

## 习 题 一

1. 设  $\lambda$  为  $A$  的任一特征值, 则因  $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda$  为  $A^2 - 2A$  的特征值, 故  $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$ . 即  $\lambda = 0$  或  $2$ .

2.  $A \sim B, C \sim D$  时, 分别存在可逆矩阵  $P$  和  $Q$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP = B, Q^{-1}CQ = D$ . 令

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} P & O \\ O & Q \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $T$  是可逆矩阵, 且

$$T^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} T = \begin{pmatrix} P^{-1} & O \\ O & Q^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P & O \\ O & Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B & O \\ O & D \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 设  $x_i$  是对应于特征值  $\lambda_i$  的特征向量, 则  $Ax_i = \lambda_i x_i$ , 用  $A^{-1}$  左乘得  $x_i = \lambda_i A^{-1} x_i$ . 即

$$A^{-1}x_i = \lambda_i^{-1}x_i$$

故  $\lambda_i^{-1}$  是  $A$  的特征值,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ .

4. (1) 可以.  $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)$ ,

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 不可以.

$$(3) \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. (1)  $A$  的特征值是  $0, 1, 2$ . 故  $|A| = -(b-a)^2 = 0$ . 从而  $b=a$ . 又

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -a & -1 \\ -a & \lambda - 1 & -a \\ -1 & -a & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 2a^2 + 2)$$

将  $\lambda=1, 2$  代入上式求得  $A=0$ .

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

6.  $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 1)$ ,  $A$  有特征值  $2, 2, -1$ .

$\lambda = 2$  所对应的方程组  $(2I - A)x = 0$  有基础解系

$$p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda = -1$  所对应的方程组  $(I + A)x = 0$  有基础解系

$$p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 4 \\ 16 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ . 于是有

$$A^{100} = P \begin{pmatrix} 2^{100} & & \\ & 2^{100} & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 2^{100} & 2^{100} - 1 & 2^{100} - 1 \\ 0 & 3 \cdot 2^{100} & 0 \\ 4 - 4 \cdot 2^{100} & 2^{100} - 1 & 4 \cdot 2^{100} - 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

7. (1)  $|\lambda I - A| = \lambda^2(\lambda + 1) = D_3(\lambda)$ ,  $\lambda I - A$  有 2 阶子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ \lambda - 21 & -17 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda - 4$$

$\lambda - 4$  不是  $D_3(\lambda)$  的因子, 所以  $D_2(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1$ ,  $A$  的初等因子为  $\lambda - 1, \lambda^2$ .  $A$  的 Jordan 标准形为

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

设  $A$  的相似变换矩阵为  $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$ , 则由  $AP = PJ$  得

$$\begin{cases} Ap_1 = -p_1 \\ Ap_2 = 0 \\ Ap_3 = p_2 \end{cases}$$

解出

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2) 因为  $D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$ ,  $D_2(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1$ , 故

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

设变换矩阵为  $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} A\mathbf{p}_1 = \mathbf{p}_1 \\ A\mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2 \\ A\mathbf{p}_3 = 2\mathbf{p}_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 8 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)  $D_3(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$ ,  $D_2(\lambda) = \lambda + 1$ ,  $D_1(\lambda) = 1$ .  $A$  的不变因子是

$$d_1 = 1, \quad d_2 = \lambda + 1, \quad d_3 = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)$$

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

因为  $A$  可对角化, 可分别求出特征值  $-1, 2$  所对应的三个线性无关的特征向量:

当  $\lambda = -1$  时, 解方程组  $(I + A)\mathbf{x} = 0$ , 求得两个线性无关的特征向量

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $\lambda = 2$  时, 解方程组  $(2I - A)\mathbf{x} = 0$ , 得

$$\mathbf{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \text{ 因 } \lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 2 & -6 \\ 1 & \lambda & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda - 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \lambda - 1 & \\ & & (\lambda - 1)^2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故}$$

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

设变换矩阵为  $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} A\mathbf{p}_1 = \mathbf{p}_1 \\ A\mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{p}_2 \\ A\mathbf{p}_3 = \mathbf{p}_2 + \mathbf{p}_3 \end{cases}$$

$\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2$  是线性方程组  $(I - A)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的解向量, 此方程的一般解形为

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} -s + 3t \\ s \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

取

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

为求满足方程  $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{p}_3 = -\mathbf{p}_2$  的解向量  $\mathbf{p}_3$ , 再取  $\mathbf{p}_2 = \mathbf{p}$ , 根据

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & -6 & s-3t \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & -s \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & -t \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -3 & -s \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3s-3t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & s-t \end{array} \right)$$

由此可得  $s=t$ , 从而向量  $\mathbf{p}_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$  的坐标应满足方程

$$x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = -s$$

取  $\mathbf{p}_3 = (-1, 0, 0)^T$ , 最后得

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

8. 设  $f(\lambda) = 2\lambda^8 - 3\lambda^5 + \lambda^4 + \lambda^2 - 4$ .  $\mathbf{A}$  的最小多项式为  $m_A(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda + 1$ , 作带余除法得

$$f(\lambda) = (2\lambda^5 + 4\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 9\lambda - 14)m_A(\lambda) + 24\lambda^2 - 37\lambda + 10,$$

于是

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = 24\mathbf{A}^2 - 37\mathbf{A} + 10\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 48 & -26 \\ 0 & 95 & -61 \\ 0 & -61 & 34 \end{pmatrix}.$$

9.  $\mathbf{A}$  的最小多项式为  $m_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 7$ ,

$$f(\lambda) = 2\lambda^4 - 12\lambda^3 + 19\lambda^2 - 29\lambda + 37,$$

则  $f(\lambda) = (2\lambda^2 + 5)m_A(\lambda) + \lambda + 2$ . 于是  $[f(\mathbf{A})]^{-1} = (\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I})^{-1}$ . 由此求出

$$[f(\mathbf{A})]^{-1} = \frac{1}{23} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

10. (1)  $\lambda\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda+1 & 2 & -6 \\ 1 & \lambda & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-4 \end{pmatrix}$  的标准形为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{A}$  的最

小多项式为  $(\lambda-1)^2$ ;

(2)  $(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)$ ;

(3)  $\lambda^2$ .

11. 将方程组写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} \\ \frac{dx_3}{dt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ -8 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} \\ \frac{dx_3}{dt} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ -8 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则有

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{PAP}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{其中 } \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{y}$ , 将原方程组改写成:  $\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{dt} = \mathbf{J}\mathbf{y}$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy_1}{dt} = y_1 \\ \frac{dy_2}{dt} = y_1 + y_2 \\ \frac{dy_3}{dt} = -y_3 \end{cases}$$

解此方程组得:  $\mathbf{y}_1 = c_1 \mathbf{e}^t + c_2 t \mathbf{e}^t, \mathbf{y}_2 = c_2 \mathbf{e}^t, \mathbf{y}_3 = c_3 \mathbf{e}^{-t}$ . 于是

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \mathbf{e}^t + c_2 t \mathbf{e}^t \\ 2c_1 \mathbf{e}^t + c_2(2t+1)\mathbf{e}^t \\ 4c_1 \mathbf{e}^t + c_2(4t+2)\mathbf{e}^t + c_3 \mathbf{e}^{-t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

12. (1)  $\mathbf{A}$  是实对称矩阵.  $|\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = (\lambda - 10)(\lambda - 1)^2$ ,  $\mathbf{A}$  有特征值 10, 1, 1. 当  $\lambda = 10$  时, 对应的齐次线性方程组  $(10\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = 0$  的系数矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此求出特征向量  $\mathbf{p}_1 = (-1, -2, 2)^T$ , 单位化后得  $\mathbf{e}_1 =$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)^T.$$

当  $\lambda = 1$  时, 对应的齐次线性方程组  $(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = 0$  的系数矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此求出特征向量  $\mathbf{p}_2 = (-2, 1, 0)^T, \mathbf{p}_3 = (2, 0, 1)^T$ . 单位化后得

$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0\right)^T, \quad \mathbf{e}_3 = \left(\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}}\right)^T.$$

令

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } U^{-1}AU = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2)  $A$  是 Hermit 矩阵. 同理可求出相似变换矩阵

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad U^{-1}AU = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \sqrt{2} & \\ & & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

13. 若  $A$  是 Hermit 正定矩阵, 则由定理 1.24 可知存在  $n$  阶酉矩阵  $U$ , 使得

$$U^H AU = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_i > 0, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} A &= U \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} U^H \\ &= U \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} U^H U \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} U^H \end{aligned}$$

令

$$B = U \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} U^H$$

则  $B$  是 Hermit 正定矩阵且  $A = B^2$ .

反之, 当  $A = B^2$  且  $B$  是 Hermit 正定矩阵时, 则因可交换的 Hermit 正定矩阵的乘积仍为 Hermit 正定矩阵, 故  $A$  是 Hermit 正定的.

