

矩阵理论与方法

11月

内容提要 CONTENTS

- 课程信息
- 课程介绍
- 矩阵理论与方法

第1章 线性空间与线性变换

1.3 两个特殊的线性空间

回顾(旧1)

设 V 是线性空间， T 是 V 上的一个线性变换，求 $z = (T^k)(x)$ ，其中 $x \in V$

0、在一组简单的基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下求向量坐标

1、2、通过坐标变换得到向量在基 E_1, \dots, E_n 下的坐标

3、求 T 在基 E_1, \dots, E_n 下的矩阵 A $T(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)A$

4、 A 相似于若尔当标准型，则 $A = PJP^{-1}$

$$T(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)PJP^{-1}$$

回顾(旧2)

设 V 是线性空间， T 是 V 上的一个线性变换，求 $z = (T^k)(x)$ ，其中 $x \in V$

0、求一组标准正交基 e_1, \dots, e_n ，并求向量 x 的坐标

1、由 e_1, \dots, e_n 生成新的基 E_1, \dots, E_n

2、通过坐标变换得到向量在基 E_1, \dots, E_n 下的坐标

3、求 T 在基 E_1, \dots, E_n 下的矩阵 A $T(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)A$

3'、其中 A 直接就是若尔当标准型，则 $A = J$

$$T(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J$$

总结

设 V 是欧氏空间, T 是 V 上的一个线性变换, 求 $z = (T^k)(x)$, 其中 $x \in V$

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设 V 是欧氏空间， T 是 V 上的一个线性变换，求 $z = (T^k)(x)$ ，其中 $x \in V$

0、任意找一组基，利用Schmidt正交化方法得到

V 的一组标准正交基 e_1, \dots, e_n , $x = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n$, 其中 $k_i = (x, e_i)$

0.1、求 T 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下的矩阵 $A_0 \Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A_0$

0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

0.3、 $T(e_1, \dots, e_n)P = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJ$

总结

设 V 是欧氏空间， T 是 V 上的一个线性变换，求 $z = (T^k)(x)$ ，其中 $x \in V$

1、得到一组新的基 $(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)P$,

2、通过坐标变换得到 $x = (E_1, \dots, E_n)P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = (E_1, \dots, E_n) \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix}$

3、 T 在新基下的矩阵： $T(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J$

4、 $T(x) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (T^k)(x) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J^k \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix}$

1.3 线性变换及其矩阵

例： 设矩阵空间 $R^{2 \times 2}$ 的子空间为

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}$$

V 中的线性变换为 $T(X) = X + 2X^T$

$$\text{求}(T^3)(X), X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \in V$$

$$\text{求}(T^k)(X), \forall X \in V$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0、任意找一组基，利用Schmidt正交化方法得到

V 的一组标准正交基 e_1, \dots, e_n , $x = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n$, 其中 $k_i = (x, e_i)$

$$\text{令 } x_{11} = -x_{12} - x_{21}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0、任意找一组基, 利用Schmidt正交化方法得到

V 的一组标准正交基 $e_1, \dots, e_n, x = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n$, 其中 $k_i = (x, e_i)$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -x_{12} - x_{21} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} -y_{12} - y_{21} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

定义 V 的内积为 $(X, Y) = \text{tr}(XY^T)$

$$= (x_{12} + x_{21})(y_{12} + y_{21}) + x_{12}y_{12} + x_{21}y_{21} + x_{22}y_{22}$$

$$\text{任意找一组基, } X = \begin{pmatrix} -x_{12} - x_{21} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x_{12} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_{21} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_{22} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x_{12}X_1 + x_{21}X_2 + x_{22}X_3$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0、任意找一组基, 利用Schmidt正交化方法得到

V 的一组标准正交基 $e_1, \dots, e_n, x = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n$, 其中 $k_i = (x, e_i)$

$$Y_1' = X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_2' = X_2 - \frac{(X_2, Y_1')}{(Y_1', Y_1')} Y_1'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

