8. 奇异值

设矩阵 $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$,则 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}$ 与 $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^H$ 有相同正根为 x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_r , $r = r(\mathbf{A})$,称 $\sqrt{x_1}, \sqrt{x_2}, \cdots, \sqrt{x_r}$ 为 \mathbf{A} 的正奇异值,记作

 $s_i = \sqrt{x_i}$ 或 $\sigma_i = \sqrt{x_i}$ 。 如果按从大到小的顺序排列: $s_1 \geqslant s_2 \geqslant \cdots \geqslant s_r$,称 s_1 为 **A** 的最大奇异值。

例 1: 求下列正奇异值,①
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
; ② $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: ①
$$\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, |\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

可知 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}$ 有 2 个特征根 $x_1 = 5$, $x_2 = 0$, **.**. 正奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{x_1} = \sqrt{5}$ 。

可知 $x_1 + x_2 = 2 + 2 = 4$, $x_1 x_2 = 0$ 故 2 个特征根为 $x_1 = 4$, $x_2 = 0$,

∴正奇异值为
$$s_1 = \sqrt{x_1} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$
.

9. 预酉阵

设非零列向量 $\mathbf{\alpha}_1, \mathbf{\alpha}_2, \dots, \mathbf{\alpha}_t$ 互相正交,记 $\mathbf{\alpha}_1 \perp \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \perp \dots \perp \mathbf{\alpha}_t$,称矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{\alpha}_1 \quad \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{\alpha}_t)$ 为预酉阵。

若矩阵
$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t)$$
为预酉阵,则 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1|^2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2|^2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t|^2 \end{pmatrix}$ 为对角形.

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} 为预酉阵, \quad \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{i} \\ \mathbf{i} & 1 \end{pmatrix} 为预酉阵, \quad \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 3: 如果
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \perp \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$$
, $\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2)$, 则 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2|^2 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\text{i.e.} \quad \boldsymbol{:} \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \perp \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \;, \quad \boldsymbol{:} \quad \left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2\right] = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2^H \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = 0 \;, \quad \left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1\right] = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^H \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = 0 \;.$$

10. 半酉阵和酉阵

设一组n元非 0 列向量 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_t$ 互相正交,记作 $\alpha_1\perp\alpha_2\perp\cdots\perp\alpha_t$,且有 $|\alpha_1|=|\alpha_2|=\cdots=|\alpha_t|=1$,称矩阵 $\mathbf{A}=(\alpha_1\quad\alpha_2\quad\cdots\quad\alpha_t)$ 为列酉阵或次酉阵(半酉阵)。 t=n时,称 $\mathbf{A}=(\alpha_1\quad\alpha_2\quad\cdots\quad\alpha_n)$ 为酉阵。

列酉阵(半酉阵)的又可定义为: 若 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$,则 \mathbf{A} 为列酉阵(半酉阵)。

西阵可定义为: 若 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^H = \mathbf{I}$,则 \mathbf{A} 为酉阵。

性质: ①若 $\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t)$ 为列酉阵(半酉阵),改变列的次序后得到矩阵 $\mathbf{B} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_t)$ 也为列酉阵。②若 $\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t)$ 为半酉阵,复数 b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_t 满足 $|b_1| = |b_2| = \cdots = |b_t| = 1$,则矩

 $\mathbf{B} = (b_1 \mathbf{\alpha}_1 \quad b_2 \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \quad \cdots \quad b_t \mathbf{\alpha}_t)$ 也为(半酉阵)列酉阵.

11. 酉阵等价条件

n阶方阵 A 为酉阵的等价条件:

- ① A 的列互相正交, 且长度为 1;
- ② $\mathbf{A}^{H} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$:
- ④ A 的行向量互相正交, 且长度为 1;

12. 把预酉阵修正为半酉阵(列酉阵)

若
$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t)$$
 为预酉阵, 令 $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t \\ |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1| & |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2| & \cdots & |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t| \end{pmatrix}$,则 \mathbf{B} 为列酉阵,

 $\mathbf{B}^H \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}$.

$$\mathbf{B} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}|} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}|} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t}|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t} \\ |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}| & |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}| & \cdots & |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{t}| \end{pmatrix}$$

例 1:
$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
为预酉阵, $|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1| = \sqrt{2}$, $|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2| = \sqrt{2}$ 。 可知

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ |\mathbf{\alpha}_1| & |\mathbf{\alpha}_2| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
为列酉阵。

例 2:
$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
为预酉阵, $|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1| = \sqrt{2}$, $|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2| = \sqrt{2}$ 。