14. (1)  $\Rightarrow$  (2). 因  $A$  是 Hermit 矩阵, 则存在酉矩阵  $U$ , 使得

$$U^H A U = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

令  $x = Uy$ , 其中  $y = e_k$ . 则  $x \neq 0$ . 于是

$$x^H A x = y^H (U^H A U) y = \lambda_k \geq 0 \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

(2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3).

$$A = U \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) U^H = U \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}) \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}) U^H$$

令  $P = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}) U^H$ , 则  $A = P^H P$ .

(3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1). 任取  $x \neq 0$ , 有

$$x^H A x = x^H P^H P x = \|Px\|_2^2 \geq 0.$$

## 习 题 二

1.  $\|x\|_1 = |1+i| + |-2| + |4i| + 1 + 0 = 7 + \sqrt{2},$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{(1+i)(1-i) + (-2)^2 + 4i(-4i) + 1} = \sqrt{23},$$

$$\|x\|_\infty = \max\{|1+i|, |-2|, |4i|, 1\} = 4.$$

2. 当  $x \neq 0$  时, 有  $\|x\| > 0$ ; 当  $x = 0$  时, 显然有  $\|x\| = 0$ . 对任意  $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$ , 有

$$\|\lambda x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k |\lambda \xi_k|^2} = |\lambda| \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k |\xi_k|^2} = |\lambda| \|x\|.$$

为证明三角不等式成立, 先证明 Minkowski 不等式:

设  $1 \leq p < \infty$ , 则对任意实数  $x_k, y_k$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ ) 有

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |y_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

证 当  $p=1$  时, 此不等式显然成立. 下设  $p > 1$ , 则有

$$\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k|^p \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k| |x_k + y_k|^{p-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n |y_k| |x_k + y_k|^{p-1}$$

对上式右边的每一个加式分别使用 Hölder 不等式, 并由  $(p-1)q=p$ , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k|^p &\leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k|^{(p-1)q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |y_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k|^{(p-1)q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \left[\left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |y_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\right] \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \end{aligned}$$

再用  $\left(\sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$  除上式两边, 即得 Minkowski 不等式.

现设任意  $\mathbf{y}=(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)^T \in \mathbf{C}^n$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\| &= \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k |\xi_k + \eta_k|^2} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{\omega_k} |\xi_k + \eta_k|)^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{\omega_k} |\xi_k| + \sqrt{\omega_k} |\eta_k|)^2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{\omega_k} |\xi_k|)^2} + \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{\omega_k} |\eta_k|)^2} = \|\mathbf{x}\| + \|\mathbf{y}\|.\end{aligned}$$

3. (1) 函数的非负性与齐次性是显然的, 我们只证三角不等式. 利用最大函数的等价定义:

$$\begin{aligned}\max(a, b) &= \frac{1}{2}(a + b + |a - b|) \\ \max(\|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_a, \|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_b) &\leq \max(\|\mathbf{x}\|_a + \|\mathbf{y}\|_a, \|\mathbf{x}\|_b + \|\mathbf{y}\|_b) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\|\mathbf{x}\|_a + \|\mathbf{x}\|_b + \|\mathbf{y}\|_a + \|\mathbf{y}\|_b + \|\mathbf{x}\|_a + \|\mathbf{y}\|_a - \|\mathbf{x}\|_b - \|\mathbf{y}\|_b) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(\|\mathbf{x}\|_a + \|\mathbf{x}\|_b + \|\mathbf{y}\|_a + \|\mathbf{y}\|_b + \|\mathbf{x}\|_a - \|\mathbf{x}\|_b + \|\mathbf{y}\|_a - \|\mathbf{y}\|_b) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\|\mathbf{x}\|_a + \|\mathbf{x}\|_b + \|\mathbf{x}\|_a - \|\mathbf{x}\|_b) + \frac{1}{2}(\|\mathbf{y}\|_a + \|\mathbf{y}\|_b + \|\mathbf{y}\|_a - \|\mathbf{y}\|_b) \\ &= \max(\|\mathbf{x}\|_a, \|\mathbf{x}\|_b) + \max(\|\mathbf{y}\|_a, \|\mathbf{y}\|_b)\end{aligned}$$

(2) 只证三角不等式.

$$\begin{aligned}k_1 \|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_a + k_2 \|\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\|_b &\leq k_1 \|\mathbf{x}\|_a + k_1 \|\mathbf{y}\|_a + k_2 \|\mathbf{x}\|_b + k_2 \|\mathbf{y}\|_b \\ &= (k_1 \|\mathbf{x}\|_a + k_2 \|\mathbf{x}\|_b) + (k_1 \|\mathbf{y}\|_a + k_2 \|\mathbf{y}\|_b).\end{aligned}$$

4.  $\|\mathbf{A}\|_{m_1} = |1+i| + 3 + 5 + |4i| + 2 + 3 + 1 = 18 + \sqrt{2};$

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_F = \sqrt{|1+i|^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + |4i|^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 1} = \sqrt{66}; \quad \|\mathbf{A}\|_{m_\infty} = 15;$$

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_1 = \text{列和范数(最大列模和)} = 7 + \sqrt{2}; \quad \|\mathbf{A}\|_\infty = \text{行和范数(最大行模和)} = 9;$$

5. 非负性:  $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{O}$  时  $\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S} \neq \mathbf{O}$ , 于是  $\|\mathbf{A}\| = \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} > 0$ .  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{O}$  时, 显然  $\|\mathbf{A}\| = 0$ ;

齐次性: 设  $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$ , 则  $\|\lambda \mathbf{A}\| = \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} (\lambda \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} = |\lambda| \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} = |\lambda| \|\mathbf{A}\|$ ;

三角不等式:  $\|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}\| = \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} = \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}}$   

$$\leq \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} + \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} = \|\mathbf{A}\| + \|\mathbf{B}\|;$$

相容性:  $\|\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}\| = \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} = \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} \leq \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} \|\mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{S}\|_{\text{m}} = \|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|.$

6. 因为  $\mathbf{I}_n \neq \mathbf{O}$ , 所以  $\|\mathbf{I}_n\| > 0$ . 从而利用矩阵范数的相容性得:

$$\|\mathbf{I}_n\| = \|\mathbf{I}_n \mathbf{I}_n\| \leq \|\mathbf{I}_n\| \|\mathbf{I}_n\|, \text{ 即 } \|\mathbf{I}_n\| \geq 1.$$



7. 设  $A=(A_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{x}=(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)^T \in \mathbf{C}^n$ , 且  $A=\max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}\|A\mathbf{x}\|_1 &= \sum_i \left| \sum_k a_{ik} \xi_k \right| \leq \sum_i \sum_k |a_{ik}| |\xi_k| = \sum_k |\xi_k| \sum_i |a_{ik}| \leq nA \sum_k |\xi_k| = \|A\|_{m_\infty} \|\mathbf{x}\|_1; \\ \|A\mathbf{x}\|_2 &= \sqrt{\sum_i \left| \sum_k a_{ik} \xi_k \right|^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum_i \left[ \sum_k |a_{ik}| |\xi_k| \right]^2} = \sqrt{\sum_i a^2 \left[ \sum_k |\xi_k| \right]^2} \\ &= \sqrt{n} A \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \leq nA = \|A\|_{m_\infty} \|\mathbf{x}\|_2.\end{aligned}$$

8. 非负性与齐次性是显然的, 我们先证三角不等式和相容性成立.

$$A=(a_{ij}), B=(b_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times n},$$

$C=(c_{st}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times l}$  且  $A=\max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$ ,  $B=\max_{i,j} |b_{ij}|$ ,  $C=\max_{s,t} |c_{st}|$ . 则

$$\begin{aligned}\|A+B\|_M &= \max \{m, n\} \max_{i,j} |a_{ij} + b_{ij}| \leq \max \{m, n\} \max_{i,j} (|a_{ij}| + |b_{ij}|) \leq \max \{m, n\} \\ (A+B) \\ &= \max \{m, n\} A + \max \{m, n\} B = \|A\|_M + \|B\|_M;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|AC\|_M &= \max \{m, l\} \max_{i,t} \left| \sum_k a_{ik} c_{kt} \right| \leq \max \{m, n\} \max_{i,t} \left\{ \sum_k |a_{ik}| |c_{kt}| \right\} \\ &\leq \max \{m, n\} \max_{i,t} \left\{ \sqrt{\sum_k |a_{ik}|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_k |c_{kt}|^2} \right\} \quad (\text{Minkowski 不等式}) \\ &= \max \{m, n\} nAC \leq \max \{m, n\} \max \{n, l\} AC = \|A\|_M \|C\|_M.\end{aligned}$$

下证与相应的向量范数的相容性.

