im} \lambda_{i}|^{2} \leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^{s} |\operatorname{Im} \lambda_{i}|^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\operatorname{Im} \lambda_{i}|^{2}$ $\leq n(n-1) \max_{i,j} |c_{ij}|^{2} \qquad \square$

定理 4 设
$$A \in C^{n \times n}$$
, $B, C, \lambda_i, \mu_i, \gamma_i$ 定义同上,则
$$\mu_n \le \operatorname{Re} \lambda_i \le \mu_1, \ \gamma_n \le \operatorname{Im} \lambda_i \le \gamma_1$$
 证: B 为正规矩阵 \Longrightarrow
$$U^H BU = \operatorname{diag} (\mu_1, \mu_2, \cdots, \mu_n) = D$$

$$Ax = \lambda_i x (||x||_2 = 1) \Longrightarrow (x, Ax) = (x, \lambda_i x) = \lambda_i (x, x) = \lambda_i \Longrightarrow$$

$$x^H Ax = \lambda_i \quad x^H A^H x = \overline{\lambda}_i \Longrightarrow$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \lambda_{i} = (x, \frac{A^{H} + A}{2} x) = (x, Bx) = (x, UDU^{H} x)$$

$$= x^{H} UDU^{H} x = y^{H} Dy = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{i} |y_{i}|^{2} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{n} |y_{i}|^{2} \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda_{i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu_{1} |y_{i}|^{2} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\mu_{n} \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda_{i} \leq \mu_{1}$$

定理 4(Browne): 设
$$A \in C^{n \times n}$$
的特征值为 λ_1 , $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, 奇异值为 $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n$,则
$$\sigma_n \leq |\lambda_i| \leq \sigma_1 \quad (i=1,2,\dots,n)$$
 证: $A^H A$ 为 $Hermite$ 矩阵 \Longrightarrow
$$UA^H A U^H = diag(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2) = D \Longrightarrow$$
 $Ax = \lambda_i x (||x||_2 = 1) \Longrightarrow x^H A^H = \overline{\lambda_i} x^H \Longrightarrow x^H A^H A x = |\lambda_i|^2$ $\Longrightarrow x^H U^H D U x = |\lambda_i|^2$ $x^H U^H D U x = |\lambda_i|^2$

$$Bx = \lambda x \Longrightarrow \sum_{t=1}^{n} b_{it} x_{t} = \lambda x_{i} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\Longrightarrow \sum_{t=1}^{n} \overline{b}_{it} \overline{x}_{t} = \overline{\lambda} \overline{x}_{i} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \Longrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{s,t=1}^{n} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{it} \overline{b}_{is}) x_{s} \overline{x}_{t} = \lambda \overline{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \overline{x}_{i} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma_{i}^{2} x_{i} \overline{x}_{i} = \lambda \overline{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \overline{x}_{i} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\sigma_{n}^{2} \leq |\lambda_{i}|^{2} \leq \sigma_{1}^{2}$$

定理
$$6$$
 (Hadamard不等式) 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,则
$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} |\lambda_i(A)| = |\det A| \leq [\prod_{j=1}^{n} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|^2)]^{1/2}$$
 且等号成立当且仅当 A 的某一列全为 0 ,或 A 的列向量彼此正交 . 证: 设 $A = (a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n)$ 1) a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 线性相关 $\Longrightarrow |\det A| = 0$ \Longrightarrow 结论成立

$$A = (b_{1}, b_{2}, \dots, b_{n}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & p_{21} & \dots & p_{n1} \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & p_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\implies \det A = \det(b_{1}, b_{2}, \dots, b_{n}) = \det B$$

$$\|a_{i}\|^{2} = \|b_{i} + p_{i1}b_{1} + \dots + p_{i,i-1}b_{i-1}\|^{2}$$

$$= \|b_{i}\|^{2} + \|p_{i1}\| \|b_{1}\|^{2} + \dots + \|p_{i,i-1}\| \|b_{i-1}\|^{2}$$

$$\geq \|b_{i}\|^{2} \Longrightarrow$$

$$|\det B|^{2} = \det B^{H} \cdot \det B = \det B^{H} B$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} ||b_{i}||^{2} = (\prod_{i=1}^{n} ||b_{i}||)^{2} \le (\prod_{i=1}^{n} ||a_{i}||)^{2}$$

$$\implies \prod_{i=1}^{n} ||\lambda_{i}(A)|| = |\det A| \le [\prod_{j=1}^{n} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} ||a_{ij}||^{2})]^{1/2}$$

