# 矩阵理论作业8

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书面作业: 59页: 2、5、6

(见课程群) 例 4.13: 假设 f, g 是数域 F 上 n 维空间 V 的线性变换, 且 fg=0,  $g^2$ =g. 求证:

- (1)  $V = \ker(f) + \ker(g)$ ;
- (2)  $V=\ker(f)$   $\ker(g)$  当且仅当 r(f)+r(g)=n.

# 1. 习题 2

 $\Rightarrow$ : 不妨设  $\sigma: V = W \oplus W^{\perp} \to W$ , 其中  $(w_1, \dots, w_r)$  是 W 子线性空间的一组标准正交基,  $(w_{r+1}, \dots, w_n)$ 是  $W^{\perp}$  上的一组标准正交基,显然  $(w_1,\cdots,w_r,w_{r+1},\cdots w_n)$  构成  $V=W\oplus W^{\perp}$  的一组标准正交基。 对于 V 上的任意一组标准正交基  $\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_n$ ,存在可逆矩阵 Q 使得  $(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_n)=(w_1,\cdots,w_n)Q$ , 由于两组都是标准正交基,故而 Q 是酉矩阵。考虑设  $\sigma$  在标准正交基  $\{\alpha_i\}$  下对应矩阵 A, 则有

$$(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n)A = \sigma(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n) = \sigma(w_1, \cdots, w_r, w_{r+1}, \cdots, w_n)Q$$

$$= (w_1, \cdots, w_r, w_{r+1}, \cdots, w_n) \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n)Q^* \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q$$

所以  $A = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q$  是 Hermite 矩阵。又  $A^2 = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star \left[ \begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] Q = Q^\star$ 

 $\Leftarrow$ : 不妨设 σ 在某组标准正交基  $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n$  下对应矩阵 A, A 是幂等的 Hermite 矩阵。对于 Hermite 矩阵 A, 存在酉矩阵  $U=(u_1,\cdots,u_n)$  以及实对角矩阵  $\Lambda$ , 使得  $A=U\Lambda U^*$ . 由于是幂等的, $A^2=U\Lambda^2 U^*=$  $A = U\Lambda U^*$ , 即  $\Lambda^2 = \Lambda$ . 所以 Λ 对角线元素为 1 或 0. 不妨设  $\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $A = \sum_{i=1}^r u_i u_i^*$ . 容 易验证  $\forall i \leq r, Au_i = u_i, \forall i > r, Au_i = 0.$ 

构造  $W=\{(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_n)x|x=\sum_{i=1}^rc_iu_i,c_i\in\mathbb{F}\}$ , 从而  $W^\perp=\{(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_n)x|x=\sum_{i=r+1}^nc_iu_i,c_i\in\mathbb{F}\}$ , 容易验证  $V=W\oplus W^\perp$ , 且  $\sigma$  是从 V 到 W 的一个正交投影变换, 即  $\forall v\in W,\sigma v=v,\,\forall v\in\mathbb{F}\}$  $W^{\perp}, \sigma v = 0.$ 

### 2. 习题 5

- (1)  $[A,B] := tr(A^*B) = \sum_{i} (A^*B)_{ii} = \sum_{i} \sum_{k} (A^*)_{ik} B_{ik} = \sum_{i} \sum_{k} \overline{A_{ki}} B_{ki}$ . 容易验证:

  - \* 对称性:  $[B,A] = \sum_{i} \sum_{k} \overline{B_{ki}} A_{ki} = \sum_{i} \sum_{k} \overline{A_{ki}} \overline{B_{ki}} = \overline{[A,B]}.$ \* 线性性:  $[A,\alpha C + \beta D] = \sum_{i} \sum_{k} \overline{A_{ki}} (\alpha C_{ki} + \beta D_{ki}) = \alpha \sum_{i} \sum_{k} \overline{A_{ki}} C_{ki} + \beta \sum_{i} \sum_{k} \overline{A_{ki}} D_{ki} = \overline{A_{ki}} \overline{A_{ki}} C_{ki}$  $\alpha[A,C] + \beta[A,D].$
  - \* 正定性:  $[A,A] = \sum_{i} \sum_{k} \overline{A_{ki}} A_{ki} = \sum_{i} \sum_{k} |A_{ki}|_{2}^{2} \ge 0$ , 当且仅当 A = 0 时取等号。

该内积空间的一个标准正交基  $\{E_{ij}|i,j\in\{1,2,3,4\}\}$ .

