

理论力学第 11 次作业

4.1

设 A, B, C 为三个 n 阶的方阵，矩阵元素分别为

$$a_{ij}, b_{jk}, c_{kl}, i, j, k, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$(AB)C = (AB)_{ik}c_{kl} = (a_{ij}b_{jk})c_{kl} = a_{ij}b_{jk}c_{kl}$$

$$A(BC) = a_{ij}(BC)_{jl} = a_{ij}(b_{jk}c_{kl}) = a_{ij}b_{jk}c_{kl}$$

所以矩阵乘法是结合的

$$(AB)C = A(BC)$$

设 D, E 是同阶的正交矩阵，则有

$$\tilde{D}D = \tilde{F}F = \mathbf{1}$$

而

$$\tilde{D}\tilde{F}DF = \tilde{F}\tilde{D}DF = \tilde{F}(\tilde{D}D)F = \tilde{F}F = \mathbf{1}$$

所以两个正交矩阵的乘积也是正交的。

4.2

$$(\widetilde{AB})_{ij} = (AB)_{ji} = a_{jk}b_{ki}$$

$$(\widetilde{BA})_{ij} = b'_{ik}a'_{kj} = a_{jk}b_{ki}$$

所以

$$\widetilde{AB} = \widetilde{BA}$$

$$((AB)^H)_{ij} = \overline{(AB)_{ji}} = \overline{a_{jk}b_{ki}} = \overline{a_{jk}}\overline{b_{ki}}$$

$$(B^H A^H)_{ij} = b'_{ik}a'_{kj} = \overline{a_{jk}}\overline{b_{ki}}$$

所以

$$(AB)^H = B^H A^H$$

4.4

(a)

A 是 3 阶反对称矩阵, 所以

$$\tilde{A} = -A$$

所以

$$(\widetilde{\mathbf{1} + A}) = (\mathbf{1} - A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{1} - A| &= |\mathbf{1} + A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 1 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1 + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{32}a_{21} - a_{12}a_{21} - a_{13}a_{31} - a_{23}a_{32} \\ &= 1 + a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2 + a_{31}^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\mathbf{1} \pm A$ 是非奇异的

(b)

$$B = (\mathbf{1} + A)(\mathbf{1} - A)^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{B} = (\mathbf{1} + A)\widetilde{(\mathbf{1} - A)^{-1}} = (\mathbf{1} - \tilde{A})^{-1}(\mathbf{1} - A) = (\mathbf{1} + A)^{-1}(\mathbf{1} - A)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{B}B &= (\mathbf{1} - \tilde{A})^{-1}(\mathbf{1} + A)(\mathbf{1} + A)(\mathbf{1} - A)^{-1} \\ &= (\mathbf{1} - \tilde{A})^{-1}(\mathbf{1} - A)(\mathbf{1} + A)(\mathbf{1} - A)^{-1} \\ &= (\mathbf{1} + A)^{-1}(\mathbf{1} - A)(\mathbf{1} + A)(\mathbf{1} - A)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

两边同时左乘 $(\mathbf{1} + A)$, 右乘 $(\mathbf{1} - A)$, 得

$$(\mathbf{1} + A)\tilde{B}B(\mathbf{1} + A) = (\mathbf{1} - A)(\mathbf{1} + A) = \mathbf{1} - A^2 = (\mathbf{1} + A)(\mathbf{1} - A)$$

两边同时左乘 $(\mathbf{1} + A)^{-1}$, 右乘 $(\mathbf{1} - A)^{-1}$, 得

$$\tilde{B}B = (\mathbf{1} + A)^{-1}(\mathbf{1} + A)(\mathbf{1} - A)(\mathbf{1} - A)^{-1} = \mathbf{1}$$

所以 B 是正交矩阵。

4.6

$$A = XBC$$

其中

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & \sin \psi & 0 \\ -\sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{BC})\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{BC})^{-1}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ -\sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{XBC} = (\mathbf{BC})\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{BC})^{-1}\mathbf{BC} = \mathbf{BCD}$$

4.8

(a)

令

$$\begin{cases} e_0 = 0 \\ e_1 = 0 \\ e_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

则有

$$e_3^2 = -1$$

但是 e_i 应该都是实数，所以 \mathbf{A} 不能转化为逆变换 \mathbf{S} 的矩阵形式。

(b)

$$\mathbf{A}\tilde{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} e_0^2 + e_1^2 - e_2^2 - e_3^2 & 2(e_1e_2 + e_0e_3) & 2(e_1e_3 - e_0e_2) \\ 2(e_1e_2 - e_0e_3) & e_0^2 - e_1^2 + e_2^2 - e_3^2 & 2(e_2e_3 + e_0e_1) \\ 2(e_1e_3 + e_0e_2) & 2(e_2e_3 - e_0e_1) & e_0^2 - e_1^2 - e_2^2 + e_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cdot \begin{bmatrix} e_0^2 + e_1^2 - e_2^2 - e_3^2 & 2(e_1e_2 - e_0e_3) & 2(e_1e_3 + e_0e_2) \\ 2(e_1e_2 + e_0e_3) & e_0^2 - e_1^2 + e_2^2 - e_3^2 & 2(e_2e_3 - e_0e_1) \\ 2(e_1e_3 - e_0e_2) & 2(e_2e_3 + e_0e_1) & e_0^2 - e_1^2 - e_2^2 + e_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

对角线上的元素为 1，其他元素为 0，所以

$$\mathbf{A}\tilde{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{1}$$

所以 \mathbf{A} 是正交的。