

$$\text{一. 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & 0 \\ i & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } \|A\|_1, \|A\|_2, \|A\|_\infty, \|A\|_F$$

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^m |a_{ij}| = 1+1+1=3$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| = 1+1+1=3$$

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2i & -i \\ 2i & 3 & 2 \\ i & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda(A^H A) = 1, \sqrt{3}+2, \sqrt{2},$$

$$\|A\|_2 = (\lambda_{\max}(A^H A))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\|A\|_F = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\text{tr}(A^H A))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2+3+2} = \sqrt{7}$$

二. 已知: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -19 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

1. 求 A 的特征多项式及全部特征值

2. 求 A 的不变因子、初等因子及最小多项式

3. 求 A 的 Jordan 标准型 J, 变换矩阵 P, 使 $P^{-1}BP = J$

4. 令 $T > 0$, 确定幂级数 $S(Z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(T^2 + \frac{1}{k^2+1})^{\frac{k}{2}}} Z^k$ 的收敛半径, 令 $h(Z) = S(\frac{Z}{2})$,

讨论的 $h(A)$ 绝对收敛性

1. $f(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 2 & 19 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2), \lambda_{1,2}=1, \lambda_3=2$

2. 行列式因子:

$$D_1(\lambda) = 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda-2 \\ 2 & 19 \end{vmatrix} = -2(\lambda-2)$$

$$\therefore D_2(\lambda) = 1$$

$$D_3(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 2 & 19 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)$$

不变因子:

$$d_1(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1$$

$$d_2(\lambda) = \frac{D_2(\lambda)}{D_1(\lambda)} = 1$$

$$d_3(\lambda) = \frac{D_3(\lambda)}{D_2(\lambda)} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)$$

初等因子:

$$(\lambda-1)^2, \lambda-2$$

最小多项式:

$$m(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$$

$$3. J_1=2, J_2=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, J=\begin{pmatrix} J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP=J, AP=PJ, \text{ 令 } P=(P_1, P_2, P_3) \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} (A-I)P_1=0 \\ (A-2I)P_2=0 \\ (A-2I)P_3=P_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取 } P_1=\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}, P_2=\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_3=\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, P=\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -9 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4. \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{(T^2 + \frac{1}{k^2+1})^{\frac{k}{2}}} \right]^{\frac{1}{k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(T^2 + \frac{1}{k^2+1})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{T}, R=T$$

$$h(Z) = S\left(\frac{Z}{2}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(T^2 + \frac{1}{k^2+1})^{\frac{k}{2}}} \left(\frac{Z}{2}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4T^2 + \frac{4}{k^2+1})^{\frac{k}{2}}} Z^k$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{(4T^2 + \frac{4}{k^2+1})^{\frac{k}{2}}} \right]^{\frac{1}{k}} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(4T^2 + \frac{4}{k^2+1})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2T}, R=2T$$

当 $\rho(A)=2<2T, T>1$, 矩阵幂级数绝对收敛; $\rho(A)=2>2T, T<1$, 矩阵幂级数发散; 当 $\rho(A)=2=2T, T=1$, 不确定

三. 1. 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的奇异值分解

2. 若 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 存在可逆阵 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 使 $P^{-1}BP = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求

$$\sin(Bt^2)$$

$$1. A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A^H A| = 0, \quad \lambda = 9, 18$$

$$u_1(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, u_2(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -5 \\ -2 & 17 & 2 \\ -5 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A A^H| = 0, \quad \lambda = 9, 18, 0$$

$$u_1(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, u_2(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, u_3(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = V \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} U^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{9} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{18} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

$$2. f(x) = \sin(t^2 x), f'(x) = t^2 \cos(t^2 x)$$

$$f(3) = \sin(3t^2), f(1) = \sin(t^2), f'(1) = t^2 \cos(t^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(B) &= P \begin{pmatrix} f(3) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(1) & f'(1) \\ 0 & 0 & f(1) \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin(3t^2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(t^2) & t^2 \cos(t^2) \\ 0 & 0 & \sin(t^2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin(3t^2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(t^2) & t^2 \cos(t^2) \\ 0 & 0 & \sin(t^2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \sin(t^2) & t^2 \cos(t^2) & 0 \\ 0 & \sin(t^2) & 0 \\ 2\sin(t^2) - 2\sin(3t^2) & 2t^2 \cos(t^2) & \sin(3t^2) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

四. 1. 当实数 t 满足什么条件时, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ -6 & t & 32 \end{pmatrix}$ 半正定

2. 设 A 为 n 阶可逆 Hermite 矩阵, 证明: 存在 n 阶矩阵 $S > 0$, 使 $A^2 = S^2$

3. 设 A 为 n 阶矩阵, $B > 0$ 。证明 $B^3 A^H A$ 相似于对角阵且对角元均非负

1. A 半正定, 当且仅当 A 的各阶主子式均大于等于 0

$$|2| \geq 0, |1| \geq 0, |32| \geq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \geq 0, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ -6 & 32 \end{vmatrix} \geq 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 32 \end{vmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ -6 & t & 32 \end{vmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$\text{得 } -\sqrt{14} \leq t \leq \sqrt{14}$$

2. 因为 $A^2 = AA = A^H A = A^H I A$, 所以 A^2 与单位阵相合, 单位阵正定, 所以 A^2 正定。

由 A^2 正定, 可得存在酉矩阵 U , 使 $U^H A^2 U = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, 其中

$\lambda_i > 0, i=1, 2 \dots n$ 。

取 $S = U \Lambda' U^H, \Lambda' = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}$ 易得 S 与 Λ' 相合且 Λ' 正定, 所以 S

正定, 又有 $S^2 = U \Lambda' U^H U \Lambda' U^H = U \Lambda' \Lambda' U^H = U \Lambda U^H = A^2$

3. 因为 $B > 0$, 所以 $B^3 > 0$, 令 $B^3 = Q^H Q, B^3 A^H A = Q^H (Q^H A^H A Q) Q$, 所以 $B^3 A^H A$ 与 $Q A^H A Q^H$ 相似。 $(Q A^H A Q^H)^H = Q A^H A Q^H$, 所以 $Q A^H A Q^H$ 为 Hermite 矩阵, 存在酉矩阵 U ,

$$\text{使 } U^H Q A^H A Q^H U = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{又 因 为 } Q A^H A Q^H = (A Q^H)^H (A Q^H), \quad \text{所 以}$$

$\lambda_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ 。由相似的传递性和相似的矩阵有相同的特征值，得 $B^H A A$ 相似于对角阵，且特征值均非负。

五. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

1. 求 A 的满秩分解, 计算 A^+

2. 用广义逆判断线性方程组 $Ax=b$ 是否相容

若相容, 求其通解; 若不相容, 求其极小最小二乘解

1.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, L_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, L_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, L_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, L_2 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = L_1^{-1} L_2^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^+ = C^T (CC^T)^{-1} (B^T B)^{-1} B^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T \right)^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -5 & 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AA^+b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -5 & 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = b, \text{ 线性方程组 } Ax=b \text{ 相容}$$

通解为 $x = A^+b + (I - A^+A)y$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$