

1.5 Some special matrices.

這節介紹幾個特殊矩陣.

Definition 45: A symmetric matrix (對稱矩陣) is a matrix $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ with $A^T = A$, i.e.,

$$A_{ij} = A_{ji} \quad \forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n.$$

Example 46: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ are symmetric.

Lemma 47: $A, B \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, symmetric
 $\Rightarrow A + B, cA$, symmetric for $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

這個 Lemma 並不難證明. 同學們可自行証明.

Proposition 48: $R \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow R^T R$ and RR^T , symmetric

proof: $(R^T R)^T = R^T (R^T)^T = R^T R$
 $\Rightarrow R^T R$: symmetric.

Example 49: $R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$R^T R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$RR^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Definition 50: (1) $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ is called upper triangular (上三角矩陣) if

$$A_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{for } i > j$$

(2) $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ is called lower triangular (下三角矩陣) if

$$A_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{for } i < j.$$

(3) $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ is called diagonal (對角線矩陣) if
 $A_{ij} = 0$ for $i \neq j$.

Example 51: $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$: upper triangular

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$: lower triangular.

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$: diagonal

看形式就知道.

Remark 52: (1) A : upper triangular $\iff A^T$: lower triangular.

(2) A : diagonal

$\iff A$: both upper and lower triangular.

(3) $A, B \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$: upper (lower) triangular

$\implies AB$: upper (lower) triangular.