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1. 书上的定义: $R^{n \times n}$, 此处 $n=2$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 a_{ij} E_{ij},$$

E_{ij} 是第 i 行第 j 列的元素全为 1, 其余元素均为 0 的矩阵;
 $E_{ij} (i, j = 1, 2)$ 构成线性无关, 故

$$\dim R^{2 \times 2} = 2^2 = 4$$

其中一个基为: $E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $E_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $E_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $E_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

下面证 $R^{2 \times 2}$ 是 R 上的实线性空间:

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} (A+B)+C &= [(a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} + (b_{ij})_{2 \times 2}] + (c_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \\ &= (a_{ij}+b_{ij}+c_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} + (b_{ij}+c_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \\ &= A + (B+C) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} AB = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} + (b_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = (b_{ij}+a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = BA$$

$\textcircled{3} 0_{2 \times 2}$ 即零元素,

$\textcircled{4} -A$ 即负元素 $A+(-A)=0_{2 \times 2}$



⑤ 任意 $k, l \in R$ 则

$$(k+l)A = (k+l)(a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = k(a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} + l(a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = kA + lA$$

$$⑥ \quad k(A+B) = k(a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = k(a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} + k(b_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = kA + kB$$

$$⑦ \quad k(lA) = k(la_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = kl(a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = (kl)A$$

$$⑧ \quad 1 \cdot A = 1 \cdot (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} = A$$

故, $R^{2 \times 2}$ 是 R 上的实线性空间。

2. V_1 是 $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 5x_1 - 10x_2 - 6x_3 - 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的解空间,

V_2 是 $x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$ 的解空间, 求 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 的基与维数。

解: 书上的征业题:

$$V_1 \cap V_2 \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 5x_1 - 10x_2 - 6x_3 - 4x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的解.}$$

即求 $AX=0$ 的解空间,



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 5 & -10 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S = 4 - 3 = 1$$

取 $\alpha = (-3, -2, 1, 0)^T \neq 0$

\therefore 基为 $\alpha = t(-3, -2, 1, 0)^T$, $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = 1$

其实 $\text{rank}(A) + n(A) = A$ 的列数

$\downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \searrow$
 A 秩 $=$ 零度 $S \quad \quad n=4$

$\therefore n(A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$ 这均为本上定义。

若 $A^H A = A A^H$, 则它一定可以相似对角化 (A)。

或 Λ^* 是上三角矩阵, 满足 $A^H A = A A^H$, Λ^* 一定是对称矩阵;

(本上的定义)

证: 必要性: Λ 是对角阵, 则存在酉矩阵 $P^H P = I$, 使

$$P^H A P = P^H \Lambda P = \Lambda \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = P \Lambda P^H, \quad A^H = P \Lambda^H P^H$$



$$A^H A = P \Lambda^H P^H P \Lambda P^H = P \Lambda^H \Lambda P^H = P \Lambda \Lambda^H P$$

$$= P \Lambda P^H P \Lambda^H P$$

$$= A A^H, \text{ 即 } A \text{ 正定};$$

充分性: 若 $A^H A = A A^H$, 且存在酉矩阵 $P \Rightarrow$

$$P^H A P = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & b_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = B \text{ (上三角阵)}$$

则) $B^H B = P^H A^H P P^H A P$

$$= P^H A^H A P = P^H A A^H P = P^H A P P^H A^H P$$

$$= B B^H$$

由上式可立知: 仅 $b_{ii} \neq 0$, 即

$$P^H A P = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & & \\ & b_{22} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角阵.}$$

同理, 若 A 正交矩阵的对角阵 Λ , 则 A 也正交

对 $n \times n$

证毕;



4 G, Anen 证明 $\cos(A + \pi k) = \cos A$

证: $\therefore \cos A = \frac{e^{jA} + e^{-jA}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos(A + \pi k) &= \frac{e^{j(A + \pi k)} + e^{-j(A + \pi k)}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{jA} \cdot e^{j\pi k} + e^{-jA} \cdot e^{-j\pi k}) \\ &= \frac{e^{jA} \cdot 1 + e^{-jA} \cdot 1}{2} \\ &= \cos A \end{aligned}$$

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5-6 看不懂...

