

# 习题 6.1

$$7. \|\vec{w}\| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2 + 5^2} \\ = \sqrt{35}$$

$$9. \frac{\vec{a}}{\|\vec{a}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + (4)^2}} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$13. \text{dist}(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \sqrt{(1+1)^2 + (-3+5)^2} \\ = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$17. \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = -12 + 2 + 10 + 0 = 0 \\ \therefore \vec{u}, \vec{v} \text{ 正交}$$

$$22. \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = u_1^2 + u_2^2 + u_3^2 \geq 0 \\ \text{当 } u_1 = u_2 = u_3 = 0 \text{ 时} \\ \text{即 } \vec{u} = \vec{0} \text{ 时} \\ \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = 0$$

$$24. \|\vec{u} + \vec{v}\|^2 + \|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|^2 \\ = (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) \cdot (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) \cdot (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) \\ = \|\vec{u}\|^2 + 2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + \|\vec{v}\|^2 + \|\vec{u}\|^2 - 2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + \|\vec{v}\|^2 \\ = 2\|\vec{u}\|^2 + 2\|\vec{v}\|^2 = 2(\|\vec{u}\|^2 + \|\vec{v}\|^2)$$

$$29. \forall W \text{ 中向量 } \vec{r} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + c_p \vec{v}_p \\ \vec{x} \cdot \vec{r} = \vec{x} \cdot c_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \vec{x} \cdot c_p \vec{v}_p \\ = 0 + \dots + 0 = 0 \\ \therefore \vec{x} \text{ 与 } W \text{ 中任一向量正交}$$

## 31. 解

$$\forall \vec{x} \in W^\perp \text{ 且 } \vec{x} \in W$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} = 0$$

$$\text{由 22 题知 } \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

## 习题 6.2

### 1. 解

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -5 + 8 - 3 = 0$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 15 - 8 - 7 = 0$$

$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -3 - 16 + 21 \neq 0$$

$\therefore$  不是正交系

### 13. 解

$$\vec{y} = \frac{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{u}}{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} \cdot \vec{u} = -\frac{1}{5} \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{y} + \vec{z} = \vec{y}$$

$$\vec{z} = \vec{y} - \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{14}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

### 23. 解

a) 对 只需线性无关即可

b) 对 可以由  $c_j = \frac{\vec{v}_j \cdot \vec{u}}{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}}$  求得

c) 错, 单位化后改变大小, 不改变是否正交

d) 对, 有单位正交系, 则  $U U^T = I$ , 则  $U^T = U^{-1}$

e) 错, 应为  $\|\vec{y} - \vec{y}\|$

24. 解

a) 错, 若  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  线性相关,

$$\vec{a} = k\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = k|\vec{b}|^2 \neq 0$$

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  不正交,  $\therefore$  假

b) 假, 是正交集, 但不一定是单位正交集

c) 真, 定理 7

$$d) \text{ 真 } \vec{y} = \frac{\vec{y} \cdot \vec{v}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$= \frac{\vec{a} \cdot c\vec{v}}{c\vec{v} \cdot c\vec{v}} \cdot c\vec{v}$$

e) 真, 各列线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  可逆

25. 解

先证 b:

设  $U = [\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3]$ ,  $n \times 3$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} d \\ e \\ f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U\vec{x} = [a\vec{u}_1 + b\vec{u}_2 + c\vec{u}_3]$$

$$U\vec{y} = [d\vec{u}_1 + e\vec{u}_2 + f\vec{u}_3]$$

$$U\vec{x} \cdot U\vec{y} = ad(\vec{u}_1)^2 + be(\vec{u}_2)^2 + cf(\vec{u}_3)^2 \\ = ad + be + cf$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = ad + be + cf \quad \therefore \text{得证}$$

证 a:

$$\text{令 } \vec{x} = \vec{y}$$

$$m) (U\vec{x})^2 = \|U\vec{x}\|^2 = \|\vec{x}\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|U\vec{x}\| = \|\vec{x}\|$$

28.

