

矩阵理论

§ 0 补充公式

令 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in C^{n \times n}$, $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_mx^m$

定义 $f(A) = a_0I + a_1A + \cdots + a_mA^m$, 其中 $I = I_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

若 $g(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \cdots + b_kx^k$, $f(x) \bullet g(x) = g(x) \bullet f(x)$, 则 $f(A) \bullet g(A) = g(A) \bullet f(A)$

分块公式

令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, A_1, A_2 为方阵

则: (1) $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^k & 0 \\ 0 & A_2^k \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(A_1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(A_2) \end{pmatrix}$, $f(x)$ 为多项式

令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & (*) \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & A_s \end{pmatrix}$, A_1, \cdots, A_s 为方阵

则: (1) $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^k & & (*) \\ & A_2^k & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & A_s^k \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(A_1) & & (*) \\ & f(A_2) & \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & f(A_s) \end{pmatrix}$

相似关系: $A \sim B$, ($P^{-1}AP = B$)

则: (1) $(P^{-1}AP)^k = P^{-1}A^kP$, ($k=0,1,2,\dots$)

(2) $f(P^{-1}AP) = P^{-1}f(A)P$, $f(x)$ 为多项式

许尔公式 (schur): 每个复方阵, $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 都相似于上三角形。

$$\text{即: } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ 的次序可以任意指定}$$

Pf: 用归纳法

$n=1$ 时成立

可以设为 $(n-1)$ 阶方阵成立

对于 n 阶方阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 设特征值为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

取 λ_1 对应的特征向量, 记为 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$, $A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1\alpha_1$

把 α_1 扩展为可逆方阵 $Q = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

$$\therefore Q^T Q = I_n = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)$$

$$\text{又} \because Q^{-1}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (Q^{-1}\alpha_1, Q^{-1}\alpha_2, \dots, Q^{-1}\alpha_n)$$

$$\text{其中 } Q^{-1}\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_1, \quad Q^{-1}\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_2, \quad \dots, \quad Q^{-1}\alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{-1}AQ &= Q^{-1}A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \\ &= Q^{-1}(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_n) \\ &= Q^{-1}(\lambda\alpha_1, \dots, *, *, *) \\ &= (\lambda_1 Q^{-1}\alpha_1, (*), \dots, (*)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \right), \text{ 其中 } A_1 \text{ 为 } (n-1) \text{ 阶} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & (*) \\ 0 & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

记
为

$$\therefore \text{由假设, 对于 } A_1 \text{ 必有 } (n-1) \text{ 阶 } P_1, \text{ 可推出 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 得证。

Eg. 知 n 阶方阵 A , 适合 $A^k = 0$, 则 $|A + I| = 1$

Pf: $A^k = 0 \Rightarrow$ 任意特征值 $\lambda^k = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$

即全体特征值为 $0, 0, \dots, 0$

$$\text{由需要 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ O & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |P^{-1}AP + I| = 1$$

$$\because |P^{-1}AP + P^{-1}IP| = |P^{-1}(A + I)P| = |A + I| \Rightarrow |A + I| = 1$$

注: (1) 若 $A \sim B$ (相似), 则 A, B 有相同特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

可引入记号: 谱集 $\sigma(A) = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ (全体特征值, 含重复)

$$\therefore A \sim B \Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \sigma(B)$$

$$(2) A \sim B \Rightarrow |\lambda I - A| = |\lambda I - B| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n), \text{ 特征多项式}$$

$$\because P^{-1}AP = B \Rightarrow |\lambda I - A| = |P^{-1}(\lambda I - A)P| = |\lambda I - B|$$

引理: 若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|\lambda I - A| = |\lambda I_1 - A| = |\lambda I_1 - A_1| |\lambda I_2 - A_2|$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(A) = \sigma(A_1) \cup \sigma(A_2)$$

$$\text{即 } \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\} = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k\} \cup \{\lambda_{k+1}, \dots, \lambda_n\}$$

$$\text{设 } B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & * \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ O & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, f(x) \text{ 为多项式, 则 } f(B) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & & (*) \\ & \ddots & \\ O & & f(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

引理: 若 n 阶方阵 A 的谱集 $\sigma(A) = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}$,

则 $f(A)$ 的全体特征值为 $\{f(\lambda_1), f(\lambda_2), \dots, f(\lambda_n)\}$, $f(x)$ 为多项式

$$\text{Pf: 由许尔定理, } A \sim B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ O & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f(A) \sim f(B) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ O & & f(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 的全体特征值为 } \{f(\lambda_1), f(\lambda_2), \dots, f(\lambda_n)\}, f(x) \text{ 为多项式}$$

例如: λ 为 A 的特征值 $\Rightarrow \lambda^k$ 为 A^k 的特征值. ($f(x) = x^k$)

引理： 令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ O & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, $f(x) = |xI - B| = (x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2) \cdots (x - \lambda_n)$

$$\text{则 } f(B) = (B - \lambda_1 I)(B - \lambda_2 I) \cdots (B - \lambda_n I) = 0$$

Pf: 当 $n = 2$ 时, $B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $f(x) = (x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2)$

$$\Rightarrow f(B) = (B - \lambda_1 I)(B - \lambda_2 I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ 0 & (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) & * \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 得证

★ Cayley 公式： 设 n 阶方阵 A 的特征多项式为 $f(x) = |xI - A| = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + x^n$

$$\text{则 } f(A) = a_0I + a_1A + \cdots + A^n = 0$$

Pf: 由许尔 $P^{-1}AP = B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ O & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1}f(A)P = f(P^{-1}AP) = f(B) = 0 \quad (\text{引理})$$

定义： 若多项式 $f(x)$ 使 $f(A) = 0$, 则称 $f(x)$ 为 A 的一个零化式

结论： 方阵 A 的特征多项式 $f(x) = |xI - A|$ 为 A 的一个零化式

Eg: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征多项式 $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

$$\text{可知: } f(A) = A^2 + I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + I = 0$$

$$\text{且 } f(x) = |xI - A| = (x - i)(x + i), \quad (i = \sqrt{-1}, i^2 = -1)$$

$$f(A) = (A - iI)(A + iI) = 0$$

$$\text{也可取 } P = \begin{pmatrix} i & -1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1 \\ 1 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 对角形}$$

Eg: 知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & (*) \\ & \ddots & \\ O & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$, 则 $A^n = 0$

由 Cayley 特征多项式: $f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow f(A) = A^n = 0$

Ex.1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角阵, 并验证 Cayley 定理。

2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $f(x) = |xI - A|$ 验证 $f(A) = 0$

补充知识 (schur 公式、Cayley 公式) 应用

$$\text{由 } A^n = -(a_0 I + a_1 A + \cdots + a_{n-1} A^{n-1}) \quad ①$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{n+1} = A \bullet A^n = -(a_0 A + a_1 A^2 + \cdots + a_{n-1} A^n) \quad ②$$

$$\text{把①代入②} \Rightarrow A^{n+1} = (*)I + (*)A + \cdots + (*)A^{n-1}$$

可知: 任何 $A^m (m \geq n)$ 都可写成 I, A, \cdots, A^{n-1} 的线性组合。

任何多项式 $g(A)$, 可写成 I, A, \cdots, A^{n-1} 的组合。

Eg: 若 $|A| \neq 0$, $f(x) = |xI - A| = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + x^n$, $a_0 = |-A| \neq 0$

则 A^{-1} 可用 A 的多项式表示

$$\because a_1 A + \cdots + a_{n-1} A^{n-1} + A^n = -a_0 I$$

$$A(a_1 I + \cdots + a_{n-1} A^{n-2} + A^{n-1}) = -a_0 I$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{a_0} (a_1 I + \cdots + a_{n-1} A^{n-2} + A^{n-1})$$

零化式定义: 若 $g(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + \cdots + b_m x^m$, 使得 $g(A) = b_0 I + b_1 A + \cdots + b_m A^m = 0$, 称

$g(x)$ 为方阵 A 的零化式

注: 方阵 A 的零化式有无穷多个

$$\because \text{取特征多项式 } f(x) \text{ 则 } f(A) = 0$$

任取式 $h(x)$, $f(A)h(A) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)h(x)$ 也是零化式

极小式定义：在方阵 A 的零化式集合中，去次数最小的且首项系数为 1 的零化式 $m_A(x)$ ，称它为 A 的极小式

注：极小式唯一

性质：①极小式 $m(x)$ 必为特征多项式 $f(x) = |xI - A|$ 的因式。

②特征多项式 $f(x) = |xI - A|$ 的每个单因子 $(x - \lambda)$ 也是极小式的因子。

③若 $f(x) = |xI - A| = (x - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (x - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (x - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$,

则极小式 $m(x) = (x - \lambda_1)^{l_1} (x - \lambda_2)^{l_2} \cdots (x - \lambda_s)^{l_s}$,

且 $1 \leq l_1 \leq n_1, 1 \leq l_2 \leq n_2, \cdots, 1 \leq l_s \leq n_s$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_s$ 互不相同。

Eg. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求极小式 $m_A(x)$, $m_B(x)$

解：(1) $|xI - A| = (x - 2)^2(x - 1)$

极小式为： $(x - 2)^2(x - 1)$ 或 $(x - 2)(x - 1)$

计算： $(A - 2I)(A - I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

\therefore 极小式为 $m_A(x) = (x - 2)^2(x - 1)$

(2) $|xI - B| = (x - 2)^2(x - 1)$

计算： $(B - 2I)(B - I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

\therefore 极小式为 $m_B(x) = (x - 2)(x - 1)$

Eg. 求下列极小式 $m(x)$

(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, (2) $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$(3) \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4) \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: (1) 特征多项式 $|xI - A| = (x-1)^2(x+2)$

极小式为: $(x-1)^2(x+2)$ 或 $(x-1)(x+2)$

验证: $(A-I)(A+2I) = 0$

\therefore 极小式为 $m(x) = (x-1)(x+2)$

(3) 解法如下

引理: A_1, A_2 的极小式为 $m_1(x), m_2(x)$

则 $\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 的极小式 $m(x)$ 等于 $m_1(x), m_2(x)$ 的最小公倍式

(此引理可推广到 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_s)

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 极小式为 } (x-1)^2, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 极小式为 } (x-1)$$

取最小公倍式 $(x-1)^2$ 为 C 的极小式。

$$(5) \quad F = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}_{6 \times 6}, \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{引理: 设 } D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & O \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ O & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } D \text{ 的极小式 } m(x) = x^n$$

验证: 先证 D 的性质 (右推公式)

设 $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{n \times n} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

则有 $AD = (0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$

$AD^2 = (0, 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-2})$

$$AD^k = (0, \dots, 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-k})$$

单位向量技巧: $\because AI = A(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) = (Ae_1, Ae_2, \dots, Ae_n) = A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

$$\therefore Ae_1 = \alpha_1, Ae_2 = \alpha_2, \dots, Ae_n = \alpha_n$$

$$\Rightarrow AD = A(0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n-1}) = (0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$$

$$\text{同理 } AD^2 = (AD)D = (0, 0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-2})$$

$$\text{可知: } D^{n-1} = (D)D^{n-2} = (0, 0, \dots, 0, e_1) \neq 0$$

$$D^n = (D)D^{n-1} = 0, \text{ 而特征多项式 } f(x) = |xI - D| = x^n, \text{ 极小式为某个 } x^k$$

$$\text{由计算知: 极小式为 } m(x) = x^n$$

引理 2: 设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & O \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ O & & & b \end{pmatrix}$, 则极小式为 $m(x) = (x-b)^n$

$$\because B - bI = D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & O \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ O & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (B - bI)^{n-1} = D^{n-1} \neq 0, \text{ 且特征多项式 } f(x) = |xI - B| = (x-b)^n, \text{ 极小式为某个 } (x-b)^k$$

$$\therefore \text{极小式为 } m(x) = (x-b)^n$$

复习: (1) 可用“分块形”行变换求逆

例: $\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆

(2) “分块形”倍加变换不改变行列式的值

(3) **换位公式:** 若 $A = A_{m \times n}$, $B = B_{n \times m}$

$$\text{则 } |xI_m - kAB| = x^{m-n} |xI_n - kBA|, (m \geq n)$$

特征值 (谱估计)

盖尔圆方法 (Ger)

定义: n 阶方阵 $A = (\alpha_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 的第 p 个 Ger (盖尔) 半径为

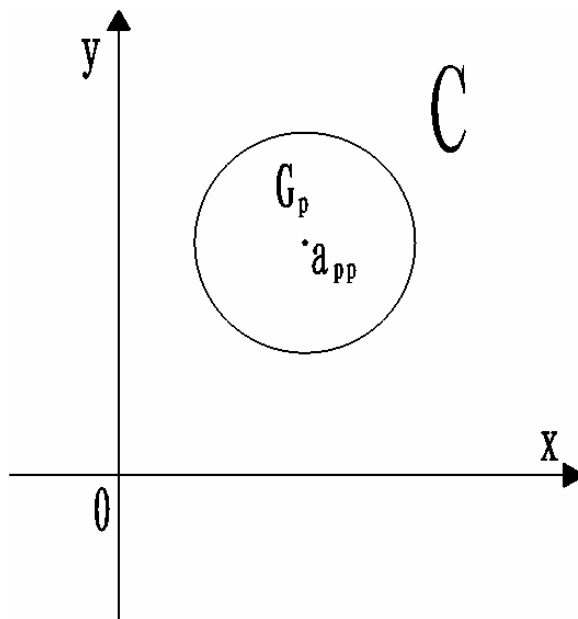
$$R_p = |a_{p1}| + |a_{p2}| + \cdots + \left| \overset{\wedge}{a_{pp}} \right| + \cdots + |a_{pn}|, \text{ (记号“}\wedge\text{”表示去掉该项)}$$

规定第 p 个 Ger 圆为

$$G_p = \{Z \mid |Z - a_{pp}| \leq R_p\}, \quad Z \in \mathbb{C}$$

第1圆盘定理： 方阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 的全体特征值（谱）都在 A 的 n 个 Ger 圆的并集中。

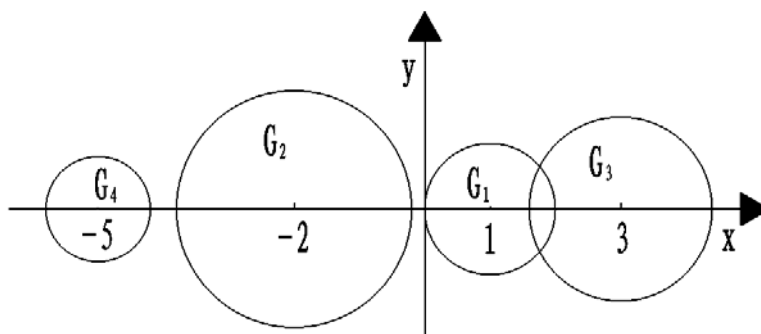
$$\text{即: } \sigma(A) = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\} \subset G_1 \cup G_2 \cup \cdots \cup G_n, \text{ (略证)}$$



Eg. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.6 & -2 & -1 & 0.2 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 3 & 0.7 \\ 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.3 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$, 估计 $\sigma(A)$ 的范围。

解: Ger 圆为

$$\begin{aligned} G_1: |Z - a_{11}| &= |Z - 1| \leq R_1 = 1 \\ G_2: |Z - a_{22}| &= |Z + 2| \leq R_2 = 1.8 \\ G_3: |Z - a_{33}| &= |Z - 3| \leq R_3 = 1.4 \\ G_4: |Z - a_{44}| &= |Z + 5| \leq R_4 = 0.8 \end{aligned}$$



