

2023010747 21-张

线性作业 11

1. 设 $T(\vec{e}_3) = a\vec{e}_1 + b\vec{e}_2 + c\vec{e}_3$. 由于 T 是正交变换. 因此 $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & a \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & b \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & c \end{pmatrix}$ 为正交阵.

$$\text{解得 } a^2 = \frac{1}{9}, ab = -\frac{2}{9}, ac = -\frac{2}{9}, b^2 = \frac{4}{9} = c^2$$

$$\text{故 } T(\vec{e}_3) = \pm(-\frac{1}{3}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{2}{3}\vec{e}_2 + \frac{2}{3}\vec{e}_3)$$

2. 若 $\vec{\alpha} = \vec{\beta} = 0$. 则 T 为恒等变换即可.

若 $|\vec{\alpha}| = |\vec{\beta}| \neq 0$. 令 $\vec{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{\alpha}}{|\vec{\alpha}|}$, $\vec{e}_2 = \frac{\vec{\beta}}{|\vec{\beta}|}$. 扩充为一组基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$.

令 $T(\vec{e}_1) = \vec{e}_2$, $T(\vec{e}_2) = \vec{e}_1$, $T(\vec{e}_3) = \vec{e}_3, \dots, T(\vec{e}_n) = \vec{e}_n$. 则 $T(\vec{\alpha}) = |\vec{\alpha}|T(\vec{e}_1) = |\vec{\beta}|\vec{e}_2 = \vec{\beta}$

$(T(\vec{e}_1), \dots, T(\vec{e}_n)) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$ 为正交阵. 故 T 为正交变换.

3. $|T_{\vec{\beta}}(\vec{\alpha})|^2 = (\vec{\alpha} - 2(\vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha})\vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} - 2(\vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha})\vec{\beta}) = (\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}) - 2(\vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha})(\vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha}) - 2(\vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha})(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}) + 4(\vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha})^2 = (\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}) = |\vec{\alpha}|^2$

故 $|T_{\vec{\beta}}(\vec{\alpha})| = |\vec{\alpha}|$, $T_{\vec{\beta}}$ 为正交变换.

(1) 设 $\vec{e}_1 = \vec{\beta}, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 为一组标准正交基.

则 $(T_{\vec{\beta}}(\vec{e}_1), \dots, T_{\vec{\beta}}(\vec{e}_n)) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$ $|A| = -1$. 故 $T_{\vec{\beta}}$ 为第二类正交变换.

(3) A 只有特征值 $1, -1$. 且 1 的代数重数为 $n-1$.

若 $\vec{\beta}_1, \dots, \vec{\beta}_{n-1}$ 为一组正交基. 则 $(T_{\vec{\beta}}(\vec{\beta}_1), \dots, T_{\vec{\beta}}(\vec{\beta}_{n-1})) = (\vec{\beta}_1, \dots, \vec{\beta}_{n-1})P^HAP$. P 为正交阵. 故 P^HAP 也满足性质.

4. 正交阵 A . 有 $|A| = -1$

又 $|A| = \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n$. 且 $|\lambda_i| = 1$. 复数与其共轭复数同时出现. 因此若 λ_i 为复数. 有 λ_j 使 $\lambda_i \lambda_j = 1$.

又因为 $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n = -1$. 因此有奇数个 -1 . 否则 $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n = 1$. 故 -1 是特征值

5. D 是酉阵 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A^H A & A^H B \\ B^H A & B^H B + C^H C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} A^H A = I & A^H B = B^H A = 0 \\ B^H B + C^H C = I \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} B = 0 \\ A^H A = I \\ C^H C = I \end{matrix}$

6. T 的矩阵是 A . 为正交阵. T^{-1} 的矩阵为 $A^{-1} = A^H$

又若 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$. A^H 特征值为 $\bar{\lambda}_1, \dots, \bar{\lambda}_n$. 故得证

7. $|A+B| = |A||I+A^H B| = |I+A^H B|$

又 A^H, B 均正交. $A^H B$ 为正交阵. $|A^H B| = |A^H||B| = -1$. 由第4题知有特征值 -1 . 故 $|I+A^H B| = 0$

8. A 的特征多项式为 $(x - \cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta = 0 \Rightarrow x = \cos \theta \pm i \sin \theta \Rightarrow x = e^{\pm i \theta}$

因此有酉阵 U 使 $U^H A U = B$