7. $\|A\| = (\text{tr}(AA^H))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 是矩阵范数
<书上的证明>

证:

$$\|A\| = (\text{tr}(AA^H))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

① a_{ij} 不为 0 时 $\|A\| > 0$, 当且仅当 $a_{ij} = 0$ 时, $\|A\| = 0$

② $\|kA\| = \left(\sum_i \sum_j |k a_{ij}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = |k| \left(\sum_i \sum_j |a_{ij}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = |k| \cdot \|A\|$



③ 取 A 的第 j 列为 a_j , B 的第 j 列为 b_j

$$\|A+B\|^2 = \|a_1+b_1\|_2^2 + \dots + \|a_n+b_n\|_2^2$$

$$\leq (\|a_1\|_2 + \|b_1\|_2)^2 + \dots + (\|a_n\|_2 + \|b_n\|_2)^2$$

$$\leq (\|a_1\|_2^2 + \|a_2\|_2^2 + \dots + \|a_n\|_2^2) +$$

$$2(\|a_1\|_2 \|b_1\|_2 + \dots + \|a_n\|_2 \|b_n\|_2) +$$

$$(\|b_1\|_2^2 + \|b_2\|_2^2 + \dots + \|b_n\|_2^2)$$

$$\leq \|A\|^2 + 2\|A\|\|B\| + \|B\|^2$$

$$\leq (\|A\| + \|B\|)^2$$

$$\therefore \|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$$

④ 设 $B = (b_{kj})$, 则 $AB = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$

$$\|AB\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right|^2 \leq \sum_i \sum_j \left(\sum_k |a_{ik}| |b_{kj}| \right)^2$$

$$\leq \sum_i \sum_j \left(\sum_k |a_{ik}|^2 \sum_k |b_{kj}|^2 \right)$$

$$\leq \sum_i \sum_k |a_{ik}|^2 \cdot \sum_j \sum_k |b_{kj}|^2 \leq \|A\|^2 \|B\|^2 \text{ 证毕;}$$



$$8 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad R(A) = 3$$

故 A 的 3 个列向量 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性无关, 可用施密特正交化方法将其正交单位化, 使得 $A = QR$

$$Q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \quad R = \begin{pmatrix} |b_1| & & \\ & |b_2| & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & |b_n| \end{pmatrix} C$$

$$b_1 = a_1 = (2, 0, 2)^T$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = a_2 - \frac{3}{4} b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{(a_3, b_2)}{(b_2, b_2)} b_2 - \frac{(a_3, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1$$

$$= a_3 - \frac{\frac{11}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}} b_2 - \frac{6}{8} b_1 = a_3 - \frac{11}{5} b_2 - \frac{3}{4} b_1$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{11}{5} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{3}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{4} \\ -\frac{9}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} q_1 = b_1 \\ q_2 = \frac{1}{5} b_2 \\ q_3 = \frac{1}{5} b_3 \end{cases}$$



$$A = (a_1, a_2, a_3) = (b_1, b_2, b_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ & 1 & \frac{11}{9} \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{b_1}{|b_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} (2, 0, 2)^T$$

$$q_2 = \frac{b_2}{|b_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} (1, 4, 1)^T$$

$$q_3 = \frac{b_3}{|b_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} (5, 4, 1)^T$$

$$Q = (q_1, q_2, q_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{42}} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{\sqrt{18}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{42}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{8} & & \\ & \sqrt{18} & \\ & & \sqrt{42} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ & 1 & \frac{11}{9} \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $A = QR$



9. 证 $A^H P_{R(A)} = A^H$

由定义

$$\begin{cases} P_{R(A)} = AX \\ P_{R(X)} = XA \end{cases}$$

左右挨一个逆程

其中 $P_{R(\cdot)}$ 是正交

投影矩阵

则

$$A^H P_{R(A)} = A^H AX = A^H (AX)^H$$

$$= A^H X^H A^H$$

$$= (AXA)^H$$

$$= A^H$$

证毕;

