

## 第九章 习题

P1. 设  $B$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ ,  $B^2$  特征值为  $\lambda_1^2, \dots, \lambda_n^2$ ,  
不应该有负的特征值, 不存在

P2.  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  可能有重复的, 去重后就是  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_d$

P2. (a) 不一定, 重数可能不一样

(b) 相等, 特征多项式相同, 特征值相同, 谱集相同

P4. (a)  $A$  与  $\Lambda$  相似.  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(\Lambda)$   $\text{rank}(A)$  又等于  
对角线上非零值个数

(b) 秩 1  $0$  个, 特征值全为  $0$ .  $B - \lambda I = B$

几何重数为 1  $\neq$  代数重数, 不可对角化

P5.  $z^n = 0$   $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

P6.  $A$  与  $\Lambda$  相似. 设  $A^k = 0$ , 有  $\Lambda^k = 0$ , 则  $\Lambda = 0$

$$A = S\Lambda S^{-1}, A = 0$$

$$P7. \det(A - \lambda_1 I) = 0 \Rightarrow \det(A + cI - (\lambda_1 + c)I) = 0$$

$\lambda_1 + c$  为  $A + cI$  的特征值, 同理  $\lambda_2 + c, \dots, \lambda_n + c$  为

其特征值.  $P_{A+cI} = [z - (\lambda_1 + c)][z - (\lambda_2 + c)] \dots$

$$= (z - c - \lambda_1) \dots = P_A(z - c)$$

$$P8. \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \text{tr} A \quad \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \det A$$

$\lambda^2 - \text{tr} A \lambda + \det A = 0$  的解为特征值.

$$\lambda = \frac{\text{tr} A \pm \sqrt{(\text{tr} A)^2 - 4 \det A}}{2} \quad \text{请证.}$$

19. 对偶性证明

$$P_{10.}(a) P_c(z) = \det(z I_{2n} - C) = \det \begin{bmatrix} z I_n & A \\ B & z I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z I_n \text{ 与 } A \text{ 可交换} &= \det(z^2 I_n - AB) \\ &= \det(z^2 I_n - BA) \\ &= P_{AB}(z^2) = P_{BA}(z^2) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 由 (a) 导出

$$(1) \quad P_c(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow P_{AB}(\lambda^2) = 0 \Rightarrow P_{AB}(\pm \lambda)^2 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow P_c(-\lambda) = 0$  若  $\lambda$  不为零,  $(\lambda, -\lambda)$  特征值个数为偶数.

必为偶数. 又  $C \in M_{2n}$  特征值个数为偶数. 去除所有非零特征对, 剩下的零特征值数必为偶数.

$$(d) \quad P_c(\pm \lambda_1) = 0 \Rightarrow P_{AB}(\lambda_1^2) = 0 \quad \text{且分同理.}$$

$$(e) \quad P_{AB}(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow P_c(\pm \sqrt{\lambda}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f) \text{ 由 } c, \det(c) &= (-1)^n (u_1 \cdot u_2 \cdots u_n) = (-1)^n \det(A)B \\ &= (-1)^n \det A \cdot \det B. \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{11}(a) V^* V = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} iI_n & I_n \\ iI_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -iI_n & -iI_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2I_n & 0 \\ 0 & 2I_n \end{bmatrix} = I_m$$

$$V^* C V = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} iI_n & I_n \\ iI_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & -A_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -iI_n & -iI_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} iA_1 + A_2 & iA_2 - A_1 \\ iA_3 - A_4 & iA_4 + A_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 - iA_2 + iA_4 - A_3 & A_1 - iA_2 - iA_4 + A_3 \\ A_1 + iA_2 + iA_4 + A_3 & A_1 + iA_2 - iA_4 - A_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{题目有误!}$$

$$(b) P_C(z) = \det(C - zI) = \det V^* V \det(C - zI)$$

$$= \det(V^* C V - zI) = P_{V^* C V}(z) = P_{AA^*}(z^*) = P_{A^* A}(z^*)$$

(c)  $\lambda$  是特征值,  $\bar{\lambda}$  也是, 由 (b) 有  $-\lambda$ ,  $-\bar{\lambda}$  也是,

非零特征值成对共轭. 同理.

