

2018

1.  $V$  由  $\{0, 1, t, t^2, \dots, t^{2n}\}$  的不同线性组合

$V_1$  由  $\{0, 1, t^2, t^4, \dots, t^{2n}\}$  的不同线性组合

$V_2$  由  $\{0, t, t^3, \dots, t^{2n-1}\}$  的不同线性组合.

(1) 令  $x = a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \dots + a_{2n} t^{2n}$  不妨设  $a_i \in K$  数域

$y = b_0 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2 + \dots + b_{2n} t^{2n}$   $b_i \in K$

$z = c_0 + c_1 t + c_2 t^2 + \dots + c_{2n} t^{2n}$   $c_i \in K$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1} (x+y)+z = (a_0+b_0) + (a_1+b_1)t + \dots + (a_{2n}+b_{2n})t^{2n} + c_0 + c_1 t + \dots + c_{2n} t^{2n} \\ = (a_0+b_0+c_0) + (a_1+b_1+c_1)t + \dots + (a_{2n}+b_{2n}+c_{2n})t^{2n}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x+y = x+(y+z)$$

$= y+x$  必然有,  $a_i, b_i$  与  $c_i$  加法不影响  $t$

③ 0 元素 即 0, 任意  $x$   $x+0 = x$

④ 令  $x+y=0$ , 则  $y = -x = -a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_i t^i$ , 负元存在

$$\textcircled{5} k, l \in K, \quad k(x+y) = k \left( \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (a_i+b_i)t^i \right) =$$

$$kx + ky = k \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_i t^i + k \sum_{i=1}^{2n} b_i t^i = k \left( \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (a_i+b_i) t^i \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{6} \quad (k+l)x &= (k+l) \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_i t^{i-1} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^{2n} (k a_i t^{i-1}) + \sum_{i=1}^{2n} l a_i t^{i-1} \\
 &= kx + lx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{7} \quad (kl)x &= k \cdot l \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_i t^{i-1} \\
 &= k \sum_{i=1}^{2n} l a_i t^{i-1} \\
 &= kl(lx)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 1 \cdot x = 1 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_i t^{i-1} = x$$

故  $V$  显然是一个线性空间。

(2) 对任意  $x, y \in V_1$

$$x+y = \sum_{\substack{i=1, \text{偶} \\ n+1, \dots, 2n}}^{2n} a_i t^{i-1} + \sum_{i \text{ 是偶}}^{2n} b_i t^{i-1} = \sum_{i \text{ 是偶}}^{2n} (a_i + b_i) t^{i-1}$$

$$G V_1 \subset V$$

$$kx = k \sum_{i \text{ 是偶}}^{2n} a_i t^{i-1} = \sum_{i \text{ 是偶}}^{2n} k a_i t^{i-1} \in V_1 \subset V$$

故  $V_1$  是子空间



2018

同理对  $V_2$ 

$$\begin{cases} x+y = \sum_{i \text{ 是奇}}^n (a_i t^i) + \sum_{i \text{ 是奇}}^n b_i t^i = \sum_{i \text{ 是奇}}^n (a_i + b_i) t^i \in V_2 \subset V \\ kx = k \sum_{i \text{ 是奇}}^n a_i t^i = \sum_{i \text{ 是奇}}^n k a_i t^i \in V_2 \subset V \end{cases}$$

故  $V_2$  也是  $V$  的子空间.

(3) 由 (1) 知  $\begin{cases} \dim V = n+1, \text{ 基底 } 1, t, \dots, t^n \\ \dim V_1 = \frac{2n+1}{2} \\ \dim V_2 = \frac{2n}{2} = n \end{cases}$

(4)  $V_1$  中无奇数项

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

 $V_2$  中无偶数项.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 &= \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \\ &= \dim(V_1 + V_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } V_1 \oplus V_2 = V$$



2c.

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

特征行列式:  $(\lambda-1)(\lambda^2-1) = (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)$ ,  $D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)$

特征行列式:  $\lambda(\lambda-1)$ ,  $(\lambda^2-1) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)$ ,  $0$ ,  $D_2(\lambda) = 1$

特征行列式:  $(\lambda-1)$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $(-1)$ ,  $0$ ,  $D_1(\lambda) = 1$

故不变因子为:  $d_3(\lambda) = \frac{D_3}{D_2} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)$

$$d_2(\lambda) = \frac{D_2}{D_1} = 1$$

$$d_1(\lambda) = \frac{D_1}{1} = 1$$

故不变因子组为:  $(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)$

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

令  $AP = PJ$ ,  $A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 
$$\begin{cases} Ax_1 = x_1 \cdot 1 = x_1 \\ Ax_2 = x_1 + x_2 \cdot 1 \\ Ax_3 = x_3 \cdot (-1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1x_2 - Ax_2 = -x_1 \\ (1-A)x_2 = -x_1 \end{cases}$$

