

# 6.7 问题

P6.1 反例  $I + (-I)$

P6.2.  $\|u\|^2 = \|x\|^2 = \lambda^2 \|x\|^2 \Rightarrow |\lambda| = 1$

P6.3.  $\|T u_i\| = \|u_i\| = 1$

$$(T u_i)^* (T u_j) = u_i^* T^* T u_j = 1$$

P6.4  $\|T v\|^2 = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n T(a_i u_i) \right\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_i \bar{a}_j \langle T u_i, T u_j \rangle$$

而  $\langle T u_i, T u_j \rangle = \langle u_i, u_j \rangle$  不一定成立 故

$\|v\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$  不一定等于  $\|T v\|^2$ , 原命题不成立.

P6.5 证明  $\rightarrow$  不妨设  $U = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

$U$  的行标准正交  $\rightarrow |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$

列标准正交  $\rightarrow |a|^2 + |c|^2 = 1$  且  $c$  与  $b/\bar{b}$  在复

平面上旋转的一个向量即  $c = \pm e^{i\phi} b / \pm e^{i\phi} \bar{b}$

$$U^* = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{c} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{d} \end{bmatrix} \quad U^* U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{a}b + \bar{c}d \\ a\bar{b} + c\bar{d} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

同理且  $d = \pm e^{i\phi} a / \pm e^{i\phi} \bar{a}$

若  $a\bar{b} + c\bar{d} = 0$ , 则  $c = e^{i\phi} \bar{b}$ ,  $d = e^{i\phi} \bar{a}$

$c\bar{d} = e^{i(\phi-\phi)} a\bar{b} = a\bar{b} \quad \wedge \quad \alpha = \phi \quad U^* U = 0$ , 得证

反之亦然.

pb. 6. 证明  $\rightarrow$ , 不妨设  $V = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta \\ \sin \alpha & \sin \beta \end{bmatrix}$

$$V^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \cos \beta & \sin \beta \end{bmatrix} \quad U^T V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos(\alpha - \beta) \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

取  $\alpha - \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  则  $V = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$ . 若设

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta \\ -\sin \alpha & \sin \beta \end{bmatrix} \text{ 同理. 得证}$$

反之易证.

pb. 7. 证明  $\rightarrow$ , 令  $a = e^{i(\alpha - \beta)} \cos \theta$ ,  $b = e^{i(\alpha - \beta)} \sin \theta$

见 pb. 5. 得证. 反之易证.

pb. 8.  $U^* U = I$  类似.

pb. 9. (a) 设  $f$  为单一对, 存在  $u_1 \neq u_2$ ,  $f(u_1) = f(u_2)$

$$\text{则 } \langle f(u_1), f(u_1) \rangle = \langle f(u_2), f(u_2) \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle = \langle u_2, u_2 \rangle \text{ 矛盾. 得证.}$$

$$(b) \langle f(u+cv), f(w) \rangle = \langle u+cv, w \rangle = \langle u, w \rangle + c \langle v, w \rangle$$

$$= \langle f(u) + cf(v), f(w) \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$f(u+cv) = f(u) + cf(w)$$

(c) 因为  $f$  是线性的,  $V$  是有限维,  $\dim \ker f = 0$ .

$\dim \text{Im } f = V$ . 所以  $f$  是映上的

$$(d) \|f(u)\|^2 = \langle f(u), f(u) \rangle = \langle u, u \rangle = \|u\|^2$$

$$\|f(u)\| = \|u\|, \text{ 得证.}$$

$$b.6 \quad V(\theta) \cdot V(\varphi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & -\sin\varphi \\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\varphi+\theta) & -\sin(\varphi+\theta) \\ \sin(\varphi+\theta) & \cos(\varphi+\theta) \end{bmatrix} = V(\theta+\varphi)$$