(d) 由 (b)  $C$   $-\lambda$  对应  $\lambda^*$   $-\bar{\lambda}$  对应  $\bar{\lambda}^*$



必然共轭复数

$$p_{12.}(a) \quad U^* U = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & -iI_n \\ -iI_n & I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & iI_n \\ iI_n & I_n \end{bmatrix} = I_{2n}$$

$$U^* C(A) U = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & -iI_n \\ -iI_n & I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & -A_2 \\ A_2 & A_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & iI_n \\ iI_n & I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 - iA_2 & -A_2 - iA_1 \\ -iA_1 + A_2 & iA_2 + A_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & iI_n \\ iI_n & I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 - iA_2 - iA_2 + A_1 & iA_1 + A_2 - A_2 - iA_1 \\ -iA_1 + A_2 - A_2 + iA_1 & A_1 + iA_2 + iA_2 + A_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \bar{A} \oplus A$$

(b) 实矩阵自和特征值为实数,  $\bar{A}$  和  $A$  的特征值.

(c)  $\bar{A}$  和  $A$  对应特征值共轭. 全部相乘等于  $\det(U^* C(A) U)$   
 $= \det(C(A)) \geq 0$

$$(d) \det(ZI - C(A)) = \det(ZI - U^* C(A) U)$$

$$= p_{U^* C(A) U}(z) = p_A(z) p_{\bar{A}}(z). \text{ 证毕}$$

(e) 实矩阵  $\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$  特征值为  $a+bi$   $a-bi$

(f) 加法易证.

$$C(A) C(B) = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & -A_2 \\ A_2 & A_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & -B_2 \\ B_2 & B_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(A) = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_2 & B_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1 & -A_1 B_1 - A_2 B_2 \\ A_2 B_1 + A_1 B_2 & -A_2 B_1 + A_1 B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = (A_1 + iA_2)(B_1 + iB_2)$$

$$= (A_1 B_1 - A_2 B_2) + (A_1 B_2 + A_2 B_1)i \quad \text{Bew.}$$

$$(g) \quad C(I_n) = \begin{bmatrix} I_n & \\ & I_n \end{bmatrix} = I_{2n}$$

$$(h) \quad C(A)^{-1} \cdot C(A) = C(I) = C(A) \cdot C(A^{-1})$$

$$C(A)^{-1} = C(A^{-1}) \quad \text{Bew.}$$

$$\text{P13. (a)} \quad Q^T Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2I_n & 0 \\ 0 & 2I_n \end{bmatrix} = I_{2n}$$

$$Q^T C Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} A+B & A+B \\ A-B & B-A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & I_n \\ I_n & -I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2(A+B) & 0 \\ 0 & 2(A-B) \end{bmatrix} = (A+B) \oplus (A-B)$$

$$(b) \quad p_C(z) = \det(zI - C) = \det(Q^T Q) \det(zI - 0)$$

$$= \det(zI - Q^T C Q) = p_{Q^T C Q}(z) = p_{A+B}(z) p_{A-B}(z)$$

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14. 证明题 2.

$$(c) \det C = \det(Q^T C Q) = \det(A+B) \oplus (A-B) = \det(A+B)(A-B) \\ = \det(A^2 - AB + BA - B^2) \quad \text{若交换 } \det C = \det(A^2 - B^2)$$

P14.  $P_C = P_{2A}(2) P_0(2)$  特征值  $2\lambda_1, \dots, 2\lambda_n, 0$

$$C = 2A \oplus 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes A \quad 2A / 0 \text{ 为特征值}$$

P15.  $AB = ABA A^{-1}$  相似 特征值相同

P16. (a)  $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{相似 相同}$$

(b)  $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad BA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  肯定不相似