得知
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ |\mathbf{\alpha}_1| & |\mathbf{\alpha}_2| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
为列酉阵。

例 3: 矩阵
$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求酉阵 \mathbf{B} 。

解:
$$: [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2] = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2^H \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = 0$$
, $[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3^H \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = 0$, $[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1] = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^H \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = 0$, 即 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \perp \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \perp \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$,

∴ A 为预酉阵。又
$$: |\alpha_1| = 3$$
, $|\alpha_2| = 3$, $|\alpha_3| = 3$, $|\alpha_3| = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3) = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

为酉阵。

例 4: 预酉阵
$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求酉阵 \mathbf{B} 。

解: 知
$$\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2 \perp \alpha_3$$
, $|\alpha_1| = \sqrt{3}$, $|\alpha_2| = \sqrt{6}$, $|\alpha_3| = \sqrt{2}$,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 & \mathbf{\alpha}_3 \\ |\mathbf{\alpha}_1| & |\mathbf{\alpha}_2| & |\mathbf{\alpha}_3| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
为酉阵。

例 5 :
$$\mathfrak{H}$$
 哲 : $\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2\mathbf{i} \\ \mathbf{i} & 1 \\ \mathbf{i} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 半 酉 阵 \mathbf{B} 。 \mathbf{H} : ∵

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2^H \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2i & 1 & 1 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = 0 , \quad \therefore \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \perp \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 , \quad \not \boldsymbol{\pi} \quad |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1| = \sqrt{3} , \quad |\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2| = \sqrt{6} ,$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ |\mathbf{\alpha}_1| & |\mathbf{\alpha}_2| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ \hline \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2\mathrm{i}}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{\mathrm{i}}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$
为列酉阵。

例 6: 预半酉:
$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求列酉阵 \mathbf{B} 。 \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{X} [$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$] = $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2^H \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = 0$, \mathbf{X}

 $\mathbf{\alpha}_1 \perp \mathbf{\alpha}_2$, $\mathbf{a} |\mathbf{\alpha}_1| = 2$, $|\mathbf{\alpha}_2| = 2$,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ |\mathbf{\alpha}_1| & |\mathbf{\alpha}_2| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_1 & \mathbf{\alpha}_2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
为列酉阵。

$$\pmb{\alpha}_1 \perp \pmb{\alpha}_2 \perp \pmb{\alpha}_3 \perp \pmb{\alpha}_4 \quad , \qquad \hat{\textbf{\textit{f}}} \quad \left|\pmb{\alpha}_1\right| = 2 \quad , \qquad \left|\pmb{\alpha}_2\right| = 2 \quad , \qquad \left|\pmb{\alpha}_3\right| = 2 \quad , \qquad \left|\pmb{\alpha}_4\right| = 2 \quad .$$

13. 一个酉阵公式(镜面阵)

①列向量
$$\mathbf{\varepsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$
是单位向量,即 $|\mathbf{\varepsilon}|^2 = |a_1|^2 + \dots + |a_n|^2 = 1$,则矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{\varepsilon}\mathbf{\varepsilon}^H$ 是酉阵

$$\mathbf{H} \mathbf{A}^H = \mathbf{A}$$
.

证明:
$$\mathbf{A}^{H} = (\mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H})^{H} = \mathbf{I}^{H} - 2(\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H})^{H} = \mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H} = \mathbf{A}$$
,
 $\mathbf{A}^{2} = (\mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H})^{2} = (\mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H})(\mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H}) = \mathbf{I} - 4\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H} + 4\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H}\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H} = \mathbf{I}$, 故 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{H}$, \therefore **A** 是酉阵。

②有非零向量 α , 可知 $\epsilon = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}$ 为单位向量,则 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} - 2\epsilon \epsilon^H = \mathbf{I} - 2\frac{\alpha \alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2}$ 为酉阵,

 $\det(\mathbf{A})=|\mathbf{A}|=-1$,且矩阵 \mathbf{A} 有一特征向量 α ,其对应特征值为 -1,即 $\mathbf{A}\alpha=-\alpha$; $\sigma(\mathbf{A})=\{-1,1,\cdots,1\}\,.$

证: 由换位公式:
$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = \det\left(\mathbf{I} - 2\frac{\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2}\right) = \det\left(\mathbf{I} - 2\frac{\alpha^H\alpha}{|\alpha|^2}\right) = -1$$
.