设  $\mathbf{x}=(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)^T \in \mathbf{C}^n$ ,  $d=\max_k \{|\xi_k|\}$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\|A\mathbf{x}\|_1 &= \sum_i \left| \sum_k a_{ik} \xi_k \right| \leq \sum_i \sum_k |a_{ik}| |\xi_k| = \sum_k (|\xi_k| \sum_i |a_{ik}|) \\ &\leq \sum_k na |\xi_k| = nA \sum_k |\xi_k| \leq \max \{m, n\} A \sum_k |\xi_k| \\ &= \|A\|_M \|\mathbf{x}\|_1; \\ \|A\mathbf{x}\|_2 &= \sqrt{\sum_i \left| \sum_k a_{ik} \xi_k \right|^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum_i \left( \sum_k |a_{ik}| |\xi_k| \right)^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum_i \left( \sum_k |a_{ik}|^2 \sum_k |\xi_k|^2 \right)} \quad (\text{Hölder 不等式}) \\ &= \sqrt{\sum_i \sum_k |a_{ik}|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_k |\xi_k|^2} \leq \sqrt{mn} A \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \\ &\leq \max \{m, n\} A \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = \|A\|_M \|\mathbf{x}\|_2; \\ \|A\mathbf{x}\|_\infty &= \max_i \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik} \xi_k| \right\} \leq \max_i \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik}| |\xi_k| \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \max_i \left\{ \sqrt{\sum_k |a_{ik}|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_k |\xi_k|^2} \right\} \leq \max_i \left\{ \sqrt{na^2} \cdot \sqrt{nd^2} \right\}$$

$$= nAD \leq \max\{m, n\}AD = \|A\|_M \|x\|_\infty.$$

9. 只证范数的相容性公理及与向量 2 - 范数的相容性. 设

$$A=(a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times n}, B=(b_{st}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times l},$$

$x=(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)^T \in \mathbf{C}^n$  且  $A=\max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$ ,  $B=\max_{s,t} |b_{st}|$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \|AB\|_G &= \sqrt{ml} \max_{1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq t \leq l} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kt} \right| \leq \sqrt{ml} \max_{i,t} \left\{ \sum_k |a_{ik}| |b_{kt}| \right\} \\ &\leq \sqrt{ml} \max_{i,t} \left\{ \sqrt{\sum_k |a_{ik}|^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_k |b_{kt}|^2} \right\} \quad (\text{Minkowski 不等式}) \\ &\leq \sqrt{ml} nab = (\sqrt{mna})(\sqrt{nlb}) = \|A\|_G \|B\|_G. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ax\|_2 &= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \xi_k \right|^2} \leq \sqrt{\sum_i \left( \sum_k |a_{ik}| |\xi_k| \right)^2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\sum_i \left( \sum_k |a_{ik}|^2 \cdot \sum_k |\xi_k|^2 \right)} \quad (\text{Hölder 不等式}) \\ &\leq \sqrt{\sum_i (na^2 \cdot \sum_k |\xi_k|^2)} = \sqrt{mn} A \|x\|_2 \\ &= \|A\|_G \|x\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

10. 利用定理 2.12 得

$$\|U\|_2 = \|U^H U\|_2 = \|I_n\|_2 = 1.$$

11.

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{cond}_1(A) = \|A\|_1 \|A^{-1}\|_1 = 5 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = \frac{25}{2}; \quad \text{cond}_\infty(A) = \|A\|_\infty \|A^{-1}\|_\infty = 5 \cdot 2 = 10.$$

12. 设  $x$  是对应于  $\lambda$  的特征向量, 则  $A^m x = \lambda^m x$ . 又设  $\|\cdot\|_v$  是  $\mathbf{C}^n$  上与矩阵范数  $\|\cdot\|$  相容的向量范数, 那么

$$|\lambda|^m \|x\|_v = \|\lambda^m x\|_v = \|A^m x\|_v \leq \|A^m\| \|x\|_v$$

因  $\|x\|_v > 0$ , 故由上式可得  $|\lambda|^m \leq \|A^m\| \Rightarrow |\lambda| \leq \sqrt[m]{\|A^m\|}.$

### 习 题 三

1.  $|\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = (\lambda - 2c)(\lambda + c)^2$ , 当  $\rho(\lambda) = |c| < 1$  时, 根据定理 3.3,  $\mathbf{A}$  为收敛矩阵.

2. 令  $\mathbf{S}^{(N)} = \sum_{k=0}^N \mathbf{A}^{(k)}$ ,  $\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{S}^{(N)} = \mathbf{S}$ , 则

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{A}^{(k)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (\mathbf{S}^{(k)} - \mathbf{S}^{(k-1)}) = \mathbf{0}.$$

反例: 设  $\mathbf{A}^{(k)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{k} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则因  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k}$  发散, 故  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \mathbf{A}^{(k)}$  发散, 但

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbf{A}^{(k)} = \mathbf{0}.$$

3. 设  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.7 \\ 0.3 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $\rho(\mathbf{A}) \equiv \|\mathbf{A}\|_{\infty} = \text{行和范数} = 0.9 < 1$ , 根据定理 3.7,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.7 \\ 0.3 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix}^k = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. 我们用两种方法求矩阵函数  $e^{\mathbf{A}}$ :

相似对角化法.  $|\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \lambda^2 + a^2$ ,  $\lambda = ia, -ia$

当  $\lambda = ia$  时, 解方程组  $(ia - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ , 得解向量  $\mathbf{p}_1 = (i, 1)^T$ .

当  $\lambda = -ia$  时, 解方程组  $(-ia - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ , 得解向量  $\mathbf{p}_2 = (-i, 1)^T$ . 令

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

$$e^{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} e^{ia} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-ia} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos a & -\sin a \\ \sin a & \cos a \end{pmatrix}.$$

利用待定系数法. 设  $e^{\lambda} = (\lambda^2 + a^2)q(\lambda) + r(\lambda)$ , 且  $r(\lambda) = b_0 + b_1 \lambda$ , 则由

$$\begin{cases} b_0 + b_1 ia = e^{ia} \\ b_0 - b_1 ia = e^{-ia} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow b_0 = \cos a, b_1 = \frac{1}{a} \sin a$ . 于是

$$e^A = b_0 I + b_1 A = \cos a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{a} \sin a \begin{pmatrix} & -a \\ a & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos a & -\sin a \\ \sin a & \cos a \end{pmatrix}.$$

后一求法显然比前一种方法更简便, 以后我们多用待定系数法. 设

$$f(\lambda) = \cos \lambda, \text{ 或 } \sin \lambda$$

则有

$$\begin{cases} b_0 + b_1 i a = \sin i a \\ b_0 - b_1 i a = -\sin i a \end{cases} \quad \text{与} \quad \begin{cases} b_0 + b_1 i a = \cos i a \\ b_0 - b_1 i a = \cos i a \end{cases}$$

由此可得

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = 0 \\ b_1 = -\frac{i}{a} \sin i a \end{cases} \quad \text{与} \quad \begin{cases} b_0 = \cos i a \\ b_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{i}{2a} \sin i a\right) A &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \sin i a \\ -i \sin i a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sin A \quad \text{与} \\ (\cos i a) I &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos i a & 0 \\ 0 & \cos i a \end{pmatrix} = \cos A. \end{aligned}$$

5. 对  $A$  求得

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} A P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

根据 p69 方法二,

$$e^{At} = P \operatorname{diag}(e^{-t}, e^t, e^{2t}) P^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6e^{2t} & 4e^{2t} - 3e^t - e^{-t} & 2e^{2t} - 3e^t + e^{-t} \\ 0 & 3e^t + 3e^{-t} & 3e^t - 3e^{-t} \\ 0 & 3e^t - 3e^{-t} & 3e^t + 3e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sin A = P \operatorname{diag}(\sin(-1), \sin 1, \sin 2) P^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2 & 4\sin 2 - 2\sin 1 & 2\sin 2 - 4\sin 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6\sin 1 \\ 0 & 6\sin 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. \quad D_3(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 1)^2, \quad D_2(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

现设

$$r(\lambda, t) = b_0 + b_1 \lambda + b_2 \lambda^2, \text{ 则有}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_0 + b_1 + b_2 = e^t \\ b_1 + 2b_2 = te^t \\ b_0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b_0 = 1, b_1 = 2e^t - te^t - 2, b_2 = te^t - e^t + 1. \text{ 于是}$$

$$e^{At} = r(A, t) = b_0 I + b_1 A + b_2 A^2 = I + (2e^t - te^t - 2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (te^t -$$

$$e^t + 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & e^t - 1 & te^t - e^t + 1 \\ 0 & 1 & e^t - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

同理,由

$$\begin{cases} b_0 + b_1 + b_2 = \cos t \\ b_1 + 2b_2 = -t \sin t \\ b_0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b_0 = 1, b_1 = t \sin t + 2 \cos t - 2, b_2 = 1 - t \sin t - \cos t. \text{ 将}$$

其代入  $\cos At = b_0 I + b_1 A + b_2 A^2$ , 求出

$$\cos At = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \cos t - 1 & 1 - t \sin t - \cos t \\ 0 & 1 & \cos t - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 设  $f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k A^k$ ,  $S^N = \sum_{k=0}^N a_k A^k$ . 则  $f(A) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} S^N$ , 并且由于

$$(S^N)^T = \left( \sum_{k=0}^N a_k A^k \right)^T = \sum_{k=0}^N a_k (A^T)^k$$

所以,  $f(A^T) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} (S^N)^T = f(A)^T$ .