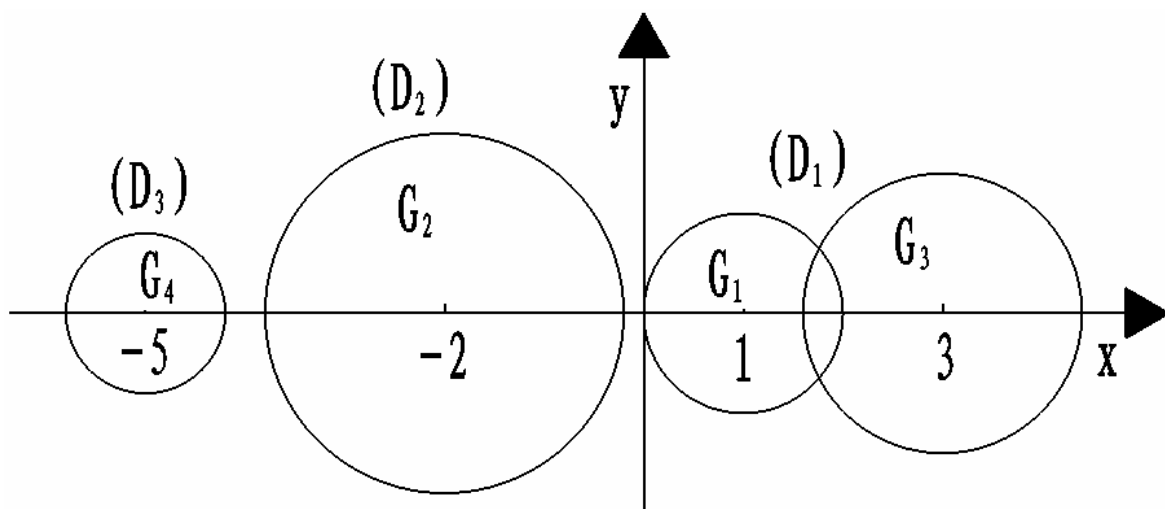
$$\sigma(A) \subset G_1 \cup G_2 \cup G_3 \cup G_4$$

规定：若 A 的 s 个 Ger 圆相连（或相切）在一起，且与其它 $n-s$ 个圆分离，称此 s 个圆的并集为一个连通区域，简称区域。

特别：一个孤立圆也是连通区域。

第2圆盘定理：设 D 是 A 的 s 个 Ger 圆构成的区域（分支），则在 D 中恰有 s 个特征值（含重复）

特别：一个孤立 Ger 圆中恰有一个特征值（略证）



注： A （指上边例子中）至少有两个实特征值（利用实系数方程的虚根成双出现）

Ex.1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, (1) 估计 $\sigma(A)$, (2) 说明 A 至少有 2 个实根

Ex.2. 估计下列谱 $\sigma(A)$

(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 5 & 0.3 \\ 4 & 10 & 0.5 \\ 2 & 4 & 10i \end{pmatrix}$, (2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 5 & 0.6 \\ 4 & 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 10i \end{pmatrix}$, (3) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

注：由于 A 与转置 A^T 有相同的特征值， $\sigma(A) = \sigma(A^T)$ ，可用 A^T 的 Ger 半径代替 A 的半径。

Ex3. 证明 n 阶方阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2/n & 1/n & \cdots & 1/n \\ 1/n & 4 & 1/n & \cdots & 1/n \\ 1/n & 1/n & 6 & \cdots & 1/n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1/n & 1/n & 1/n & \cdots & 2n \end{pmatrix}$ 恰有 n 个不同实特征值,

且 $|A| > 1 \times 3 \times 5 \times \cdots \times (2n-1)$

§ 1 Jordan (约当) 标准形 (简介)

规定: n_k 阶上三角阵 $J_k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & O \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}_{n_k \times n_k}$ 叫做一个 n_k 阶 Jordan 块, λ 是任意复数。

特别: $n_k = 1$ 时, 对应 1 阶 Jordan 块, $J_1 = (\lambda)$ 是一个数 λ

定义: 称上三角阵 $J: J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$ 为 Jordan 标准形 (矩阵),

其中 J_1, J_2, \dots, J_s 都是 Jordan 块, $(n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_s = n)$

例如: $J = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ & 2 \end{pmatrix} & & \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ & 3 \end{pmatrix} & \\ & & (3) \end{pmatrix}, J = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ & 2 \end{pmatrix} & & \\ & (3) & \\ & & (3) \end{pmatrix}, J = (2+i)$

分别为 2 块、3 块、1 块

特别: 对角阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda_1) & & \\ & (\lambda_2) & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & (\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$ 含有 n 块

注: Jordan 形 J 中的块数是确定的, 块的排列次序是任意的。

注: 可证明 $\begin{pmatrix} J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} J_2 & 0 \\ 0 & J_1 \end{pmatrix}$, 相似

注: 全体对角元构成全体特征值 $\sigma(J)$, $\sigma(J) = \sigma(J_1) \cup \sigma(J_2) \cup \cdots \cup \sigma(J_s)$

Jordan 标准形定理: 每个复 n 阶方阵 A 都相似于一个 Jordan 矩阵

$$\text{即: } P^{-1}AP = J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix}, (n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_s = n)$$

且除了 Jordan 块次序外 J 由 A 唯一确定, 称 J 是 A 的 Jordan 形。

$$\sigma(A) = \sigma(J) = \sigma(J_1) \cup \sigma(J_2) \cup \cdots \cup \sigma(J_s)$$

利用求秩方法确定 A 的 J

注: 若 $A \sim J$, 则 $(A \pm bI)^k \sim (J \pm bI)^k$, $\text{rank}(A \pm bI)^k = \text{rank}(J \pm bI)^k$

Eg. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 Jordan 形 J

注: A 的单根对应 1 阶 Jordan

解: 先求特征多项式: $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$

可设 $A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (2) \end{pmatrix}$, $*$ 是 1 或 0

取 $b = 1$, $(A - I) \sim (J - I) = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$r(J - I) = r(A - I) = 2 \Rightarrow * = 1$, $J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Ex. 求下列 Jordan 形

(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

可知: $|\lambda I - A| = \lambda(\lambda + 1)^3$

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Jordan 形 (续)

Jordan 标准形定理: 每个 n 阶复矩阵 A 都相似于一个 Jordan 形

$$\text{即: } P^{-1}AP = J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } J_1, J_2, \dots, J_s \text{ 为 Jordan 块 (可以重复)}$$

且 A 的 Jordan 形 J 由 A 唯一确定 (各块次序可任意)

用秩 $\text{rank}(A - \lambda I)^k$ 可确定 J (差分格式)

(1) 求秩: 直至有连续两个秩相等为止。

$$\text{令 } r_0 = n, r_1 = r(A - \lambda I), r_2 = r(A - \lambda I)^2, \dots, r_k = r(A - \lambda I)^k, \dots$$

$$(2) \quad \text{令 } d_0 = r_0 - r_1, d_1 = r_1 - r_2, \dots, d_k = r_k - r_{k+1}, \dots$$

$$(3) \quad \text{令 } l_1 = d_0 - d_1, l_2 = d_1 - d_2, \dots, l_k = d_{k-1} - d_k, \dots$$

结论: (1) J 中含 λ 的块共有 $d_0 = n - r(A - \lambda I)$ 个

(2) J 中含 λ 的 k 阶块恰有 l_k 个 ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)

$$\text{Eg. } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -5 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 Jordan 形 } J, (A \sim J)$$

$$\text{解: 特征多项式: } |xI - A| = \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & 4 \\ -4 & x+5 \end{vmatrix} \bullet \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & 2 \\ -2 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-1)^2(x+1)^2$$

$$\text{特征值 } \sigma(A) = \{1, 1, -1, -1\}$$

$$\text{求秩数: } \lambda = 1 \text{ 时, } r(A - I) = 3, r(A - I)^2 = 2, r_3 = (A - I)^3 = 2$$

$$\text{令 } r_0 = n = 4, r_1 = 3, r_2 = 2, r_3 = 2$$

$$\text{列表: } \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} > 1 \\ > 1 \\ > 0 \\ > 0 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} > 0 \\ > 1 \\ > 1 \\ > 0 \end{matrix}, \text{ 可知 } J \text{ 中含有 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 的块共有 1 个,}$$

$$\text{且含 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 的 2 阶块有 1 个 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

同理: $\lambda = -1$ 时, $r(A+I)=3, r(A+I)^2=2, r_3=(A+I)^3=2$

列表: $\begin{matrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} > 1 \\ > 1 \\ > 0 \\ > 0 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} > 0 \\ > 1 \\ > 1 \end{matrix}$, 恰有 1 个 2 阶块 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{最后 } J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & \\ & J_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}, A \sim J$$

$$\text{Eg. } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 有 } n=4 \text{ 个互异特征值 } 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\text{必有 } A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} (1) & & & \\ & (2) & & \\ & & (3) & \\ & & & (4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Eg. } A = \begin{pmatrix} b & & & & O \\ a_1 & b & & & \\ & a_2 & b & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ * & & & a_{n-1} & b \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}, (a_i \neq 0)$$

$$A \text{ 的 } \sigma(A) = \{b, b, \dots, b\}, \text{ 可设 } A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} b & * & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & * \\ O & & & b \end{pmatrix}, * \text{ 为 } 1 \text{ 或 } 0$$

$$\because A - bI \sim J - bI \Rightarrow r(J - bI) = r(A - bI)$$

$$A - bI = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & O \\ a_1 & 0 & & & \\ & a_2 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ * & & & a_{n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, r(A - bI) = n - 1$$

$$J - bI = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & & \\ & 0 & * & \\ & & 0 & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & * \\ O & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{全体*都为 } 1$$

$$\therefore J = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ O & & & b \end{pmatrix}$$

Eg. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $|xI - A| = (x-1)^3$, $\sigma(A) = \{1, 1, 1\}$

可知 $A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} (1) \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$

求 P , 已知 $P^{-1}AP = J$

解: 令 $P = \{X_1, X_2, X_3\}$, 由 $AP = PJ$

$$(AX_1, AX_2, AX_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_2 + X_3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} AX_1 = X_1 \\ AX_2 = X_2 \\ AX_3 = X_2 + X_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (A-I)X_1 = 0 \\ (A-I)X_2 = 0 \\ (A-I)X_3 = X_2 \end{cases}$$

由 $(A-I)X_1 = 0$ 可得基础解: $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

通解: $X = k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 + k_2 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = X_2$

求解: $(A-I)X_3 = X_2$

增广阵: $(A-I|X_2) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & k_1 + k_2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 & k_1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & k_2 \end{array} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & k_1 + k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 + 2k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 + 2k_2 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow k_1 + 2k_2 = 0, \text{ 可取 } k_1 = 2, k_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

$$\text{取 } X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } X_1 = \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_2 = k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = J$$

注： A 中元素很小的变化可能引起 Jordan 形很大变化 (Butterfly Effect?)

(这就是为什么不能用计算机求 J)

$$\text{例: } A(\varepsilon) = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, (\varepsilon \neq 0), \text{ 可知 } A(\varepsilon) \sim J(\varepsilon) = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \text{ 求极限 } A(\varepsilon) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A_0, J(\varepsilon) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{例 1: 求矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的 Jordan 标准形 } J$$

解： 求出 A 的特征多项式 $|\lambda I - A| = \lambda(\lambda + 1)^3$, 全体特征值为 0, -1, -1, -1

若 A 与相似于 Jordan 标准形 J : $A \sim J$, 则它们有相同的特征值, 从而有

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & -1 & * & \\ & & -1 & * \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中的 } * \text{ 等于 } 1 \text{ 或 } 0$$

注： 若 A 的特征值 λ 是单根, 则必有 1 阶 Jordan 块 (λ) .

$$\text{由相似关系 } A + I \sim J + I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 0 & * & \\ & & 0 & * \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可得秩数: } r(J+I) = r(A+I) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

可知 $J+I$ 中的 2 个*只有一个等于 1, 另一个为 0, 因此

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & 0 \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & -1 & 0 & \\ & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

这两个 J 本质上是相同的(都含有 3 个 Jordan 块), 只是 Jordan 块的排列次序不同.

注: 如果两个 Jordan 矩阵只是 Jordan 块的次序不同, 则认为它们本质上相同. 在这个意义上

$$\text{本题中的 } J \text{ 由 } A \text{ 唯一决定. 可写 } A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{另外, 可找到一个可逆阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 使得}$$

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} = PJ, \text{ 即 } P^{-1}AP = J$$

$$\text{例 2 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1)求 Jordan 标准形 J , 并判断 A 可否对角化; (2)求相似变换阵 P , 使 $P^{-1}AP = J$

解 A 的特征多项式为: $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$, 特征值为 2, 1, 1. 所以

$$A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 若 A 的特征值 λ 是单根, 则必有 1 阶 Jordan 块 (λ) .

由于 J 含有 2 阶 Jordan 块, 可知 A 不能对角化.

令 $P = (X_1, X_2, X_3)$, $X_i (i=1, 2, 3)$ 为列向量, 则 $AP = PJ$, 即

$$A(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即 $AX_1 = 2X_1, AX_2 = X_2, AX_3 = X_2 + X_3$.

所以 X_1 为 A 的关于 $\lambda = 2$ 的特征向量; X_2 为 A 的关于 $\lambda = 1$ 的特征向量;

X_3 是非齐次方程 $(A - I)X_3 = X_2$ 的解 (广义特征向量).

由 $(2I - A)X_1 = 0$ 解出 $X_1 = (0, 0, 1)^T$,

由 $(I - A)X_2 = 0$ 解出 $X_2 = (1, 2, -1)^T$,

由 $(A - I)X_3 = X_2$ 解出 $X_3 = (-1, -1, 0)^T$, 或 $X_3 = (0, 1, -1)^T$

令 $P = (X_1, X_2, X_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 或 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可知

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = PJ \quad \text{即} \quad P^{-1}AP = J.$$

例 3 试证: 每个 Jordan 块 J_k 都相似于它的转置 J_k^T .

Pf: 计算可知

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & & 0 \\ 1 & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}.$$

注: 由此例可知, 每个 Jordan 矩阵 J 都相似于它的转置:

$$J \sim J^T \text{ (下三角矩阵).}$$

利用此例 3 与 Jordan 标准形定理可得:

推论 3: 每个方阵 A 都相似于它的转置 A^T : $A \sim A^T$.

例 4 设 k 为自然数, $A^k = 0$, 试证: $|A + I| = 1$

证 由 $A^k = 0$ 知 A 的特征值全为零, 从而 Jordan 标准形 J 的主对角线元素全为零. 利用 $A = PJP^{-1}$, 可知 $|A + I| = |PJP^{-1} + I| = |P||J + I||P^{-1}| = 1$.

补充结论:

每个 Jordan 块 $J_k(b) = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ O & & & b \end{pmatrix}_{k \times k}$ 的极小式为 $m(x) = (x - b)^k$

每个块 $J_k(b)$ 相似于转置 $J_k(b)^T = \begin{pmatrix} b & & & O \\ 1 & b & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$

Pf: 取 $P = \begin{pmatrix} O & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & O \end{pmatrix}_{k \times k}$ 可知 $P^{-1} = P$ (正交阵)

计算知: $\begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b & & & \\ 1 & b & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$

$J_k P = P J_k^T \Rightarrow P^{-1} J_k P = J_k^T, J_k \sim J_k^T$

练习: $J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} J_1^T & & \\ & J_2^T & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s^T \end{pmatrix} = J^T$

每个 A 相似于 A^T

$\because A \sim J \Leftrightarrow A^T \sim J^T \sim J \Rightarrow A \sim A^T$

Ex.1. 已知 5 阶阵 A 有条件 $r(A) = 3, r(A^2) = 2, r(A + I) = 4, r(A + I)^2 = 3$, 求 Jordan 形.

