

2006 矩阵论试题答案

一. 填空 (每题 4 分, 共 40 分)

1. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 8 & 2 \\ 2 & 12 & -2 & 12 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 A 的值域 $R(A) = \{y | y = Ax, x \in \mathbb{R}^4\}$ 的维数

$\dim R(A) = \underline{2}$.

2. 设 A 的若当标准型 $J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 A 的最小多项式

$\psi_m(\lambda) = \underline{(\lambda + 1)^3(\lambda - 2)^2}$.

3. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $h(A) = A^5 - 3A^4 + A^3 + 3A^2 - 3A = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}$.

4. 设埃尔米特阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+i & i \\ 1-i & 5 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 则矩阵 A 为 正定的 埃尔米特阵.

5. 在 \mathbb{R}^3 中有下列两组向量:

$$\alpha_1 = (-3, 1, -2)^T, \quad \alpha_2 = (1, -1, 1)^T, \quad \alpha_3 = (2, 3, -1)^T;$$

$$\beta_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T, \quad \beta_2 = (1, 2, 3)^T, \quad \beta_3 = (2, 0, 1)^T,$$

则由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的过渡矩阵 $P = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} -6 & -19 & -1 \\ -13 & -42 & -1 \\ -2 & -7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$.

6. 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{3 \times 3}$, $\|A\|_{m_2} = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{i=1}^3 |a_{ij}|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, AA^H 的非零特征值分别为 3, 5, 15,

则 $\|A\|_{m_2} = \underline{\sqrt{23}}$.

7. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, V_1, V_2 分别为齐次线性方程组

$Ax = 0$, $Bx = 0$ 的解空间, 则 $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \underline{1}$.

8. 设 $A_n = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{n+(-1)^n}{n} & (1-\frac{1}{n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ \frac{n+1}{3n} & (\frac{2n+1}{2n-1})^n \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \underline{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & e \end{bmatrix}}$.

9. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 A 的 $\tilde{L}\tilde{D}\tilde{U}$ 分解为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2/5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

10. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ -4 & -8 & 10 & 20 \\ -4 & 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

二. (10 分) 设 T 为 n 维欧氏空间 V 中的线性变换, 且满足: $(Tx, y) = -(x, Ty)$,

试证明: T 在标准正交基下的矩阵 A 为反对称阵 ($A = -A^T$)

证明: 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 的标准正交基, $A = \{a_{ij}\}_{n \times n}$, 下证: $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$:

由 $T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A$ 知

$$T\alpha_i = a_{1i}\alpha_1 + a_{2i}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{ni}\alpha_n, \quad T\alpha_j = a_{1j}\alpha_1 + a_{2j}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{nj}\alpha_n,$$

$$(T\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = -(\alpha_i, T\alpha_j);$$

$$(T\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = (a_{1i}\alpha_1 + a_{2i}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{ni}\alpha_n, \alpha_j) = a_{ji},$$

$$(\alpha_i, T\alpha_j) = (\alpha_i, a_{1j}\alpha_1 + a_{2j}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{nj}\alpha_n) = a_{ij},$$

所以: $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$.

三. (10 分) 在复数域上求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 10 \\ -4 & 3 & 7 \\ -3 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ 的若当标准形 J , 并求出可逆

矩阵 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP = J$.

解: A 的若当标准形 $J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. 令 $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$, 则有

$$Ap_1 = 2p_1, \quad Ap_2 = p_1 + 2p_2, \quad Ap_3 = p_2 + 2p_3;$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -6 & 2 & 10 \\ -4 & 1 & 7 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 2 & 10 \\ -4 & 1 & 7 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} p_2 = p_1, \quad \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 2 & 10 \\ -4 & 1 & 7 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} p_3 = p_2$$

$$\text{解得: } p_1 = (2, 1, 1)^T, \quad p_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T, \quad p_3 = (1, -2, 1)^T, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四. (10分) 已知 $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \end{bmatrix}$, $f(X) = e^{x_1 x_6} + \sin(x_2 x_5) + x_3 x_4$, 求 $\frac{df}{dX}$.

$$\text{解答: } \frac{df}{dX} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_4} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_5} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_6} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_6 e^{x_1 x_6} & x_5 \cos(x_2 x_5) & x_4 \\ x_3 & x_2 \cos(x_2 x_5) & x_1 e^{x_1 x_6} \end{bmatrix}.$$

五. (10分) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}A)$, e^A .

