



人工智能数学基础作业与实验报告

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1. 角: 要判断两个向量是否为实空间中的内积, 需满足以下四个条件

① 对称性: 内积应该是对称的, 即对于任意向量 x 和 y , 有 $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle$

② 齐次性: 内积应该是线性的, $\langle ax, y \rangle = a \langle x, y \rangle$

③ 可加性: $\langle x+y, z \rangle = \langle x, z \rangle + \langle y, z \rangle$

④ 正定性: $\langle x, x \rangle = 0$

2. 若 $A^H = A^T = A$, 则 A 为 Hermite 矩阵

$$\therefore A + A^H = (a_{ij} + a_{ji})_{n \times n}$$

$$(A + A^H)^H = (\bar{a}_{ji} + a_{ij})_{n \times n} = A + A^H$$

若 $A + A^H$ 为 Hermite 矩阵

$$\therefore (A \cdot A^H)^H = (A^H)^H \cdot A^H = A \cdot A^H$$

$\therefore A \cdot A^H$ 为 Hermite 矩阵

$$(A^H A)^H = A^H (A^H)^H = A^H \cdot A$$

$\therefore A^H A$ 为 Hermite 矩阵

3. A, B 为 Hermite 矩阵

$$\therefore A^H = A, B^H = B \quad \therefore (AB)^H = B^H \cdot A^H = BA$$

$$\text{若 } (AB)^H = AB \text{ 则 } BA = AB$$

$$\therefore AB = BA, \therefore (AB)^H = (BA)^H = A^H B^H = AB$$

$$\therefore AB = (AB)^H \therefore AB \text{ 为 Hermite 矩阵}$$

4. 令 $\{V_i | i=1 \dots n\}$ 为正交向量

$$\therefore \text{有 } k_1 V_1 + k_2 V_2 + \dots + k_n V_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k_1 V_1 + k_2 V_2 + \dots + k_n V_n) \cdot V_m = 0 \cdot V_m = 0 \quad m \in [1, n]_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\Rightarrow (k_1 V_1 + k_2 V_2 + \dots + k_n V_n) \cdot V_m = k_m V_m \cdot V_m$$

$$\therefore k_m \cdot V_m \cdot V_m = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{则 } k_m = 0 \text{ 即有 } k_m = 0 \text{ 时, } k_1 V_1 + \dots + k_n V_n = 0$$

\therefore 正交向量组为线性无关向量组

5. 解 $g_{11} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) = 3, g_{12} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = 2$

$g_{13} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_3) = 1, g_{21} = 2$

$g_{22} = 2, g_{23} = 1, g_{31} = 1, g_{32} = 1, g_{33} = 1$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. $\rightarrow \varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 1+i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

CP $\alpha = (-i, i, 1) \therefore \alpha = -i\varepsilon_1 + i\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 = (-i, 1, -i)$

同理 $\beta = (i, 3, 1-i)$

12 $G_{11} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) = 5, G_{33} = (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3) = 2$

$G_{12} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = 0 \quad G_{22} = (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) = 2$

$G_{13} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_3) = -2i \quad G_{23} = (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) = 1+i$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -2i \\ 0 & 2 & 1+i \\ -2i & 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) (\alpha, \beta) = x^H G y = 4$$

$$(4) \|\alpha\| = \sqrt{x^H G x} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\|\beta\| = \sqrt{y^H G y} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$L(\alpha, \beta) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\alpha_p = \frac{(x, \alpha)}{\|\alpha\|^2} \beta = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta_\alpha = \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\beta\|^2} \alpha = \frac{4}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(5) \therefore x^H G y = (i, -i, 1) \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 2i \\ 0 & 2 & 1-i \\ -2i & 1+i & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} = 4$$

$$又: (\alpha, \beta) = k$$

$$L(\alpha, \beta) = x^H G y$$

7. 证明 $\rho \|f(t)\| = \int_a^b |f(t)| dt$

① 正定性 $|f(t)| \geq 0$

② 齐次性 $\|a f(t)\| = \int_a^b |a f(t)| dt = |a| \int_a^b |f(t)| dt$

③ 三角不等式 $\|f(t) + g(t)\| = \int_a^b |f(t) + g(t)| dt \leq \|f(t)\| + \|g(t)\|$

1. $\|f(t)\|$ 是 $C[a, b]$ 上的范数

$$(2) \|f(t)\|_{\infty} = \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)|$$

① 正定性满足

② 齐次性满足

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \|f(t) + g(t)\|_{\infty} &= \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t) + g(t)| \leq \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |f(t)| + \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |g(t)| \\ &= \|f(t)\|_{\infty} + \|g(t)\|_{\infty} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \|f(t)\|_{\infty}$ 是 $C[a, b]$ 中的范数

8. 证明: $\|x\|_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|$

① 正定性: $\|x\|_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k| \geq 0$

② 齐次性满足

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \text{三角不等式: } \|x+y\|_1 &= \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k + y_k| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k| + \sum_{k=1}^n |y_k| \\ &= \|x\|_1 + \|y\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \|x\|_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|$ 是向量空间的一种范数

9 解

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2(2-\lambda)$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } |A - \lambda E| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$\text{① } \lambda = 1 \text{ 时, } (A - E)x = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{② } \lambda = 2, (A - 2E)x = 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 = (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{10 解 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 - 3\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 3$$

$$\text{① } \lambda = 0, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1+i}{2} \end{pmatrix} x_1$$

$$\text{② } \lambda = 3, x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-i}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} x_2$$