2 圆盘定理

定义 1 设
$$A = (a_{ii}) \in C^{n \times n}$$

行盖尔圆盘
$$\iff$$
 $S_i = \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le R_i = \sum_{j \ne i} |a_{ij}|\}$

列盖尔圆盘
$$\iff$$
 $G_i = \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le C_i = \sum_{j \ne i} |a_{ji}|\}$

定理 1 (圆盘定理1)设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,则A的任一特征值

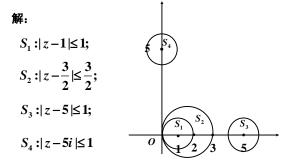
$$\lambda \in S = \bigcup_{j=1}^{n} S_{j}$$

$$\begin{split} & \text{i.E.} \quad Ax = \lambda x \; (x = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)^T \neq 0) \implies \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j = \lambda x_i \; (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n) \; |\underline{x_k}| = \max(|\underline{x_1}|, \cdots, |\underline{x_n}|) > 0 \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} x_j = \lambda x_k \implies x_k (\lambda - a_{kk}) = \sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} x_j \implies \\ & |\underline{x_k}| \; |\lambda - a_{kk}| = |\sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} x_j| \leq \sum_{j \neq k} |a_{kj}| \; |\underline{x_j}| \leq |x_k| \; |\sum_{j \neq k} |a_{kj}| \; |\\ & \implies |\lambda - a_{kk}| \leq R_k \end{split}$$

例1 估计矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & i & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{i}{2} & 5 & -\frac{i}{2} \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 5i \end{bmatrix}$$

的特征值 的分布范围



推论 1 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,则A的任一特征值 $\lambda_i \in \bigcup_{i=1}^n G_i$

定理 2 (圆盘定理2)设n阶方阵A的n个盖尔圆盘中 有k个圆盘的并形成一连通区域G,且它与余下 的n-k个圆盘都不相交,则在该区域G中恰好有 A的k个特征值.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BP: A = D + B$$

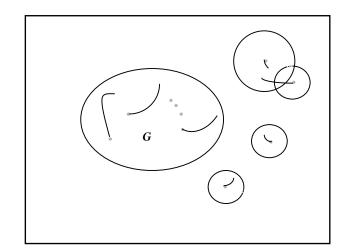
$$\Longrightarrow A_{\varepsilon} = D + \varepsilon B, \quad \varepsilon \in [0, 1] \Longrightarrow$$

$$R_{i}(A_{\varepsilon}) = R_{i}(\varepsilon B) = \varepsilon R_{i}(A)$$

$$\Re G = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k} \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le R_{i}(A)\}$$

$$G_{k}(\varepsilon) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{k} \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le R_{i}(A_{\varepsilon}) = \varepsilon R_{i}(A)\}$$

$$G \equiv G_{k}(1)$$



推论 2 设
$$A \in C^{n \times n}$$
, 则 A 的任一特征值
$$\lambda_i \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i) \cap (\bigcup_{j=1}^n G_j)$$

推论 3 设n阶方阵A的n个盖尔圆盘两两互不相交,则A相似于对角阵.

推论 4 设n阶实阵A的n个盖尔圆盘两两互不相交,则A特征值全为实数.

$$r_{i} = \frac{1}{p_{i}} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}| p_{j}, \quad Q_{i} = \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \leq r_{i}\}$$

$$t_{j} = p_{j} \sum_{\substack{i=1 \ i \neq j}}^{n} \frac{|a_{ij}|}{p_{i}}, \quad P_{j} = \{z \in C : |z - a_{jj}| \leq t_{j}\}$$

定理 2 设
$$A \in C^{n \times n}$$
,则 A 的任一特征值
$$\lambda_i \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^n Q_i) \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^n P_j)$$

例 2 估计矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 0.01 & 0.12 \\ 0.01 & 0.8 & 0.13 \\ 0.01 & 0.02 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$
的特征值 的范围解:
$$S_1:|z-0.9| \le 0.13;$$

$$S_2:|z-0.8| \le 0.14;$$

$$S_3:|z-0.4| \le 0.03$$

$$D = diag(1, 1, 0.1)$$

$$S_1 : |z - 0.9| \le 0.022;$$

$$S_2 : |z - 0.8| \le 0.023;$$

$$S_3 : |z - 0.4| \le 0.3$$
定义 2 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$

