

$A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ .  $A = \{A_m | m \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .  $A$  是可数稠密子集  $\Rightarrow A$  有可数 subcover.

Consider  $\{B_{1/n}(x_n) | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$   $\rightarrow$  可数  $\{x_n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .

$\forall B_{1/n}(x_n) \{A_m | B_{1/n}(x_n) \cap A_m \neq \emptyset\}$  则选取  $\dots$

$A_{m_n} \supset B_{1/n}(x_n)$ .

19. Lemma.  $X$  is a subspace of  $A$ .  $B \subseteq A$  dense.  $B$  connected  $\Rightarrow A$  connected.

Proof:  $Y \neq \emptyset$  open and closed in  $A$ .  $B \cap Y \neq \emptyset$ . Moreover  $B \cap Y$  is open and closed in  $B$ .

$B \cap Y = B \Leftrightarrow B \subset Y$

$Y = \bar{Y} \supset \bar{B} = A \Rightarrow Y = A$ .

dense: def,  $\forall$  open set of  $A \neq \emptyset$ .

Prove  $X$  is connected.

$X = X_0^+ \cup X_0^-$ .

$X(x_0) \rightarrow X(x_0)$

$x^+ \rightarrow X(x_0^+)$  dense in  $X_0^+$   
 $x^- \rightarrow X(x_0^-)$  dense in  $X_0^-$

by lemma  $X_0^+, X_0^-$  connected.

$\mathbb{R} \neq \emptyset \subset X$ . open and closed

then either  $X_0^+ \cap Z \neq \emptyset$  (and open and closed in  $X_0^+$ )  
or  $X_0^- \cap Z \neq \emptyset$ .

$\Rightarrow X_0^+ \cap Z = X_0^+$   
 $\Rightarrow (x, y) \in Z$   
 $\Rightarrow X_0^- \cap Z \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow x = z$   
 $\Rightarrow X_0^- \cap Z = X_0^-$

2)  $a: [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ .

$a(0) = (0, 0)$

$a(1) = (\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

$t_0 = \sup \{t \in [0, 1] | a(t) = (0, 0)\}$

Consider  $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2}$  then  $\forall \delta > 0$ .

$a((t_0, t_0 + \delta) \cap [0, 1]) \subset \{(x, \sin \frac{1}{x}) | x > 0\}$

$\forall x > 0 \exists n$  s.t.  $2\pi n < x$ .

$a$ 's contractions give

$(x_0, \sin \frac{1}{x_0}) \in a((t_0, t_0 + \delta) \cap [0, 1])$

$\Rightarrow \exists t \in (t_0, t_0 + \delta)$  s.t.

$a(t) = (\frac{1}{2\pi n + \frac{3}{2}}, 1)$

$\text{if } |a(t) - a(t_0)| > 1 > \varepsilon_0$

not essentially



§ 5-4-1.

2. sup norm metric.

3. Consider  $d(x) = |x - f(x)|$ .

$F$  为  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上  $\exists x_0$  s.t.  $d(x_0) = \inf_{x \in F} d(x)$

if  $d(x_0) > 0$ .  $|x_0 - f(x_0)| > 0$ .

$|f(x_0) - f(f(x_0))| < |x_0 - f(x_0)|$

$\parallel \frac{f(x_0) - f(f(x_0))}{d(x_0)} \parallel$

$d(f(x)) = x \rightarrow Ax + xA$

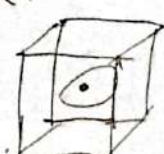
$d(f^2(x)) = 2x \otimes x$

$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$  若  $n \neq m$  不同胚 (同胚).

(10)  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$



同胚论



11.  $f: A \rightarrow A^2$ .

$(A \times A)^2 = A^4$



定理 3.5.2 设  $f$  为  $2\pi$  周期的  $C^1$  函数, 则  $f$  的 Fourier 级数一致收敛于  $f$ .  
 i.e.  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{inx}$  的部分和  $|S_N f = \sum_{n=-N}^N C_n e^{inx} - f(x)| = O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}})$ .

不等式  $|y| \leq 2$   
 $|\sin \frac{y}{2}| \geq \frac{|y|}{4}$

证明: (周期卷积).  $D_N f(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x-y) \frac{\sin(N+\frac{1}{2})y}{\sin \frac{y}{2}} dy$ .

$$S_N f(x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x-y) - f(x)] \frac{\sin(N+\frac{1}{2})y}{\sin \frac{y}{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x,y) \sin(N+\frac{1}{2})y dy$$

适当取  $\delta$   
与  $N$  有关

$$|\int_{|y| \leq \delta} g(x,y) \sin(N+\frac{1}{2})y dy|$$

粗数估计 合数估计 ( $g(x,y)$  在  $y=0$  处导数不为 0)

$$\leq \int_{|y| \leq \delta} |g(x,y)| dy \leq \delta \sup |f'|$$

(由  $g(x,y)$  在  $y=0$  处连续且  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} g(x,y) = -2f'(x)$  知  $y=0$  处连续)