8, (1) 对  $A$  求得

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = P, \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则有

$$e^{At} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^t & te^t & \frac{t^2}{2}e^t & \frac{t^3}{6}e^t \\ & e^t & te^t & \frac{t^2}{2}e^t \\ & & e^t & te^t \\ & & & e^t \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ te^t & e^t & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{t^2}{2}e^t & te^t & e^t & 0 \\ \frac{t^3}{6}e^t & \frac{t^2}{2}e^t & te^t & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin At &= \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & t \cos t & -\frac{t^2}{2} \sin t & -\frac{t^3}{6} \cos t \\ & \sin t & t \cos t & -\frac{t^2}{2} \sin t \\ & & \sin t & t \cos t \\ & & & \sin t \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & & & \\ t \cos t & \sin t & & \\ -\frac{t^2}{2} \sin t & t \cos t & \sin t & \\ -\frac{t^3}{6} \cos t & -\frac{t^2}{2} \sin t & t \cos t & \sin t \end{pmatrix} \\
\cos At &= \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -t \sin t & -\frac{t^2}{2} \cos t & \frac{t^3}{6} \sin t \\ & \cos t & -t \sin t & -\frac{t^2}{2} \cos t \\ & & \cos t & -t \sin t \\ & & & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -t \sin t & \cos t & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{t^2}{2} \cos t & -t \sin t & \cos t & 0 \\ \frac{t^3}{6} \sin t & -\frac{t^2}{2} \cos t & -t \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 对  $\mathbf{A}$  求出

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & & \\ & -2 & & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则有

$$\mathbf{e}^{At} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^{-2t} & t \mathbf{e}^{-2t} & & \\ & \mathbf{e}^{-2t} & & \\ & & 1 & t \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^{-2t} & t \mathbf{e}^{-2t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{e}^{-2t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sin At = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin 2t & t \cos 2t & & \\ & -\sin 2t & & \\ & & 0 & t \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin 2t & t \cos 2t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin 2t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos At = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & t \sin 2t & & \\ & \cos 2t & & \\ & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & t \sin 2t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 2t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9. (1) \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A &= \left[ \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iA} - e^{-iA}) \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{2} (e^{iA} + e^{-iA}) \right]^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} (e^{2iA} + e^{-2iA} - e^0 - e^0) + \frac{1}{4} (e^{2iA} + e^{-2iA} + e^0 + e^0) \\ &= e^0 = \mathbf{I} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \sin(A + 2\pi \mathbf{I}) &= \sin A \cos(2\pi \mathbf{I}) + \cos A \sin(2\pi \mathbf{I}) \\ &= \sin A \left[ \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{2!} (2\pi \mathbf{I})^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (2\pi \mathbf{I})^4 - \cdots \right] + \cos A \left[ 2\pi \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{3!} (2\pi \mathbf{I})^3 + \frac{1}{5!} (2\pi \mathbf{I})^5 - \cdots \right] \\ &= \sin A \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2!} (2\pi)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (2\pi)^4 - \cdots \right] \mathbf{I} + \cos A \left[ 2\pi - \frac{1}{3!} (2\pi)^3 + \frac{1}{5!} (2\pi)^5 - \cdots \right] \mathbf{I} \\ &= \sin A \cos 2\pi + \cos A \sin 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

(3) 的证明同上.

(4) 因为  $A + (2\pi i \mathbf{I}) = (2\pi i \mathbf{I})A$ , 所以根据定理 3.10 可得

$$\begin{aligned} e^{A+2\pi i \mathbf{I}} &= e^A e^{2\pi i \mathbf{I}} = e^A \left[ \mathbf{I} + (2\pi \mathbf{I}) + \frac{1}{2!} (2\pi i \mathbf{I})^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (2\pi i \mathbf{I})^3 + \cdots \right] \\ &= e^A \left\{ \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2!} (2\pi)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (2\pi)^4 - \cdots \right] + i \left[ 2\pi - \frac{1}{3!} (2\pi)^3 + \frac{1}{5!} (2\pi)^5 - \cdots \right] \right\} \mathbf{I} \\ &= e^A \{ \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi \} \mathbf{I} \\ &= e^A \end{aligned}$$

此题还可用下列方法证明:

$$e^{A+2\pi i \mathbf{I}} = e^A \cdot e^{2\pi i \mathbf{I}} = e^A \cdot \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2\pi i} & & & \\ & e^{2\pi i} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & e^{2\pi i} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = e^A \cdot \mathbf{P} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = e^A$$

用同样的方法可证:  $e^{A-2\pi i \mathbf{I}} = e^A e^{-2\pi i \mathbf{I}}$ .

10.  $A^T = -A$ , 根据第 7 题的结果得  $(e^A)^T = e^{A^T} = e^{-A}$ , 于是有

$$e^A (e^A)^T = e^A e^{A^T} = e^{A+A^T} = e^0 = I$$

11. 因  $A$  是 Hermite 矩阵,  $(iA)^H = -iA^H = -iA$ , 于是有

$$e^{iA} (e^{iA})^H = e^{iA} e^{-iA} = e^0 = I$$

12. 根据定理 3.13,  $A^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} e^{At} = e^{At}$ , 利用定理 3.14 得

$$\int_0^t e^{A\tau} d\tau = \int_0^t A^{-1} \frac{d}{d\tau} e^{A\tau} d\tau = A^{-1} \int_0^t \frac{d}{d\tau} e^{A\tau} d\tau = A^{-1} (e^{At} - I).$$

13.  $\frac{d}{dt} A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t & -\cos t \\ \cos t & -\sin t \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\frac{d}{dt} (\det A(t)) = \frac{d}{dt} (1) = 0$ ,  $\det(\frac{d}{dt} A(t)) = 1$ ,

$$A^{-1}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} A^{-1}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t & \cos t \\ -\cos t & -\sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$14. \int_0^t A(\tau) d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^t e^{2\tau} d\tau & \int_0^t \tau e^{\tau} d\tau & \int_0^t \tau^2 d\tau \\ \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau & \int_0^t 2e^{2\tau} d\tau & 0 \\ \int_0^t 3\tau d\tau & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(e^{2t}-1) & te^t - e^t + 1 & \frac{1}{3}t^3 \\ 1 - e^{-t} & e^{2t} - 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}t^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

15. 取  $m=2$ ,  $A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^2 & t \\ 0 & t \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$A^2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^4 & t^3 + t^2 \\ 0 & t^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} (A(t))^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4t^3 & 3t^2 + 2t \\ 0 & 2t \end{pmatrix} \neq$$

$$2A(t) \frac{d}{dt} A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 4t^3 & 2t^2 + 2t \\ 0 & 2t \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} [A(t)]^m &= \frac{d}{dt} [A(t)A(t)\cdots A(t)] = \frac{d}{dt} A(t)[A(t)]^{m-1} + A(t) \frac{d}{dt} A(t)[A(t)]^{m-2} + \cdots \\ &\quad + [A(t)]^{m-1} \frac{d}{dt} A(t) \end{aligned}$$

所以当  $(\frac{d}{dt} A(t))A(t) = A(t) \frac{d}{dt} A(t)$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} [A(t)]^m &= [A(t)]^{m-1} \frac{d}{dt} A(t) + [A(t)]^{m-1} \frac{d}{dt} A(t) + \cdots + [A(t)]^{m-1} \frac{d}{dt} A(t) \\ &= m[A(t)]^{m-1} \frac{d}{dt} A(t) \end{aligned}$$



16. (1) 设  $B=(b_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $X=(\xi_{ij})_{n \times m}$ , 则  $BX=(\sum_{k=1}^n b_{ik}\xi_{kj})_{m \times m}$ , 于是有

$$\text{tr}(BX)=\sum_{k=1}^n b_{1k}\xi_{k1}+\cdots+\sum_{k=1}^n b_{jk}\xi_{kj}+\cdots+\sum_{k=1}^n b_{mk}\xi_{km}$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{tr}(BX)}{\partial \xi_{ij}}=b_{ji} \quad (i=1,2,\cdots,n; j=1,2,\cdots,m)$$

$$\frac{d}{dX}(\text{tr}(BX))=\begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{m1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{1n} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}=B^T$$

由于  $BX$  与  $(BX)^T=X^T B^T$  的迹相同, 所以

$$\frac{d}{dX}(\text{tr}(X^T B^T))=\frac{d}{dX}(\text{tr}(BX))=B^T$$

(2) 设  $A=(a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ ,  $f=\text{tr}(X^T A X)$ , 则有

$$X^T=\begin{pmatrix} \xi_{11} & \cdots & \xi_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \xi_{1m} & \cdots & \xi_{nm} \end{pmatrix}, \quad AX=\begin{pmatrix} \sum_k a_{1k}\xi_{k1} & \cdots & \sum_k a_{1k}\xi_{km} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_k a_{nk}\xi_{k1} & \cdots & \sum_k a_{nk}\xi_{km} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f=\sum_l \xi_{l1} \sum_k a_{lk}\xi_{k1}+\cdots+\sum_l \xi_{lj} \sum_k a_{lk}\xi_{kj}+\cdots+\sum_l \xi_{lm} \sum_k a_{lk}\xi_{km}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{ij}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{ij}} \left[ \sum_l \xi_{lj} \sum_k a_{lk}\xi_{kj} \right] = \sum_l \left[ \frac{\partial \xi_{lj}}{\partial \xi_{ij}} \cdot \left( \sum_k a_{lk}\xi_{kj} \right) + \xi_{lj} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{ij}} \left( \sum_k a_{lk}\xi_{kj} \right) \right] \\ &= \sum_k a_{ik}\xi_{kj} + \sum_k a_{li}\xi_{lj} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{df}{dX}=\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{ij}}\right)_{n \times m}=AX+A^T X=(A+A^T)X$$