行对角占优 $\iff |a_{ii}| \ge R_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i \\ j \neq i}}^{n} |a_{jj}| \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$
列对角占优 $\iff |a_{ii}| \ge C_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i \\ j \neq i}}^{n} |a_{ji}| \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$

行严格对角占优〈
$$|a_{ii}| > R_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}|$$
列严格对角占优〈 $|a_{ii}| > C_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ji}|$
定理 4 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 行(或列)严格对角占优,则
$$(1) A可逆,且 $\lambda_i \in \bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i \quad (S_i = \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le a_{ii}|\})$
 (2) 若 A 的所有主对角元都为正数,则 A 的特征值都有正实部;$$

(3)若A为Hermite矩阵,且所有主对角元都为正数,则A的特征值都为正数.

证 (1)A行严格对角占优
$$\Longrightarrow R_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}| < |a_{ii}|$$
:
$$\Longrightarrow \lambda_i \in \bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i \quad (S_i = \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| < |a_{ii}|\}) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad 0 \notin S_i \Longrightarrow \quad 0 \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i$$

 $(2)a_{ii} > 0$, $|\lambda - a_{ii}| < a_{ii}| \Longrightarrow A$ 的特征值都有正实部

 $(3) A^H = A \implies A$ 的特征值都是实数 \implies A的特征值都有正数

3 Gerschgorin定理的推广

定理 1(Ostrowski) 设 $A=(a_{ij})\in M_n(C), \alpha\in[0,1]$ 为给定的数,则A的所有特征值位于 n个圆盘的并集

证: 1):
$$\alpha = 0$$
或 $\alpha = 1$ \Longrightarrow Gerschgorin定理

2): $Ax = \lambda x \Longrightarrow |\lambda - a_{ii}||x_i| = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n a_{ij} x_j|$

$$\leq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}||x_j| = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}|^{\alpha} (|a_{ij}|^{1-\alpha}|x_j|)$$

$$\leq [\sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n (|a_{ij}|^{\alpha})^{1/\alpha}]^{\alpha} [\sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n (|a_{ij}|^{1-\alpha}|x_j|)^{1/(1-\alpha)}]^{1-\alpha}$$

$$j = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n (|a_{ij}|^{\alpha})^{1/\alpha}]^{\alpha} [\sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^n (|a_{ij}|^{1-\alpha}|x_j|)^{1/(1-\alpha)}]^{1-\alpha}$$

$$= (\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}|)^{\alpha} [\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}|| x_{j}|^{1/(1-\alpha)}]^{1-\alpha} \implies$$

$$|\lambda - a_{ii}|| x_{i} | \leq R_{i}^{\alpha} [\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}|| x_{j}|^{1/(1-\alpha)}]^{1-\alpha} \xrightarrow{R_{i} > 0}$$

$$\frac{|\lambda - a_{ii}|}{R_{i}^{\alpha}} |x_{i}| \leq [\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}|| x_{j}|^{1/(1-\alpha)}]^{1-\alpha} \implies$$

$$\left| \frac{(\frac{|\lambda - a_{ii}|}{R_i^{\alpha}})^{1/(1-\alpha)} |x_i|^{1/(1-\alpha)} \leq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}| |x_j|^{1/(1-\alpha)}}{\sum_{\substack{j=1 \ i=1}}^{n} (\frac{|\lambda - a_{ii}|}{R_i^{\alpha}})^{1/(1-\alpha)} |x_i|^{1/(1-\alpha)} \leq \sum_{\substack{i=1 \ j \neq i}}^{n} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}| |x_j|^{1/(1-\alpha)} } \\ = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ i=1}}^{n} C_j |x_j|^{1/(1-\alpha)} \iff$$

$$\sum_{\substack{i=1 \ i=1}}^{n} \left(\frac{|\lambda - a_{ii}|}{R_i^{\alpha}}\right)^{1/(1-\alpha)} |x_j|^{1/(1-\alpha)} \leq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ i=1}}^{n} C_j |x_j|^{1/(1-\alpha)}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\text{存在}\,k}}{R_k^{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{(|\lambda - a_{kk}|)^{1/(1-\alpha)}}{R_k^{\alpha}} \le C_k \implies |\lambda - a_{kk}| \le R_k^{\alpha} C_k^{1-\alpha}$$