得到 V 的一组正交基 Y_1', Y_2', Y_3'

$$Y_2' = X_3 - \frac{(X_3, Y_2')}{(Y_2', Y_2')} Y_2' - \frac{(X_3, Y_1')}{(Y_1', Y_1')} Y_1'$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{\frac{3}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0、任意找一组基, 利用Schmidt正交化方法得到

V 的一组标准正交基 $e_1, \dots, e_n, x = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n$, 其中 $k_i = (x, e_i)$

$$Y_1' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Y_2' = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Y_3' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{|Y_1'|} Y_1' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e_2 = \frac{1}{|Y_2'|} Y_2' = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e_3 = \frac{1}{|Y_3'|} Y_3' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

得到 V 的一组标准正交基 e_1, e_2, e_3

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0、任意找一组基, 利用Schmidt正交化方法得到

V 的一组标准正交基 $e_1, \dots, e_n, x = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n$, 其中 $k_i = (x, e_i)$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} k_1 &= (x, e_1) = -4\sqrt{2} \\ k_2 &= (x, e_2) = 0 \\ k_3 &= (x, e_3) = -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.1、求 T 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下的矩阵 $A_0 \Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A_0$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Te_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Te_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Te_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.1、求 T 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下的矩阵 $A_0 \Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A_0$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Te_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Te_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Te_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Te_1 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} k_1 &= (Te_1, e_1) = 2 \\ k_2 &= (Te_1, e_2) = \sqrt{3} \\ k_3 &= (Te_1, e_3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.1、求 T 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下的矩阵 $A_0 \Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A_0$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Te_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Te_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Te_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Te_2 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} k_1 &= (Te_2, e_1) = \sqrt{3} \\ k_2 &= (Te_2, e_2) = 0 \\ k_3 &= (Te_2, e_3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.1、求 T 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下的矩阵 $A_0 \Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A_0$

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Te_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Te_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Te_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Te_3 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} k_1 &= (Te_3, e_1) = 0 \\ k_2 &= (Te_3, e_2) = 0 \\ k_3 &= (Te_3, e_3) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.1、求 T 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下的矩阵 $A_0 \Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A_0$

$$\begin{aligned} Te_1 &= (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ Te_2 &= (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ Te_3 &= (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) \\ &= (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (e_1, \dots, e_n)A_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是 Jordan 标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$\lambda I - A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda I - A_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ \lambda & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \frac{\lambda - 2}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda I - A_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ \lambda & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \frac{\lambda - 2}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda I - A_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ \lambda & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & \frac{\lambda - 2}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \\ 0 & (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda - 3) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是 Jordan 标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$\lambda I - A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda - 3) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3) \end{pmatrix}$$

不变因子: $d_1(\lambda) = 1$, $d_2(\lambda) = (\lambda - 3)$, $d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3)$

初等因子: $(\lambda - 3)$; $(\lambda + 1)$, $(\lambda - 3)$

初等因子组: $(\lambda - 3)$, $(\lambda + 1)$, $(\lambda - 3)$

Jordan 块: $J_1(\lambda_1) = (3)$, $J_2(\lambda_2) = (-1)$, $J_3(\lambda_3) = (3)$,

Jordan 标准型: $J = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Jordan标准型: } J = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (x_1, x_2, x_3), PJ = A_0P$$

$$\Rightarrow (3x_1, -x_2, 3x_3) = (A_0x_1, A_0x_2, A_0x_3)$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3x_1, -x_2, 3x_3) = (A_0x_1, A_0x_2, A_0x_3)$$

$$(3I - A_0)x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(-I - A_0)x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -\sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} & -1 \\ & & -4 \end{pmatrix} x_2 = 0$$

$$(3I - A_0)x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} & 3 \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} x_3 = 0$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Jordan标准型: } J = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad P = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.3、 $T(e_1, \dots, e_n)P = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJ$

