

# 《矩阵分析与应用》第5 次作业

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1.  $\mathbf{A}(x, y, z) = (x+2y-z, -y, x+7z)$  为  $R^3$  的一个线性算子, 记  $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ ,

$$\mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

(1) 计算  $[\mathbf{A}]_{\mathcal{B}}$  和  $[\mathbf{A}]_{\mathcal{B}'}$ .

(2) 求矩阵  $\mathbf{Q}$  使得  $[\mathbf{A}]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \mathbf{Q}^{-1}[\mathbf{A}]_{\mathcal{B}}\mathbf{Q}$  成立.

答： (1):

记

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{u}_1 + 0\mathbf{u}_2 + \mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2 + 0\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = -\mathbf{u}_1 + 0\mathbf{u}_2 + \mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{因此 } [\mathbf{A}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{v}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{v}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{v}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4\mathbf{v}_1 - 2\mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{v}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = 3\mathbf{v}_1 - 9\mathbf{v}_2 + 8\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{v}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -9 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此  $[\mathbf{A}]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -9 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(2):

可知, 当  $\mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{I}]_{\mathcal{B}'\mathcal{B}}$  时, 有  $[\mathbf{A}]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \mathbf{Q}^{-1}[\mathbf{A}]_{\mathcal{B}}\mathbf{Q}$ . 则满足条件的矩阵  $\mathbf{Q}$  为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 设  $\mathbf{T}$  为  $R^4$  的一个线性算子, 其定义为  $\mathbf{T}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4, x_2 + x_4, 2x_3 - x_4, x_3 + x_4)$ , 令  $\mathcal{X} = \text{span}\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2\}$ , 试说明  $\mathcal{X}$  是  $\mathbf{T}$  的一个不变子空间, 并计算  $[\mathbf{T}_{/\mathcal{X}}]_{\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2\}}$ .

答: 由于  $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{e}_1) = \mathbf{T} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{e}_2) = \mathbf{T} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2$ . 则

$\forall \mathbf{x} = \alpha\mathbf{e}_1 + \beta\mathbf{e}_2 \in \mathcal{X}$ , 都有  $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{T}(\alpha\mathbf{e}_1 + \beta\mathbf{e}_2) = \alpha\mathbf{e}_1 + \beta(\mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2) = (\alpha + \beta)\mathbf{e}_1 + \beta\mathbf{e}_2 \in \mathcal{X}$ , 因此  $\mathcal{X}$  是  $\mathbf{T}$  的一个不变子空间.

$$[\mathbf{T}_{/\mathcal{X}}]_{\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2\}} = ([\mathbf{T}_{/\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{e}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} | [\mathbf{T}_{/\mathcal{B}}(\mathbf{e}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 对于  $\mathcal{R}^{2 \times 2}$  空间,  $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$  为其一组基, 对于该空间中任意矩阵  $\mathbf{A}$ , 线性算子  $\mathbf{T}$  定义如下:

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T}{2}$$

计算  $[\mathbf{T}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ .

答：记

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_1) = \frac{\mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_1^T}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{u}_1 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_2) = \frac{\mathbf{u}_2 + \mathbf{u}_2^T}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_3) = \frac{\mathbf{u}_3 + \mathbf{u}_3^T}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_4) = \frac{\mathbf{u}_4 + \mathbf{u}_4^T}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{u}_4 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_4)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{因此, } [\mathbf{T}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$