引理 设
$$\sigma$$
 和 τ 为非负实数, $0 \le \alpha \le 1$,则
$$\tau^{\alpha} \sigma^{1-\alpha} \le \alpha \tau + (1-\alpha) \sigma$$
 证: $uv \le \frac{1}{p} u^p + \frac{1}{q} v^q \quad (\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1)$ 取 $p = 1/\alpha, q = 1/(1-\alpha)$ $(u^{1/\alpha})^{\alpha} (v^{1/(1-\alpha)})^{1-\alpha} \le \alpha u^{1/\alpha} + (1-\alpha) v^{1/(1-\alpha)}$ $\underline{\tau = u^{1/\alpha}, \sigma = v^{1/(1-\alpha)}}$ $\tau^{\alpha} \sigma^{1-\alpha} \le \alpha \tau + (1-\alpha) \sigma$

定理 2 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$,则A 的特征值位于如下的并集中

$$n$$
 $\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le \alpha R_i + (1 - \alpha)C_i \}$
推论 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$, 如果存在 $\alpha \in [0,1]$, 使得 $|a_{ii}| > \alpha R_i + (1 - \alpha)C_i$, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$
则A非奇异.

i.E:
$$Ax = \lambda x, x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$$

$$\frac{\mid x_r \mid \geq \mid x_S \mid = \max_{t \neq r} \mid x_t \mid}{1 + \sum_{t \neq r} \sum_{t \neq r} a_{rj} x_t} \begin{cases} (\lambda - a_{rr}) x_r = \sum_{j \neq r} a_{rj} x_j \\ (\lambda - a_{ss}) x_s = \sum_{i \neq s} a_{sj} x_j \end{cases}$$

- (1) $x_s = 0 \implies x_t = 0, \ t \neq r, t \in N \implies \lambda = a_{rr}$ $\implies \lambda \in O_{rs}$
- $\begin{array}{ccc} (2) & x_s \neq 0 & \Longrightarrow & |x_r| \geq |x_s| > 0 & \Longrightarrow \\ & & (\lambda a_{rr})(\lambda a_{ss})x_r x_s = \sum\limits_{j \neq r} a_{rj} x_j \sum\limits_{j \neq s} a_{sj} x_j \\ \end{array}$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda - a_{rr}| |\lambda - a_{ss}| |x_r| |x_s|$$

$$= |\sum_{j \neq r} a_{rj} x_j| |\sum_{j \neq s} a_{sj} x_j|$$

$$\leq (\sum_{j \neq r} |a_{rj}| |x_j|) (\sum_{j \neq s} |a_{sj}| |x_j|)$$

$$\leq R_r |x_s| R_s |x_r| \Rightarrow$$

 $|\lambda - a_{rr}| |\lambda - a_{ss}| \leq R_r R_s$

定理
$$3$$
 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$,则 A 的特征值位于
$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \uparrow Cassini 卵形域 O_{ij}$$
 的并集中

$$O_{ij}:|z-a_{ii}||z-a_{jj}| \leq R_i R_j, i \neq j$$

推论 设
$$A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$$
,如果满足

 $|a_{ii}||a_{jj}| > R_i R_j, i \neq j$

则矩阵A非奇异.

例:判定矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & -20 & 8 \\ 7 & 12 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$$
的可逆性.

$$R_1 = 11, R_2 = 12, R_3 = 19,$$

$$|a_{11}a_{22}|=200>132=R_1R_2;$$

$$|a_{11}a_{33}|=250>209=R_1R_3;$$

$$|a_{22}a_{33}| = 500 > 228 = R_2R_3$$
.

所以非奇异.

4 Hermite矩阵特征值的变分特征

定义: 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 为Hermite矩阵, $x \in C$,称

$$R(x) = \frac{x^H A x}{x^H x} \quad x \neq 0$$

为A的 Rayleigh商.

