

2阶酉阵一般形式

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ z_3 & z_4 \end{pmatrix}$ 是酉阵, $z_i = r_i e^{i\theta_i}$ $i=1, \dots, 4$

则 $A^H A = A A^H = I_2$ 其中 $A^H = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}_1 & \bar{z}_3 \\ \bar{z}_2 & \bar{z}_4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 \bar{z}_1 + z_2 \bar{z}_2 &\stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} 1 & \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} \bar{z}_1 z_1 + \bar{z}_3 z_3 \\ z_3 \bar{z}_3 + z_4 \bar{z}_4 &\stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{=} 1 & \stackrel{\textcircled{4}}{=} \bar{z}_2 z_2 + \bar{z}_4 z_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \quad z_2 \bar{z}_2 = r_2^2 = r_3^2 \Rightarrow r_2 = r_3$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{4} \quad |z_1|^2 = |z_4|^2 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_4$$

$$\text{令 } r_1 = r, \text{ 则 } r_4 = r, \quad r_2 = r_3 = \sqrt{1-r^2}$$

$$\text{则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} r e^{i\theta_1} & \sqrt{1-r^2} e^{i\theta_2} \\ \sqrt{1-r^2} e^{i\theta_3} & r e^{i\theta_4} \end{pmatrix} \quad r \geq 0$$

$$A \text{ 两列正交得 } r\sqrt{1-r^2} e^{i(\theta_1-\theta_2)} + r\sqrt{1-r^2} e^{i(\theta_3-\theta_4)} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{若 } r \neq 0, 1, e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} &= -e^{i(\theta_3 - \theta_4)} \\
 &= (-1) \cdot e^{i(\theta_3 - \theta_4)} \\
 &= e^{i\pi} \cdot e^{i(\theta_3 - \theta_4)} = e^{i(\theta_3 - \theta_4 + \pi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_1 - \theta_2 = \theta_3 - \theta_4 + \pi + 2k\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow (\theta_1 + \theta_4) - (\theta_2 + \theta_3) = \pi + 2k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{若 } r = 0 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{i\theta_2} \\ e^{i\theta_3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta_2, \theta_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{若 } r = 1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta_4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \theta_1, \theta_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

所有可能的2阶矩阵如上.

上述计算较繁琐, 换一种方法:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ z_3 & z_4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是酉阵 } \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 可逆, } \frac{1}{\det(A)} A^{-1} = A^H$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \text{adj} A = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} z_4 & -z_2 \\ -z_3 & z_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^H = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}_1 & \bar{z}_3 \\ \bar{z}_2 & \bar{z}_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 A 是酉阵, 特征值模长 $= 1 \Rightarrow$

$$\exists \theta, \det(A) = e^{i\theta} = z_1 z_4 - z_2 z_3 \quad (1)$$

$$z_4 = e^{i\theta} \bar{z}_1, \quad z_3 = -e^{i\theta} \bar{z}_2 \quad (2)$$

将 (2) 代入 (1) 得 $|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ -e^{i\theta} \bar{z}_2 & e^{i\theta} \bar{z}_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 = 1}$$

令 $z_1 = r e^{i\theta_1}$ 则 $z_2 = \sqrt{1-r^2} e^{i\theta_2}$ 回到
之前形式

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} re^{i\theta_1} & \sqrt{1-r^2}e^{i\theta_2} \\ \sqrt{1-r^2}e^{i(\theta+\pi-\theta_2)} & re^{i(\theta-\theta_1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

应用这个可以写出二阶复正规阵
和 Hermite 阵一般形式:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{复正规} \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 形如:}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} z_1 & z_2 \\ -e^{i\theta} \bar{z}_2 & e^{i\theta} \bar{z}_1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\cup} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{对角阵}}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}_1 & -e^{-i\theta} z_2 \\ \bar{z}_2 & e^{-i\theta} z_1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\cup^H}$$

其中 $|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 = 1$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C}$

$\sqrt{2\pi}$
Hermite 阵一般形式, 只需 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$