即  $x_1, x_3$  分别为  $A$  的  $\lambda_1, \lambda_3$  的特征向量, 即:



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

由  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x_2 = -x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 取  $x_2 = (y_1, y_2, y_3)^T$

则  $y_1 = k$  任意,  $\begin{cases} y_2 - y_3 = -1 \\ y_3 - y_2 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_2 = 0 \\ y_3 = 0 \end{cases}$  有矛盾但咋回事?

当  $\lambda = -1$  时,  $(-E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{y_2 - y_3 = 0} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x_3 = (0, -1, 1)^T$

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

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

再令  $U = EU'$ ,  $A = LDU'$

(这些分解求解都比较简单, 别忘了 L 的各解方式)



4. 证明: 对于导出型范数  $\|\cdot\|$ , 单位矩阵的条件数收敛于1?

所谓导出型即从属范数, 而单位矩阵范数为

$$\|I\| = \max_{\|x\|=1} \|Ix\| = 1$$

欲证上式, 则取任意  $x$ ,  $\|x\|=1$

$$\|Ix\| = \|x\| = 1 \quad \text{显然}$$

$$\text{则} \max_{\|x\|=1} \|Ix\| = 1 = \|I\|$$

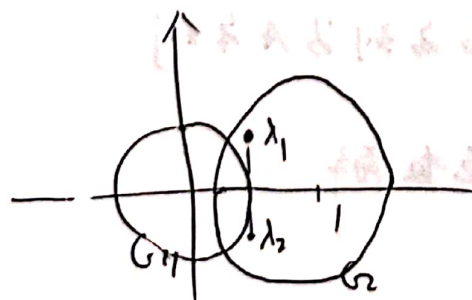
5. 与 2018 5-一样 取  $a = 0.5$ ,  $b = -0.8$ , 则

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

$$G_1: |z-0| \leq 0.5$$

$$G_2: |z-1| \leq 0.8$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -0.5 \\ 0.8 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \lambda + 0.4, \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-0.16}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm j\sqrt{0.6})$$



$\lambda_{1,2}$  均不在  $G_1$  内.



$b \in \mathbb{C}$ , 是证: 若  $Ax=b$  相容, 则 极小范数解为  $A^{(1,4)}b$ .

与 2018 题 b 一样:

若  $Ax=b$  相容, 则  $AA^{(1,4)}b=b$

$$\because A^{(1,4)} \in A^{(1)}$$

$\because A^{(1,4)}b$  是  $Ax=b$  的解, 下面证其唯一.

欲证其唯一, 需证  $A^{(1,4)}b \in R(A^H)$

$\because Ax=b$  相容, 故  $\exists u \in \mathbb{C}^n$  使得  $Au=b$

$$\text{且 } b \in R(A)$$

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

$$= A^H [A^{(1,4)}]^H u$$

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

故  $A^{(1,4)}b$  确实是  $Ax=b$  的极小范数解.

证毕.





7. 证  $(A^H A)^+ = A^+ (A^H)^+$

①  $A^H A \cdot A^+ (A^H)^+ \cdot A^H A$

$$= A^H (A A^+)^H (A^H)^+ A^H A$$

$$= A^H (A^+)^H A^H (A^H)^+ A^H A$$

$$= A^H (A^+)^H A^H A = A^H (A^H)^+ A^H A = A^H A, \text{ (i) 成立;}$$

②  $A^+ (A^H)^+ \cdot A^H A \cdot A^+ (A^H)^+$

$$= A^+ (A^H)^+ A^H (A A^+)^H (A^H)^+ = A^+ (A^+)^H \underbrace{(A^H)^+}_{A^H} A^H (A^H)^+$$

$$= A^+ (A^+)^H \underbrace{(A^H)^+}_{A^H} = A^+ (A^+)^H, \text{ (ii) 成立}$$

③  $(A^H A \cdot A^+ (A^H)^+)^H = A^+ (A^+)^H A^H (A^H)^H = A^+ (A^+)^H A^H A$

思想产生  $= \dots = A^H A \cdot A^+ (A^H)^+$

④  $(A^+ (A^H)^+ \cdot A^H A)^H = \dots = A^+ (A^H)^+ \cdot A^H A$

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看看咋化? 不会... 探索中...