定理 1(Rayleigh - Ritz):

设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 为Hermite矩阵,则

$$(1) \lambda_n x^H x \le x^H A x \le \lambda_1 x^H x \quad (\forall x \in C^n)$$

(2)
$$\lambda_{\max} = \lambda_1 = \max_{x \neq 0} R(x) = \max_{x^H} x^H Ax$$

(3)
$$\lambda_{\min} = \lambda_n = \min_{x \neq 0} R(x) = \min_{x^H} x^H Ax$$

证: A为Hermite矩阵
$$\Longrightarrow$$

$$A = U^{H} \Lambda U, \Lambda = diag(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \dots \lambda_{n}) \quad \forall x \in C^{n}$$

$$x^{H} Ax = x^{H} U^{H} \Lambda Ux = (Ux)^{H} \Lambda (Ux)$$

$$y = Ux$$

$$x^{H} Ax = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} |y_{i}|^{2}$$

$$x^{H} Ax \ge \lambda_{\min} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_{i}|^{2} = \lambda_{\min} y^{H} y = \lambda_{\min} x^{H} x$$

$$x^{H} Ax \le \lambda_{\max} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_{i}|^{2} = \lambda_{\max} y^{H} y = \lambda_{\max} x^{H} x$$

$$\lambda_{\min} \cdot x^{H} x \le x^{H} Ax \le \lambda_{\max} \cdot x^{H} x$$

定理 2(Courant - Fischer): 设
$$A \in C^{n \times n}$$
为Hermite 矩阵, 特征值为 $\lambda_1 \le \lambda_2 \le \cdots \le \lambda_n$, k 为给定的正整数, $1 \le k \le n$, 则
$$\min_{\omega_1,\omega_2,\cdots,\omega_{n-k} \in C^n} \max_{\substack{x \ne 0, x \in C^n \\ x \perp \omega_1,\omega_2,\cdots,\omega_{n-k}}} R(x) = \lambda_k$$
 max
$$\max_{\omega_1,\omega_2,\cdots,\omega_{k-1}} \min_{\substack{x \ne 0, x \in C^n \\ x \perp \omega_1,\omega_2,\cdots,\omega_{n-k}}} R(x) = \lambda_k$$

 $x \perp \omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_{k-1}$

证:
$$A$$
为Hermite矩阵 \Longrightarrow

$$A = U^H \Lambda U, \Lambda = diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots \lambda_n) \implies$$

$$R(x) = \frac{x^H A x}{x^H x} = \frac{(Ux)^H \Lambda (Ux)}{(Ux)^H (Ux)} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{array}{l}
\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{n-k} \in C^{n} \\
\max_{\substack{x \neq 0, x \in C^{n} \\ x \perp \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\omega}_{n-k}}
\end{array}}_{\substack{y \neq 0, y \in C^{n} \\ y \perp U(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}, \cdots, U(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{n-k}))}} R(x) = \max_{\substack{y \neq 0, y \in C^{n} \\ y \perp U(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}, \cdots, U(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{n-k}))}} \frac{y^{H} \Lambda y}{y^{H} y}$$

$$= \max_{\substack{y \neq 0, x \in C^{n} \\ y \perp U(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}, \cdots, U(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{n-k}))}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} |y_{i}|^{2}$$

 ${Ux : x \in C^n \coprod x \neq 0} = {y \in C^n : y \neq 0}$

$$\geq \max_{\substack{y^{H} \ y=1 \\ y \perp U \omega_{1}, \dots, U \omega_{n-k} \\ y_{1} = y_{2} = \dots = y_{k-1} = 0}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} |y_{i}|^{2}$$

$$= \max_{\substack{|y_{k}|^{2} + |y_{k+1}|^{2} + \dots + |y_{n}|^{2} = 1 \\ y \perp U \omega_{1}, \dots, U \omega_{n-k}}} \sum_{i=k}^{n} \lambda_{i} |y_{i}|^{2} \geq \lambda_{k}$$

$$\max_{\substack{x \neq 0, x \in C^n \\ x \perp \omega_1, \omega_2, \cdots, \omega_{n-k}}} R(x) \ge \lambda_k$$

$$\underline{\omega_i = u_{n-i+1} \quad U = (u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_n)}$$

$$\min_{\substack{\omega_1, \omega_2, \cdots, \omega_{n-k} \\ x \perp \omega_1, \omega_2, \cdots, \omega_{n-k}}} \max_{\substack{x \neq 0, x \in C^n \\ x \perp \omega_1, \omega_2, \cdots, \omega_{n-k}}} R(x) = \lambda_k$$

定理 3(Weyl):设 $A, B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 为Hermite矩阵,则 $\forall k = 1, 2, \cdots, n, 有$

$$\lambda_k(A) + \lambda_n(B) \leq \lambda_k(A+B) \leq \lambda_k(A) + \lambda_1(B)$$