17. 设  $A=(a_{ij})_{n \times m}$ , 则  $F(x)=(\sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k a_{k1}, \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k a_{k2}, \cdots, \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k a_{kn})$ , 且

$$\frac{dF}{dx}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{dF}{d\xi_1} \\ \frac{dF}{d\xi_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dF}{d\xi_n} \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}=A$$

18.

$$(e^{At})'=Ae^{At}=\begin{pmatrix} 4e^{2t}-e^t & 2e^{2t}-e^t & e^t-2e^{2t} \\ 2e^{2t}-e^t & 4e^{2t}-e^t & e^t-2e^{2t} \\ 6e^{2t}-3e^t & 6e^{2t}-3e^t & 3e^t-4e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

在上式中令  $t=0$ , 则有

$$A = Ae^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

19.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A$  的最小多项式为  $\varphi(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)^2$ . 记

$f(\lambda) = e^{\lambda t}$ , 并设  $f(\lambda) = g(\lambda)\varphi(\lambda) + (b_0 + b_1\lambda)$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} b_0 - b_1 = e^{-t} \\ b_1 = te^{-t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b_0 = (1+t)e^{-t}, b_1 = te^{-t}$$

于是

$$e^{At} = (1+t)e^{-t}I + te^{-t}A = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+4t & 0 & 8t \\ 3t & 1 & 6t \\ -2t & 0 & 1-4t \end{pmatrix}, \quad x(t) = e^{At}x(0) = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+12t \\ 1+9t \\ 1-6t \end{pmatrix}$$

20.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ e^t - 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\varphi(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2$ .

根据  $\varphi(A) = O$ , 可得;  $A^3 = A^2, A^4 = A^2, A^5 = A^2, \dots$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} e^{At} &= I + (At) + \frac{1}{2!}(At)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(At)^3 + \dots = I + tA + \left(\frac{1}{2!}t^2 + \frac{1}{3!}t^3 + \dots\right)A^2 \\ &= I + tA + (e^t - 1 - t)A^2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1-2t & t & 0 \\ -4t & 2t+1 & 0 \\ 1+2t-e^t & e^t-t-1 & e^t \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}[x(0) + \int_0^t e^{-A\tau} f(\tau) d\tau] = e^{At}[x(0) + \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} d\tau] = e^{At} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 2t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ (t-1)e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

## 习 题 四

1. Doolite 分解的说明, 以 3 阶矩阵为例:

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} \overline{\overline{r_{11} \quad r_{12}}} & r_{13} & & \text{第 1 框} \\ \overline{\overline{\overline{l_{21} \quad r_{22}}} & r_{23} & & \text{第 2 框} \\ \overline{\overline{\overline{l_{31} \quad l_{32}}} & r_{33} & & \text{第 3 框} \end{array}$$

计算方法如下:

(i) 先  $i$  框, 后  $i+1$  框, 先  $r$  后  $l$ . 第 1 框中行元素为  $A$  的第 1 行元素;

(ii) 第 2 框中的  $r_{2j}$  为  $A$  中的对应元素  $a_{2j}$  减去第 1 框中同行的  $l_{21}$  与同列的  $r_{1j}$  之积. 第 3 框中的  $r_{33}$  为  $A$  中的对应元素  $a_{33}$  先减去第 1 框中同行的  $l_{31}$  与同列的  $r_{13}$  之积, 再减去第 2 框中同行的  $l_{32}$  与同列的  $r_{23}$  之积;

(iv) 第 2 框中的  $l_{32}$  为  $A$  中的对应元素  $a_{32}$  先减去第 1 框中同行的  $l_{31}$  与同列的  $r_{12}$  之积, 再除以  $r_{22}$ .

计算如下:

$$\begin{array}{r|rr} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -6 \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Crout 分解的说明, 以 3 阶矩阵为例:

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr} & l_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & \text{第 1 框} \\ & l_{21} & l_{22} & u_{23} & \text{第 2 框} \\ & l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} & \text{第 3 框} \end{array}$$

(i) 先  $i$  框, 后  $i+1$  框. 每框中先  $l$  后  $r$ . 第 1 框中的列元素为  $A$  的第 1 列的对应元素;

(ii) 第 2 框中的  $l_{i2}$  为  $A$  中对应元素  $a_{i2}$  减去第 1 框中同行的  $l_{i1}$  与同列的  $u_{12}$  之积;

(iv) 第 2 框中的  $u_{23}$  为  $A$  中的对应元素  $a_{23}$  减去第 1 框中同行的  $l_{21}$  与同列的  $u_{13}$  之积, 再除以  $l_{22}$ . 第 3 框中的  $l_{33}$  为  $A$  中的对应元素  $a_{33}$  先减去第 1 框中同行的  $l_{31}$  与同列的  $u_{13}$  之积, 再减去第 2 框中同行的  $l_{32}$  与同列的  $u_{23}$  之积.

计算如下:

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 3 & 0 & & \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & & \\ & 2 & -6 & -6 & \end{array}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 先看下三角矩阵的一种写法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} & \frac{a_{32}}{a_{22}} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{ii} \neq 0$$

对本题中的矩阵  $A$  求得 Crout 分解为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ -4 & -\frac{2}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

利用下三角矩阵的写法对上面的分解变形可得

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

3. 对  $A$  的第 1 列向量  $\beta^{(1)}$ , 构造 Householder 矩阵  $H_1$  使得

$$H_1 \beta^{(1)} = \|\beta^{(1)}\|_2 e_1, \quad e_1 \in C^3$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} - \|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)}\|_2 \mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} - \|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)}\|_2 \mathbf{e}_1}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} - \|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)}\|_2 \mathbf{e}_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{A} = \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right), \quad \mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

对  $\mathbf{A}_1$  的第 1 列向量  $\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 类似构造 Householder 矩阵  $\mathbf{H}_2$ :

$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(2)} - \|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(2)}\|_2 \mathbf{e}_1}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(2)} - \|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(2)}\|_2 \mathbf{e}_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{e}_1 \in \mathbb{C}^2,$$

$$\mathbf{H}_2 = \mathbf{I}_2 - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_2 \mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $\mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{H}_2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1$ , 则有  $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{R}$  并且

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{H}^{-1} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{H}_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{H}_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{H}_1^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{H}_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}$$

4. 对  $\mathbf{A}$  的第 1 列向量  $\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 构造 Givens 矩阵  $\mathbf{T}_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\mathbf{T}_{13} \boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{T}_{13} \mathbf{A} = \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} 2\sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \hline 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} 2\sqrt{2} & \dots \\ \hline \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A}_1 \end{array} \right)$$

对  $\mathbf{A}_1$  的第 1 列向量  $\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ , 构造  $\tilde{\mathbf{T}}_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\tilde{T}_{12}\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{7}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{T}_{12}\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{7}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $\mathbf{T}_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{O}^T \\ \mathbf{O} & \tilde{T}_{12} \end{pmatrix}$ , 则有  $\mathbf{T}_{12}\mathbf{T}_{13}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{7}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ . 于是

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{T}_{12}^H \mathbf{T}_{13}^H \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{7}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{QR}$$

5. 设  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & i & 0 \\ -i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & -i \end{pmatrix} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3)$ , 对向量组  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$  施行正交化, 令

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix} + \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} + i \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{i}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} + i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{2i}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = -\frac{i}{2}\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + \frac{i}{3}\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 + \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 \end{cases}$$

写成矩阵行式

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{i}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{i}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) K$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & & \\ & \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} & \\ & & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

最后得

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & & \\ & \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} & \\ & & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} K$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = QR$$

6. 令

$$T_1 = T_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$T_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & 2\sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

再令

$$\mathbf{T}_2 = \mathbf{T}_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{T}_2 \mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{10}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} & -\frac{10}{\sqrt{30}} \end{pmatrix}$$

最后令

$$\mathbf{T}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{T}_3 \mathbf{T}_2 \mathbf{T}_1 \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{10}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} & -\frac{10}{\sqrt{30}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{R}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{T}_3^H \mathbf{T}_2^H \mathbf{T}_1^H \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{30}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{10}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} & -\frac{10}{\sqrt{30}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R}$$

7.  $\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} = (0, 1)^T$ ,  $\|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)}\|_2 = 1$ ,  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} - \mathbf{e}_1}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)} - \mathbf{e}_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1)^T$ ,

$$\mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{I}_2 - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{H}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{H}^T &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H} \text{ 是 Householder 矩阵.} \end{aligned}$$