$$\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \left(\mathbf{I} - 2\frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{H}}{\left|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\right|^{2}}\right)\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} - 2\frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{H}\boldsymbol{\alpha}}{\left|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\right|^{2}} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} - 2\boldsymbol{\alpha} = -\boldsymbol{\alpha}.$$

例
$$1$$
 : 向 量 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\epsilon = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 单 位 向 量 ,

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{\epsilon}\mathbf{\epsilon}^{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
 为酉阵。

14. 酉阵性质

①若**A**是酉阵,向量**X**和**Y**正交,即**X**⊥**Y**,则 $|\mathbf{AX}|^2 = |\mathbf{X}|^2$,且**AX** ⊥**AY** 。 证 明 : ∴ **A** 是 酉 阵 , ∴ $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^H = \mathbf{I}$, ∴ $|\mathbf{AX}|^2 = (\mathbf{AX})^H \mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{X}^H \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{X}^H \mathbf{X} = |\mathbf{X}|^2$. ∴ **X** ⊥ **Y** 则 内积 $[\mathbf{XY}] = \mathbf{Y}^H \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$ ∴ 内积 $[\mathbf{AX} \mathbf{AY}] = (\mathbf{AY})^H \mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{Y}^H \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0}$ ∴

① 矩阵 \mathbf{A} 是酉阵,若 $\det(\mathbf{A}) > 0$,则 \mathbf{A} 表示旋转,若 $\det(\mathbf{A}) < 0$,则 \mathbf{A} 表示反射。

例 1: 优阵
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
,向量 $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$,则 $\mathbf{X}^* = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ 表示把向量 \mathbf{X} 逆转 α 角。

$$\mathbf{A}^{H}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{H} = \mathbf{I}$$
, $\det(\mathbf{A}) = 1 > 0$. $\stackrel{\text{det}}{=} \alpha = 90^{\circ} \text{ ft}$, $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

例 2: 优阵
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$
, 向量 $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\mathbf{X}^* = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{X}$ 表示把向量 \mathbf{X} 顺转 β 角。

$$\mathbf{B}^{H}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}^{H} = \mathbf{I}$$
, $\det(\mathbf{B}) = 1 > 0$. $\leq \beta = 90^{\circ}$ H, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

例 3: 优阵
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,向量 $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$,则 $\mathbf{X}^* = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$ 表示把向量 \mathbf{X} 绕 x_3 轴

转动 α 角。

例 4:
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\mathbf{A}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k\alpha & -\sin k\alpha \\ \sin k\alpha & \cos k\alpha \end{pmatrix}$, $k > 1$

正整数。

$$\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) & -\sin(\alpha - \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) & \cos(\alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{ for } 6: \ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{30} = 2^{30} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^{30} = 2^{30} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{40} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}^{40} \\ = 2^{20} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\pi}{4} & -\sin\frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin\frac{\pi}{4} & \cos\frac{\pi}{4} \end{pmatrix}^{40} \\ = 2^{20} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 10\pi & -\sin 10\pi \\ \sin 10\pi & \cos 10\pi \end{pmatrix} = 2^{20} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

八. 许米特公式与 QR 分解

1. 正交化公式 (Schmidt 许米特公式)

已知 \mathbf{a}_1 , \mathbf{a}_2 , \mathbf{a}_3 , …, \mathbf{a}_r 为一组线性无关的列向量, 令:

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \, ; \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \, ; \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2\right]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \, ; \quad \cdots ;$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r} - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}\right]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} - \cdots - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r-1}\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{r-1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r-1}\right]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r-1}, \quad \emptyset \mid \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \perp \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \perp \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \perp \cdots \perp \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} \circ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r} - \boldsymbol{\beta$$

证明:
$$[\boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1] = \left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \right] = \left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right] - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]} [\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1] = 0;$$

$$\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{3},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right] = \left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right]}\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}\right]}\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right] = \left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right] - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right]}\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right] - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}\right]}\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}\right] = 0$$

:

2. 单位化公式

$$\mathbf{\epsilon}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{\beta}_1}{|\mathbf{\beta}_1|}$$
 , $\mathbf{\epsilon}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{\beta}_2}{|\mathbf{\beta}_2|}$, $\mathbf{\epsilon}_3 = \frac{\mathbf{\beta}_3}{|\mathbf{\beta}_3|}$, \cdots , $\mathbf{\epsilon}_r = \frac{\mathbf{\beta}_r}{|\mathbf{\beta}_r|}$ 为一组单位正交向量。向量

$$\mathbf{Q} = \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_1}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_1|} \quad \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_2}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_2|} \quad \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_3}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3|} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_r}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_r|}\right)$$
 为列酉阵,即 $\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I}$ 。