P17. 求和公式可得. P8 公式可得 两个解加  $n-2$  个 0

P18. (a) 易证

(b) 定理, 易证

(c) 特征值为虚

(d) P9.8 解得

P19. (a) 易证

(b)  $CB = \begin{bmatrix} 2a & (n-2)a \\ a+b & (n-2)b \end{bmatrix}$  定理 1.1

(c) 判别式  $r = [2a + (n-2)b]^2 - 4 [2a(n-2)b - (n-2)a(a+b)]$   
 $= 4a^2 + (n-2)^2 b^2 - 4a(n-2)b + 4(n-2)a(a+b)$



$$= 4a^2 + (n-2)^2 b^2 + 4(n-2)ab \geq 0 \text{ 得证}$$

p20. (a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ & \vdots & & \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $X^T Y = [V \ e] \begin{bmatrix} ne^T \\ r^T \end{bmatrix} = [nve^T + er^T] = A$

题目错了 定理 3.2.9  $\text{rank } X^T Y = \text{rank } X^T I_2 Y = \text{rank } I_2$

(c)  $Y X^T = \begin{bmatrix} ne^T v & n^2 \\ r^T v & e^T v \end{bmatrix}$ , 定理可证. = 2

(d) 判别式  $\Delta = (ne^T v + e^T r)^2 - 4(ne^T v e^T r - n^2 r^T v)$   
 $= (ne^T v - e^T r)^2 + 4n^2 r^T v \geq 0$

p21. (a)  $(y^* A)^* = A^* y = \bar{a} y = (u y^*)^* \text{ 得证.}$

(b)  $y^* A x = u y^* x = \lambda y^* x \quad \lambda \neq u \Rightarrow y^* x = 0$

p22. Ex. 1 (a).  $A$  相异特征值,  $B$  亦有  $n$  个线性无关特征向量, 和  $A$  相异特征值, 可交换.

$A, B$  共有  $n$  个线性无关特征向量, 构成  $S$  有

$$AS = SX \quad BS = SY \quad X, Y \text{ 对角阵}$$

p22.  $SAS^{-1}B = BSAS^{-1} \Rightarrow AS^{-1}BS = S^{-1}BSA$

$A$  与  $S^{-1}BS$  可交换. 令  $A$  对角阵,  $S^{-1}BS$  对角阵.

Ex. 2  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = SAS^{-1}$

125. 若特征值为虚数, 必定成对共轭出现, 因为奇数, 不可能全为虚数.

$$P_{C_f}(z) = zI - C_f = \begin{bmatrix} z & & & c_0 \\ -1 & z & & \\ & -1 & z & \\ & & \ddots & z + c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{M_1} \begin{bmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & -1 & c_{n-2} + z^2 + c_{n-1}z \\ & & -1 & z + c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{M_{n-1}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & f(z) \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & c_{n-2} + z^2 + c_{n-1}z \\ & & -1 & z + c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_i \text{ 类似 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & z & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 上三角阵相似于 } I$$

$$P_{C_f} = \det(zI - C_f) = \det(M_{n-1} \cdots M_1 (zI - C_f))$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot f \cdot (-1)^{n-1} = f$$

$$(b) \quad n=1 \text{ 时 } P_{C_f}(z) = f = c_0$$

$$\text{假设 } n=k \text{ 时 } P_{C_f}(z) = f_k(z)$$

$$n=k+1 \text{ 时 } zI - C_{f^{(k+1)}} = \begin{bmatrix} z & & & c_0 \\ -1 & z & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & zI - C_f \\ 0 & & & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z & x^T \\ y & A \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{y} y x^T = \begin{bmatrix} z & & & c_1 \\ & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & z & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{y} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & -c_0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} z & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & z + C_n \end{bmatrix} = zI - C_f(n)$$

$$P_{C_f(n+1)} = z \cdot \det(A - \frac{1}{z} Y X^T) = z \cdot (z^n + C_n z^{n-1} + \dots + C_2 z + C_1 + \frac{1}{z} \cdot C_0)$$

$$= z^{n+1} + C_n z^n + \dots + C_1 z + C_0 = f_{n+1}(z)$$

(1) 转置后特征值不变. 圆盘变为  $\max\{1, |C_0| + \dots + |C_{n+1}|\}$

两个圆盘的交集.  $\min\{R_{\max} C_f, R_{\max} C_f^T\}$

p27. (a) 易证

(b) 易证

$$(1) \quad C_2 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \quad C_0 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \quad \text{迹和行列式}$$