$U$  的行向量 =  $U^T$  的列向量

1.  $U$  是  $n \times n$  正交矩阵

$$2. U U^T = I$$

$$\therefore (U^{-1})^T U^T = I$$

$$U^T = U^{-1}$$

由  $U^{-1}(U^T)^T I$  知  $U^{-1}$  是具有单位正交列向量的

$\therefore U^T$  有...

$\therefore U$  的行向量构成  $R^n$  的正交基

习题 6.3

1. 解

$$\vec{x} = \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 + \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{u}_2}{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_2 + \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{u}_3}{\vec{u}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_3} \vec{u}_3$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -8/9 \\ 32/9 \\ 8/9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2/3 \\ -10/9 \\ -2/9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 \\ 0 \\ 2/3 \\ -8/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -34/9 \\ 102/9 \\ -27/9 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{8}{9}u_1 + (-\frac{2}{9})u_2 + \frac{2}{3}u_3$$

$$\vec{x} + n\vec{u}_4 = \vec{x}$$

$$\therefore n\vec{u}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -8 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix} \quad n = 2$$

$$\vec{x} = -\frac{8}{9}u_1 - \frac{2}{9}u_2 + \frac{2}{3}u_3 + 2u_4$$

解

$$\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_2 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2$  是正交集

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proj}_{\text{span}\{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2\}} \vec{v} &= \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 + \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_2}{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_2 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \vec{u}_1 + \frac{5}{2} \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

习题 陆点 肆

$$\text{参: } \vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{proj}_{\vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_1 = \frac{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_2}{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -5/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \vec{w}_2 = \vec{u}_2 - \text{proj}_{\vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 \\ 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3/2 \\ 3/2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{求: } \vec{v}' = \vec{v} \cdot \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{50} \\ -5/\sqrt{50} \\ 1/\sqrt{50} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_2' = \vec{v}_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_2\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \{ \vec{v}_1', \vec{v}_2' \}$$

$$\text{拾壹: } \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_2 &= \vec{u}_2 - \hat{\vec{u}}_2 = \vec{u}_2 - \frac{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 3/2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \vec{u}_3 - \left( \frac{\vec{u}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_1}{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1} \vec{u}_1 + \frac{\vec{u}_3 \cdot \vec{u}_2}{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{u}_2} \vec{u}_2 \right)$$

$$= \vec{u}_3 - 4\vec{u}_1 + \frac{5}{2}\vec{u}_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

in  $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3$

拾叁:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= Q^T A = Q^T A \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 5/6 & 1/6 & -3/6 & 1/6 \\ -1/6 & 5/6 & 1/6 & 3/6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

拾伍:

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/\sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = Q^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{5} & -1/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{5} \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 & -4 \\ -1 & -4 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & -\sqrt{5} & 4\sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & -\sqrt{5} & 4\sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$



提示

- a) 错. 正交基没变  
 b) 真. 格拉姆方法  
 c) 真.  $Q$  有单位正交列  $\Leftrightarrow Q^T Q = I$   
 $Q^T A = R$   
 又  $Q$  有单位正交列  $\Leftrightarrow Q Q^T = I \Leftrightarrow Q^T = Q^{-1}$   
 $\therefore R = Q^T A$   
 拾捌

- a) 真. 正交集线性无关且基维数与  $W$  相同. 因为为  $W$  的一个基  
 b) 真. 若  $\vec{x} - \text{proj}_W \vec{x} = \vec{0}$   
 则  $\vec{x} = \text{proj}_W \vec{x} = \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1} \vec{v}_1$   
 则  $\vec{x} \in W$   
 c) 真假. 构成  $A$  的列空间的标准正基

## 习题 6.5

1. 解

$$b) A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 11 \\ -11 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -11 \\ -11 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4/3 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

