

202301074 刘一舒 计32

线性代数作业 12.

1. (a) 错. 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 特征值为 $\pm i$, 则 $A + iI_n = \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix}$ 特征值为 $0, 2i$, 不可逆(b) 对 $A^H = A$. 故 $\bar{\lambda}_i = \lambda_i \Rightarrow \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$. 故 $A + iI_n$ 特征值为 $\lambda_i + i, \dots$ 且 $\lambda_j + i \neq 0$. 故 $A + iI_n$ 可逆

(c) 错. 反例同 (a)

(d) 对. $A\vec{\alpha} = \lambda\vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow \bar{A}\vec{\alpha} = \bar{\lambda}\vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow A\vec{\alpha} = \bar{\lambda}\vec{\alpha}$ 2. $P^H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $P^H P = I \Rightarrow P$ 为酉阵. P 可逆. P 不为 Hermit 阵.特征多项式为 $x^3 = -i$ 解得 $x_1 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i}$, $x_2 = e^{\frac{5\pi}{6}i}$, $x_3 = e^{\frac{11\pi}{6}i}$ 各不相同. P 可对角化.

$$\text{故 } P^{-1} = U \begin{pmatrix} e^{50\pi i} & e^{\frac{350\pi i}{3}} & e^{\frac{550\pi i}{3}} \end{pmatrix} U^H = U \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} & e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} \\ e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} & 1 & e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} \\ e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} & e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} & 1 \end{pmatrix} U^H = (-i)P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. A 的特征值为 $2i$ 和 $-i$. 对应的特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$. 故 A 可对角化.将特征向量归一化. 则 $U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+i \\ 1-i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. $U^H A U = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & \\ & -i \end{pmatrix}$ 4. M 是 Hermit 阵 $\Leftrightarrow (A+iB)^H = A+iB \Leftrightarrow A^H - iB^H = A+iB \Leftrightarrow A^H = A, B^H = -B$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是实对称阵} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}^H = \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A^H & B^H \\ -B^H & A^H \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow A^H = A, B^H = -B$$

$$5. A^H A = A A^H \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & \bar{x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 & x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ -i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow i\bar{x} = i+1 \Rightarrow x = 1+i$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & i & 0 \\ i & 1+i & i \\ i & 0 & 1+i \end{pmatrix} = (1+i)I + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \\ i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则由 2 题知 } U^H A U = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & e^{\frac{\pi}{2}i} & \\ & 1+i & e^{\frac{7\pi}{6}i} \\ & & 1+i & e^{\frac{11\pi}{6}i} \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} & e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} \\ e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}} & 1 & e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} \\ e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} & e^{\frac{4\pi i}{3}} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i & 1 \\ -i & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征方程为 } x^3 - 2x \text{ 特征值为 } 0, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}. \text{ 对应特征向量为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2} \\ -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故归一化知 } U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 我们证明 Hermit 矩阵特征值为实数. 这是因为 $A\vec{\alpha} = \lambda\vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}^H A \vec{\alpha} = \lambda \vec{\alpha}^H \vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}^H A^H \vec{\alpha} = \lambda \vec{\alpha}^H \vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}^H A \vec{\alpha} = \lambda \vec{\alpha}^H \vec{\alpha}$
又 $\vec{\alpha}^H \vec{\alpha}$ 为实数且不为 0. 故 $\bar{\lambda} = \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda$ 为实数又若 A 为 skew-Hermit 阵. 则 iA 为 Hermit 阵. 故 A 的特征值为 $\frac{\lambda}{i}$ 为 0 或纯虚数.8. 设 $D = Q^H A Q$. 则令 $B = Q^H B Q$. $DB = Q^H A Q Q^H B Q = Q^H B Q Q^H A Q = BD$ 故 B 为对角阵.设 $E = P^H B P$. 则 $B = Q^H P E P^H Q = Y^H E Y \Rightarrow B$ 可对角化 $\Rightarrow B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & & \\ & B_2 & \\ & & B_k \end{bmatrix}$ 有 x_i 使 $x_i^H B_i x_i$ 为对角阵. 令 $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_k \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $F = X^H B X$; $G = X^H D X$ 均为对角阵. 令 $S = QX$.则 $F = X^H Q^H B Q X = S^H B S$, $G = X^H Q^H A Q X = S^H A S$ 因此 A, B 可被同时对角化