

2018

1. (1) 证: 对 V_1 : 取 $y \in V_1$, 则

$$P(x+y) = Px + Py = x+y,$$

$$P(kx) = kPx = kx,$$

显然满足加法与乘法封闭性, 故 V_1 是子空间;

对 V_2 : 取 $y \in V_2$, $k \in \mathbb{C}^n$

$$P(x+y) = Px + Py = 0+0=0,$$

$$P(kx) = k(Px) = k \cdot 0 = 0,$$

显然 V_2 也是子空间.

(2) 令 $x=0$, 则 $Px=0$, 零空间 $N(P) = \{x | Px=0\}$,

当 $x \neq 0$ 时, 则 $Px=x \neq 0$, 即对 V_2 来说 $Px=0$

故 V_1 中的 x 与 V_2 中的 x 必不相同, 即

$$V_2 \cap V_1 = \{0\}$$

$$\therefore \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = \dim(V_1 + V_2)$$

$$\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = 0$$

故 $V_1 \oplus V_2 = V$, 即直和。

= x_1



2C. $|A|=0$, 不可逆, 无法对角化为 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 形式,

故需找 $P \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = J$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

3阶行列式: $\lambda^2(\lambda-1)$ $D_3 = \lambda^2(\lambda-1)$

2阶行列式: $\lambda(\lambda-1), \lambda^2, 0$ 无最大公因式, $D_2 = 1$

1阶行列式: $0, \lambda-1, \lambda, -1$, 无最大公因式, $D_1 = 1$

故: $d_3(\lambda) = \frac{D_3}{D_2} = \lambda^2(\lambda-1)$, $d_2(\lambda) = \frac{D_2}{D_1} = 1$, $d_1(\lambda) = \frac{D_1}{1} = 1$

故初等因子组为 $\lambda^2, (\lambda-1)$, 即

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = J$$

$\because P^{-1}AP = J$, 令 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

$\because AP = PJ$

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ A\alpha_3 = \alpha_3 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ A\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \cdot 0 = \alpha_1 \end{cases}$$



x_1, x_3 分别为 A 的特征向量, x_2 由 $Ax_2 = x_1$ 求:

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ 时 } (0E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ 时 } (1E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_3 = (1, 0, 0)^T$$

令 $x_2 = (y_1, y_2, y_3)^T$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ y_3 = 0 \\ y_2 = k, k \text{ 任意} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = J$$

3C. 令 $L = E$, $U = A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A = LU$

再令 $U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = DU'$

则 $A = LDU'$



4. 证: $A^H A$ 是厄米特正定阵. 且

$$x^H (A^H A) x = (Ax)^H Ax = \|Ax\|_2^2 \geq 0$$

$\therefore A^H A$ 的 $\lambda_i \geq 0$, 设 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0$

且几个相互正交且 l_2 范数为 1 的特征向量 x_1, \dots, x_n , 为基. 取 $x =$ 有 $\|x\|_2 = 1$ 有:

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n z_i x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^H A x &= \sum_{i=1}^n A^H A z_i x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n z_i (A^H A x_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i z_i x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \|x\|_2^2 = x^T (A^H A) x = (x, A^H A x)$$

$$= \left(\sum_i z_i x_i, \sum_i \lambda_i z_i x_i \right)$$

$$= \lambda_1 |z_1|^2 + \lambda_2 |z_2|^2 + \dots + \lambda_n |z_n|^2$$

$$\leq \max (\lambda_i) (|z_1|^2 + \dots + |z_n|^2)$$

$$\leq \lambda_1$$

$$\therefore \|A\|_2 = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|Ax\|_2 \leq \sqrt{\lambda_1}$$



$$2 \because \|x\|_1 = 1, \quad \|Ax\|_2^2 = (x, A^T A x) = (x, \lambda x) = \lambda$$

$$\|Ax\|_2 = \max_{\|x\|_2=1} \|Ax\|_2 \geq \|Ax_1\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_1}$$

$$\therefore \|Ax\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}$$



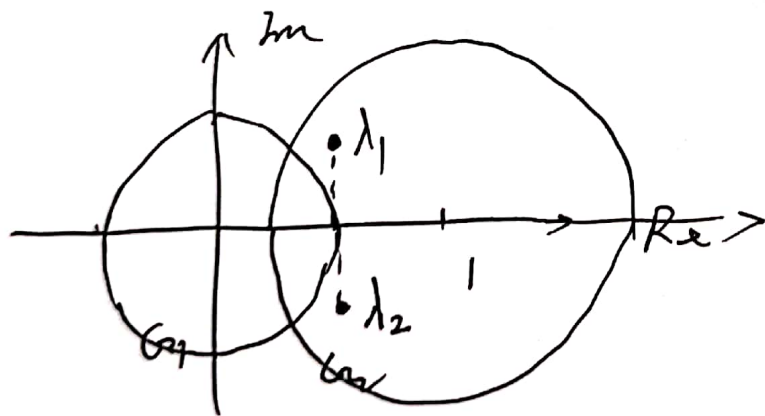
例 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.8 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 本题取 $\begin{cases} a = 0.5 \\ b = -0.8 \end{cases}$

则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ -0.8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

而鲁尔图 $\begin{cases} |z-0| \leq 0.5 \\ |z-1| \leq 0.8 \end{cases}$

且 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -0.5 \\ 0.8 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 1) + 0.4 = \lambda^2 - \lambda + 0.4$

$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 0.4}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \sqrt{-0.6}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm j\sqrt{0.6})$



显然 λ_1, λ_2 均不在 G_1 中。

证毕；



bc. 书例

证: $\because Ax=b$ 相容, $b \in R(A)$

$$\therefore AA^{(1)}b = b$$

$$\text{又: } A^{(1,4)} \in A^{(1)}$$

$\therefore A^{(1,4)}b$ 是 $Ax=b$ 的解,

要证明 $A^{(1,4)}b \in R(A^H)$, 才唯一, 且是极小范数解;

$$\because b \in R(A), \exists u \in \mathbb{C}^n \Rightarrow b = Au$$

$$\therefore A^{(1,4)}b = A^{(1,4)}Ab = (A^{(1,4)}A)^H b$$

$$= A^H (A^{(1,4)})^H b$$

$$\in R(A^H)$$

故 $A^{(1,4)}b$ 确实 $\in R(A^H)$, 又唯一, 且是极小范数解。

同理, $x = A^{(1,4)}b$ 由 $xA = A^{(1,4)}A$ 确定

$$xb = A^{(1,4)}b \text{ 中取 } b \text{ 各列为 } A \text{ 各列}$$

假设 x_2 ~~$A^{(1,4)}$~~ b 是极小范数解,

$$\text{则 } x_2 \in A^{(1,4)}$$



7. 去求投影矩阵 - 书

$$\text{令 } A = (1, 0), B = (1, 1)^T$$

$$AB = (1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1) \quad (AB)^T = (1)$$

$$A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A A^H = (1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1)$$

$$A^\dagger = A^H (A A^H)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^H = (1 \ 1) \quad B^H B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (2)$$

$$B^\dagger = (B^H B)^{-1} B^H = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B^\dagger A^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore B^\dagger A^\dagger = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \neq (1) = (AB)^\dagger$$

结论;

感觉: 看书的条理重要, 几乎全书都。