解: $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)^3$, A 的最小多项式 $\varphi(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2$.

待定系数一:

令 $\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \lambda = q(\lambda)(\lambda - 2)^2 + a + b\lambda$, 则 $a + 2b = 1$, $b = 0$, $\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}A) = E$;

令 $e^\lambda = q(\lambda)(\lambda - 2)^2 + a + b\lambda$, 则 $a + 2b = e^2$, $b = e^2$.

$$e^A = -e^2 E + e^2 A = e^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

待定系数二:

令 $\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \lambda = q(\lambda)(\lambda - 2)^3 + a + b\lambda + c\lambda^2$, 则

$$\begin{cases} a + 2b + 4c = 1 \\ b + 4c = 0 \\ 2c = -\pi^2/16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1 - \pi^2/8, \quad b = \pi^2/8, \quad c = -\pi^2/32;$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}A) = E - \frac{\pi^2}{32}(4E - 4A + A^2) = E.$$

令 $e^\lambda = q(\lambda)(\lambda - 2)^3 + a + b\lambda + c\lambda^2$, 则

$$\begin{cases} a + 2b + 4c = e^2 \\ b + 4c = e^2 \\ 2c = e^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = e^2, \quad b = -e^2, \quad c = \frac{1}{2}e^2;$$

$$e^A = e^2(E - A + \frac{1}{2}A^2) = e^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

六. (10分) 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 A 的奇异值分解.

解答一: $A^H A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, A 的奇异值为 $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}$;

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}, \quad V^H A^H A V = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \\ & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$U_1 = A V \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解答二： $A^H A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, 那么 A 的奇异值为 $\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}$, $A^H A$ 对应于特征值

5, 2 的标准特征向量为 $x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$;

再计算 AA^H 的标准正交特征向量, 解得分别与 5, 2, 0, 0 对应的四个标准正交特征向量

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\text{所以 } A = U\Delta V^H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

七. (10 分) 设 $0 \neq A_i \in C^{n \times n}$, $\text{rank } A_i = \text{rank } A_i^2$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 且当 $i \neq j$ 时

$A_i A_j = 0$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$). 试用归纳法证明存在同一个可逆阵 $P \in C^{n \times n}$ 使

得对所有的 i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 有 $A_i = a_i P E_{ii} P^{-1}$, 其中 $a_i \in C$.

证明: $n=1$ 时, 命题显然.

假设 $n \leq k$ 时, 命题成立.

当 $n = k+1$ 时, 设 $\text{rank } A_1 = r$.

由若当分解 $A_1 = P_1 \begin{bmatrix} D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} P_1^{-1}$, 其中 $D_1 \in C^{r \times r}$ 可逆;

当 $j = 2, \dots, n$ 时, 由 $A_1 A_j = A_j A_1 = 0$ 可得

$$A_j = P_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_j \end{bmatrix} P_1^{-1}, \quad B_j \in C^{(n-1) \times (n-1)} \text{ (直接推出的 } B_j \text{ 为 } (n-r) \times (n-r) \text{ 的)}$$

再由 $A_i A_j = 0$ 得 $B_i B_j = 0$ ($i \neq j, i, j = 2, \dots, n$);

$B_j \neq 0$, $\text{rank } B_j = \text{rank } B_j^2$ 也是明显的.

由假设知存在可逆阵 $Q \in C^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ 使得 $B_j = a_j Q E_{jj} Q^{-1}$, 其中 $a_j \in C$,

$j = 2, \dots, n$.

此时, 再由 $A_1 A_j = A_j A_1 = 0$ 得到

$$A_1 = P_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} P_1^{-1} = a_1 P_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q^{-1} \end{bmatrix} P_1^{-1};$$

记 $P = P_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} A_j &= P_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_j \end{bmatrix} P_1^{-1} = P_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_j Q E_{jj} Q^{-1} \end{bmatrix} P_1^{-1} \\ &= a_j P \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{jj} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = a_j P E_{jj} P^{-1} \quad (j = 2, \dots, n). \end{aligned}$$

由归纳原理知命题为真.