$C_n$  等于  $A$  删除任意  $n$  行及对应列后行列式的和

p28.  $P^2 = P \Rightarrow$  特征值 0/1. 对号应就是永

p29.  $I + AB$  特征值是  $AB$  的特征值 + 1

$I + BA$  特征值是  $BA$  的特征值 + 1

又  $AB$  和  $BA$  的非零特征值相同. 行列式为特征值乘积

$$\det I + AB = \det I + BA$$

$$b) \quad \text{若 } A = I \quad A A^T = A^T A \quad b) \quad A A = A A \quad b) \quad A A = A A$$

P30. 设  $M \in F$ ,  $A \in M_n$ ,  $M \neq 0$

$$ABM = A \wedge B = MAB \quad AB \in F'$$

P31.  $e^A = S e^{\Lambda} S^{-1} = S \text{diag}(e^{\lambda_1} \dots e^{\lambda_n}) S^{-1}$  证

$$e^{-A} \cdot e^A = S \text{diag}(e^{-\lambda_1} \dots e^{-\lambda_n}) \text{diag}(e^{\lambda_1} \dots e^{\lambda_n}) S^{-1} = I$$

P32 (a) 易证

(b)  $A$  特征值为 0 有  $B$  的特征值仅有 0. 令  $B =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -a \\ a & -a \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{tr } A = 0, \det A = 0) = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^2 = a^2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) 几何重数  $\neq$  代数重数.

P33.  $A = S \Lambda S^{-1} = S \Lambda' S^{-1} S \Lambda' S^{-1} = (S \Lambda' S^{-1})^2$

其中  $\Lambda' = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{\lambda_n} \end{bmatrix}$

P34. (a)  $n=1$   $A=0$  成立

$n=2$  时  $\text{tr } A = 0$ .  $A$  是换位子成立.

$n=2$  时  $S^{-1}AS = A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & x'^T \\ y' & \Lambda' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & x'^T \\ y' & BC-CB \end{bmatrix}$

$\Lambda' \in M_n$  且  $\text{tr } A = 0$  保证  $\text{tr } \Lambda' = 0$   $\Lambda'$  为换位子

证  $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x' \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x' \end{bmatrix}$

$$X\bar{Y} - \bar{Y}X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \bar{x}^T y & \bar{x}^T + \bar{x}^T C \\ y + By & \bar{x}^T y + Bc \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \bar{x}^T y & \bar{x}^T + \bar{x}^T B \\ y + cy & \bar{x}^T y + cB \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{x}^T (C - B) \\ (B - C)y & Bc - cB \end{bmatrix}$$

故  $\bar{x}'^T = \bar{x}^T (C - B)$   $y' = (B - C)y$ . 若有解

$A$  是  $S \times S^{-1}$ ,  $SYS^{-1}$  的换位子.

(b) 取  $B' = B + \lambda I$ , 故  $B'C = B - C + \lambda I$  可逆, 只要  $-\lambda$  非  $B - C$  的特征值,  $B'C - C'B = Bc - cB$  此时必有解.

$$(c) \quad X\bar{Y} - \bar{Y}X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ Bv & Bc \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & u^T B \\ 0 & cB \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -u^T B \\ Bv & Bc - cB \end{bmatrix}$$

考虑  $B + \lambda I$  可逆, 反求  $u^*, v$

P35. (a) 零等  $\Rightarrow \lambda = 1/0$ .

(b) 此时特征值全为 1. 可逆  $P^2 = P$   $P = P^2 P^{-1} = PP^{-1} = I$ .

(c) 特征值全为 0.  $(P - I)P = 0$  又 1 非  $P$  特征值.

$I - P$  可逆,  $P = 0$



$$\text{Prob. (a) } f(A) = \frac{f(\lambda) - f(\mu)}{\lambda - \mu} S^{-1} \Lambda S + \frac{\lambda f(\mu) - \mu f(\lambda)}{\lambda - \mu} S^{-1} I S$$

$$= S^{-1} f(\Lambda) S = f(A)$$

$$(b) \quad f(A) = S^{-1} f(\Lambda) S = S^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda) & \\ & f(\mu) \end{bmatrix} S$$

$$= f(\lambda) I.$$