#### 3. 习题 6

(1) 容易验证  $E_{11}, E_{12} + E_{21}, E_{22}$  是 W 的一组基。所以  $B \in W^{\perp}$ ,当且仅当  $[E_{11}, B] = 0, [E_{12} + E_{21}, B] = 0, [E_{22}, B] = 0$ . 设  $B = b_{11}E_{11} + b_{12}E_{12} + b_{21}E_{21} + b_{22}E_{22}$ ,则有

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{21} \\ b_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ fill } [b_{11}, b_{12}, b_{21}, b_{22}]^{\top} = [0, t, -t, 0]^{\top}, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

所以正交补子空间  $W^{\perp} = \{t(E_{12} - E_{21}) | t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$ 

(2) 由于 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 =  $A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 其中  $A \in W, B \in W^{\perp}$ , 所以在  $W$  上的正交投影为  $A$ , 即  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

# 4. 补充例 4.13

对于  $\forall \beta \in \operatorname{im}(g)$ ,存在  $\gamma \in V$ , $g\gamma = v$ . 所以  $f\beta = f(g\gamma) = (fg)\gamma = 0$ ,即  $\beta \in \ker(f)$ ,故  $\operatorname{im}(g) \subseteq \ker(f)$ . 根据课上讲到的结论(或者考查 g 在某组基下对应的矩阵 A 并运用作业 7 中证明的 55 页习题 4 的结论)有:  $r(g) + r(I_V - g) = n$ .容易验证  $\operatorname{im}(I_V - g) \subseteq \ker(g)$ ,因为对任意  $(I_V - g)\gamma, \gamma \in V$  有  $g(I_V - g)\gamma = 0$ . 而  $\dim \ker(g) = n - r(g) = r(I_V - g) = \dim \operatorname{im}(I_V - g)$ ,所以有  $\ker(g) = \operatorname{im}(I_V - g)$ .

考虑任意  $x \in \operatorname{im}(g) \cap \operatorname{im}(I_V - g) = \operatorname{im}(g) \cap \ker(g)$ , 有  $x = g\gamma$ , 且  $0 = gx = g^2\gamma = g\gamma = x$ . 所以  $\operatorname{im}(g) \cap \operatorname{im}(I_V - g) = \{0\}$ . 所以有  $V = \operatorname{im}(g) \oplus \operatorname{im}(I_V - g)$ .

- (1) 对于任意  $v \in V \ker(f)$ , 由于  $v \notin \ker(f)$ ,  $\operatorname{im}(g) \subseteq \ker(f)$ , 所以  $v \notin \operatorname{im}(g)$ . 又  $V = \operatorname{im}(g) \oplus \operatorname{im}(I_V g)$ , 所以  $v \in \operatorname{im}(I_V g) = \ker(g)$ . 这就验证了  $V = \ker(f) + \ker(g)$ .
- (2) ⇒: 若  $V = \ker(f) \oplus \ker(g)$ , 则  $n = \dim \ker(f) + \dim \ker(g) = n r(f) + n r(g)$ , 故 r(f) + r(g) = n.  $\Leftarrow$ : 若 r(f) + r(g) = n, 则  $\dim \ker(f) = n - r(f) = r(g) = \dim \operatorname{im}(g)$ . 又  $\operatorname{im}(g) \subseteq \ker(f)$ , 故此时  $\ker(f) = \operatorname{im}(g)$ . 又因为  $\ker(g) = \operatorname{im}(I_V - g)$ , 所以  $V = \operatorname{im}(g) \oplus \operatorname{im}(I_V - g) = \ker(f) \oplus \ker(g)$ .