12T 解

$$a) \vec{b} = \frac{B \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1} \vec{v}_1 + \frac{B \cdot \vec{v}_2}{\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2} \vec{v}_2 + \frac{B \cdot \vec{v}_3}{\vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{v}_3} \vec{v}_3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \vec{v}_1 + \frac{14}{3} \vec{v}_2 + (1 - \frac{1}{3}) \vec{v}_3$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = b - \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

15T. 解  $\vec{x} = R^T Q^T \vec{b}$

$$R^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & -2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1/9 & -8/9 & 11/9 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & -2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^T Q^T \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/9 & -8/9 & 11/9 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 & -2/3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

16T

$$\vec{x} = R^T Q^T \vec{b}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2/10 & 3/10 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 61/20 \\ 9/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

17.7 解

- a) 真. 定义  
 b) 错.  $\vec{b} \in \text{col } A$   
 c) 错.  $\|B\vec{A}\vec{x}\| \leq \|B\vec{A}\vec{x}\|$   
 d) 错.  $A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$  的非空解  
 e) 真.  $A$  各列线性无关  
 $\Leftrightarrow A$  可逆,  $A^T$  可逆  
 $\Leftrightarrow A^T A$  可逆  
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{x}$  唯一

18.7. 解

- a) 真. 都保证  $\|A\vec{x} - \vec{b}\| = 0$   
 b) 真.  $A\vec{x}$  最接近  $\vec{b}$   
 c) 真.  $\vec{b} = A\vec{x}$  且  
 $\vec{b} - \vec{b}$  垂直于  $\text{col } A (\in \text{Nul}(A^T))$   
 d) 假.  $(A^T A)$  不一定可逆  
 e) 对  
 f) 不一定. 看矩阵是否奇异.  
 $\vec{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b} = R^T Q^T \vec{b}$

19.7 用解

- a)  $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$   
 $A^T A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{0} = \vec{0}$   
 b)  $A^T A \vec{x} = \vec{0}$   
 $\Rightarrow \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} = \vec{x}^T \cdot \vec{0} = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow (A\vec{x})^T A\vec{x} = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \|A\vec{x}\|^2 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

习题 7.1

1.  $A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 5 \\ 5 & -7-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$

iv)  $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$

iv)  $(3-\lambda)(-7-\lambda) - 25 = 0$

解得  $\lambda = -1, -10$ ,  $\Delta > 0$

$\therefore$  对称

$A = A^T$ , 对称

2.

$\det(A - \lambda I) = (3-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) - 25 = 0$

iv)  $\lambda^2 = 34$   $\lambda = \sqrt{34}$   $\lambda = -\sqrt{34}$

矩阵可以正交对角化

$\therefore$  对称

3.  $\det(A - \lambda I) = (2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 6 = 0$

$\Delta > 0$   
 矩阵不可正交对角化

不可逆 不对称

4.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 8 & 3 \\ 8 & -\lambda & -4 \\ 3 & 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

有3个解, 可知 A 可以对角化,  $\therefore A$  有对称性 对称

5T.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{vmatrix} -6-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -6-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-6-\lambda) \cdot [(-6-\lambda)^2 - 4] = 0$$

$\therefore$  可化为对称矩阵

6T. 非对称

7T. 解

$$0.6 \times 0.8 - 0.8 \times 0.6 = 0$$

8T. 正交

$$P^{-1} = P^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

9T.  $| -1 | = 0$   $\therefore$  正交

$$P^{-1} = P^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$10T. -\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{正交}$$

$$P^{-1} = P^T = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$11T. \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{正交} \quad P^{-1} = P^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & 2/3 & 2/5 \\ 2/3 & 1/3 & -2/5 \\ 2/5 & -2/5 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

13T. 解

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (3 - \lambda)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = 4$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ 时 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_1 = -x_2 \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 4 \text{ 时 } \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 = 0 \quad \therefore$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