推导过程中得证

$$b.11 \quad \text{设 } P = P_{u_1} + \dots + P_{u_n}, \quad U = [u_1 \dots u_n] \text{ 为酉矩阵}$$

$$P U = [P u_1 \dots P u_n], \quad \text{而 } P u_i = u_j = \begin{cases} u_i & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } P U = [u_1 \dots u_n] = U \Rightarrow P = I$$

$$\text{设 } P' = C_1 P_{u_1} + \dots + C_n P_{u_n}$$

$$P'^* P' = \overline{C_1} P_{u_1}^* + \dots + \overline{C_n} P_{u_n}^* = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq n} \overline{C_i} C_j P_{u_i} P_{u_j}$$

$$\text{对 } P_{u_i} P_{u_j} \text{ 有 } \begin{matrix} i=j & P_{u_i} P_{u_j} = P_{u_i} \\ i \neq j & P_{u_i} P_{u_j} = u_i u_i^* u_j u_j^* = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$P'^* P' = P = I$$

$$b.12 \quad \text{设 } A = [a_1 \dots a_n] \quad B = [b_1 \dots b_n], \text{ 则}$$

$$UB \geq A \Rightarrow U = AB^{-1} = AB^*$$

$$b.B \quad 1/-1, \quad 2^{\wedge} \wedge$$



$$6.14. \quad U^* (U^*)^* = U^* U = I$$

$$U^T (U^T)^* = U^T U^{*T} = (U^* U)^T = I$$

$$\bar{U} (\bar{U})^* = \bar{U} U^T = (\bar{U}^T)^T U^T = (U U^*)^T = I$$

$$\bar{U}^{-1} = U^T$$

$$6.15. \text{ 证明 } \rightarrow \text{col } A = \text{col } B \Rightarrow \text{存在 } M_n \text{ 使 } A = BM$$

而  $A, B$  为酉矩阵有  $M = B^* A = B^T A$ ,  $M$  亦为酉矩阵

反之显而易见.

$$6.16. \quad \|U\|_F = \sqrt{\text{tr } U^* U} = \sqrt{\text{tr } I_n} = \sqrt{n}.$$

6.17. 正交是奇非特征. 题目有错?

$$6.18. \quad A = [A]^*$$

$$A = U B U^* \quad B = U^* A U = U^* A (U^*)^*$$

$$A = U_1 B U_1^* \quad B = U_2 C U_2^* \quad A = U_1 U_2 C (U_1 U_2)^*$$

实正交相似同理  $M_n(K) \quad M_n(C)$  成立

$$6.19. \quad \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\beta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6.20. \quad A_{*1} = [e^{i\alpha}, 0, \dots, 0]^T \Rightarrow$$

$$A_{*2} = [0, e^{i\alpha}, \dots, 0]^T \Rightarrow \dots$$

$A$  为对角阵. 对角线元素为  $e^{i\theta}$ , (每个元素可取不同)

6.21.  $x, y$  线性相关.  $\|x\|+1$  或  $\|y\|+1$  其中一不为 0, 不矛盾

证  $x, y$  线性相关

find  $\theta$  and  $\omega$ .

$$(a) \text{ For } y = x, b = -1, w = 2x, u = \frac{x}{|x|}, u_w = 1 - 2P_u = -u_x$$

$$\text{For } y = -x, b = 1, w = -2x, u = -\frac{x}{|x|}, u_w = 1 - 2P_u = u_x$$

$$(b) \text{ For } \theta = -e^{i\theta} \quad w = 2e^{i\theta}x$$

$$\text{So } u_w = b(1 - 2P_u) = -e^{i\theta} \left( 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{4x x^*}{4|x|^2} \right)$$

$$= -e^{i\theta} u_x$$

$$(c) (a) \text{ So } u_w x = \mp u_x \cdot x = \mp (1 - 2P_x) \cdot x$$

$$= \mp (x - 2x) = \pm x = y$$

$$(b) \text{ So } u_w x = -e^{i\theta} (1 - 2P_x) \cdot x = e^{i\theta} \cdot x = y$$

$$6.22. (a) \text{ For } y - x = u, \quad y + x = v$$

$$u_{y-x} = I - 2 \frac{v_1 v_1^T}{v_1^T v_1} \quad u_{y+x} = I - 2 \frac{v_2 v_2^T}{v_2^T v_2}$$

$$\text{Check } \frac{v_1 v_1^T}{v_1^T v_1} + \frac{v_2 v_2^T}{v_2^T v_2} = I \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Eq 1} = M, \text{ So } M_{ij} = \frac{(y_i - x_i)(y_j - x_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i)^2} +$$

$$\frac{(y_i + x_i)(y_j + x_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i + x_i)^2}$$

$$\frac{(y_i + x_i)(y_i + x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i + x_i)^2}$$