2. 求下列 Jordan 形

(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

Jordan 形公式与结论

- 参考书: (1) Horn and Johnson: "Matrix Analysis" (矩阵分析)
 §3 Jordan 形的一个证明 (用分块矩阵方法)
 (2) 李尚志《线性代数》P370 定理 1 (差分格式求 Jordan 形)

利用 $(xI - A)$ 的初等因子求 Jordan 形

定义: 若 $g(x) = (x - b_1)^{k_1} (x - b_2)^{k_2} \cdots (x - b_s)^{k_s}$, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s 互不相同

称 $(x - b_1)^{k_1}, (x - b_2)^{k_2}, \dots, (x - b_s)^{k_s}$ 为 $g(x)$ 的初等因子。

定义: (1) 若 Jordan 块 $J_k = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & b \end{pmatrix}_{n_k \times n_k}$, 称 $(x - b)^{n_k}$ 为 J_k 的初等因子

(2) 若 $A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix}$ (Jordan 形), 称 J_1, J_2, \dots, J_s 的初等因子

$(x - b_1)^{n_1}, (x - b_2)^{n_2}, \dots, (x - b_s)^{n_s}$ 为 A 的全体初等因子。

注: A 的初等因子 $(x - b)^k$ 与 Jordan 块一一对应

例如: 因子 $(x - b)^k \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & b \end{pmatrix}_{k \times k}$

特别 单因子 $(x - b) \leftrightarrow (b)$, (1 阶块)

初等因子定理: 若 $(xI - A)$ 可用初等变换化为对角形

$$(xI - A) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g_1(x) & & \\ & g_2(x) & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & g_n(x) \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

则 (1) $g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_n(x)$ 的全体初等因子 (含重复) 恰为 A 的初等因子。

(2) 行列式 $|xI - A| = g_1(x)g_2(x) \cdots g_n(x)$ = 全体初等因子的积。

$(xI - A)$ 有 3 类初等变换

(1) 互换行 (或列) (2) 用常数 $k \neq 0$ 乘某一行 (或列)

(3) 倍加法: 用多项式 $k(x)$ 乘第 j 行后加到第 i 行。(记 $r_i + k(x)r_j$) (**注**: 第 j 行不变)

Eg. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 Jordan 形 J

$$\begin{aligned} (xI - A) &= \begin{pmatrix} x-2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & x-1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & x-3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{互换 } r_1, r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -(x-1) & 1 \\ x-2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & x-3 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{解: 令 } \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - (x-2)r_1 \\ r_3 + r_1}} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -(x-1) & 1 \\ 0 & (x-1)(x-2) & -(x-2) \\ 0 & -(x-2) & (x-2) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (x-1)(x-2) & -(x-2) \\ 0 & -(x-2) & (x-2) \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{c_2 + c_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (x-1)(x-2) & -(x-2) \\ 0 & 0 & (x-2) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (x-2)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (x-2) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

全体初等因子为 $(x-2)^2, (x-2)$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (Jordan 形)}$$

Eg. 把 $A = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & b \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$ 的 $(xI - A)$ 化成对角形。

$$\begin{aligned} (xI - b) &= \begin{pmatrix} x-b & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x-b & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} x-b & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ (x-b)^2 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & -1 \\ (x-b)^n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{解: } & \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & -1 \\ (x-b)^n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{互换行}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & (x-b)^n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Jordan 形于极小式

引理: (1) Jordan 块 $J_k(b) = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & b \end{pmatrix}_{k \times k}$ 的极小式为 $m(x) = (x-b)^k$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix} \text{ (Jordan 形), 则 } A \text{ 的极小式 } m(x) = \text{全体初等因子}$$

的最小公倍

推论: A 的极小式 $m(x)$ 分解后的初等因子是 A 的部分初等因子, 可用极小式求出 3 阶阵

$A = A_{3 \times 3}$ 的 Jordan 形

$$\text{Eg. } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |xI - A| = (x-1)^2(x+2)$$

$$\text{计算: } (A-I)(A+2I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

只有 $(A-I)^2(A-2I) = 0$, (Cayley 公式)

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 的极小式 } m(x) = (x-1)^2(x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 的初等因子 } (x-1)^2, (x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (Jordan 形)}$$

$$\text{Eg. } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |xI - A| = (x-2)^3$$

$$\text{计算: } (A-2I)(A-2I) = 0 \Rightarrow m(x) = (x-2)^2 \text{ 有一个 Jordan 块 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & 1 \\ & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{引理: 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A \text{ 的极小式} = \text{各块极小式的最小公倍}$$

且各块 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_s 的 Jordan 块也是 A 的 Jordan 块

Ex. 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ & A_2 \end{pmatrix}_{6 \times 6}$ 的 Jordan 形 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

对角化的条件 (判定)

定义: 若有 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ 称 A 为可对角化的 (也称 A 是单纯的)

引理: 阶数大于 1 的 Jordan 块 J_k 不可对角化 (Jordan 块可对角化 \Leftrightarrow 阶数为 1)

Pf: 设 $J_k = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 & & \\ & b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & b \end{pmatrix}_{k \times k}$, ($k > 1$), 特征根为 b, b, \dots, b

若 J_k 可对角化: $P^{-1}J_kP = \begin{pmatrix} b & & \\ & b & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & b \end{pmatrix} = bI \Rightarrow J_k = P(bI)P^{-1} = bI$, 矛盾。

定理: (1) 若方阵 A 的 Jordan 形中有阶数大于 1 的块, 则 A 不能对角化。

(2) A 可对角化 \Leftrightarrow Jordan 块都是 1 阶的, 此时 $A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda_1) & & \\ & (\lambda_2) & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & (\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$

(3) A 可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的极小式无重根。

(因为: 极小式中的初等因子是全体初等因子的公倍)

(4) 若 $f(x)$ 是 A 的一个零化式且 $f(x)$ 无重根, 则 A 可对角化

(因为零化式为极小式的倍式)

Eg. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 判定 A 可否对角化

解: $\because |xI - A| = (x-1)^2(x+2)$

计算: $(A-I)(A+2I) = 0 \Rightarrow$ 极小式 $m(x) = (x-1)(x+2) \Rightarrow A$ 可对角化:

$$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex.1. 若 $A^2 - 3A + 2I_n = 0$ ，则 A 可对角化

2. 若 $A^2 = 2A$ ，则 A 可对角化

3. 《矩阵分析（史荣昌等）》P111 7 (1) (3) 8 (1) (3) P110 3 4

§ 2 线性变换与矩阵

线性空间（向量空间）定义：

集合 V 中有加法 “+” 与数乘 “ $k(\bullet)$ ” $k \in R(C)$ ，具有 8 条规则（公理）：其中 V 中元素叫“向量”（广元）。

子空间条件：

设 $W \subset V$ （空间），若 W 对加法与倍数（数乘）封闭，则 W 是 V 的子空间，生成（张成）自空间，任取 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \in V$ ，称 $W = \text{span}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) = \{ \text{全体组合} \alpha = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s \}, (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s \in R)$ ，为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的生成空间。

可验证： W 对加法与倍数都封闭。

Eg. (1) $m \times n$ 矩阵空间： $R^{m \times n}$ ， $C^{m \times n}$

方阵： $R^{n \times n}$ ， $C^{n \times n}$

$$(2) \text{ 数组空间: } R^n = \left\{ x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, x_i \in R \right\}, \quad C^n = \left\{ z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}, z_i \in C \right\}$$

子空间例子：

(1) 核空间（零空间，解空间），设 $A = A_{m \times n} \in R^{m \times n}$ ，规定： $N(A) = A^{-1}(0) \triangleq \{ x \in R^n | Ax = 0 \}$
（对加法、倍数封闭）

(2) 值空间（列空间）： $R(A) = \{ \text{全体 } y = Ax | x \in R^n \}$

注： 把 $A = A_{m \times n}$ 按列 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 改写 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ，令 $x = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} \in R^n$ ，

$$\text{写 } Ax = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i \Rightarrow \text{值空间 } R(A) = \{Ax \mid x \in R^n\} = \left\{ y = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i \mid k_i \in R \right\}$$

(全体线性组合)，即 $R(A) = \text{span}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ，(由 A 的列生成) 也叫 A 的列向量。

$$\text{注： } R^n = \text{span}(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) = \left\{ x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \mid x_i \in R \right\}$$

“相关组”与“无关组”定义。

“表示”与“组合”： 若 $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^s k_i \alpha_i$ ，称 α 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ “表示”

也说 α 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的“组合”

极大无关组： 若大组 S 中有 r 个无关向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ ，且任何 $r+1$ 个向量都相关

则称 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 是一个极大无关组， r 叫 S 的秩数 $\text{rank}(S) = r$

注： 大组中任 2 个极大无关组互相表示（等价）

唯一表示定理： 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 无关，且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta$ 相关，则有唯一表示： $\beta = \sum_{i=1}^s k_i \alpha_i$

(系数唯一)，此时，规定 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s 为 β 的坐标。

$$\text{注： 坐标常写成列 } \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_s \end{pmatrix} = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s)^T$$

基、维数、坐标定义： 设空间 V 中有 n 个无关向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ ，且任何 $n+1$ 个元都相

关，则称 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ (有次序) 为 V 中一个基，且 n 叫维数，

记 $\dim V = n$

注： 空间的基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 就是 V 中的一个极大无关组 (有次序)，且维数就是秩数：

$$\dim V = \text{rank}(V) = n$$

坐标定义： 设空间 V 中有 n 个无关向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ ，且任何 $n+1$ 个向量必相关，则任一

$$\alpha \in V \text{ 必有唯一表示 } \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i, \text{ 称列向量 } (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } \alpha \text{ 的坐}$$

标（此时 V 的基为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ ）

注： 向量 α 与坐标是一一对应（唯一表示定理）

基元 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与单位向量 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n 对应，设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 中基，

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 1 \cdot \alpha_1 + 0 \cdot \alpha_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot \alpha_n \xrightarrow{\text{对应}} e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in R^n \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \cdot \alpha_1 + 1 \cdot \alpha_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot \alpha_n \xrightarrow{\text{对应}} e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in R^n \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n = 0 \cdot \alpha_1 + 0 \cdot \alpha_2 + \dots + 1 \cdot \alpha_n \xrightarrow{\text{对应}} e_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in R^n \end{cases}$$

空间同构： 若 V 与 W 是空间， $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 是映射

- (1) φ 是一一对应，
- (2) $\varphi(\alpha + \beta) = \varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta)$, $\varphi(k\alpha) = k\varphi(\alpha)$, (保加法、保倍数)

称 φ 是 V 到 W 的同构，记 $V \varphi W$

性质：

- (1) 同构 φ 把无关组变成无关组（把基变成基） \Rightarrow （保坐标）
- (2) φ 把相关组变成相关组

Pf: (1) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为无关组，若 $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i = 0$ ，则必有 $k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, \dots, k_n = 0$

$$\text{设 } \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \varphi(\alpha_i) = 0, (\varphi \text{ 是同构}) \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(k_i \alpha_i) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i\right) = 0 = \varphi(0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i = 0 \text{ (一一对应)} \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha_1), \varphi(\alpha_2), \cdots, \varphi(\alpha_n) \text{ 无关}$$

同构定理: (1) 任何 n 维 (实) 空间 V 都与 R^n 同构

(2) 任 2 个 n 维空间 V 与 W 同构 (利用 (1) 与传递性)

Pf: (1) 任取 $\alpha \in V$ ($\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$) 是个固定的基, 有 $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i$

$$\text{规定坐标映射 } \varphi: V \rightarrow R^n \text{ 使得 } \varphi(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x \in R^n$$

可知: φ 是同构① φ 是一一的 (唯一定理)

$$\text{② 设 } \beta = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \alpha_i, \quad \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i) \alpha_i, \quad \varphi(\alpha + \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n + y_n \end{pmatrix} = x + y = \varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta)$$

$$\text{且 } \varphi(k\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} kx_1 \\ kx_2 \\ \vdots \\ kx_n \end{pmatrix} = kx = k\varphi(\alpha)$$

注: 利用同构可用 R^n (C^n) 代表空间 V

线性映射: 若 V 与 W 是空间, $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 是映射, 且 $\varphi(\alpha + \beta) = \varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta)$,

$\varphi(k\alpha) = k\varphi(\alpha)$, (保加法、保倍数), 称 φ 是 V 到 W 的线性映射

特别: 若 $V = W$ (同一空间) 称线性映射 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 为线性变换

记号: $L(V, W)$ (V 到 W 的全体线性映射), $L(V, V)$ (全体线性变换), 可写 $\varphi \in L(V, W)$

或

例子:

恒同映射: $I_V: V \rightarrow W$ 使得 $I_V(\alpha) = \alpha, \alpha \in V$ (是线性的)

零射: $0: V \rightarrow W$ 使得 $0(\alpha) = \bar{0} \in W$ ($\forall \alpha \in V$) (是线性的)

矩阵映射: 令 $A = A_{m \times n} \in R^{m \times n}$, 任取 $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in R^n$

规定 $\mathcal{A}: R^n \rightarrow R^m$ 如下 $\mathcal{A}(x) \triangleq Ax = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in R^m$

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha + \beta) = A(\alpha + \beta) = A\alpha + A\beta = \mathcal{A}(\alpha) + \mathcal{A}(\beta)$$

且 $\mathcal{A}(k\alpha) = k\mathcal{A}(\alpha) \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ 为线性的

以后常把 \mathcal{A} 写成映射: $\mathcal{A}: R^n \rightarrow R^m \quad x \rightarrow Ax$

值空间 $R(A) = \{Ax | x \in R^n\} \subset R^m$

核: $N(A) = A^{-1}(0) = \{x | Ax = 0\} \subset R^n$

特别: n 阶方阵 $A = A_{n \times n} \in R^{n \times n}$, 有线性变换 $A: R^n \rightarrow R^n \quad A(x) = Ax \in R^n$

Ex. 预习《矩阵分析 (史荣昌等)》P24-44

P68 1 3 4 6 8 9

线性映射 (变换) 性质: 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 为线性

报组合

把相关组变成相关组

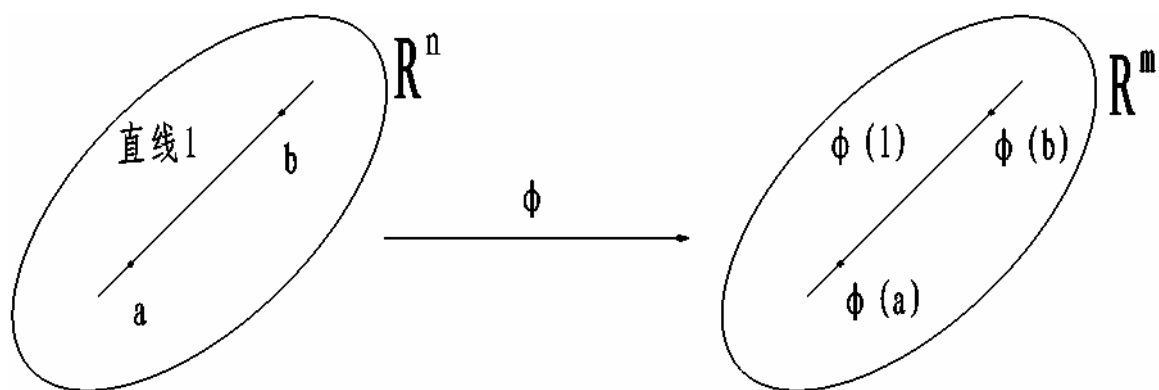
例如: $\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(k_i \alpha_i)$ (保组合系数)

