

1. $\textcircled{X} \checkmark$ $AGA=A \rightarrow UDV V^H D^H U^H UDV = UDD^H DV = UDV \checkmark$ $(AG)^H = (UDV V^H D^H U^H)^H = (U^H D U)^H = U(D^H D)U^H = UDD^H U^H \checkmark$

$GAG=G \rightarrow V^H D^H U^H UDV V^H D^H U^H = V^H D^H D D^H U^H = V^H D^H U^H \checkmark$

$(GA)^H=GA \rightarrow (V^H D^H U^H UDV)^H = V^H D^H U^H U(D^H)^H V = V^H D^H D^H V = V^H D^H DV \checkmark$

2. X $E=E-A+A \Rightarrow \|E-A\| + \|A\|$

3. $\textcircled{\checkmark} X$ $\|x\|_1 = \|Ax\|_2$. $\exists A=0$. 则 $\|x\|_1=0$. 又 $\|x\|_2 \geq 0$. 则 $\|x\|_1 \geq 0$. 当 $x=0$ 时 $\|Ax\|_2=0$.

$\|Ax\|_1 = \|A\lambda x\|_2 = |\lambda| \|x\|_1$

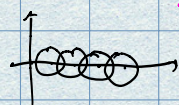
$\|Ax+y\|_1 = \|A(x+y)\|_2 = \|Ax+Ay\|_2 \leq \|Ax\|_2 + \|Ay\|_2 = \|x\|_2 + \|y\|_2$

4. \checkmark $J_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $J_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ $J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\sin J_1 = 1$ $\sin J_2 = -1$ $\sin J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 0 & \sin 0 \\ 0 & \sin 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow \sin A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

5. \checkmark A 列满秩. 则 A 存在 $A^+ = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$, $A^+ = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$
 $\Rightarrow A^+ A = (A^H A)^{-1} (A^H A) = E$ $\lambda(E)=1$

6. \checkmark

7. $\textcircled{X} \checkmark$



方阵 A 任意盖尔圆不一定都包含 A 的 λ

8. \checkmark

9. $\textcircled{\checkmark} X$ $r(A) = \max \lambda_i \leq \|A\| \leftarrow$ 方阵 \textcircled{X} .

10. $\textcircled{\checkmark} X$ 奇异矩阵 \Rightarrow 不可逆矩阵. 可逆矩阵存在QR分解

二. 解: $\because A^H=A$ 则 A 为正规矩阵. 则存在酉矩阵 U .

使 $U^H A U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{n} \end{pmatrix}$. 则 $\|A\|_F = \|U^H A U\|_F = \sqrt{1^2 + \dots + n^2} = \sqrt{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$

$r(A) = \sqrt{n}$.

$\|A\|_2 = \|U^H A U\|_2 = \sqrt{n}$

$K_2(A) = \|A\|_2 \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sqrt{n} \sqrt{1} = \sqrt{n}$

$\|(A^{-1})^m\|_2 = 1$

三. 解: $\sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ii}| < 1 \Rightarrow \|A\|_\infty = \max \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| < 1$.

$$\text{又 } Ax = \lambda x, \quad \|\lambda x\|_\infty = \|\lambda x\|_\infty \Rightarrow |\lambda| \|x\|_\infty \leq \|A\|_\infty \|x\|_\infty \Rightarrow |\lambda| \leq \|A\|_\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda| < 1$$

四. 解: (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $A^+ = D^+ B^+$

$$B^+ = (B^H B)^{-1} B^H = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^+ = D^H (D D^H)^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^+ = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & -10 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) $AA^+b = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & -10 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -2 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -2 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = b.$

(4) $Ax=b$ 相容, 则有最小范数解 $x = A^+b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

五. 解: $A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & b \\ a & 0 & c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ b & c & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + b^2 & \frac{1}{2}a + bc & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}a + bc & a^2 + c^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$

则有 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + b^2 = 1 \\ a^2 + c^2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}a + bc = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \\ c = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \\ c = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \\ c = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = -\frac{1}{2} \\ c = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

证 (1) 设 $\forall x$, 则 $x^T B x = x^T A^T A x = (Ax)^T A x \geq 0$. 则 B 为半正定阵

(2) A 列向量线性无关, 则 $Ax=0$ 只有零解

当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $Ax \neq 0$. $\Rightarrow x^T B x > 0$. 则 B 为正定阵.

七. 证: 若 A 的 $m \times n$ 逆矩阵为 A^+

则有 $AA^+A = A \quad A^+AA^+ = A^+ \quad (AA^+)^H = AA^+ \quad (A^+A)^H = A^+A$ 成立

假设 A^+ 的 $m \times p$ 广义逆矩阵为 A

$$\Rightarrow A^+ A A^+ = A^+ \quad A A^+ A = A \quad (A^+ A)^m = A^+ A \quad (A A^+)^n = (A A^+)$$

$$\text{R1 } (A^+)^+ = A$$