23T. 解

$$A - 5I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A - 5I = 0 \text{ 有解, 且 } x_1 = -x_2 = x_3$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} -x_2 - x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_3$$

$$A\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2\vec{v} \quad \therefore \text{是}$$

$$\vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u}_3 = \frac{\vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_2}{|\vec{u}_1| \cdot |\vec{u}_2|} \vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u}_2 - \vec{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = 5 \\ \lambda_2 = 2 \\ \lambda_3 = 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore A = P \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 2/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$



25. 解

- a) 对, 充分必要条件
- b) 错, 对  $A^T = A^{-1}$  对称矩阵
- c) 错, 可能有 0, 但有重数
- d) 对, 错  $\alpha$  在  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上投影.

$$P_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha = \frac{\alpha \cdot \vec{v}}{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}} \cdot \vec{v} = \alpha (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}) \vec{v}$$

26. 解

- a) 错, 对, 充分必要条件
- b)  $B$  被正交矩阵化  $\Leftrightarrow B$  对称
- c)  $A$  正交  $\Leftrightarrow A^T = A^{-1}$  假
- d) 对, 谱定理

25b: 对称矩阵的不同特征空间的任意两个特征向量正交.

$$25.d. (UV^T)^T = (U^T)^T U^T = UV^T$$

$\therefore UV^T$  是对称矩阵

投影矩阵,

$$P^T = P, P^2 = P$$

$$P^2 = (UV^T)(UV^T) = \|U\| \cdot \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}^T \neq P$$

$\therefore$  不是投影

26. c).  $A$  可被正交矩阵化  $\Leftrightarrow A$  是对称正交矩阵不一定是对称.

$$\text{正交: } A^T = A^{-1}$$

$$\text{对称: } A^T = A$$

$$A = A^T: A^2 = I$$

习题 7.2

$$1. a) x^T A x = [x_1 x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 5 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 5x_1^2 + \frac{2}{3}x_1x_2 + x_2^2$$

2. a)

$$x^T A x = [x_1 x_2 x_3] \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 3x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3$$

5. 解 a

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

b.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. 解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = P y$$

$$x^T A x = y^T P^T A P y = y^T (P^T A P) y$$

$$D = P^T A P, A = P D P^T$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0, \lambda_1 = -4, \lambda_2 = 6$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[y_1 y_2] \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -4y_1^2 + 6y_2^2$$

15. 解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 7 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 3 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 9 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 15 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & -8 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_1, x_2, x_3$  分别正交

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{新 } x^T D x = 3x_1^2 + 9x_2^2 + 15x_3^2$$

$$9. \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} : \lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = 6$$

$$\lambda = 2 : \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda = 6 : \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{新: } = y_1^2 + 6y_2^2$$

$$y^T D y, \quad y = x - Py$$

16.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 84 & 0 & 3 \\ 48 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

21 T. 解

a) 对, 定义

b) 对, 对称矩阵只在对称阵上

有值,  $\lambda_1^2 a_{11} + \lambda_2^2 a_{22} + \dots$

c) 错, 所有  $\lambda \neq 0$

d) 对, 定理 5

e) 对, P 由 A 的特征向量构成

$$A = P D P^T$$

f) 28

$$22 \text{ T. 用 } a) Q = x^T I x = x^T x = \|x\|^2$$

b) 对  $x^T A x$

$$= (Py)^T A (Py)$$

$$= y^T (P^T A P) y$$

$$= y^T (D) y$$

$$= y^T D y$$

$$c) ax^2 + bxy + dy^2 = c \text{ 对}$$

d) 对, 半正:  $\geq 0$  半负:  $\leq 0$ , 不定

e) 错,  $x^T A x < 0$ , 则 A 为负定  
特征值为负



28T. 解

$x^T A x > 0$ , 则  $\forall A$  的特征值  $\lambda > 0$

$$x^T A^{-1} x$$

~~$x^T$~~

$$A \vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \vec{x} = A^{-1} \vec{x}$$

$$A^{-1} \vec{x} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \vec{x}$$

$\therefore A^{-1}$  的特征值为  $\frac{1}{\lambda} > 0$

$\therefore x^T A^{-1} x$  是正定的。