几何定义: 线性映射 (变换) $\varphi: R^n \rightarrow R^m$

① φ 把直线变成直线 (或退化直线成一点)

② φ 把平行线变成平行 (重合) 线

Pf:



设 a, b 决定直线 $l = \{a + t(b-a) | t \in R\}$

\Rightarrow 像 $\varphi(l) = \{\varphi(a) + t[\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)] | t \in R\}$ 也是直线或退为一点

再设 α, β 是 2 条直线 l_1, l_2 的方向向量, 若 $l_1 \parallel l_2 \Rightarrow \alpha \parallel \beta \Rightarrow \alpha = k\beta$

$\varphi(\alpha) = k\varphi(\beta) \Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha) \parallel \varphi(\beta) \Rightarrow \varphi(l_1) \parallel \varphi(l_2)$ (或重合)

命题: 若 φ 为线性的, 且 $\varphi(\alpha_1), \varphi(\alpha_2), \dots, \varphi(\alpha_n)$ 线性无关, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 也无关

Pf: 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha_1), \varphi(\alpha_2), \dots, \varphi(\alpha_n)$ 相关

注: 若 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 为线性, 且 φ 为一一的, 则 φ “把无关组变成无关组”

规定: ①任取广元 $\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_n$ 称记号 $(\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_n)$ 为一个广行

②若有“组合” $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \otimes_i$, 称公式 $\alpha = (\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_n) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为广阵格式

要点: 要把组合系数写成列

若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p$ 可由 $\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_n$ 组合表示:
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n k_{i1} \otimes_i \\ \alpha_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n k_{i2} \otimes_i \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_p = \sum_{i=1}^n k_{ip} \otimes_i \end{cases}$$

规定广阵格式如下: $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p) = (\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_n) B_{n \times p}$

$$B_{n \times p} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} k_{11} \\ k_{12} \\ \vdots \\ k_{1p} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_{21} \\ k_{22} \\ \vdots \\ k_{2p} \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} k_{n1} \\ k_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ k_{np} \end{pmatrix} \right)_{n \times p} \quad \text{记为} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p)$$

$$\text{即 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p) = (\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_n) \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{21} & \cdots & k_{n1} \\ k_{12} & k_{22} & \cdots & k_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_{1p} & k_{2p} & \cdots & k_{np} \end{pmatrix}$$

广阵原理： ①一切线性组合都有广阵格式。

②若广元 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p$ 可由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 表示，

则有广阵格式 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) B_{n \times p}$

要求： 系数阵 $B_{n \times p}$ 中的列就是组合系数

性质：(引理1) 设 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 是广元， I_n 为单位阵，则

$$(1) (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) I_n$$

$$(2) \text{结合公式: } [(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) B] C = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) (BC)$$

(3) 消去律：(唯一性公式)：若 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 无关(基元)，且

$$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) B = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) C \Leftrightarrow B = C$$

要证： $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) B \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n \text{ 无关 } (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) C \Rightarrow B = C$

$$\text{先证 } B、C \text{ 只有一列 } B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) B = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) C \Rightarrow \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \varepsilon_i = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \varepsilon_i \Rightarrow b_i = c_i \Rightarrow B = C$$

设 $B、C$ 恰有 2 列 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2)_{n \times 2}, C = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2)_{n \times 2}$

$$\text{由 } (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) (\beta_1, \beta_2) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) (\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \beta_1 = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \gamma_1, (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \beta_2 = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \gamma_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 = \gamma_1, \beta_2 = \gamma_2 \Rightarrow B = (\beta_1, \beta_2) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = C$$

记号规定: $\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \triangleq (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n))$ ($\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 是线性映射)

性质 (4): 若 φ 是线性映射, 则 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B = [\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)]B$ (右提取公式)

$$\text{Pf: 先设 } B \text{ 只有 1 列 } B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi[(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B] = \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i \varepsilon_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \varphi(\varepsilon_i) = (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi[(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B] = (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n))B = \varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B$$

若 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2)_{n \times 2}$ 恰有 2 列, 可同样证明

$$\text{Eg. 设 } \varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in R^{2 \times 2}$$

$$\alpha = \varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2 \Rightarrow \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 或 } \alpha = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Eg. } R^3 \text{ (行向量) 中取 } \varepsilon_1 = \overline{(1,0,0)}, \varepsilon_2 = \overline{(0,1,0)}, \varepsilon_3 = \overline{(0,0,1)}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \overline{(1,1,2)}, \alpha_2 = \overline{(0,1,1)} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 1 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 1 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + 2 \bullet \varepsilon_3, \alpha_2 = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 1 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + 1 \bullet \varepsilon_3$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } (\overline{(1,1,2)}, \overline{(0,1,1)}) = (\overline{(1,0,0)}, \overline{(0,1,0)}, \overline{(0,0,1)}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{改为“列向量”} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例如: 线性组合必有广阵

$$(\text{甲}) = 3(\text{红}) + 7(\text{白}), (\text{乙}) = 4(\text{红}) + 6(\text{白}) \Leftrightarrow (\text{甲}, \text{乙}) = (\text{红}, \text{白}) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

应用： 线性变换矩阵公式：设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 为线性的 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ 为基

则有公式 $\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)A$

其中 $A_{n \times n}$ 叫 φ 在基 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ 下的矩阵（表示阵）

$$\text{Pf: 设: } \begin{cases} \varphi(\varepsilon_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} \varepsilon_i \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} \varepsilon_i, \text{ 即 } \varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n) \text{ 可由 } \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n \text{ 表示} \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} \varepsilon_i \end{cases}$$

由广阵原理 $\Rightarrow (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)A_{n \times n}$ (A 中列就是组合系数)

注： 在给定基下， φ 有唯一矩阵 A （用消去律） $\Rightarrow \varphi \Leftrightarrow A$ 是一一对应的

V 到 V 全体线性变换集合 $L(V, V)$ 与方阵集合 $R^{n \times n}$ 可等同有 $L(V, V) \xrightarrow{\text{同构}} R^{n \times n}$

同理：若 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ ($\dim V = n, \dim W = m$) 为线性的

且 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ 为 V 中基， (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m) 为 W 中基

$\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)A_{m \times n} \Rightarrow \varphi \Leftrightarrow A_{m \times n}$ 为一一对应

广阵格式及应用

引理：（广阵原理）： 一切线性组合都有广阵格式。

若广元 $\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_p$ 可由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ “表示”

则有 $(\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_p) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B_{n \times p}$

其中系数阵 B 中列就是原组合系数

线性映射的矩阵（表示阵）

设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 线性变换，固定基 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ ， $\dim V = n$

则 $\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)$ （在 W 中）可由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 表示

有广阵格式 $(\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)A_{n \times n}$

称 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为 φ 在固定基下的矩阵（表示阵）

注： 固定基：每个线性变换 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 对应一个唯一矩阵 A

即 $\varphi \leftrightarrow A$ 是一一对应（双射）

（利用消去法： $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)A = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B \Rightarrow A = B$ ）

消去前提：线性无关（基就是线性无关的）

推论： 全体线性变换空间 $L(V, V) \leftrightarrow R^{n \times n}$ （方阵空间）是同构

可写 $L(V, V) \underline{\text{同构}} R^{n \times n}$ （实域上）， $L(V, V) = C^{n \times n}$ （复域上）

注： 固定基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n \in V$, $\forall \alpha \in V$, $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varepsilon_i$

$$\alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 引入坐标同构 } \sigma: V \rightarrow R^n \text{ (} C^n \text{)}$$

$$\text{使得 } \sigma(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \in R^n, \quad \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \sigma(\alpha)$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} \varphi(\varepsilon_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} \varepsilon_i = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \end{pmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \sigma(\varepsilon_1) \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} \varepsilon_i = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n2} \end{pmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \sigma(\varepsilon_2) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} \varepsilon_i = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \sigma(\varepsilon_n) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) (\sigma(\varepsilon_1), \sigma(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \sigma(\varepsilon_n))_{n \times n}$$

令 $\sigma: V \rightarrow R^n$ 为坐标同构映射，则 $V \underline{\underline{\sigma}} R^n$, $L(V, V) \underline{\underline{\sigma}} R^{n \times n}$

推广： 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 线性映射，记为 $\varphi \in L(V, W)$ (全体线性映射)

固定基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n \in V$ ，再固定基 $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m \in W$ ，($\dim V = n$ ， $\dim W = m$)

$\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)$ (在 W 中) 可由 g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m 表示

用广阵格式 $(\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m) A_{m \times n}$

称 $A = A_{m \times n}$ 为 φ 在固定基下的矩阵 (表示阵)

可知： 每个 $\varphi \in L(V, W)$ 对应唯一的矩阵 $A = A_{m \times n}$

推论： (全体线性映射) $L(V, W)$ 在固定基下与 $R^{m \times n}$ 或 $C^{m \times n}$ 同构

可写 $L(V, W) \underline{\cong} R^{m \times n}$ 或 $L(V, W) \underline{\cong} C^{m \times n}$

规定： V^n 表示 n 维空间， W^m 表示 m 维空间

(全体线性映射) $L(V^n, W^m) \underline{\cong} R^{m \times n}$ 或 $C^{m \times n}$

坐标公式： 固定基 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \in V$ ， $(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m) \in W$

$$\forall \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varepsilon_i, \quad \varphi(\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i g_i$$

$$\text{取坐标: } \alpha \leftrightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \in R^n, \quad \varphi(\alpha) \leftrightarrow y = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} \in R^m, \quad \text{则 } y = A_{m \times n} x, \quad \text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} = A_{m \times n} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Pf: } \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)x \Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha) = (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n))x = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)A_{m \times n}x$$

$$\text{又写 } \varphi(\alpha) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)y \Rightarrow (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)Ax = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)y \Rightarrow Ax = y$$

结论： 设 $\varphi \in L(V^n, W^m)$ (固定 2 个基)，则 $\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)A_{m \times n}$

$$\forall \alpha \in V, \quad \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)x, \quad \varphi(\alpha) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)y$$

则 $\varphi \leftrightarrow A$ 互相对应， $\alpha \rightarrow \varphi(\alpha)$ 可用 $x \rightarrow Ax$ 代替

即：若 $\beta = \varphi(\alpha)$ 则可写 $y = Ax$

注： $A: R^n \rightarrow R^m$ 是线性映射，可代替 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$

Eg. 零映射 $\theta: V^n \rightarrow W^m$, 固定基 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ 和 (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)

$$\forall \alpha \in V, \theta(\alpha) = O \in W$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta(\varepsilon_1) = 0 = 0 \bullet g_1 + 0 \bullet g_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet g_m \\ \theta(\varepsilon_2) = 0 = 0 \bullet g_1 + 0 \bullet g_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet g_m \\ \vdots \\ \theta(\varepsilon_n) = 0 = 0 \bullet g_1 + 0 \bullet g_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet g_m \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\theta(\varepsilon_1), \theta(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \theta(\varepsilon_n)) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m) O_{m \times n}$$

$$\theta \leftrightarrow O_{m \times n} \in R^{m \times n}$$

Eg. 恒同映射: $I_V: V \rightarrow V, \forall \alpha \in V, I_V(\alpha) = \alpha$

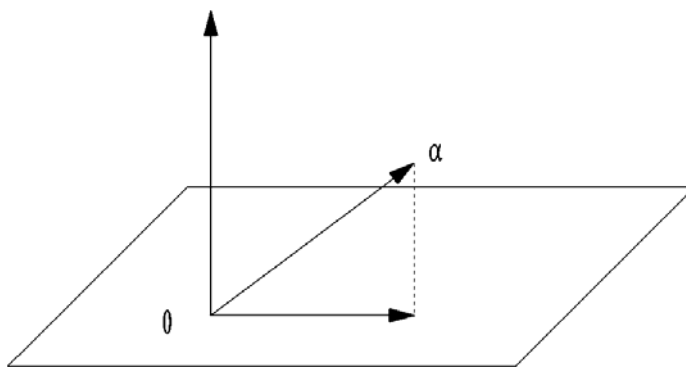
$$\begin{cases} I_V(\varepsilon_1) = \varepsilon_1 = 1 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \\ I_V(\varepsilon_2) = \varepsilon_2 = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 1 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \\ \vdots \\ I_V(\varepsilon_n) = \varepsilon_n = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + \dots + 1 \bullet \varepsilon_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow I_V(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) I_n$$

$$I_V \leftrightarrow I_n \text{ (单位阵)}$$

设 $\alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)x$, 则 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 坐标 $y = I_n x = x$

Eg. 设 $V = \text{span}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$, $\varphi: V \rightarrow V, \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varepsilon_i \in V$

使得 $\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i\right) = x_1 \varepsilon_1 + x_2 \varepsilon_2$ (投影)



$$\therefore \begin{cases} \varphi(\varepsilon_1) = \varepsilon_1 = 1 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_2) = \varepsilon_2 = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 1 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_3) = 0 = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_n) = 0 = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_2 + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) A,$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

坐标公式: $y = Ax$, $x \in R^n$

Eg. V 基 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$, 取 $W = \text{span}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$, $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$, $\varphi \in L(V, W)$

使得 $\varphi(\alpha) = \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i\right) = x_1 \varepsilon_1 + x_2 \varepsilon_2 \in W$ (投影)

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(\varepsilon_1) = \varepsilon_1 = 1 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_2 \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_2) = \varepsilon_2 = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 1 \bullet \varepsilon_2 \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_3) = 0 = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_n) = 0 = 0 \bullet \varepsilon_1 + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times n}$$

Ex. 令 $V_n(x) = \text{span}(1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}) = \{f = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} | a_i \in R\}$

(全体次数小于 n 的多项式空间)

(1) 令 $\varphi = \frac{d}{dx}: V \rightarrow V$ (求导), 求 φ 在基 $(1, x, \dots, x^{n-1})$ 的矩阵 A

(2) 令 $\varphi = \frac{d}{dx}: V_n(x) \rightarrow V_{n-1}(x)$ (求导), 求 φ 在基 $(1, x, \dots, x^{n-1})$ 与基 $(1, x, \dots, x^{n-2})$ 下的

矩阵。

换基公式: 设 V 中 2 个基 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ 与 (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)

则它们互换表示 (由广阵格式) 可写: $(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)P$, ($P = P_{n \times n}$)

$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)Q$, ($Q = Q_{n \times n}$)

则 P 可逆, 且 $Q = P^{-1}$, $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)P^{-1}$

Pf: $\because (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)P$ 代入 $(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)QP$, (消去)

$$\therefore I_n = QP \Rightarrow Q = P^{-1}$$

称 P 是 (ε) 到 (g) 的过渡阵

规定记号: $(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$, $(g) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)$ 。(2 个坐标系)

换基公式: $(g) = (\varepsilon)P$, $(\varepsilon) = (g)P^{-1}$

换坐标公式: 若 $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)x = (\varepsilon)x$

$$\text{且 } \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i g_i = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)y = (g)y$$

$$\text{则有坐标公式 } x = Py \text{ 或 } y = P^{-1}x, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in R^n$$

$$\text{Pf: } \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{写}}{=} (\varepsilon)x, \quad \text{且 } \alpha = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = (g)y$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = (g)y \stackrel{\text{消去}}{=} (\varepsilon)P(\varepsilon)Py = (\varepsilon)x = \varepsilon \quad (\text{消去}) \Rightarrow Py = x$$

$$\text{记号: } (\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n), \quad (g) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n), \quad \varphi(\varepsilon) = (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n))$$

