

1. 设 $A \in C^{s \times n}$, $B \in C^{n \times s}$, 试证:

(1) $\text{tr} AB = \text{tr} BA$;

(2) $\text{tr}(AB)^k = \text{tr}(BA)^k$, 其中 k 为任一正整数.

$$\text{r.f.) 令 } A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n} \quad B = (b_{ij})_{n \times s}$$

$$AB = (c_{ij})_{s \times s} \quad BA = (d_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

$$\therefore c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \quad d_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^s b_{ik} a_{kj}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{tr} AB &= \sum_{i=1}^s c_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{ki} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^s b_{ki} a_{ik} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n d_{kk} \\ &= \text{tr} BA \end{aligned}$$

(2) ① $k=1$ 时 由 (1) 得成立

② $k>1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(AB)^k &= \text{tr}[(AB)^{k-1} AB] \\ &= \text{tr} B[(AB)^{k-1} A] \\ &= \text{tr}(BA)^k \end{aligned}$$

证 2 $\text{tr}(AB)^k = \text{tr}(BA)^k$

3. 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$, 且 $\det A \neq 0$, 又 α, β 为已知的 n 维列向量, 求方程

$$f(\lambda) = \det(\lambda A - \alpha \beta^T) = 0$$

的根.

$$\det(\lambda A - \alpha \beta^T)$$

$$= \det[(\lambda I - \alpha \beta^T A^{-1}) A]$$

$$= \det(\lambda I - \alpha \beta^T A^{-1}) \det A$$

$$\text{又 } \det A \neq 0$$

(2) 试证: 若 A, B 分别为 $s \times n$ 和 $n \times s$ 矩阵, 则

$$\lambda^s \det(\lambda I_s - AB) = \lambda^n \det(\lambda I_n - BA) \quad (s \neq n).$$

\therefore 所求根即为 $\det(\lambda I - \alpha \beta^T A^{-1}) = 0$ 的根

$$\text{而 } \lambda^n \det(\lambda I_s - A_{s \times n} B_{n \times s}) = \lambda^s \det(\lambda I_n - B_{n \times s} A_{s \times n})$$

$$\text{令上式中 } A = \alpha$$

$$B = \beta^T A^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \lambda \det(\lambda I - \alpha \beta^T A^{-1}) = \lambda^n \det(\lambda - \beta^T A^{-1} \alpha)$$

\therefore 所求根即为 $\lambda^{n-1} \det(\lambda - \beta^T A^{-1} \alpha) = 0$ 的根

\therefore 根为 0 ($n-1$ 重) 和 $\beta^T A^{-1} \alpha$

4. 设 V 为 n 维内积空间, ω 为 V 中单位向量, 作线性变换

$$f(\xi) = \xi - 2\langle \xi, \omega \rangle \omega \quad (\forall \xi \in V),$$

求 f 的特征多项式、特征值及相应的特征子空间.

将 ω 扩充为 V 的标准正交基 $\omega, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \dots, \varepsilon_n$

$$\therefore f(\omega) = -\omega \quad f(\varepsilon_i) = \varepsilon_i \quad (i=2, 3, \dots, n)$$

$$\therefore f \text{ 在该组基下的矩阵为 } A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore f \text{ 的特征多项式为 } |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)^{n-1}$$

即特征值为 $-1, 1$ ($n-1$ 重)

设 $\forall \xi \in V$, 在 $\omega, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 下坐标为 $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$

$$\therefore \xi = (\omega, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) X$$

$$f(\xi) = (\omega, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) AX$$

① 对特征值为 -1 的特征子空间

$$\text{对 } \xi \in V_{-1} \text{ 即 } f(\xi) = -\xi$$

$$\therefore AX = -X$$

$$\text{即 } (A+I)X = 2(0, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)^T = 0$$

$$\therefore x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n = 0$$

$$\therefore \xi \in L(\omega) \quad \text{即 } V_{-1} = L(\omega)$$

② 对特征值为 1 的特征子空间

$$\text{对 } \xi \in V_1 \text{ 即 } f(\xi) = \xi$$

$$\therefore AX = X$$

$$\text{即 } (I-A)X = (x_1, 0, \dots, 0)^T = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \xi \in L(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = L(\omega)^\perp \quad \text{即 } V_1 = L(\omega)^\perp$$

5. 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

求 $A^{100} - 3A^{25}$.

$$\begin{aligned} C(\lambda) &= |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -\lambda-1 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 \\ 4 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda+1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) \\ &= (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } f(\lambda) = \lambda^{100} - 3\lambda^{25} = C(\lambda)g(\lambda) + a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c$$

$$\text{代入 } f(1), f(-1), f'(1)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -2 = a + b + c \\ 4 = a - b + c \\ 25 = 2a + b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 14 \\ b = -3 \\ c = -13 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A^{100} - 3A^{25} = f(A) = C(A)g(A) + 14A^2 - 3A - 13I$$

$$= 14 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - 13I$$

$$= 14 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \\ -8 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 6 & 3 \\ 6 & 16 & 3 \\ 0 & -12 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 54 & -6 & 25 \\ 50 & -2 & 25 \\ -112 & 12 & -52 \end{bmatrix}$$