同理, 对  $\boldsymbol{\beta}^{(1)}$ , 取  $c=0, s=1$ ,  $\mathbf{T}_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{T}_{12} \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T}^T &= \mathbf{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{T} \text{ 是 Givens 矩阵.} \end{aligned}$$



8. 对  $\beta^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}$ , 计算

$$u = \frac{\beta^{(1)} - 20e_1}{\|\beta^{(1)} - 20e_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad H = I - 2uu^T = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & H \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$QAQ^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 20 & 0 \\ 20 & 600 & 75 \\ 0 & 75 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

同理, 对  $\beta^{(1)}$ , 为构造 Givens 矩阵, 令  $c = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $s = \frac{4}{5}$ ,  $T_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

则

$$\text{当 } T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & T_{12} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 时, } TAT' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 20 & 0 \\ 20 & 600 & -75 \\ 0 & -75 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

1. (1) 对  $A$  施行初等行变换

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 12 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 12 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 6)$$

10. (1)  $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值是 5, 0, 0. 分别对应特征向量  $e_1, e_2, e_3$ ,

从而  $V=I$ ,  $V_1=(p_1)$ ,  $\Sigma=(\sqrt{5})$ ,  $U_1=AV_1\Sigma^{-1}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . 令  $U_2=\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$U=(U_1 \parallel U_2)$ , 则

$$A=U\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}I$$

(2)  $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值是  $\lambda_1=3$ ,  $\lambda_2=1$ , 对应的特征向量分别为

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^T, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$ . 于是

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = V_1, \quad U_1 = AV_1\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

取  $U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$ , 构造正交矩阵  $U=(U_1 \parallel U_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$

,

所以,  $A$  的奇异值分解为

$$A=U\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}V^T$$

11. 根据第一章定理 1.5,  $A^H A$  的特征值之和为其迹, 而由第二章 2.7 F 一范数的定义

$$\|A\|_F^2 = \text{tr}(A^H A) = A^H A \text{ 的特征值之和} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i^2$$

## 习 题 五

1. 设  $x = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)^T$  为对应于特征值  $\lambda$  的单位特征向量, 即

$$(QD)x = \lambda x$$

两边取转置共轭:  $x^H D^H Q^H = \bar{\lambda} x^H$  与上式左乘得

$$x^H D^H D x = |\lambda|^2$$

即  $|\lambda|^2 = |d_1|^2 |\eta_1|^2 + |d_2|^2 |\eta_2|^2 + \dots + |d_n|^2 |\eta_n|^2$ , 由此立即有

$$\min_i |d_i|^2 \leq |\lambda|^2 \leq \max_i |d_i|^2$$

从而  $\min_i |d_i| \leq |\lambda| \leq \max_i |d_i|$ .

后一不等式的另一证明: 根据定理 2.13,

$$|\lambda| \leq \rho(QD) \leq \|QD\|_2 \stackrel{\text{定理 2.11}}{=} \|D\|_2 = \sqrt{D^H D \text{ 的最大特征值}} = \max_i |d_i|$$

2.  $A$  的四个盖尔园是  $G_1: |z-9| \leq 6$ ,  $G_2: |z-8| \leq 2$ ,  $G_3: |z-4| \leq 1$ ,  $G_4: |z-1| \leq 1$ .

由于  $G_4$  是一个单独的连通区域, 故其中必有一个实特征值.

$G_1 \cup G_2 \cup G_3$  是连通区域, 其中恰有三个特征值, 因而含有一个实特征值.

3.  $A$  的四个盖尔园

$$G_1: |z-1| \leq \frac{13}{27}, G_2: |z-2| \leq \frac{13}{27}, G_3: |z-3| \leq \frac{13}{27}, G_4: |z-4| \leq \frac{13}{27}$$

是互相隔离的, 并且都在右半平面, 从而每个盖尔园中恰有一个特征值且为正实数.

4. 设  $\lambda = \alpha + i\beta$  为  $A$  的特征值, 则有盖尔园  $G_k$ , 使得  $\lambda \in G_k$ . 若  $\alpha \leq 0$ , 则

$$|\alpha - a_{kk}| \leq |(\alpha - a_{kk}) + i\beta| \leq R_k$$

故  $(-\alpha) + a_{kk} \leq R_k$ , 即  $a_{kk} \leq R_{kk} + \alpha \leq R_{kk}$ , 这与  $A$  是严格对角占优的条件矛盾.

5. (1) 当两个盖尔园的交集含有两个特征值时;

(2) 当两个盖尔园相切且切点是  $A$  的单特征值时.

6.  $A$  的盖尔园  $G_1: |z-2| \leq 3$ ,  $G_2: |z-10| \leq 2$ ,  $G_3: |z-20| \leq 10$ . 因  $G_1$  是与  $G_2 \cup G_3$  分离

的, 故  $G_1$  中恰有一个实特征值  $\lambda_1 \in [-1, 5]$ .

$A$  的列盖尔园  $G'_1: |z-2| \leq 9$ ,  $G'_2: |z-10| \leq 4$ ,  $G'_3: |z-20| \leq 2$ . 因  $G'_3$  是与  $G'_1 \cup G'_2$  分离

的, 故  $G'_3$  中恰有一个实特征值  $\lambda_3 \in [18, 22]$ .

选取  $D = \text{diag}(1, 1, \frac{1}{2})$ , 则  $DAD^{-1}$  的盖尔园  $G''_1: |z-2| \leq 4$ ,  $G''_2:$

$$|z-10| \leq 3, \quad G''_3:$$

$|z-20| \leq 5$ . 这三个盖尔园是相互独立的, 故必然有

$$\lambda_1 \in [-2, 6], \quad \lambda_2 \in [7, 13], \quad \lambda_3 \in [15, 25]$$

与上面所得的结果对照可知利用 Gerschgorin 定理, 特征值的最佳估计区间为

$$\lambda_1 \in [-1, 5], \quad \lambda_2 \in [7, 13], \quad \lambda_3 \in [18, 22]$$

7. 因为

$$\det(\lambda B - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -\lambda-2 \\ -\lambda-2 & 4\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(3\lambda+2)$$

所以广义特征值为  $\lambda_1=2$ ,  $\lambda_2=-\frac{2}{3}$ . 分别求解齐次线性方程组

$$(\lambda_1 B - A)x = 0, \quad (\lambda_2 B - A)x = 0$$

可得对应于  $\lambda_1$  与  $\lambda_2$  的特征向量分别为

$$k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1 \neq 0), \quad k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_2 \neq 0)$$

8. 先证明一个结果: 若  $A$  是 Hermit 矩阵,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_n$  分别是  $A$  的最大、最小特征值, 则

$$\lambda_1 = \max_{x \neq 0} R(x) = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} R(x), \quad \lambda_n = \min_{x \neq 0} R(x) = \min_{\|x\|_2=1} R(x)$$

$$\text{事实上, } \max_{x \neq 0} R(x) = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{x^H A x}{x^H x} = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\|x\|_2^2} x^H A x}{\frac{1}{\|x\|_2^2} x^H x} = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} x^H A x$$

下证  $\lambda_1 > \mu_1$ ,  $\lambda_n > \mu_n$ . 令  $Q = A - B$ , 则

$$\lambda_1 = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} x^H A x = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} (x^H B x + x^H Q x) > \max_{\|x\|_2=1} x^H B x = \mu_1$$

( $Q$  正定,  $x^H Q x > 0$ )

同理可证  $\lambda_n > \mu_n$ .

现在设  $1 < s < n$ , 则根据定理 5.10 及上面的结果,有

$$\lambda_s = \min_{P_1 \mathbf{x} = 0} \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \min \max (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}) > \min_{P_1 \mathbf{x} = 0} \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} = \mu_s$$

9. 显然,  $\mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A}$  的特征值就是  $\mathbf{A}$  相对于  $\mathbf{B}$  的广义特征值. 设为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  且

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_j = \lambda_j \mathbf{B} \mathbf{q}_j, \quad \mathbf{q}_j \neq \mathbf{0}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

其中  $\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \dots, \mathbf{q}_n$  是按  $\mathbf{B}$  标准正交的广义特征向量.