 $\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E}$: $\forall x \neq 0, x \in \mathbb{C}^n \Longrightarrow$

$$\lambda_n(B) \le \frac{x^H B x}{x^H x} \le \lambda_1(B) \Longrightarrow$$

$$\lambda_{k}(A+B) = \min_{\omega_{1}, \dots, \omega_{n-k}} \max_{\substack{x \neq 0, \\ x \perp \omega_{1}, \dots, \omega_{n-k}}} \frac{x^{H}(A+B)x}{x^{H}x}$$

$$= \min_{\omega_{1}, \dots, \omega_{n-k}} \max_{\substack{x \neq 0, \\ x \perp \omega_{1}, \dots, \omega_{n-k}}} \left(\frac{x^{H}Ax}{x^{H}x} + \frac{x^{H}Bx}{x^{H}x}\right)$$

$$\geq \min_{\omega_{1}, \dots, \omega_{n-k}} \max_{\substack{x \neq 0, \\ x \perp \omega_{1}, \dots, \omega_{n-k}}} \left(\frac{x^{H}Ax}{x^{H}x} + \lambda_{n}(B)\right)$$

$$= \lambda_{k}(A) + \lambda_{n}(B)$$

5 摄动定理

例1
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & & & \\ & a & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & a \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda = a \mathbb{E}A$$
的 n 重特征值
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & & & \\ & a & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ \varepsilon & & & a \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |\lambda_i - a| = \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

定理1 设 $A=P\Lambda P^{-1}\in C^{n,n}, \Lambda=diag(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_n),$ $\delta\in C^{n,n}, A+\delta$ 的特征值为 μ_1,μ_2,\cdots,μ_n ,则对任一 μ_j 存在 λ_i 使得

$$|\lambda_i - \mu_j| \le ||P^{-1}\delta P||_{\infty}$$

此外,若 λ_i 是一个重数m的特征值,且圆盘

$$S_i = \{z : |z - \lambda_i| \le ||P^{-1}\delta P||_{\infty}\}$$

和圆盘 $S_k = \{z: |z-\lambda_k| \le \|P^{-1}\delta P\|_{\infty}\}(\lambda_i \ne \lambda_k)$ 不相交,则 S_i 正好包含着 $A+\delta$ 的m个特征值.

证: (1)
$$C = P^{-1}(A + \delta)P = (c_{ij})_{n \times n} \frac{P^{-1}\delta P = B}{P^{-1}\delta P = B}$$

$$c_{ii} = \lambda_i + b_{ii} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ Gerschgorin} \mathbf{B} \triangle \mathbb{E} \mathbf{E}$$

$$|\mu_j - c_{ii}| = |\mu_j - (\lambda_i + b_{ii})| \leq R_i(C) = R_i(B) \longrightarrow$$

$$|\lambda_i - \mu_j| = |\mu_j - \lambda_i| \leq R_i(B) + |b_{ii}| \leq ||P^{-1}\delta P||_{\infty}$$

$$(2) \quad G_k(C) = \{z : |z - (\lambda_k + b_{kk})| \leq R_k(B)\} \subset S_k$$

$$\lambda_{i_1} = \lambda_{i_2} = \cdots \lambda_{i_m} = \lambda_i \quad G_{i_t}(C) = \{z : |z - (\lambda_i + b_{i_t i_t})|$$

$$\leq R_{i_t}(B) \subset S_i \quad (t = 1, 2, \dots, m)$$

定义 设 $||\cdot||$ 为 $C^{n,n}$ 上自相容矩阵范数. 若对任

一对角矩阵
$$D = diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$$
, 满足

$$||D||=\max_{i}|\lambda_{i}|$$

则称它为单调(或绝对)范数.

例 2 判断那些是单调范数:

$$||\bullet||_{m_1}$$
 , $||\bullet||_{m_2}$, $||\bullet||_{m_\infty}$, $||\bullet||_1$, $||\bullet||_2$, $||\bullet||_\infty$

这里,||·||为单调矩阵范数.