当  $n=2$  时, 易知  $M_{11} = \frac{(y_1 - x_1)^2}{(y_1 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - x_2)^2} + \frac{(y_1 + x_1)^2}{(y_1 + x_1)^2 + (y_2 + x_2)^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(y_2 - x_2)^2}{(y_1 - x_1)^2}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(y_2 + x_2)^2}{(y_1 + x_1)^2}}$$

又  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = y_1^2 + y_2^2 \Rightarrow \frac{y_2 + x_2}{y_1 + x_1} = -\frac{y_1 - x_1}{y_2 - x_2}$

①②互为倒数  $M_{11} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{a}} + \frac{1}{1 + a} = 1$

同理可证  $M_{22} = 1$   $M_{21} = M_{12} = 0$

$M = I$ , 得证.

(b) 观察①式,  $uu^T + vv^T = I$ .  $\|u\| = \|v\| = 1$  有设

有向量  $u, v$ , 设  $M = uu^T + vv^T$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 存在  $a, b$

$Mx = u u^T x + v v^T x = a u + b v$  即  $\text{col } M$  是以  $u, v$  为基的一维空间.  $\dim \text{col } M = 2$

若  $n > 3$ ,  $\dim \text{col } M = 2 \neq \dim \text{col } I = n$ .

$u u^T + v v^T \neq I$ , 请证.

6.23 略

$$\begin{aligned} 6.24. \quad U u x_i &= (I - 2P_u) x_i = x_i - 2 u u^T x_i \\ &= x_i - 2 \langle x_i, u \rangle u \end{aligned}$$

请证.

$$6.25 (a) |\det Q| = 1 \Rightarrow |\det A| = |\det Q \det R| = \det R.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \quad a_i &= Q r_i \Rightarrow \|a_i\|_2 = \sqrt{a_i^* a_i} = \sqrt{(Q r_i)^* (Q r_i)} \\ &= \sqrt{r_i^* r_i} = \|r_i\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij}^2} \geq r_{ii} \end{aligned}$$

(c) 综合 (a) (b) 可证.

6.26. Gram-Schmidt 分解可以看作一系列操作.

① 用  $A$  中计算  $Q_{*1}$   $A_{*1} = Q_{*1}$

②  $A_{*1}, A_{*2}$  计算  $Q_{*2}$   $A_{*2} = Q_{*2}$



经过得到  $Q$  可以看作  $A$  有一个上三角矩阵.

$$AR' = Q \Rightarrow A = QR'^{-1}, R'^{-1} \text{ 亦为上三角矩阵}$$

又  $\text{rank} A = n$  以  $R$  分解唯一. 两者等价.

6.27. 根据条件可知,  $A, B$  均为酉矩阵  $AB = Q$   
 $Q$  亦为酉矩阵.

$$|tr(ABAB)| = |\langle Q, Q^* \rangle| \leq \|Q\|_F \cdot \|Q^*\|_F = \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n} = n$$

$$6.28 \quad B = QAQ^*$$

$$B^* = (QAQ^*)^* = QAQ^* = B, B \text{ 是 Hermitian 矩阵.}$$

即  $B$  是上 Hessenberg 矩阵, 也是下 Hessenberg 矩阵.

请证

$$6.29. \quad Q_0^* A = P_0 = A_1 Q_0^* \Rightarrow A_1 = Q_0^* A Q_0$$

$A_1$  与  $A$  酉相似. 类推推出  $A_k$  与  $A$  酉相似

$$6.30. \quad y = U_w x = (I - 2P_w) x = x - 2 \cdot \frac{w w^*}{\|w\|_2^2} \cdot x$$

$$= x - 2 \frac{\langle x, w \rangle w}{\|w\|_2^2}$$

$$\|y\|_2^2 = \left\| x - 2 \frac{\langle x, w \rangle w}{\|w\|_2^2} \right\|_2^2 = \|x\|_2^2 - 4 \frac{|\langle x, w \rangle|^2}{\|w\|_2^2}$$

$$4 \operatorname{Re} \frac{|\langle x, w \rangle|^2}{\|w\|_2^2} = \|x\|_2^2$$



$$y^q x = \left( x^q - 2 \frac{\langle x, w \rangle w^T}{\|w\|_2^2} \right) x = \|x\|^2 - 2 \frac{|\langle x, w \rangle|^2}{\|w\|_2^2}$$