当  $\rho(\mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A}) < 1$  时, 对任意  $\mathbf{x} = c_1 \mathbf{q}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{q}_2 + \dots + c_n \mathbf{q}_n \neq \mathbf{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}| &= |(\bar{c}_1 \mathbf{q}_1^H + \bar{c}_2 \mathbf{q}_2^H + \dots + \bar{c}_n \mathbf{q}_n^H) \mathbf{A} (c_1 \mathbf{q}_1 + c_2 \mathbf{q}_2 + \dots + c_n \mathbf{q}_n)| \\ &= |(\bar{c}_1 \mathbf{q}_1^H + \bar{c}_2 \mathbf{q}_2^H + \dots + \bar{c}_n \mathbf{q}_n^H) (c_1 \lambda_1 \mathbf{B} \mathbf{q}_1 + c_2 \lambda_2 \mathbf{B} \mathbf{q}_2 + \dots + c_n \lambda_n \mathbf{B} \mathbf{q}_n)| \\ &= |\lambda_1 |c_1|^2 + \lambda_2 |c_2|^2 + \dots + \lambda_n |c_n|^2| \\ &\leq \max_i |\lambda_i| \cdot (|c_1|^2 + |c_2|^2 + \dots + |c_n|^2) \\ &= \rho(\mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} < \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} \end{aligned}$$

反之, 若对任意  $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ ,  $|\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}| < \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}$  成立, 并且  $|\lambda| = \rho(\mathbf{B}^{-1} \mathbf{A})$ ,

$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{q} = \lambda \mathbf{B} \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , 则取  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{q}$ , 于是有

$$|\mathbf{q}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}| = |\lambda| < \mathbf{q}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{q} = 1$$

10. 若  $\lambda$  是  $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}$  的特征值,  $\mathbf{q}$  是对应于  $\lambda$  的特征向量, 即

$$(\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{q} = \lambda \mathbf{q} = \lambda \mathbf{I} \mathbf{q}$$

由此可知,  $\lambda$  是  $\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}$  的相对于单位矩阵  $\mathbf{I}$  的广义特征值, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1(\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}) &= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \mathbf{R}_I(\mathbf{x}) = \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \frac{\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{I} \mathbf{x}} = \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} \\ &= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) \leq \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}) \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) \\ &= \lambda_1(\mathbf{B}) \lambda_1(\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

同理

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_n(\mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}) &= \min_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} \mathbf{R}_I(\mathbf{x}) = \min_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) \\ &\geq \min_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{B} \mathbf{x}) \min_{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2=1} (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}) \\ &= \lambda_n(\mathbf{B}) \lambda_n(\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

11. 由于  $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$  时,  $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x})$ , 从而 5.24 式等价于

$$\lambda_r = \max_{P_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times (n-r)}} \min \{ \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{x}) \mid \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = 1, P_2^H \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \}$$

我们约定，下面的最小值都是对  $\|x\|_2=1$  来取的. 令  $x=Qy$ , 则

$$\min_{P_2^H x=0} R(x) = \min_{P_2^H x=0} x^H A x = \min_{P_2^H Qy=0} y^H A y$$

由于  $P_2^H Q \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-r) \times n}$ , 则在齐次线性方程组  $P_2^H Qy=0$  中, 方程的个数小于未知量的个数, 根据 Cramer 法则, 它必有非零解. 设

$\tilde{y}=(0, \cdots, 0, \eta_r, \eta_{r+1}, \cdots, \eta_n)$ , ( $\|\tilde{y}\|_2=1$ ) 为满足方程的解(容易证明这种形式的解必存在), 则

$$\min_{P_2^H Q\tilde{y}=0} \tilde{y}^H A y = \min_{P_2^H Q\tilde{y}=0} (\lambda_r |\eta_r|^2 + \lambda_{r+1} |\eta_{r+1}|^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n |\eta_n|^2) \leq \lambda_r$$

注意到  $\{\tilde{y} | P_2^H Q\tilde{y}=0, \|\tilde{y}\|_2=1\} \subseteq \{y | P_2^H Qy=0, \|y\|_2=1\}$ , 从而

$$\min_{P_2^H x=0} R(x) = \min_{P_2^H Qy=0} R(y) \leq \min_{P_2^H Q\tilde{y}=0} R(\tilde{y}) = \min_{P_2^H Q\tilde{y}=0} \tilde{y}^H A y \leq \lambda_r$$

特别地, 取  $P_2=(q_{r+1}, \cdots, q_n)$  时, 根据定理 5.9

$$\lambda_r = \min_{P_2^H x=0} R(x)$$

故(5.24)式成立.

12. 我们约定: 以下的最小值是对单位向量来取的, 即证

$$\lambda_r = \max_{P_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times (n-r)}} \min \{R(x) | \|x\|_2=1, P_2^H Bx=0\}$$

成立. 令  $x=Qy$ , 则有

$$\min_{P_2^H Bx=0} R_B(x) = \min_{P_2^H BQy=0} y^H A y$$

设齐次线性方程组  $P_2^H BQy=0$  有形如  $\tilde{y}=(0, \cdots, 0, \eta_r, \eta_{r+1}, \cdots, \eta_n)$ ,  $\|\tilde{y}\|_2=1$  的解 (不难证明这样的解一定存在), 则因

$$\{\tilde{y} | (P_2^H BQ)\tilde{y}=0\} \subseteq \{y | (P_2^H BQ)y=0\}$$

所以

$$\min_{P_2^H Bx=0} R_B(x) \leq \min_{P_2^H BQ\tilde{y}=0} \tilde{y}^H A \tilde{y} = \lambda_r |\eta_r|^2 + \lambda_{r+1} |\eta_{r+1}|^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n |\eta_n|^2 \leq \lambda_r$$

特别地, 取  $P_2^H=(q_{r+1}, q_{r+2}, \cdots, q_n)$  时, 根据定理 5.12 可得

$$\min_{P_2^H Bx=0} R_B(x) = \lambda_r$$

由此即知 (5.44) 成立.

## 习 题 六

求广义逆矩阵  $\{1\}$  的一般方法:

1) 行变换、列置换法

利用行变换矩阵  $S$  和列置换矩阵  $P$ , 将矩阵  $A$  化成

$$SAP = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & K \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$A^{(1)} = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & L \end{pmatrix} S, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 可取任意矩阵};$$

## 2) 标准形法

利用行、列的初等变换将  $A$  化成标准形

$$SAT = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$A^{(1)} = T \begin{pmatrix} I_r & L_{12} \\ L_{21} & L_{22} \end{pmatrix} S, \text{ 其中 } L_{ij} \text{ 为任意适当阶的矩阵}.$$

## 3) 行变换法

利用行变换将  $A$  化成

$$SA = \begin{pmatrix} D_{r \times n} \\ O_{(m-r) \times n} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中  $D$  为行满秩矩阵. 则

$$A^{(1)} = (D^H (DD^H)^{-1}, O_{n \times (m-r)}) S$$

## 1. 根据 $A$ 有形如

$$X = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & L \end{pmatrix} S$$

的  $\{1\}$  逆, 其中  $P$  和  $S$  均为可逆矩阵, 于是只要取  $L$  为任意可逆矩阵即可.

2. 当  $A$  是  $m \times n$  零矩阵时, 容易验证任意  $n \times m$  矩阵  $X$  都满足矩阵方程

$$AXA = A$$

3. 设  $A^{(1)} = (x_{ji}) \in A\{1\}$ , 则由  $AXA = A$  可得  $x_{ji} = 1$ , 其余元素任意.

$$4. (1) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right),$$

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

$$(2) \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 8 & -11 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 7 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$(3) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$(4) \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

取

$$P = (e_1, e_3, e_2), S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$A^{(1)} = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha & \beta \end{pmatrix} S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & -\beta & -2\alpha - \beta & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. (1) 取  $A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 容易验证  $AA^{(1)}b = b$  成立, 故方程组有解.

通解是

$$x = A^{(1)}b + (I - A^{(1)}A)y = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$



(2) 取  $A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 因  $AA^{(1)}b = b$ , 故方程组有解. 通解是

$$x = A^{(1)}b + (I - A^{(1)}A)y = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 Moore-Penrose 逆的一般方法:

- 1) 若  $F$  是列满秩矩阵, 则  $F^+ = (F^H F)^{-1} F^H$ ;
- 2) 若  $G$  是行满秩矩阵, 则  $G^+ = G^H (GG^H)^{-1}$ ;
- 3) 设  $A$  的满秩分解为  $A = FG$ , 则  $A^+ = G^+ F^+ = G^H (F^H A G^H)^{-1} F^H$ ;
- 4) 设  $A$  的奇异值分解为

$$A = U \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} V^H$$

则  $A^+ = V \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} U^H$

4. 用定义直接验证:

$$1) \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & d_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1^+ & & & \\ & d_2^+ & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n^+ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & d_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & d_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{注意 } d_i^+ = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d_i}, & d_i \neq 0 \\ 0, & d_i = 0 \end{cases})$$

2)~4) 的证明类似.

7. 当  $A = O$  时, 结论显然成立. 设  $A \neq O$ ,  $A$  的满秩分解是  $A = FG$ , 则

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} FG \\ O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F \\ O \end{pmatrix} G = \tilde{F}G$$

就是  $B$  的满秩分解. 于是  $B^+ = G^+ \tilde{F}^+$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}^+ &= (\tilde{F}^H \tilde{F})^{-1} \tilde{F}^H = [(F^H \mid O^H) \begin{pmatrix} F \\ O \end{pmatrix}]^{-1} (F^H \mid O^H) \\ &= (F^H F)^{-1} (F^H \mid O^H) \\ &= (F^+ \mid O^H) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{B}^+ = \mathbf{G}^+ (\mathbf{F}^+ \mid \mathbf{O}^H) = (\mathbf{G}^+ \mathbf{F}^+ \mid \mathbf{O}^H) = (\mathbf{A}^+ \mid \mathbf{O}^H)$$

8. 设  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{T} = (1)$ .  $\mathbf{A}$  是列满秩的, 则

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = (\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^H = \frac{1}{2} (1 \ 1), \quad \mathbf{S}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{T}^{-1} = \mathbf{T}, \quad \mathbf{SAT} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\mathbf{SAT})^+ = \frac{1}{5} (2 \ 1), \quad \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{A}^+ \mathbf{S}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} (1) (1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (1 \ 0)$$

可见,  $(\mathbf{SAT})^+ \neq \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{A}^+ \mathbf{S}^{-1}$ .