换基相似定理: 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ 为线性变换, 固定 2 个基

$$(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n), \quad (g) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon)A \quad (\text{表示公式}), \quad \varphi(g) = (g)B \quad (\text{第 2 表示})$$

$$(g) = (\varepsilon)P \text{ 或 } (\varepsilon) = (g)P^{-1} \quad (\text{换基公式})$$

$$\text{则: } B = P^{-1}AP \quad \text{相似}$$

$$\text{Pf: } \varphi(g) = (g)B, \quad \text{且 } \varphi(g) = \varphi((\varepsilon)P) = \varphi(\varepsilon)P = (\varepsilon)AP = (g)P^{-1}AP$$

$$(g)B = (g)P^{-1}AP \Rightarrow B = P^{-1}AP$$

Ex. 《矩阵分析 (史荣昌等)》P68 9 10 12 19

坐标与广阵格式应用

广阵原理: 若广元 $\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_p$ 可由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ “表示”,

$$\text{则由公式 } (\otimes_1, \otimes_2, \dots, \otimes_p) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B_{n \times p}$$

$$\text{Eg. } V = \text{span}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n), \quad W = \text{span}(g_1, g_2)$$

$$\text{固定基 } \{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n\}, \quad \{g_1, g_2\}$$

令线性映射 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W \quad \forall \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i \in V$

使得 $\varphi(\alpha) = \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i\right) = x_1 g_1 + x_2 g_2$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(\varepsilon_1) = g_1 = 1 \bullet g_1 + 0 \bullet g_2 \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_2) = g_2 = 0 \bullet g_1 + 1 \bullet g_2 \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_3) = 0 = 0 \bullet g_1 + 0 \bullet g_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_n) = 0 = 0 \bullet g_1 + 0 \bullet g_2 \end{cases}$$

$$(\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times n}$$

$$\text{简写 } \varphi(\varepsilon) = (g) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n), \quad (g) = (g_1, g_2), \quad \varphi(\varepsilon) = (\varphi(\varepsilon)) = (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n))$$

令 $\varphi: V^n \rightarrow W^m$ 为线性的, 固定基 $(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n), \quad (g) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)$

$$\text{则 } \varphi(\varepsilon) = (g) A_{m \times n}, \quad (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m) A_{m \times n}$$

$A_{m \times n}$ 叫 φ 的表示阵 (在固定基下)

换基相似公式: 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ 为线性的或 $\varphi \in L(V, V)$

$$\text{固定基 } (\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n), \quad (g) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)$$

$$\text{记: } \varphi(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon) A_{n \times n} \text{ 或 } (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) A$$

$$\varphi(g) = (g) B_{n \times n} \text{ 或 } (\varphi(g_1), \varphi(g_2), \dots, \varphi(g_n)) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n) B$$

$$(g) = (\varepsilon) P \quad (\text{换基公式}) \text{ 或 } (\varepsilon) = (g) P^{-1}$$

$$\text{则: } B = P^{-1} A P \quad (\text{相似})$$

推论: (1) 线性变换 $\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ 在不同基下的矩阵是相似关系

(2) 在复数域上可取一个基 $(g) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)$, 使 φ 在该基下的矩阵 B 是 Jordan 形,

$$\text{即 } B = P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{Jordan 形})$$

小结: 固定基下常用下列“替换”(替身)

(1) V^n 用 R^n 或 C^n 代替

$$(2) \text{ 广元 } \alpha \in V^n \text{ 可用坐标 } x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 代替 } (\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i)$$

(3) 线性变换 $\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ 用矩阵代替

(4) 相元 $\varphi(\alpha)$ 用 Ax 代替

$$\text{固定基 } (\varepsilon) \text{ 下 } \begin{cases} (\alpha) \leftrightarrow (x) \in R^n \\ \varphi(\alpha) \leftrightarrow Ax \\ \varphi \leftrightarrow A \\ V^n \text{ 同构 } R^n \text{ 或 } C^n \\ L(\overline{V}, V) = R^{n \times n} \end{cases}$$

Eg. 设 $V = R(x)_n = \{f = a_0 + a_1x_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1}x_{n-1} \mid a_i \in R\}$ (全体次数小于 n 的多项式)

$\dim V = n$, $\{1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}\}$ 是一个基

另 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n 为互不相同的数

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= (x - \hat{b}_1)(x - b_2) \cdots (x - b_n) \\ f_2(x) &= (x - b_1)(x - \hat{b}_2) \cdots (x - b_n) \\ &\vdots \\ f_n(x) &= (x - b_1)(x - b_2) \cdots (x - \hat{b}_n) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{“}\hat{}\text{” 表示删掉一项} \\ f_j(x) &= (x - b_1) \cdots (x - \hat{b}_j) \cdots (x - b_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$g_1(x) = \frac{f_1(x)}{f_1(b_1)}, g_2(x) = \frac{f_2(x)}{f_2(b_2)}, \dots, g_n(x) = \frac{f_n(x)}{f_n(b_n)} \in V$$

$$\text{取值 } \begin{cases} g_1(b_1) = \frac{f_1(b_1)}{f_1(b_1)} = 1, g_1(b_2) = 0, \dots, g_1(b_n) = 0 \\ g_2(b_1) = 0, g_2(b_2) = 1, \dots, g_2(b_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ g_n(b_1) = 0, g_n(b_2) = 0, \dots, g_n(b_n) = 1 \end{cases}$$

证明: (1) g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n 是 V 的基

(2) 求 (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n) 到 $(1, x, \dots, x^{n-1})$ 的过渡阵 P

Pf: 引入映射 $\varphi: V \rightarrow R^n \quad \forall f \in V$

$$\varphi(f) \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} f(b_1) \\ f(b_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(b_n) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi \text{ 是线性的: } \begin{aligned} \varphi(f+g) &= \varphi(f) + \varphi(g) \\ \varphi(kf) &= k\varphi(f) \end{aligned}$$

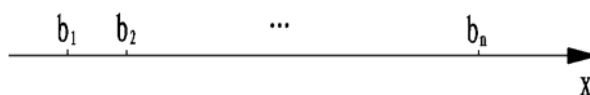
$$\Rightarrow \varphi(g_1) = \begin{pmatrix} g_1(b_1) \\ g_1(b_2) \\ \vdots \\ g_1(b_n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_1, \varphi(g_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_2, \dots, \varphi(g_n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_n \in R^n$$

$\Rightarrow \{\varphi(g_1) = e_1, \varphi(g_2) = e_2, \dots, \varphi(g_n) = e_n\}$ 为无关组 $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\}$ 也无关 (是基)

设换基公式 $(1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n)P$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi(1), \varphi(x), \dots, \varphi(x^{n-1})) = (\varphi(g_1), \varphi(g_2), \dots, \varphi(g_n))P$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b_1 & b_1^2 & \dots & b_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & b_2 & b_2^2 & \dots & b_2^{n-1} \\ 1 & b_3 & b_3^2 & \dots & b_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & b_n & b_n^2 & \dots & b_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = I_n P \Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b_1 & b_1^2 & \dots & b_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & b_2 & b_2^2 & \dots & b_2^{n-1} \\ 1 & b_3 & b_3^2 & \dots & b_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & b_n & b_n^2 & \dots & b_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$



注: 固定 n 个不同点 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n ;

$$\text{规定“取值映射” } \varphi(f) = \begin{pmatrix} f(b_1) \\ f(b_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(b_n) \end{pmatrix} \in R^n, \quad \varphi: V \rightarrow R^n \text{ 为线性}$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(h) = \begin{pmatrix} h(b_1) \\ h(b_2) \\ \vdots \\ h(b_n) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \varphi(f+h) = \begin{pmatrix} f(b_1)+h(b_1) \\ f(b_2)+h(b_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(b_n)+h(b_n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(b_1) \\ f(b_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(b_n) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} h(b_1) \\ h(b_2) \\ \vdots \\ h(b_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \equiv 1 \text{ 时, } \varphi(f) = \varphi(1) \begin{pmatrix} f(b_1) \\ f(b_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(b_n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

实际上: $\varphi: V = R(x) \rightarrow R^n$ 是同构, $R(x)_n$ 同构 φR^n

0 点引理: 固定 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n (互异); $g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_n(x)$ 同上

$$\text{则: (1) } 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x); \quad (2) \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i g_i(x);$$

$$(3) \quad g_i(x)g_j(x) \text{ 含有因子 } (x-b_1)(x-b_2)\cdots(x-b_n) \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$\text{Pf: } \because (1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}) = (g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_n(x))P; \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b_1 & b_1^2 & \cdots & b_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & b_2 & b_2^2 & \cdots & b_2^{n-1} \\ 1 & b_3 & b_3^2 & \cdots & b_3^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & b_n & b_n^2 & \cdots & b_n^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x) \\ x = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i g_i(x) \\ \vdots \\ x^{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^{n-1} g_i(x) \end{cases}, \text{ 有 } x^k = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^k g_i(x)$$

(3) 例如

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x) &= \frac{f_1(x)}{f_1(b_1)} = \frac{(x-\hat{b}_1)(x-b_2)\cdots(x-b_n)}{f_1(b_1)} \\ g_2(x) &= \frac{f_2(x)}{f_2(b_2)} = \frac{(x-b_1)(x-\hat{b}_2)\cdots(x-b_n)}{f_2(b_2)} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow g_1(x)g_2(x) = (x-b_1)(x-b_2)\cdots(x-b_n)(\cdots)$$

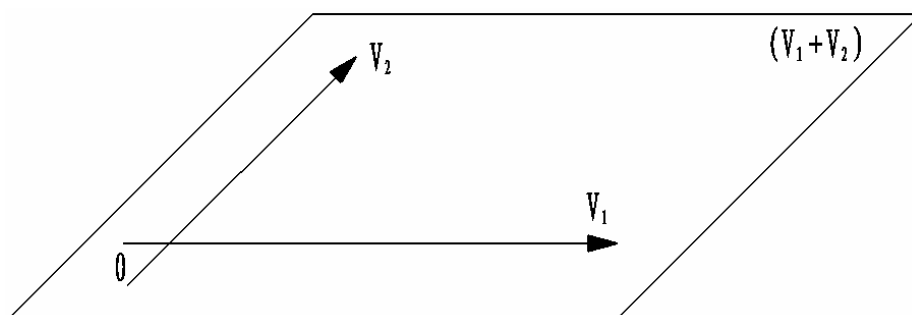
推论: 固定 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n 与 $g_1(x), g_2(x), \dots, g_n(x)$ 任取方阵 $A = A_{p \times p}$

$$\text{有 (1) } I = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(A); \quad (2) \quad A = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i g_i(A)$$

和空间定义: 设 V_1, V_2 是子空间

称 $V_1 + V_2 \triangleq \{\text{全体 } \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \mid \alpha_1 \in V_1, \alpha_2 \in V_2\}$ 为 V_1, V_2 的和 (可知 $V_1 + V_2$ 是子空间)

注：并集 $V_1 \cup V_2$ 一般不是子空间， $V_1 \cup V_2 \subset V_1 + V_2$



同理 V_1, V_2, V_3 为子空间，可定义 $V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = \{\text{全体 } \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \mid \alpha_i \in V_i\}$

维数公式： $\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$

或 $\text{rank}(V_1 + V_2) = \text{rank} V_1 + \text{rank} V_2 - \text{rank}(V_1 \cap V_2)$

直和定义： 设 V_1, V_2 为子空间，且 0 元具有唯一分解性

即： $0 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ ($\alpha_1 \in V_1, \alpha_2 \in V_2$) 必有 $\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 0$

称 $V_1 + V_2$ 为直和，记为 $V_1 \oplus V_2$

定理： $V_1 + V_2$ 为直和 $V_1 \oplus V_2 \Leftrightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$

同理：3 个子空间 V_1, V_2, V_3

若 0 元具有唯一分解： $0 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 0, \alpha_3 = 0$ ($\alpha_i \in V_i$)

则称 $V_1 + V_2 + V_3$ 为直和，记为 $V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus V_3$

直和维数公式： $\dim(V_1 \oplus V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2$

$\dim(V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus V_3) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 + \dim V_3$

补空间： 若 $V_1 + V_2 = V$ (全空间) 且 $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$ ，即 $V_1 \oplus V_2 = V$

称 V_2 为 V_1 的补空间

注： V_1 的补空间可能很多

生成元公式： 设 $V_1 = \text{span}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)$, $V_2 = \text{span}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t)$

则 $V_1 + V_2 = \text{span}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t)$

注: $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t\}$ 未必无关

同构方法 (替身法)

先固定基 $(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$, 空间为 $V = \text{span}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$

固定基 $(g) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)$, 空间为 $W = \text{span}(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)$

可用下列代替法:

(1) $\alpha \in V$ 写成坐标 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n$ 或 C^n ($\because V \underline{\text{同构}} R^n$ 或 C^n)

$\beta \in W$ 写成坐标 $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)^T \in R^m$ 或 C^m ($\because W \underline{\text{同构}} R^m$ 或 C^m)

(2) 线性变换: $\varphi \in L(V, V)$ 写成方阵 $A_{n \times n}$ 且有表示公式: $\varphi(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon)A_{n \times n}$

公式: $\varphi(\varepsilon) = \lambda \alpha$ 写成 $Ax = \lambda x$

(3) $\varphi(\alpha)$ 写成 Ax

(4) 映射 $\varphi \in L(V, W)$ 写成矩阵 $A_{m \times n} = A$, 有表示公式: $\varphi(\varepsilon) = (g)A_{m \times n}$

(5) $\varphi(\alpha)$ 写成 $A_{m \times n}x$, 公式 $\varphi(\alpha) = \beta$ 写成 $A_{m \times n}x = y$ (坐标公式)

注: 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 无关, 则坐标 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_s 也无关

一般秩 $\text{rank}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) = \text{rank}(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_s)$

Ex. 取 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $R^{2 \times 2}$ 中基, 且 φ 是线性的

$$\varphi(\alpha_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varphi(\alpha_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varphi(\alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \varphi(\alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 φ 的表示矩阵 (公式)

解: 利用 “拉直同构” 可写

$$\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1, 1)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 1, 1)^T, \alpha_3 = (1, 1, 0, 2)^T, \alpha_4 = (1, 3, 1, 0)^T \in R^4$$

$$\varphi(\alpha_1) = (1, 1, 0, 0)^T, \varphi(\alpha_2) = (0, 0, 0, 0)^T, \varphi(\alpha_3) = (0, 0, 1, 1)^T, \varphi(\alpha_4) = (0, 1, 0, 1)^T \in R^4$$

设表示公式: $\varphi(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)A$

$$(\varphi(\alpha_1), \varphi(\alpha_2), \varphi(\alpha_3), \varphi(\alpha_4)) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)A$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)^{-1}(\varphi(\alpha_1), \varphi(\alpha_2), \varphi(\alpha_3), \varphi(\alpha_4)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

映射： $\varphi \in L(V, W)$ 的相空间（值域）与核

规定：相空间为 $\mathcal{R}(\varphi) = \varphi(V) = \{\text{全体 } \varphi(\alpha) | \alpha \in V\} \subset W$

核空间为 $\mathcal{N}(\varphi) = \varphi^{-1}(0) = \{\text{全体 } \alpha | \varphi(\alpha) = 0\} \subset V$

(1) 相空间的秩为： $\text{rank}(\varphi) = \dim \mathcal{R}(\varphi) = \text{rank } \mathcal{R}(\varphi)$ ，也叫映射 φ 的秩数

(2) 核空间的维数（秩数）： $\text{rank } \mathcal{N}(\varphi) = \dim \mathcal{N}(\varphi)$ 也叫 φ 的 0 度

0 度公式： $\dim \mathcal{N}(\varphi) + \dim \mathcal{R}(\varphi) = n \quad \varphi \in L(V^n, W^m)$

