

补充公式

复习：正规阵谱公式：若 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 正规，全体互异根为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ ，则有

$$A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k G_k \quad (\text{叫 } A \text{ 的谱分解})$$

$$\text{且 } f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + \dots + f(\lambda_k)G_k$$

对任一多项式成立

其中 G_1, \dots, G_k 叫 A 的谱阵

且有公式：① $G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_k = I$

$$\text{② } G_i G_j = 0, \dots, G_i G_j = 0 (i \neq j)$$

$$\text{③ } G_i^2 = G_i, \dots, G_k^2 = G_k \quad (\text{幂等}),$$

备注：且有 hermite 公式： $G_i^H = G_i, \dots, G_k^H = G_k$

补充公式 1 若 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 正规，全体互异根为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \neq 0$ ，则有

$$A^{-1} = \lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k \quad (\text{叫 } A^{-1} \text{ 的谱分解})$$

补充公式 2 若 $A = A_{n \times n}$ hermit 半正定（正规），全体互异根为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \geq 0$ ，则

$$\sqrt{A} = \sqrt{\lambda_1} G_1 + \dots + \sqrt{\lambda_k} G_k \quad (\text{叫 } \sqrt{A} \text{ 谱公式})$$

(公式 1) 证明：令 $A^{-1} = \lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k$ (右边有定义)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{验证可知: } AA^{-1} &= (\lambda_1 G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k G_k)(\lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k) \\ &= G_1^2 + \dots + G_k^2 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 = G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_k = I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{或计算 } AA^{-1} &= A(\lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k) = \lambda_1^{-1} AG_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} AG_k \\ &= \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_1 G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} \lambda_k G_k = G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_k = I \end{aligned} \quad \text{证毕}$$

(公式 2) 证明：令 $\sqrt{A} = \sqrt{\lambda_1} G_1 + \dots + \sqrt{\lambda_k} G_k$?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{计算知 } (\sqrt{A})^2 &= (\sqrt{\lambda_1} G_1 + \dots + \sqrt{\lambda_k} G_k)^2 = \lambda_1 G_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_k G_k^2 + 0 + \dots + 0 \\ &= \lambda_1 G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k G_k = A \end{aligned}$$

补充习题 1：求谱分解，用补充公式求 A^{-1} 平方根 \sqrt{A}

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{求 } A^{-1} \text{ 与 } \sqrt{A}$$