3. 正交三角分解(UR 或 QR 分解)

矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t), \ r(\mathbf{A}) = r, \ \text{则有: } \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}, \ \text{其中} \mathbf{Q} = (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3 \quad \cdots \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r)$ 为列酉阵 (半优阵),

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & * & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & b_2 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_r \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} \, b_1, b_2, b_3, \cdots, b_r \, b_7 \,$$

公式得到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_r$,再令 $\epsilon_i = \frac{\beta_i}{|\beta_i|}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots r$)。②如果r = n, $|\mathbf{A}| \neq 0$, $r(\mathbf{A}) = n$;

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R} \Longrightarrow \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{A} \circ$$

例 1,
$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2\mathbf{i} \\ \mathbf{i} & 1 \\ \mathbf{i} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}$ 分解。

解:
$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$
, $|\boldsymbol{\beta}_1| = \sqrt{3}$,

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{\left[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right]}{\left[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{i}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 5i \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad , \qquad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_2\right| = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{3} \quad . \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_1}{\left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_2\right| = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{3} \quad . \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_3 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_1}{\left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_1\right|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad 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1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad . \quad \left|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\right| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} \begin{pmatrix} 5i \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 可得 \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{1} & \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{5i}{\sqrt{42}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{42}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} \end{pmatrix} (半 \%).$$

得
$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}$$

4. 许尔公式 (Schur)

许尔公式(1): 方阵
$$\mathbf{A}_{n\times n}$$
 存在可逆阵 \mathbf{P} 使 $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为上三角阵;

许尔公式(2): 方阵
$$\mathbf{A}_{n\times n}$$
 存在酉阵 \mathbf{Q} ,使 $\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为上三角阵.

证明略(用归纳法).

例 1:
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\diamondsuit \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 有 $\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

P=
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
有 $\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2:
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+\mathbf{i} & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\diamondsuit \mathbf{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} & 1 \\ 1 & \mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix}$, 有 $\mathbf{Q}^{-1} = \mathbf{Q}^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{i} & 1 \\ 1 & -\mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ 1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2+i & 1 \\ 1 & 2-i \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2-2i & 2-2i \\ 2 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

推论: ①每个方阵都酉相似于上三角阵;

② **若 A** 是 Hermite 阵:
$$\mathbf{A}^H = \mathbf{A}$$
,则存在酉阵 \mathbf{Q} 使 $\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为对角阵。

证:据许尔公式知:
$$\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$
为上三角阵,则 $\left(\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q}\right)^H = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\lambda}_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \overline{*} & \cdots & \overline{\lambda}_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为

下三角阵,又

$$(\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q})^{H} = (\mathbf{Q}^{H}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q})^{H} = \mathbf{Q}^{H}\mathbf{A}^{H}\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} , \quad \mathbb{P} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\lambda}_{1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \overline{*} & \cdots & \overline{\lambda}_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

: 所有的元素*都为0,且 $\lambda_i = \overline{\lambda_i}$,即 λ_i 为实数($i = 1,2,3,\cdots,n$)。

例: Hermit 阵
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & -1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求优 \mathbf{Q} 使 $\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Q}$ 为对角形

解: $\mathbf{A} = 4\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{B}$, 易求: $\sigma(\mathbf{A}) = \{12,0,0,0\}$, 特征根12 对应的特征向量为 $(1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1)^T$,

$$\sigma(\mathbf{B}) = \{8, -4, -4, -4\}, 特征根8对应特向为 $(1 -1 1 -1)^T$ 。$$

可得:

例 4: Hermite 阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,求**优 Q** 使 $\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{AQ}$ 为对角

解: 求得: $\sigma(\mathbf{A}) = \{1, -1\}$,特征根1对应特征向量为 $(1 - i)^T$,特征根-1对应特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$,

令
$$\mathbf{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, \mathbf{Q} 为酉阵,则 $\mathbf{Q}^{-1} = \mathbf{Q}^{H} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

即

$$\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

推论: 任一 $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$,则 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}$ 与 $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^H$ 都为 Hermite 阵,对 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}$,存在酉阵 \mathbf{Q} ($\mathbf{Q}^{-1} = \mathbf{Q}^H$),使得:

$$\mathbf{Q}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{H}\mathbf{A})\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Q} 中列向量都是 \mathbf{A}^{H}\mathbf{A} \text{ 的特征向量,对应特征根}$$

 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为实数且非负,因为 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}$ 半正定.