或 $\text{rank}(\varphi^{-1}(0)) + \text{rank}(\varphi) = n$

注： φ 写成 $A = A_{m \times n}$

$\varphi^{-1}(0) = \{\alpha | \varphi(\alpha) = 0\}$ 写成 $A^{-1}(0) = \{x | Ax = 0\}$ （解空间）

相空间 $\mathcal{R}(\varphi) = \{\varphi(\alpha) | \alpha \in V\}$ 写成 $\mathcal{R}(A) = \{Ax | x \in R^n\}$

规定： $A = A_{m \times n}$ 的列空间为 $\mathcal{R}(A) = \{Ax | x \in R^n\} \subset R^m$

$A = A_{m \times n}$ 的核空间 $\mathcal{N}(A) = A^{-1}(0) = \{x | Ax = 0\} \subset R^n$ （解空间）

$$\text{改写 } A_{m \times n} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), \quad A_{m \times n} x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{R}(A) = \{Ax\} = \left\{ \text{全体 } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i \right\} = \text{span}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \quad (\text{由 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 生成})$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{R}(A) = \text{rank } \mathcal{R}(A) = \text{rank}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\text{由公式 } \text{rank } A^{-1}(0) + \text{rank}(A) = n \Rightarrow \text{rank } \varphi^{-1}(0) + \text{rank}(\varphi) = n$$

$$A_{m \times n} x = 0 \text{ 的基础解有 } (n-r) \text{ 个 } \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-1}, \quad r = \text{rank}(A), \quad \text{通解: } x = \sum_{i=1}^{n-r} c_i \xi_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{核 } \mathcal{N}(A) = A^{-1}(0) = \{x | Ax = 0\} = \text{span}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-1}) \quad (\text{解空间})$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{N}(A) = \text{rank } \mathcal{N}(A) = \text{rank}(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-1}) = n - r$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } \mathcal{N}(A) = n - \text{rank}(A) \Leftrightarrow \text{rank } \mathcal{N}(A) + \text{rank}(A) = n$$

引理: $\varphi \in L(V^n, W^m)$ 写成 $A = A_{m \times n}$, $R^n \rightarrow R^m$

则: (1) $\text{rank}(\varphi) = \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank } \mathcal{R}(A)$ (列空间维数)

$$(2) \text{rank}(\varphi^{-1}(0)) = \text{rank}(A^{-1}(0)) \text{ 或 } \text{rank } \mathcal{N}(\varphi) = \text{rank } \mathcal{N}(A)$$

φ 与 A 的不变子空间:

设 $\varphi \in L(V, V)$ 固定基下, 可写 $A \in L(R^n \rightarrow R^n)$

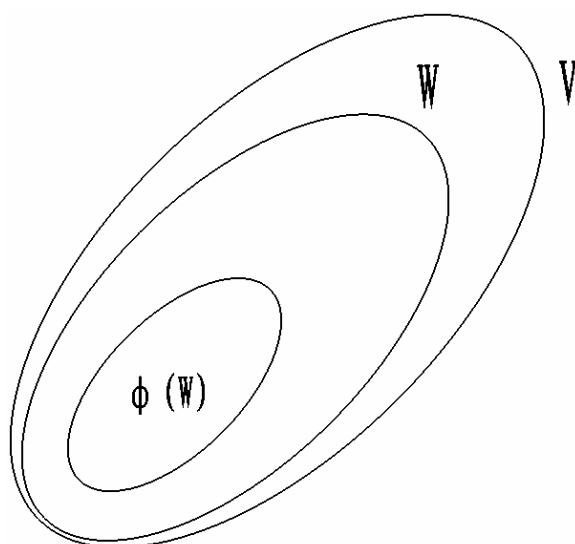
若子空间 $W \subset V$ 使得 $\forall \alpha \in W$, $\varphi(\alpha) \in W$

即 $\varphi(W) \subset W$, 称 W 是 φ 的不变子空间

平凡不变子空间 $\{0\}$ 与 V 都是 φ 的不变子空间

取特征子空间 $V(\lambda) = \{\alpha | \varphi(\alpha) = \lambda\alpha\} = \{\alpha | (\varphi - \lambda I)\alpha = 0\}$ (λ 的特征向量含 $\vec{0}$)

$V(\lambda)$ 是 φ 的不变子空间, 若 $\alpha \in V(\lambda)$, 验证: $\varphi(\alpha) \in V(\lambda)$



$A = A_{n \times n}$ 的不变子空间 $W \subset R^n$ (或 C^n)

使得 $A(W) \subset W$, 即任何 $x \in W$, $Ax \in W$

特征子空间 $V(\lambda) = \{x | Ax = \lambda x\} = \{x | (A - \lambda I)x = 0\}$ 是 A 的不变子空间

引理: 若 $W = \text{span}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_r)$ 是 $V = \text{span}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ 中子空间

$(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_r)$ 为基, $\varphi \in L(V, V)$

设 W 是 φ 的不变子空间, 则有表示阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{r \times r} & (*) \\ 0 & (*) \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$

$$\text{Pf: 由定义: } \begin{cases} \varphi(\varepsilon_1) = (*)\varepsilon_1 + (*)\varepsilon_2 + \dots + (*)\varepsilon_r + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_{r+1} + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_2) = (*)\varepsilon_1 + (*)\varepsilon_2 + \dots + (*)\varepsilon_r + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_{r+1} + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_r) = (*)\varepsilon_1 + (*)\varepsilon_2 + \dots + (*)\varepsilon_r + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_{r+1} + \dots + 0 \bullet \varepsilon_n \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_{r+1}) = (*)\varepsilon_1 + (*)\varepsilon_2 + \dots + (*)\varepsilon_n \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(\varepsilon_n) = (*)\varepsilon_1 + (*)\varepsilon_2 + \dots + (*)\varepsilon_n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} (A_{r \times r}) & (*) \\ 0 & (*) \end{pmatrix}$$

定理: 若 $\varphi \in L(V, V)$ 有 2 个不变子空间 $W_1, W_2 \subset V$, 且 $W_1 \oplus W_2 = V$ (直和)

可设 $W_1 = \text{span}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_r)$, $W_2 = \text{span}(\varepsilon_{r+1}, \varepsilon_{r+2}, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$

则 φ 的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 记为 $A = A_1 \oplus A_2$

注: 若 W 是 φ 的不变子空间, 限制映射 $\varphi|_W: W \rightarrow W$ 是 W 到 W 的线性变换

引理: (1) 复数域上方阵 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 必有特征值与特征向量, 使得 $Ax = \lambda x$ ($x \neq \vec{0}$)

(2) 复数域上, 线性变换 $\varphi \in L(V, V)$, $\dim V = n$, 必有特征向量 $\exists \alpha: \varphi(\alpha) = \lambda \alpha$ ($\alpha \neq 0$)

(3) 设 W 是 $\varphi \in L(V, V)$ 的不变子空间, 则 φ 在 W 上必有特征向量 $\exists \alpha \in W: \varphi(\alpha) = \lambda \alpha$ ($\alpha \neq 0$) ($\because \varphi|_W: W \rightarrow W$ 也是线性变换)

Ex. 若 $AB = BA$ (A, B 是方阵), 令 $V(\lambda) = \{x | Ax = \lambda x\}$ (特征子空间)

证明: (1) $V(\lambda)$ 是 A 与 B 的不变子空间

(2) $V(\lambda)$ 中有一个 $x \neq 0$ 是 B 的特征向量 (用引理 (3))

(3) A 、 B 有公共特征向量

线性变换的规范表示

R^n 中规范基 $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, e_2 = (0, 1, \dots, 0)^T, \dots, e_n = (0, 0, \dots, 1)^T \in R^n$

R^m 中规范基 $\tilde{e}_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \tilde{e}_2 = (0, 1, \dots, 0)^T, \dots, \tilde{e}_m = (0, 0, \dots, 1)^T \in R^m$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n, \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$$

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)^T \in R^m, \quad y = \sum_{i=1}^m y_i \tilde{e}_i$$

规范公式: 每个线性的 $\varphi: R^n \rightarrow R^m$ 或 $\varphi \in L(R^n, R^m)$ 都有一个 (唯一的) 矩阵

$A = A_{m \times n} \in R^{m \times n}$, 使得 $\varphi(x) = Ax$, $x \in R^n$, 其中 $A = (\varphi(e_1), \varphi(e_2), \dots, \varphi(e_n))_{m \times n}$

$$\text{Pf: } \because x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i, \quad \varphi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varphi(e_i) = (\varphi(e_1), \varphi(e_2), \dots, \varphi(e_n)) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } A = (\varphi(e_1), \varphi(e_2), \dots, \varphi(e_n)) = A_{m \times n} \in R^{m \times n} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = Ax$$

实际上: φ 在规范基 (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) 与 $(\tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_2, \dots, \tilde{e}_m)$ 下的表示公式

$\varphi(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) = (\tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_2, \dots, \tilde{e}_m) A_{m \times n}$, 其中 $(\tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_2, \dots, \tilde{e}_m) = I_m$ (单位阵)

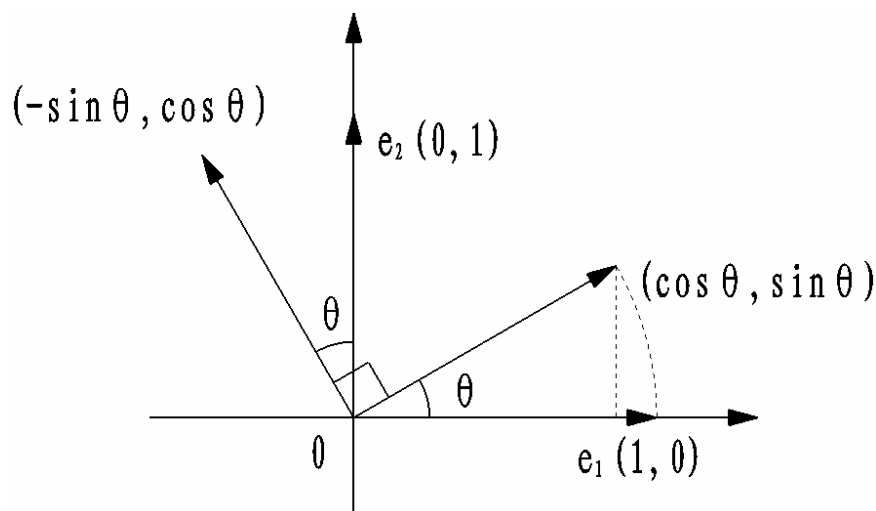
$$\Rightarrow \varphi(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) = A_{m \times n}$$

在实用中, 可把 $\varphi: R^n \rightarrow R^m$ 写成 $A: R^n \rightarrow R^m$ (可写 $\varphi = A$)

矩阵 $A = A_{m \times n}$ 有双重身份: (1) A 是矩阵; (2) $A: R^n \rightarrow R^m$ ($A \in L(R^n, R^m)$) 为线性映射

注: 若 R^n 中为行向量, 在公式中应该为列向量

Eg. 令 θ 旋转 $\varphi: R^2 \rightarrow R^2$, 求 $A = A_{2 \times 2}$ 使得 $\varphi(x) = Ax$



$$\because \varphi(e_1) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)^T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } A = (\varphi(e_1), \varphi(e_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{公式 } \varphi(x) = Ax = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \cos \theta - x_2 \sin \theta \\ x_1 \sin \theta + x_2 \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } y = Ax, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 \cos \theta - x_2 \sin \theta \\ y_2 = x_1 \sin \theta + x_2 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

Eg. 令 $\varphi \in L(R^3, R^2)$, 即 $\varphi: R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ 为线性

$$\text{使得: } \varphi(x) = (x_1 + x_2, x_2 + x_3)^T, \quad \forall x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \in R^3$$

$$\text{求 } A = A_{2 \times 3} \text{ 使得 } \varphi(x) = Ax$$

$$\text{解: } \varphi(e_1) = \varphi(1, 0, 0)^T = (1, 0)^T, \quad \varphi(e_2) = \varphi(0, 1, 0)^T = (1, 1)^T, \quad \varphi(e_3) = \varphi(0, 0, 1)^T = (0, 1)^T$$

$$A = (\varphi(e_1), \varphi(e_2), \varphi(e_3)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$$

$$\text{计算 } \varphi(x) = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

一般表示公式: 设 $(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$, $(g) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)$ 分别为

$\varphi: R^n \rightarrow R^m$ 为线性的

设表示式: $\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)A$

则有: $A = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)^{-1}(\varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n))$

其中 (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m) 为可逆方阵

方法: 可用行变换 $(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m | \varphi(\varepsilon_1), \varphi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \varphi(\varepsilon_n)) \xrightarrow{\text{行变}} (I_m | A)$ 求出 A

注: $R^{m \times n}$ 中的矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

可用“拉直法”: $A \rightarrow \bar{A} = (a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{mn})^T \in R^{mn}$, $B \rightarrow \bar{B} = (b_{11}, b_{12}, \dots, b_{mn})^T \in R^{mn}$

“ \rightarrow ”: $R^{m \times n} \rightarrow R^{mn}$ 为线性 (同构)

$$\overrightarrow{(A+B)} = \overrightarrow{(a_{ij} + b_{ij})} = (a_{11} + b_{11}, \dots, a_{mn} + b_{mn})^T = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{mn})^T + (b_{11}, \dots, b_{mn})^T = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$$

$$\text{同理 } \overrightarrow{(kA)} = k\bar{A}$$

应用: 若 $\varphi: R^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow R^{2 \times 2}$ 为线性, 取基 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4)$, (g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4)

$$\text{由公式 } \varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) = (g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4)A_{4 \times 4}$$

$$\text{拉直 } (\overrightarrow{\varphi(\varepsilon_1)}, \overrightarrow{\varphi(\varepsilon_2)}, \overrightarrow{\varphi(\varepsilon_3)}, \overrightarrow{\varphi(\varepsilon_4)}) = (\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2, \bar{g}_3, \bar{g}_4)A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2, \bar{g}_3, \bar{g}_4)^{-1}(\overrightarrow{\varphi(\varepsilon_1)}, \overrightarrow{\varphi(\varepsilon_2)}, \overrightarrow{\varphi(\varepsilon_3)}, \overrightarrow{\varphi(\varepsilon_4)})$$

$$\text{实用中可写: } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)^T$$

Ex. 1. 令 $\varphi: R^2 \rightarrow R^3$ 为线性的

$$\text{且 } \forall x \in R^2, \varphi(x) = (x_2, x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_2)^T$$

(1) 求规范公式 $\varphi(x) = Ax$ 中的 A

(2) 若取基 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2)$ 与 (g_1, g_2, g_3) , 其中 $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 2)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (3, 1)^T$, $g_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$,

$g_2 = (1, 1, 0)^T$, $g_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 求公式 $\varphi(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = (g_1, g_2, g_3)B$ 中的表示阵 B (可用初等行变换求 B)

线性变换应用参考书: Steven Leon 《线性代数与应用》

§4 应用 1: 计算机图形与动画设计; 应用 2: 飞机运动矩阵表示

§3 欧式空间与 QR 分解

标准欧式空间： R^n 中引入标准内积（点积）

标准内积（点积） $x \bullet y = (x, y) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \bullet (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$

$$\text{有公式: } x \bullet y = (x, y) = x^T y = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i, \quad x \bullet x = x^T x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

$$\text{长度公式: } |x| = \sqrt{x \bullet x} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}, \quad |x|^2 = x \bullet x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

正交（垂直）: $x \perp y \Leftrightarrow x \bullet y = (x, y) = 0$

勾股定理: (1) $x \perp y \Rightarrow (x \pm y)^2 = |x|^2 + |y|^2$

$$(2) \quad x \perp y \Rightarrow (kx \pm ly)^2 = k^2 |x|^2 + l^2 |y|^2 \quad (\because kx \perp ly)$$

