


## 0.1 练习

 **练习 0.1** 设  $A = (a_{ij})$  为  $n$  阶方阵, 定义函数  $f(A) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$ . 设  $P$  为  $n$  阶可逆矩阵, 使得对任意的  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  成立:  $f(PAP^{-1}) = f(A)$ . 证明: 存在非零常数  $c$ , 使得  $P'P = cI_n$ .

**证明** 由假设知  $f(A) = \text{tr}(AA')$ , 因此

$$f(PAP^{-1}) = \text{tr}(PAP^{-1}(P')^{-1}A'P') = \text{tr}((P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A') = \text{tr}(AA').$$

以下设  $P'P = (c_{ij})$ ,  $(P'P)^{-1} = (d_{ij})$ . 注意  $P'P$  是对称矩阵, 后面要用到. 令  $A = E_{ij}$ , 其中  $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ . 并将其代入  $(P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A'$  可得

$$\begin{aligned} (P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A' &= (P'P)E_{ij}(P'P)^{-1}E_{ji} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} & j \\ c_{1i} \\ c_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ii} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ni} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ d_{1j} \\ d_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ d_{jj} \\ \vdots \\ d_{nj} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ c_{1i}d_{jj} \\ c_{2i}d_{jj} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ii}d_{jj} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ni}d_{jj} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

于是  $\text{tr}((P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A') = c_{ii}d_{jj}$ . 而  $\text{tr}(AA') = \text{tr}(E_{ij}E_{ji}) = \text{tr}(E_{ii}) = 1$ . 则由  $\text{tr}((P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A') = \text{tr}(AA')$  可知

$$c_{ii}d_{jj} = 1. \quad (1)$$

再令  $A = E_{ij} + E_{kl}$ , 其中  $1 \leq i, j, k, l \leq n$ . 不妨设  $k \geq i, l \geq j$ , 将其代入  $(P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A'$  可得

$$\begin{aligned} (P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A' &= (P'P)(E_{ij} + E_{kl})(P'P)^{-1}(E_{ji} + E_{lk}) \\ &= \left[ \begin{pmatrix} j \\ c_{1i} \\ c_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ii} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ki} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ni} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} l \\ c_{1k} \\ c_{2k} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ik} \\ \vdots \\ c_{kk} \\ \vdots \\ c_{nk} \end{pmatrix} \right] \left[ \begin{pmatrix} i \\ d_{1j} \\ d_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ d_{jj} \\ \vdots \\ d_{lj} \\ \vdots \\ d_{nj} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} k \\ d_{1l} \\ d_{2l} \\ \vdots \\ d_{jl} \\ \vdots \\ d_{ll} \\ \vdots \\ d_{nl} \end{pmatrix} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} & j & & l \\ c_{1i} & \cdots & c_{1k} \\ c_{2i} & \cdots & c_{2k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{ii} & \cdots & c_{ik} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{ki} & \cdots & c_{kk} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{ni} & \cdots & c_{nk} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & i & & k \\ d_{1j} & \cdots & d_{1l} \\ d_{2j} & \cdots & d_{2l} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ d_{jj} & \cdots & d_{jl} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ d_{lj} & \cdots & d_{ll} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ d_{nj} & \cdots & d_{nl} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & i & & k \\ c_{1i}d_{jj} + c_{1k}d_{lj} & \cdots & c_{1i}d_{jl} + c_{1k}d_{ll} \\ c_{2i}d_{jj} + c_{2k}d_{lj} & \cdots & c_{2i}d_{jl} + c_{2k}d_{ll} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{ii}d_{jj} + c_{ik}d_{lj} & \cdots & c_{ii}d_{jl} + c_{ik}d_{ll} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{ki}d_{jj} + c_{kk}d_{lj} & \cdots & c_{ki}d_{jl} + c_{kk}d_{ll} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{ni}d_{jj} + c_{nk}d_{lj} & \cdots & c_{ni}d_{jl} + c_{nk}d_{ll} \end{pmatrix}$$

从而  $\text{tr}((P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A') = c_{ii}d_{jj} + c_{kk}d_{ll} + c_{ki}d_{jl} + c_{ik}d_{lj}$ . 而

$$\text{tr}(AA') = \text{tr}((E_{ij} + E_{kl})(E_{ji} + E_{lk})) = \text{tr}(E_{ij}E_{ji} + E_{ij}E_{lk} + E_{kl}E_{ji} + E_{kl}E_{lk}) = 2 + 2\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl}.$$

于是由  $\text{tr}((P'P)A(P'P)^{-1}A') = \text{tr}(AA')$  可知

$$c_{ii}d_{jj} + c_{kk}d_{ll} + c_{ki}d_{jl} + c_{ik}d_{lj} = 2 + 2\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl}, \quad (2)$$

其中  $\delta_{ik}$  是 Kronecker 符号. 由上述(??)(??)两式可得

$$c_{ki}d_{jl} + c_{ik}d_{lj} = 2\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl}.$$

在上式中令  $j = l, i \neq k$ , 注意到  $d_{jj} \neq 0$ , 故有  $c_{ik} + c_{ki} = 0$ , 又因为  $P'P$  是对称矩阵, 所以  $c_{ik} = c_{ki}$ . 故  $c_{ik} = 0, \forall i \neq k$ . 于是  $P'P$  是一个对角矩阵, 从而由(??)式可得  $d_{jj} = c_{jj}^{-1}$ , 由此可得  $c_{ii} = c_{jj}, \forall i, j$ . 因此  $P'P = cI_n$ , 其中  $c = c_{11} \neq 0$ .

# 第一章 线性空间与线性方程组