1、得到一组新的基 $(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)P$,

$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

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$$E_1 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_2 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_3 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$E_3 = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(E_1, E_2, E_3) = (E_1, E_2, E_3)J$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:2、通过坐标变换得到 $x = (E_1, \dots, E_n)P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = (E_1, \dots, E_n) \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} -4\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (E_1, E_2, E_3)P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -4\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = (E_1, E_2, E_3) \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{6} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

$$\text{解:4、 } T(x) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (T^k)(x) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J^k \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(T^3)(x) = (E_1, E_2, E_3) \begin{pmatrix} 27 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 27 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{6} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 108 & -52 \\ -56 & -81 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

$$\text{解:4、 } T(x) = (E_1, \dots, E_n) J \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (T^k)(x) = (E_1, \dots, E_n) J^k \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(T^3)(x) = (E_1, E_2, E_3) \begin{pmatrix} 27 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 27 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{6} \\ \sqrt{2} \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 108 & -52 \\ -56 & -81 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(T^k)(x) = (E_1, E_2, E_3) \begin{pmatrix} 3^k & & \\ & (-1)^k & \\ & & 3^k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (x, e_1) \\ (x, e_2) \\ (x, e_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

总结

设 V 是欧氏空间， T 是 V 上的一个线性变换，求 $z = (T^k)(x)$ ，其中 $x \in V$

0、任意找一组基，利用Schmidt正交化方法得到

V 的一组标准正交基 e_1, \dots, e_n , $x = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n$, 其中 $k_i = (x, e_i)$

0.1、求 T 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下的矩阵 $A_0 \Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A_0$

0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

0.3、 $T(e_1, \dots, e_n)P = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJ$

总结

设 V 是欧氏空间， T 是 V 上的一个线性变换，求 $z = (T^k)(x)$ ，其中 $x \in V$

1、得到一组新的基 $(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)P$,

2、通过坐标变换得到 $x = (E_1, \dots, E_n)P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = (E_1, \dots, E_n) \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix}$

3、 T 在新基下的矩阵： $T(E_1, \dots, E_n) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J$

4、 $T(x) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (T^k)(x) = (E_1, \dots, E_n)J^k \begin{pmatrix} l_1 \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{pmatrix}$

1.3 作业（第五版）

1、本PPT P8 例题

2、例题： P72 1.36

3、习题1.3： 15

1.3 作业 (第三版)

1、本PPT P8 例题

例 1.36 在欧氏空间 $\mathbf{R}^{2 \times 2}$ 中, 矩阵 A 与 B 的内积定义为 $(A, B) = \text{tr}(A^T B)$, 子空间

$$V = \left\{ X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} \mid x_3 - x_4 = 0 \right\}$$

V 中的线性变换为

$$T(X) = X B_0 \quad (\forall X \in V), \quad B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 求 V 的一个标准正交基;
- (2) 验证 T 是 V 中的对称变换;
- (3) 求 V 的一个标准正交基, 使 T 在该基下的矩阵为对角矩阵.

2、

15. 在欧氏空间 $\mathbf{R}^{2 \times 2}$ 中, 矩阵 A 与 B 的内积定义为 $(A, B) = \text{tr}(A^T B)$, 子空间

$$V = \left\{ X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

V 中的线性变换为

$$T(X) = X P + X^T \quad (\forall X \in V), \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) 求 V 的一个标准正交基;
- (2) 验证 T 是 V 中的对称变换;
- (3) 求 V 的一个标准正交基, 使 T 在该基下的矩阵为对角矩阵.

3、

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}, T(X) = X + 2X^T$$

解:0.2、其中 $A_0 = PJP^{-1}$, J 是Jordan标准型 $\Rightarrow T(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)PJP^{-1}$

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3x_1, -x_2, 3x_3) = (A_0x_1, A_0x_2, A_0x_3)$$

$$(3I - A_0)x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(-I - A_0)x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -\sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} x_2 = 0$$

额外补充(正规矩阵的
正交相似对角化)

$$(3I - A_0)x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{x}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{x}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

下课，谢谢大家！