正交组与正交基: 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \in R^n$ 互相正交（且非 0）， $(\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2 \perp \dots \perp \alpha_s)$

称 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 为一个正交组

称生成空间 $W = \text{span}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)$ 中有正交基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$

若单位化: $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|}, \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{|\alpha_2|}, \dots, \varepsilon_s = \frac{\alpha_s}{|\alpha_s|}$, 可得单位（规范）正交组（基） $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s$

定义: 若 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s \in R^n$ 为单位正交组（基）

称矩阵 $A = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s)_{n \times s}$ 为正交高阵（次正交阵）（ $s \leq n$ ）

特别: $s = n$ 时 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 为 R^n 中正交基

称 $A = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)_{n \times n}$ 为正交阵

$$\text{例: } A = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为正交高阵}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \perp \varepsilon_2 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_1 \bullet \varepsilon_2 = 0$$

$$\text{计算 } A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1^T \\ \varepsilon_2^T \end{pmatrix} (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_2$$

正交高阵性质: $A = A_{n \times s}$ 为次正交 $A^T A = I_s$

$$\text{Pf: } A = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s), \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1^T \\ \varepsilon_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_s^T \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1^T \\ \varepsilon_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_s^T \end{pmatrix} (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

特别: $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为正交阵 $\Leftrightarrow A^T A = I_n$ (此时 $A^T = A^{-1}$)

QR 公式: 若 $A = A_{n \times s} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)$, 秩为 $\text{rank}(A) = s$, ($\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 无关)

则有正交高阵 $Q = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s)_{n \times s}$ 与上三角阵 $R = R_{s \times s}$

$$\text{使得 } A = QR = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s) \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & & (*) \\ & t_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & t_s \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex. 《矩阵分析》P70 12 (1) (2) 13 P68 3 6

QR 分解: 若 $A = A_{n \times s} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)$ 为高阵, ($\text{rank}(A) = \text{列数}$)

则分解 $A = QR$ 基中 $Q = Q_{n \times s}$ 为正交高阵 (次正交阵), R 为上三角

Pf: 由许米特 (Schmidt) 正交公式

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= \alpha_1 \\ \beta_2 &= \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2 \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s &= \alpha_s - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_2)}{|\beta_2|^2} \beta_2 - \dots - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_{s-1})}{|\beta_{s-1}|^2} \beta_{s-1} \end{aligned}$$

注: 此时 $\beta_1 \perp \beta_2 \perp \dots \perp \beta_s$ (互正交)

且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 互相表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2 = (*)\beta_1 + \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s = (*)\beta_1 + (*)\beta_2 + \dots + \beta_s \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

单位化 $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|}, \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|}, \dots, \varepsilon_s = \frac{\beta_s}{|\beta_s|}$ 或 $\beta_1 = |\beta_1|\varepsilon_1, \beta_2 = |\beta_2|\varepsilon_2, \dots, \beta_s = |\beta_s|\varepsilon_s$

$$\Rightarrow (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s) \begin{pmatrix} |\beta_1| & & & O \\ & |\beta_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & |\beta_s| \end{pmatrix}_{s \times s} \quad \text{代入上式}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s) \begin{pmatrix} |\beta_1| & & & * \\ & |\beta_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & |\beta_s| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & (*) \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{s \times s}$$

$$\text{令 } R = \begin{pmatrix} |\beta_1| & & & * \\ & |\beta_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & |\beta_s| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & (*) \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |\beta_1| & & & (*) \\ & |\beta_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & |\beta_s| \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{上三角}$$

$Q = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_s)_{n \times s}$ 为正交高阵

$$\Rightarrow A = QR = Q_{n \times s} R_{s \times s}$$

特别: $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为可逆方阵, 也有 $A = Q_{n \times n} R_{n \times n}$

注: 若 $Q = Q_{n \times s}$ 为正交高阵, 则 $Q^T Q = I_s$

$$\text{由 } A = QR \Rightarrow R = Q^T A \quad (\because Q^T Q = I)$$

$$\text{Eg. } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 3} \quad (\text{高阵})$$

$$\text{解: } \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T, \quad \alpha_2 = (-1, 4, 4, -1)^T, \quad \alpha_3 = (4, -2, 2, 0)^T$$

$$\text{令 } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T, \quad |\beta_1|^2 = 4, \quad |\beta_1| = 2$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2 \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 = \left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, -\frac{5}{2} \right)^T = \frac{5}{2} (-1, 1, 1, -1)^T, \quad |\beta_2|^2 = 25, \quad |\beta_2| = 5$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3 \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3 \bullet \beta_2)}{|\beta_2|^2} \beta_2 = (2, -2, 2, -2)^T, \quad |\beta_3|^2 = 16, \quad |\beta_3| = 4$$

$$\text{单位化: } \varepsilon_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \frac{1}{2}(1,1,1)^T, \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \frac{1}{2}(-1,1,1)^T, \varepsilon_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{|\beta_3|} = \frac{1}{2}(1,-1,1)^T$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 3} \quad (\text{正交高阵})$$

$$\text{令 } R = Q^T A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{上三角})$$

$$\Rightarrow A = QR$$

Ex. 求 QR 分解

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 2}$$

正交阵定义: 若方阵 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 的 n 个列 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为单位正交组 (基)

性质: 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)_{n \times n}$ 为正交阵 ($\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2 \perp \dots \perp \alpha_n$)

$$(1) A^T A = I_n \text{ 且 } A^{-1} = A^T \text{ 或 } AA^T = I_n$$

$$(2) \text{长度公式: } |Ax|^2 = |x|^2 \quad (x \in R^n) \quad (\because |Ax|^2 = (Ax)^T (Ax) = x^T x)$$

复欧空间 (酉空间) C^n

$$\text{设复 } n \text{ 元数组空间 } C^n = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in C\}$$

$$\text{任取 } x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \in C^n$$

$$\text{规定: 标准内积 (点积) 如下: } (x, y) = x \bullet y = y^H x = (\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \dots, \bar{y}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \bar{y}_i$$

注: y^H 表示复共轭转置也叫 Hermite 转置

复内积性质:

$$(1) (y, x) = \overline{(x, y)} \text{ 或 } y \bullet x = \overline{x \bullet y}$$

$$(2) (kx, y) = k(x, y), (x, ky) = \bar{k}(x, y) \text{ 或 } x \bullet (ky) = \bar{k}(x \bullet y)$$

$$(3) (x, y+z) = (x, y) + (x, z) \text{ 或 } x \bullet (y+z) = x \bullet y + x \bullet z$$

$$(4) \text{ 正定性: } (x, x) = x^H x \geq 0, \text{ 长度公式: } |x| = \sqrt{(x, x)} = \sqrt{x^H x} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2}, x \in C^n$$

$$\text{注: } x^H x = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2$$

$$\text{许互次 (Schwarz) 不等式: } |(x, y)| \leq |x| \bullet |y|$$

$$\text{正交定义: } x \perp y \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = x \bullet y = 0 \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \bar{y}_i = 0 \right)$$

$$\text{注: } (x, y) = x \bullet y = 0 \text{ 必有 } (y, x) = y \bullet x = 0, \because (y, x) = \overline{(x, y)} = \bar{0} = 0$$

$$\text{引理: } x \perp y \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (y, x) = 0$$

$$\text{勾股定理: } x \perp y \Rightarrow |(x \pm y)|^2 = |x|^2 + |y|^2$$

$$\text{Pf: } |(x+y)|^2 = (x+y) \bullet (x+y) = x \bullet x + y \bullet y + x \bullet y + y \bullet x = |x|^2 + |y|^2$$

次酉阵定义: 若 $A = A_{n \times s}$ 中列 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是单位正交组, 则称 A 为次酉阵

$$\text{称 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)_{n \times s} \text{ 为次酉阵, } \alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2 \perp \dots \perp \alpha_s, |\alpha_1|^2 = |\alpha_2|^2 = \dots = |\alpha_s|^2 = 1$$

$$\text{性质: } A = A_{n \times s} \text{ 为次酉阵} \Leftrightarrow \bar{A}^T A = I_s \text{ 记为 } A^H A = I_s$$

$$\text{注: } A^H = \bar{A}^T = \overline{A^T} \text{ 表示 Hermite 转置}$$

$$\text{Pf: } \because \alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2 \perp \dots \perp \alpha_s \Rightarrow \alpha_1^H \alpha_2 = 0, \dots, \alpha_s^H \alpha_{s-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^H \\ \alpha_2^H \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s^H \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_s$$

$$\text{特别对方阵 } A = A_{n \times n} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

若各列互正交且长度为 1, 则称 A 为酉阵

$$\text{酉阵性质: } A = A_{n \times n} \text{ 为酉阵} \Rightarrow A^H A = I_n \text{ 或 } A^{-1} = A^H$$

引理: $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为酉阵 $\Leftrightarrow A^H A = A A^H = I_n \Leftrightarrow A^{-1} = A^H$

注: 用 “ \mathscr{U} ” 表示 “酉”

\mathscr{U} R 分解公式: 每个高阵 $A = A_{n \times s} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)$ ($\text{rank}(A) = \text{列数}$)

都有分解 $A = QR$, $Q = Q_{n \times s}$ 为次酉, R 为上三角 (正交线性)

注: 许 Schmidt 正交公式在 \mathscr{U} 空间 C^n 中也成立

若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 为无关组

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \alpha_1 \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2 \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s = \alpha_s - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_2)}{|\beta_2|^2} \beta_2 - \dots - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_{s-1})}{|\beta_{s-1}|^2} \beta_{s-1} \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } \beta_1 \perp \beta_2 \perp \dots \perp \beta_s$$

Eg. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$, 求 QR 分解

$$\alpha_1 = (1, i)^T, \quad \alpha_2 = (i, 1)^T$$

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, i)^T, \quad |\beta_1|^2 = 2, \quad |\beta_1| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2 \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 = \alpha_2 - 0 \bullet \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = (i, 1)^T$$

$$\beta_1 \perp \beta_2 \quad (\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2)$$

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

$$Q = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{为 } \mathscr{U} \text{ 阵})$$

$$\text{令 } A = QR \Rightarrow R = Q^H A$$

C^n 中标准内积 (点积) (称 C^n 为复欧空间或 \mathscr{U} 空间)

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \in C^n$$

$$\text{内积为: } x \bullet y = (x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \bar{y}_i = (\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \dots, \bar{y}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = y^H x$$

$$\text{特别: } x, y \in R^n \subset C^n, \text{ 有 } x \bullet y = (x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$\text{性质: (1) } y \bullet x = \overline{x \bullet y}; \text{ (2) } x \bullet (y + z) = x \bullet y + x \bullet z;$$

$$\text{(3) } (x, ky) = \bar{k}(x, y); \text{ (4) } x \bullet x = x^H x = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^2 \text{ (长度平方)}$$

C^n 中的正交条件 “ $x \perp y$ ”

$$\text{定义: } x \perp y \Leftrightarrow x \bullet y = 0 \text{ 或 } y \bullet x = 0$$

$$\text{勾股定理: } x \perp y \Rightarrow |(x \pm y)|^2 = |x|^2 + |y|^2$$

$$\text{Eg. } \alpha = (1, i, i)^T, \beta = (2, -i, -i)^T, \text{ 则 } \alpha \perp \beta$$

$$\because \alpha \bullet \beta = \beta^H \alpha = (\bar{2}, \overline{-i}, \overline{-i}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = 2 + i^2 + i^2 = 0$$

$$\text{验证: } |(\alpha + \beta)|^2 = |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2$$

次酉阵定义: 若 $A = A_{n \times s}$ 中列 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是单位正交组 ($\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2 \perp \dots \perp \alpha_s$)

则称 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)_{n \times s}$ 为次酉阵

$$\text{引理: } A = A_{n \times s} \text{ 为次酉阵} \Leftrightarrow \bar{A}^T A = I_s$$

酉阵定义: 若方阵 $A = A_{n \times n} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 的列构成单位正交基, 称 A 为酉阵

$$\text{引理: } A = A_{n \times n} \text{ 为酉阵} \Rightarrow A^H A = I_n \text{ 或 } A^{-1} = A^H$$

特别: 实正交阵 ($A \in R^{n \times n}, A^T A = I_n$) 都是酉阵

$$\text{例: } A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & i/\sqrt{2} \\ i/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & i/\sqrt{6} & i/\sqrt{3} \\ i/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } \mathcal{U} \text{ 阵}$$

注: Schmidt 正交化公式仍成立

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 为无关组, 则 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 互相正交

$$\text{其中: } \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \alpha_1 \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2 \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s = \alpha_s - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_2)}{|\beta_2|^2} \beta_2 - \dots - \frac{(\alpha_s \bullet \beta_{s-1})}{|\beta_{s-1}|^2} \beta_{s-1} \end{cases}$$

QR (或 \mathcal{U} R) 分解

(1) 若 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)_{n \times s}$ 为高阵 ($\text{rank}(A) = s$)

则 $A = QR$, $Q = Q_{n \times s}$ 为次酉阵 ($Q^H Q = I_s$), R 为上三角阵

(2) 若方阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)_{n \times n}$ 为可逆方阵

则 $A = QR$, $Q = Q_{n \times n}$ 为酉阵 ($Q^H Q = I_n$), R 为上三角阵

方法: 先把 A 中列正交单位化可得 Q , 设 $A = QR$ 解出 $R = Q^H A$

Ex. 求 QR 分解

$$(1) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

许尔公式: 每个方阵 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 相似于上三角阵

$$\text{即: } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

许尔公式 2: 每个方阵 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 都酉相似于上三角阵

$$\text{即存在酉阵 } Q \text{ 使得 } Q^{-1}AQ = Q^H A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Pf: } \because P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{用 } QR \text{ 分解 } P = QR \text{ 写 } R = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & (*) \\ & t_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & t_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q^H Q = I_n, \quad Q^{-1} = Q^H$$

$$P^{-1}AP = R^{-1}(Q^{-1}AQ)R = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^{-1}AQ = R \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} R^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & (*) \\ & t_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & t_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_1^{-1} & & (*) \\ & t_2^{-1} & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & t_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Hermite 阵定义: 若 $A^H = A$ 称 A 为 Hermite 阵

注: 若 $A^H = A$ 则 A 为方阵

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & i \\ -i & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 Hermite 阵}$$

$$A^H = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{1} & \overline{1+i} \\ \overline{1+i} & \overline{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A, \quad B^H = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{3} & \overline{-i} \\ \overline{-i} & \overline{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & i \\ -i & 5 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

特别: 是对称阵 $A = A^T \in R^{n \times n}$ 也是 Hermite 阵 ($\because A^H = \overline{A}^T = A^T$)

反 Hermite 阵定义: 若 $A^H = -A$

实反对称阵 $A^T = -A \in R^{n \times n}$ 也是反 Hermite 阵

引理: (1) A 为 Hermite 阵 $\Leftrightarrow iA$ 为反 Hermite 阵或 $\frac{A}{i}$ 为反 Hermite 阵

(2) A 为反 Hermite 阵 $\Leftrightarrow iA$ 为 Hermite 阵

Pf: (1) $\because (iA)^H = (\bar{i})A^H = (-i)A = -iA$

例: $A = i \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 1+i \\ -1+i & 2i \end{pmatrix}$ 为反 Hermite 阵

注: 反 Hermite 阵对角线为纯虚的 (或 0)

注: $(AB)^H = B^H A^H$, $(A+B)^H = A^H + B^H$

Hermite 阵对角线为实数

Eg. 设 $\varepsilon = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T \in C^n$, $|\varepsilon|^2 = \varepsilon^H \varepsilon = \sum_{j=1}^n |a_j|^2 = 1$ (单位长)