$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E}:\ P^{-1}\delta\ P=B\longrightarrow\ C=P^{-1}(A+\delta)P=D+B$$

(1)
$$D - \mu I$$
 奇异 存在 i $\mu = \lambda_i \longrightarrow$ 结论成立

$$C - \mu I = (D - \mu I) \cdot [I + (D - \mu I)^{-1}B] \longrightarrow$$

$$I + (D - \mu I)^{-1}B$$
奇异 $\longrightarrow -1$ 为 $(D - \mu I)^{-1}B$ 的特征値
$$\longrightarrow \|(D - \mu I)^{-1}\| \|B\| \ge \|(D - \mu I)^{-1}B\| \ge 1$$

$$\longrightarrow \max_{i} \frac{1}{|\lambda_{i} - \mu|} \|B\| = \frac{1}{\min_{i} |\lambda_{i} - \mu|} \|B\| \ge 1$$

$$\min_{i} |\lambda_{i} - \mu| \le \|B\| = \|P^{-1}\delta P\|$$

残余向量: $r = Ax - \lambda x$

- (1): $r=0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 5$ 与x是精确的
- (2): r≠0 ⇒||r||很小 ⇒ λ是A的近似特征值

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} n & -(n-1)10^n \\ & n \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10^{-n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\Rightarrow ||Ax - x||_{\infty} = (n-1)10^{-n} \underline{n \to \infty} 0$$

定理 3 设
$$A=PDP^{-1}\in C^{n,n}, D=diag(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_n),$$
 则对任意单调矩阵范数 $\|\cdot\|$,若 λ 和 $x(\|x\|=1)$ 满

$$\mathbb{E} \|Ax - \lambda x\| \leq \varepsilon$$
, 那么

$$\min_{i} |\lambda_{i} - \lambda| \leq \varepsilon ||P^{-1}|| ||P|| = \varepsilon k(P)$$

这里, $\|\cdot\|$ 为与 $\|\cdot\|$ 相容的向量范数, ε 是任意给定的正数.

证: (1) D-AI奇异 ── 结论成立

(2)
$$D - \mu I$$
 非奇异 $\longrightarrow r = Ax - \lambda x = P(D - \lambda I)P^{-1}x$
 $x = P(D - \lambda I)^{-1}P^{-1}r \longrightarrow 1 \Rightarrow |x| \Rightarrow |P(D - \lambda I)^{-1}P^{-1}r|$

$$\longrightarrow 1 \leq ||P||||(D - \lambda I)^{-1}||||P^{-1}||||x||$$

$$1 \leq \parallel P \parallel \frac{1}{\min\limits_{i} \mid \lambda_{i} - \lambda \mid} \parallel P^{-1} \parallel \parallel x \parallel^{'} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad$$

$$\min_{i} |\lambda_{i} - \lambda| \leq \varepsilon ||P^{-1}|| ||P|| = \varepsilon k(P)$$

定理 4 设
$$A = PDP^{-1} \in C^{n \times n}, D = diag(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n),$$

$$\delta = Q\Lambda Q^{-1} \quad D = diag(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n),$$

$$\mu$$
为 $A+\delta$ 的一个特征值,则存在 A 的一个特征值

$$|\mu - \lambda_i| \le \inf_{P,Q} k(P^{-1}Q) \max_{1 \le j \le n} |\mu_i|$$

λ.使得

证:
$$\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \mid \mu - \lambda_i \mid \leq \parallel P^{-1} \delta P \parallel = \parallel P^{-1} Q \Lambda Q^{-1} P \parallel$$

$$\leq \parallel P^{-1}Q\parallel \bullet \parallel Q^{-1}P\parallel \max_{1\leq j\leq n}\mid \mu_{j}\mid \leq k(P^{-1}Q)\max_{1\leq j\leq n}\mid \mu_{j}\mid$$

定理 5 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 为具有特征值 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n$ 的正规 矩阵, $\delta \in C^{n \times n}$, μ 为 $A + \delta$ 的一个特征值,则存在 A的一个特征值 λ_i 使得

$$\mid \mu - \lambda_i \mid \leq \mid \mid \delta \mid \mid_2$$

定理 6 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$, $\delta \in C^{n \times n}$, $A + \delta$ 为正规矩阵,设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为按某一顺序给定的A的特征值, μ_1 , μ_2, \dots, μ_n 为按某一顺序给定的 $A + \delta$ 的特征值,则存在整数 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的一个排列 $\sigma(i)$,使得

$$(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mid \mu_{\sigma(i)} - \lambda_{i} \mid^{2})^{1/2} \leq \mid\mid \delta \mid\mid_{2}$$