为实数

反之亦成立 取  $w = y - x$

$$\|w\|_2^2 = \|y - x\|_2^2 = 2(\|x\|_2^2 - \langle x, y \rangle)$$

$$\langle x, w \rangle = \langle x, y - x \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle - \|x\|_2^2$$

$$U_w x = x - 2 \frac{\langle x, w \rangle \cdot w}{\|w\|_2^2} = y - \frac{\|w\|_2^2 + 2\langle x, w \rangle}{\|w\|_2^2} \cdot x$$

$$= y, \quad \text{得证.}$$

$$6.31 \quad P_{Cu} = Cu (Cu)^* = C C^* U U^* = U U^* = P_U$$

$$P_{\bar{U}} = \bar{U} (\bar{U})^* = (U^*)^T U^T = (U U^*)^T = P_U^T$$

$$6.32. \quad \text{rank}(A) = 1 \quad R \text{ 为 } 1 \times 1 \text{ 矩阵. } [a] = A = V [e_1] = V_1,$$

$$6.33. \quad \text{因为 } A = [A \ A'] \begin{bmatrix} I_n \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, [A \ A'] \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的列向量}$$

扩展为一组标准正交基, 又  $\text{rank}(A) = n$  故  $R$  分解

唯一即  $R = I_n$ .  $V$  的前  $n$  列构成  $A$

给定标准正交向量组构成矩阵作 QR 分解, 其中

$V$  的列向量为扩展后的标准正交基.

6.34. QR分解过程中涉及的矩阵均为实矩阵, 分解结果自然是实的

6.35  $A$  实QR分解为  $A = V \begin{bmatrix} R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  其中  $V = [Q Q']$

$$\text{则 } \begin{bmatrix} R \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = V^* A, \quad r_{ij} = V_{i*}^* A_{*j} = q_i^* a_j = \langle a_j, q_i \rangle$$

$i > j$  时  $R$  上三角阵  $r_{ij} = 0$  (书有误吧?)

6.36  $A = SBS^{-1} = QRB R^{-1} Q^T$   $R/R^{-1}$  均为上三角阵.  $RBR^{-1}$  上三角, 得证.

6.37. (a) 略

$$(b) F_{\alpha}^p = F_{\alpha}^2 \cdot F_{\alpha}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_3^2 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$6.38. (a) F_n^v = \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n (w^{i+j-2})^{k-1} \right]_{i,j=1}^n$$

当  $i+j-2 = pn$ ,  $F_n^2$  中  $i,j$  为 0, 有

$i+j = n-2$  /  $i+j = 2$ . 前者代表反对角线.

后者为 1, 1 处元素. 即  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & k_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$

(b) 显然

6.39. 略

6.40. (a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

6.40. 每换不做元素增删. 只做行列交换. 且成立.

6.41. 不总是.  $A^T$  并非作行列交换.

6.42. (a)  $\text{rank} = r$ . 有  $r$  个列/行向量线性无关. 交错构成  
的子矩阵. 列/行向量为线性无关.

(b) 证明:  $A$  有一个  $k \times k$  可逆子矩阵,  $A$  至少  $k$  个行向量线性无关. 假设有  $k$  个行向量线性相关, 则其  $k \times k$  可逆子矩阵也线性相关. 矛盾.

(c) 由 (a) 可推出

(d) 最大子矩阵就是  $I$ .

(e)  $\text{rank } A \leq n-2$ . 最大非零行列式子矩阵阶为  $n-2$ . 而  $\text{adj } A$  每个元素对应的子矩阵阶为  $n-1$ .

行列式必为 0.  $\text{adj } A = 0$ .

(f) 同理,  $\text{rank } A = n-1$ .  $\text{adj } A$  至少一个非零元素.

$\text{rank } \text{adj } A \geq 1$ .  $\text{adj } A \cdot A = 0$ . 而  $A$  有  $n-1$  个线性无关的列向量.  $\dim \text{null } \text{adj } A = n-1$ .  $\text{Rank } \text{adj } A = 1$ .

6.43.  $U \otimes V = [u_{ij} v] = M_{m \times m}$ ,  $M$  为分块矩阵

$$MM^T_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m M_{ik} M^T_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^m u_{ik} \bar{u}_{kj}$$

$$= \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$



$\mid 0, i \neq j$

$MM^T = I$ ,  $u \otimes v$  为酉矩阵.