令 $Q = I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H$

则 (1) $Q^H = Q$; (2) $Q^H Q = I_n$, 即 Q 为 \mathcal{H} 阵; (3) $Q^{-1} = Q$

解: (1) $Q^H = (I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H)^H = (I_n)^H - 2(\varepsilon\varepsilon^H)^H = I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H = Q$

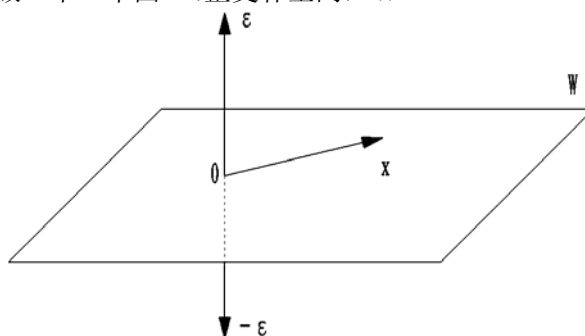
(2) $Q^H Q = Q \bullet Q = (I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H)^2 = I_n + 4(\varepsilon\varepsilon^H)(\varepsilon\varepsilon^H) - 4\varepsilon\varepsilon^H = I_n$, Q 为 \mathcal{H} 阵

称这种 \mathcal{H} 阵 Q 为镜面阵 (或 Householder 阵)

镜面阵性质: 设 $Q = I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H$, $|\varepsilon|^2 = \varepsilon^H \varepsilon = 1$

(在空间 R^n 中 $\varepsilon^H = \varepsilon^T$; $Q = I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H$)

如图: 以 ε 为法向做一个“平面” (正交补空间) W



(1) $Q\varepsilon = -\varepsilon$, ε 是属于 -1 的特征向量

(2) 若 $x \perp \varepsilon$, 则 $Qx = x$, 属于 1 的特征向量

$$\text{Pf: (1) } Q\varepsilon = (I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^T)\varepsilon = \varepsilon - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^T\varepsilon = \varepsilon - 2\varepsilon = -\varepsilon$$

$$(2) \text{ 若 } x \perp \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon^T x = 0, \quad Qx = (I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^T)x = x - 2\varepsilon(\varepsilon^T x) = x$$

(3) Q 恰有 n 个特征向量: $\varepsilon, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_{n-1}$ (无关)

其中 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_{n-1}$ 为 $W = \varepsilon^\perp$ 中的基, 属于 1 的特征向量

令 $P = (\varepsilon, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_{n-1})$ 为可逆

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1}QP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Q \text{ 有 } n \text{ 个特征值为 } \{-1, 1, \dots, 1\} \text{ (} n-1 \text{ 重)}$$

$$\Rightarrow |Q| = |I_n - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H| = (-1) \bullet 1 \bullet \dots \bullet 1 = -1$$

注: 若 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为 \mathbb{R} 阵 (或正交阵), 则有:

$$(1) \text{ 保长度: } |Ax|^2 = |x|^2$$

$$(2) \text{ 保内积: } (Ax, Ay) = (x, y)$$

$$\text{Pf: (1) } |Ax|^2 = (Ax)^H (Ax) = x^H (A^H A)x = x^H x = |x|^2$$

$$(2) (Ax, Ay) = (Ay)^H (Ax) = y^H (A^H A)x = y^H x = (x, y)$$

推论: 若 $x \perp y$, 则 $Ax \perp Ay$, A 为 \mathbb{R} 阵

正规阵条件: $A^H A = AA^H$

注: 正规阵必为方阵

可知: Hermite 阵; 反 Hermite 阵; \mathbb{R} 阵 (正交阵) 都是正规的

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^H A = AA^H, \quad A \text{ 为正规的}$$

引理: 上三角正规阵一定是对角阵

$$\text{Pf: 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ O & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^H = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_{11}} & \overline{a_{12}} & \cdots & O \\ \overline{a_{12}} & \overline{a_{22}} & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \overline{a_{1n}} & \overline{a_{2n}} & \cdots & \overline{a_{nn}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由条件: } AA^H = A^H A \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{1i}|^2 = |a_{11}|^2 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=2}^n |a_{1i}|^2 = 0$$

$$\text{同理: } a_{23} = a_{24} = \cdots = a_{2n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & O \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

推论: 若 A 为上三角正交阵, 则 A 为对角阵。

正规阵理论 ($A^H A = A A^H$)

引理: (1) 每个上三角正规阵一定是对角阵

(2) 正规阵经过 \mathcal{Q} 变换仍是正规阵: A 为正规阵, 且 Q 为 \mathcal{Q} 阵 $\Rightarrow Q^H A Q$ 为正规阵

$$\text{Pf: } \because A^H A = A A^H \Rightarrow Q^H A^H A Q = Q^H A A^H Q \Rightarrow (Q^H A^H Q)(Q^H A Q) = (Q^H A Q)(Q^H A^H Q)$$

正规分解: $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为正规阵, 则有阵 Q ($Q^H Q = I_n$, $Q^{-1} = Q^H$)

$$\text{使得 } Q^H A Q = Q^{-1} A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & O \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Pf: 用许尔 (第 2 公式)} \Rightarrow \text{存在 } \mathcal{Q} \text{ 阵 } Q \text{ 使得 } Q^H A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & (*) \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{上三角})$$

$$\text{且 } Q^H A Q \text{ 也正规, 由引理 } Q^H A Q \text{ 为对角阵 } Q^H A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & O \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

正规阵结论

写 $Q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n)$ (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n 互正交)

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & O \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow AQ = Q \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & O \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & O \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ O & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(Aq_1, Aq_2, \dots, Aq_n) = (\lambda_1 q_1, \lambda_2 q_2, \dots, \lambda_n q_n)$$

$$Aq_1 = \lambda_1 q_1, Aq_2 = \lambda_2 q_2, \dots, Aq_n = \lambda_n q_n$$

(1) 正规阵 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 有 n 个互相正交的特征向量 q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n

注: $x \perp y$ (正交) $\Leftrightarrow y^H x = 0$ 或 $x^H y = 0$

$$q_1 \perp q_2 \perp \dots \perp q_n \Leftrightarrow q_k^H q_l = 0 \quad (k \neq l)$$

$$Q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n), \quad Q^H = \begin{pmatrix} q_1^H \\ q_2^H \\ \vdots \\ q_n^H \end{pmatrix}, \quad (QQ^H = Q^H Q = I_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow QQ^H = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \begin{pmatrix} q_1^H \\ q_2^H \\ \vdots \\ q_n^H \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i q_i^H = I_n$$

令 $Q_1 = q_1 q_1^H, Q_2 = q_2 q_2^H, \dots, Q_n = q_n q_n^H$ 都是 Hermite 阵

$$Q_1^H = Q_1, Q_2^H = Q_2, \dots, Q_n^H = Q_n; \text{ 且 } Q_1^2 = Q_1, Q_2^2 = Q_2, \dots, Q_n^2 = Q_n$$

$$Q_1^2 = Q_1 Q_1 = (q_1 q_1^H)(q_1 q_1^H) = q_1 (q_1^H q_1) q_1^H = q_1 q_1^H = Q_1$$

(2) $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为正规阵, 则有分解公式: $A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i Q_i$ (谱分解)

$$\text{且 } Q_1^2 = Q_1 = Q_1^H, Q_2^2 = Q_2 = Q_2^H, \dots, Q_n^2 = Q_n = Q_n^H, \quad Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n = I_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pf: } \because A &= Q \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & O \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} Q^H = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & O \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1^H \\ q_2^H \\ \vdots \\ q_n^H \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow A &= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i (q_i q_i^H) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i Q_i \end{aligned}$$

注： 分解中的 Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_n 叫投影阵

性质： (1) $Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n = I_n$

$$(2) \quad Q_1^2 = Q_1 = Q_1^H, Q_2^2 = Q_2 = Q_2^H, \dots, Q_n^2 = Q_n = Q_n^H$$

$$(3) \quad Q_1 Q_2 = 0, \dots, Q_k Q_l = 0, \quad (k \neq l)$$

$$\because Q_1 Q_2 = (q_1 q_1^H)(q_2 q_2^H) = q_1 (q_1^H q_2) q_2^H = 0, \quad (q_1 \perp q_2)$$

$$(4) \quad A Q_1 = \lambda_1 Q_1, A Q_2 = \lambda_2 Q_2, \dots, A Q_n = \lambda_n Q_n$$

$$(5) \quad A^k = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^k Q_i$$

$$(6) \quad f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\lambda_i) Q_i, \quad (f(x) \text{ 为多项式})$$

$$\text{Pf: } \because A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i Q_i$$

$$\Rightarrow A Q_1 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i Q_i \right) Q_1 = \lambda_1 Q_1^2 + \lambda_2 Q_2 Q_1 + \dots + \lambda_n Q_n Q_1 = \lambda_1 Q_1^2 + 0 + \dots + 0$$

$$A Q_1 = \lambda_1 Q_1^2 = \lambda_1 Q_1, \quad \text{同理 } A Q_2 = \lambda_2 Q_2$$

$$\text{Pf: } (5) \quad \text{若 } A^k = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^k Q_i \quad (\text{归纳法})$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{k+1} = A \bullet A^k = A \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^k Q_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^k (A Q_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^{k+1} Q_i$$

$$\text{Pf: } (6) \quad \text{写 } f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_m x^m$$

$$f(A) = a_0 I_n + a_1 A + \dots + a_m A^m = a_0 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n Q_i \right) + a_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i Q_i \right) + \dots + a_m \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^m Q_i \right)$$

$$= (a_0 + a_1\lambda_1 + \cdots + a_m\lambda_1^m)Q_1 + (a_0 + a_1\lambda_2 + \cdots + a_m\lambda_2^m)Q_2 + \cdots + (a_0 + a_1\lambda_n + \cdots + a_m\lambda_n^m)Q_n$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n f(\lambda_i)Q_i$$

注： $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n$ 有重根时，可合并部分 Q_1, Q_2, \cdots, Q_n

例如： $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ 时： $\lambda_1 Q_1 + \lambda_2 Q_2 = \lambda_1 (Q_1 + Q_2)$

写 $G_1 = Q_1 + Q_2$ ，且 $G_1^H = G_1 = G_1^2 = (Q_1 + Q_2)^2 = Q_1 + Q_2$

正规谱分解公式： 设 A 为正规阵， $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_s$ 为互异特征值，则存在 G_1, G_2, \cdots, G_s 使得

(1) $A = \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i G_i$ (注： G_1, G_2, \cdots, G_s 由 Q_1, Q_2, \cdots, Q_n 合并)

(2) $G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_s = I_n$

(3) $G_1^2 = G_1 = G_1^H, G_2^2 = G_2 = G_2^H, \cdots, G_s^2 = G_s = G_s^H$

(4) $G_1 G_2 = 0, \cdots, G_k G_l = 0, (k \neq l)$

(5) $AG_1 = \lambda_1 G_1, AG_2 = \lambda_2 G_2, \cdots, AG_s = \lambda_s G_s$

(6) $A^k = \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i^k G_i$

(7) $f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^s f(\lambda_i) G_i$

$k=0$ 时， $A^0 = I_n = G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_s$

$k=1$ 时， $A^1 = \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i G_i, (G_1 G_2 = 0, \cdots, G_s G_{s-1} = 0)$

注： 其中 G_1, G_2, \cdots, G_s 叫 A 的投影阵

引入 $g(x) = \prod_{i=1}^s (x - \lambda_i), (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_s \text{ 互异})$

$$g_1(x) = (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_s) \quad (\text{去掉}(x - \lambda_1))$$

$$g_2(x) = (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_s) \quad (\text{去掉}(x - \lambda_2))$$

$$\vdots$$

$$g_s(x) = (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_s) \quad (\text{去掉}(x - \lambda_s))$$

$$\text{则 } g_1(\lambda_1) \neq 0, g_2(\lambda_2) \neq 0, \dots, g_s(\lambda_s) \neq 0$$

$$\text{令 } G_1 = \varphi_1(A) = \frac{g_1(A)}{g_1(\lambda_1)}, G_2 = \varphi_2(A) = \frac{g_2(A)}{g_2(\lambda_2)}, \dots, G_s = \varphi_s(A) = \frac{g_s(A)}{g_s(\lambda_s)}$$

$$\text{则 } A = \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i G_i; \quad A^k = \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i^k G_i$$

Pf: 由公式 $f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^s f(\lambda_i) G_i$, ($f(x)$ 为任取)

$$\text{取 } f(x) = g_1(x) \Rightarrow g_1(A) = \sum_{i=1}^s g_1(\lambda_i) G_i \Rightarrow g_1(A) = g_1(\lambda_1) G_1 \Rightarrow G_1 = \frac{g_1(A)}{g_1(\lambda_1)} = \varphi_1(A)$$

$$\text{同理: 取 } f(x) = g_2(x) \Rightarrow G_2 = \frac{g_2(A)}{g_2(\lambda_2)} = \varphi_2(A)$$

$$\text{取 } f(x) = g_s(x) \Rightarrow G_s = \frac{g_s(A)}{g_s(\lambda_s)} = \varphi_s(A)$$

$$\text{Eg. } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (i = \sqrt{-1}, \quad i^2 = -1), \quad A^H = A \quad (\text{正规})$$

$$\text{解: } |xI - A| = (x-3)x, \quad \sigma(A) = \{3, 0\}, \quad \lambda_1 = 3, \quad \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3: \text{特征向量 } q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \lambda_2 = 0: \text{特征向量 } q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (q_1, q_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & -1 \\ 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q \text{ 为 } \mathscr{U} \text{ 阵 } (Q^H Q = I)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^H A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1+i) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1-i) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1-i) & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1+i) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \lambda_1 q_1 q_1^H + \lambda_2 q_2 q_2^H = 3 \cdot G_1 + 0 \cdot G_2$$

方法 2: 用投影阵公式: $g(x) = (x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2) = (x - 3)(x - 0)$

$$g_1(x) = (x - \hat{\lambda}_1)(x - \lambda_2) = x, \quad g_2(x) = (x - \lambda_1)(x - \hat{\lambda}_2) = (x - 3)$$

$$G_1 = \frac{g_1(A)}{g_1(\lambda_1)} = \frac{A}{3}, \quad G_2 = \frac{g_2(A)}{g_2(\lambda_2)} = \frac{A - 3I}{0 - 3}$$

$$A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2 = \lambda_1 \left(\frac{A}{3} \right) + \lambda_2 \left(\frac{A - 3I}{-3} \right) \Rightarrow A^{100} = 3^{100} \left(\frac{A}{3} \right) + 0^{100} \left(\frac{A - 3I}{-3} \right)$$

Ex. 判定下列矩阵为正规, 并写出谱分解公式 ($f(A) = ?$)

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & 0 \\ i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

《矩阵分析》P179-180: 2 5 (2) (4) 3 (1) 8 (仿例 3.6.5)

Eg. 证明: 若 $A^H = A$ (Hermite), 则 A 的特征值全为实数

Pf: $\because A^H = A$ 为正规阵

$$\Rightarrow Q^H A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad (Q \text{ 为 } \mathbb{C} \text{ 阵})$$

$$(Q^H A Q)^H = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}^H = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\lambda_1} & & 0 \\ & \overline{\lambda_2} & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \overline{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{左边: } Q^H A^H Q = Q^H A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \overline{\lambda_1} = \lambda_1, \overline{\lambda_2} = \lambda_2, \dots, \overline{\lambda_n} = \lambda_n$$

$\therefore \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为实数

Ex. 斜 Hermite 阵 $A = -A^H$ 的特征值全为纯虚或 0 (可用 iA 为 Hermite 阵)