9. (1) 在第 4 题中已求出  $\mathbf{A}$  的行最简形, 由此得出  $\mathbf{A}$  的满秩分解

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{FG}$$

由此根据  $\mathbf{A}^+$  的满秩分解算法得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}^+ &= \mathbf{G}^H (\mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{G}^H)^{-1} \mathbf{F}^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -1 \\ 10 & 8 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{154} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 19 & 9 \\ -10 & 34 & 8 \\ 44 & -11 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\mathbf{A}$  的满秩分解为

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 8 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{FG}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^+ = \mathbf{G}^H (\mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{G}^H)^{-1} \mathbf{F}^H$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 8 & -5 \\ -11 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 8 & -5 \\ -11 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 8 & -5 \\ -11 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -36 & 90 \\ -81 & 159 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{1566} \begin{pmatrix} 159 & -90 \\ 81 & -36 \\ 867 & -540 \\ -1182 & 738 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{1566} \begin{pmatrix} 48 & 75 & -21 \\ 54 & 117 & 9 \\ 114 & 15 & -213 \\ -150 & -6 & 294 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{522} \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 25 & -7 \\ 18 & 39 & 3 \\ 38 & 5 & -71 \\ -50 & -2 & 98 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 因  $\mathbf{A}$  是列满秩的, 故

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{A}^+ &= (\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^H = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 11 \\ 5 & 11 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 & 31 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{44} \begin{pmatrix} 340 & -144 & -116 \\ -144 & 65 & 49 \\ -116 & 49 & 41 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{44} \begin{pmatrix} 108 & -44 & -28 & 24 \\ -46 & 22 & 16 & 2 \\ -34 & 22 & 8 & -10 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} 54 & -22 & -14 & 12 \\ -23 & 11 & 8 & 1 \\ -17 & 11 & 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \\
(4) \quad \mathbf{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{G}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{A}^+ &= \mathbf{G}^H (\mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{A} \mathbf{G}^H) \mathbf{F}^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ 8 & -2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$5. (1) \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{A}^+ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 86 & -4 \\ 133 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{102} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 5 \\ -8 & -47 & 31 \\ 12 & 45 & -21 \\ 14 & 44 & -16 \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{A}^+ \mathbf{b} &= \frac{1}{17} (22, 48, -4, 18)^T
\end{aligned}$$

注：书中的答案可能错了！

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad \mathbf{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathbf{A}^+ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ -12 & 60 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{A}^+ \mathbf{b} &= \frac{1}{6} (8, 1, -7, 9)^T
\end{aligned}$$

6. (1) 方程组的系数矩阵的满秩分解为  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{A}^+ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ 8 & -2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

方程组的极小最小二乘解是

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{A}^+ \mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ 8 & -2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 方程组的系数矩阵的满秩分解为  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}^+ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ -12 & 60 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

方程组的极小最小二乘解是

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{A}^+ \mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 7 \\ -13 \\ 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 习 题 七

1. 设  $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{m \times m}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{p \times p}$ , 则

$$\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}\mathbf{B} & a_{12}\mathbf{B} & \cdots & a_{1m}\mathbf{B} \\ a_{21}\mathbf{B} & a_{22}\mathbf{B} & \cdots & a_{2m}\mathbf{B} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}\mathbf{B} & a_{m2}\mathbf{B} & \cdots & a_{mm}\mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可得  $\text{tr}(\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B}) = a_{11} \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}) + a_{22} \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}) + \cdots + a_{mm} \text{tr}(\mathbf{B}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) \text{tr}(\mathbf{B})$ .

2.  $\|\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y}\|_2^2 = (\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y})^H (\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{x}^H \otimes \mathbf{y}^H) (\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{x}) \otimes (\mathbf{y}^H \mathbf{y}) = 1 \otimes 1 = 1$ .

3. 根据直积的性质, 有

$$\textcircled{1} (A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+)(A \otimes B) = (AA^+A) \otimes (BB^+B) = A \otimes B$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A^+ \otimes B^+)(A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+) = (A^+AA^+) \otimes (B^+BB^+) = A^+ \otimes B^+$$

$$\textcircled{3} [(A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+)]^H = [(AA^+) \otimes (BB^+)]^H = (AA^+)^H \otimes (BB^+)^H \\ = (AA^+) \otimes (BB^+) = (A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+)$$

同理  $\textcircled{4} [(A^+ \otimes B^+)(A \otimes B)]^H = (A^+ \otimes B^+)(A \otimes B)$ , 故 Penrose 方程成立, 从而

$$(A \otimes B)^+ = A^+ \otimes B^+$$

3. 设  $\text{rank}(A)=r_1, \text{rank}(B)=r_2$ , 则存在可逆矩阵  $P_i, Q_i$ ,  $i=1,2$  使得

$$P_1 A Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_{r_1} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} = A_1, \quad P_2 B Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} I_{r_2} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} = B_1$$

于是有

$$(P_1 \otimes P_2)(A \otimes B)(Q_1 \otimes Q_2) = A_1 \otimes B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_{r_1 r_2} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

由于  $P_1 \otimes P_2, Q_1 \otimes Q_2$  都是可逆矩阵, 故  $A_1 \otimes B_1$  就是  $A \otimes B$  的标准形. 所以

$$\text{rank}(A \otimes B) = \text{rank}(A) \text{rank}(B) = r_1 r_2.$$

4. 只要  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_s$  及  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_t$  是线性无关的向量, 都可证明

$$x_i \otimes y_j, \quad i=1,2,\dots,s, j=1,2,\dots,t$$

是线性无关的向量组. 事实上

若记  $P=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_s), Q=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_t)$ , 则

$$P \otimes Q = (x_1 Q, x_2 Q, \dots, x_s Q)$$

$$= (x_1 \otimes y_1, \dots, x_1 \otimes y_t, x_2 \otimes y_1, \dots, x_2 \otimes y_t, \dots, x_s \otimes y_1, \dots, x_s \otimes y_t)$$

由第四题的结论可知,  $r(P \otimes Q)=st$ , 上式说明  $P \otimes Q$  是列满秩的, 从而本题的结论成立.

6. 设

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} = J, \quad Q^{-1}BQ = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & & \\ & \mu_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{J}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
& (P^{-1}AP) \otimes (Q^{-1}BQ) = (P^{-1} \otimes Q^{-1})(A \otimes B)(P \otimes Q) = J \otimes \tilde{J} \\
& = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & & \\ & \mu_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} = \\
& = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \tilde{J} & & & \\ & \lambda_2 \tilde{J} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_m \tilde{J} \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

最后的矩阵为对角阵，说明结论成立.

7.  $|\lambda \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{B}| = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda - n)$ ,  $\mathbf{B}$  的特征值是  $\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{(n-1) \text{ 个}}, n$ . 根据定理 7.1 可知  $\mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{B}$  的特征值为  $\lambda_i n$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, m$ ),  $\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{(n-1)m \text{ 个}}$ .

8.  $\mathbf{A}$  的特征值是 2, 2,  $\mathbf{B}$  的特征值是 -1, -2.  $\mathbf{A}$  与  $\mathbf{B}$  有互为相反的特征值，故矩阵方程有无穷多解. 设  $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 将矩阵方程拉直得

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

可求得通解为  $x_1 = -c - 4$ ,  $x_2 = c$ ,  $x_3 = 4$ ,  $x_4 = -6$ . 于是矩阵方程的通解为

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c \text{ 是任意常数.}$$

2. 将矩阵方程两端拉直得

$$[2\mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{I}^T + \mathbf{A} \otimes \mathbf{I}^T - \mathbf{I} \otimes \mathbf{A}^T] \vec{\mathbf{X}} = \vec{\mathbf{0}}$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解之得  $x_1 = -c$ ,  $x_2 = -c$ ,  $x_3 = c$ ,  $x_4 = c$ . 从而

$$\mathbf{X} = c \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c \text{ 是任意常数.}$$

3. 根据  $|\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \lambda(\lambda - 1) = m_A(\lambda)$ , 设  $r(t) = b_1 \lambda + b_0$ , 可求得

$$\begin{cases} r(0) = b_0 = 1 \\ r(1) = b_1 + b_0 = e^t \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{e}^{At} = b_1 \mathbf{A} + b_0 \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^t & \mathbf{e}^t - 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

同理求得

$$\mathbf{e}^{Bt} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^t & 1 - \mathbf{e}^t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

最后利用公式 (7.17) 得

$$\mathbf{X}(t) = \mathbf{e}^{At} \mathbf{X}_0 \mathbf{e}^{Bt} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^t & \mathbf{e}^t - 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^t & 1 - \mathbf{e}^t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{e}^{2t} & -(\mathbf{e}^t - 1)^2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$