从而  $g(x,y)$  连续到  $[-\pi, \pi]$  故  $g(x,y)$  有界. 且  $|g(x,y)| \leq \frac{|f'(x)|}{\sin \frac{y}{2}} \leq 4 \sup |f'(x)|$

$$\text{分部积分} \int_{\delta}^{\pi} g(x,y) \sin(N+\frac{1}{2})y dy = \frac{1}{N+\frac{1}{2}} \int_{\delta}^{\pi} g'(x,y) \cos(N+\frac{1}{2})y dy + g(x,\delta) \cos(N+\frac{1}{2})\delta$$

在区间  $[\delta, \pi]$  上  $|g'(x,y)| \leq \frac{12}{\delta^2} \sup |f'|$

$$\text{从而 } |\int_{\delta}^{\pi} g(x,y) \sin(N+\frac{1}{2})y dy| \leq \frac{1}{N} (\frac{48}{\delta} + 16) \sup |f'|$$

$$|S_N f(x) - f(x)| \leq (2\delta + \frac{24}{N\delta} + \frac{8}{N}) \sup |f'| \xrightarrow{\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}} \frac{34}{\sqrt{N}} \sup |f'|$$

### § 3.5.3 平均收敛

$C(\mathbb{T})$  Hermite 内积

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\langle f, f \rangle \geq 0 \quad \langle f, f \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = 0$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x) - g(x)|^2 dx)^{1/2}$$

从而这为欧氏范数  $C(\mathbb{T})$  上的范数.  $d_2(f, g) = \sqrt{\langle f - g, f - g \rangle} \geq 0$

且  $= 0$  时  $f = g$

称  $f_n \xrightarrow{\text{平均}} f$  在  $C(\mathbb{T})$  是指  $d_2(f_n, f) \rightarrow 0$

引理  $\forall N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$  记  $V_N = \text{span} \{e^{inx}\}_{n=-N}^N$  (是  $2\pi$  周期函数) = 次数  $\leq N$  的三角多项式

$\forall f \in C(\mathbb{T})$   $d_2(f, V_N) = \inf_{\phi \in V_N} d_2(f, \phi)$   
 $\phi$  为次数不超过  $N$  的三角多项式

$$\text{记 } \sum_{n=-N}^N \langle f, e^{inx} \rangle e^{inx} = S_N f(x) \text{ 所实现!}$$

$$\text{并且 } \langle f, f \rangle = \langle S_N f, S_N f \rangle + \langle f - S_N f, f - S_N f \rangle$$

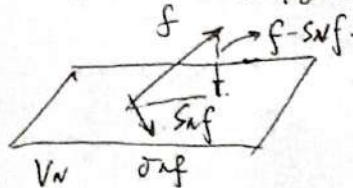
$$\sum_{n=-N}^N |C_n|^2 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |S_N f - f|^2 dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f|^2 dx$$

$$\text{从而 } d_2(S_N f, f) \leq d_2(f, S_N f) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |S_N f - f|^2 dx$$

$$\text{从而 } \langle f, f \rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |\langle f, e^{inx} \rangle|^2 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |C_n|^2 \quad (\text{Parseval 不等式})$$

Riemann-Lebesgue 引理. 当  $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$   $C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx \rightarrow 0$  as  $|n| \rightarrow \infty$

还得到:  $\forall f, g \in C(\mathbb{T})$  若  $C_n(f) = C_n(g)$  for all  $n$  则  $f = g$





### §3.6 等度连续

例  $\{ \sin nx \}_{n=1}^{\infty}$   $x \in [0, 2\pi]$

无一致收敛子列 (HW)

设  $\{f_n\}$  在紧区间  $[a, b]$  上连续且一致收敛于  $f$ . 那么  $\{f_n\}$  一致有界  $(\exists M, \forall n, \forall x \in [a, b], |f_n(x)| \leq M)$  并且  $\{f_n\}$  等度一致连续.  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall n, \forall |x-y| < \delta, |f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \epsilon$ .

(Bolzano-Weierstrass 定理)

设  $\{f_k\}$  在紧区间  $[a, b]$  上一致有界一致等度连续. 那么  $\{f_k\}$  存在一致收敛的子列.

证明: Step 1 取  $[a, b]$  的可数稠密子列  $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots\}$  由如下方法找出子列在  $\{x_k\}$  上逐点收敛.

取 $\{f_k\}$ 第 1 列	$f_{11}$	$f_{12}$	$f_{13}$	$f_{14}$	在 $x_1$ 处收敛.
取 $\{f_{1k}\}$ 第 2 列	$f_{21}$	$f_{22}$	$f_{23}$	$f_{24}$	在 $x_1, x_2$ 处收敛.
取 $\{f_{2k}\}$ 第 3 列	$f_{31}$	$f_{32}$	$f_{33}$	$f_{34}$	在 $x_1, x_2, x_3$ 处收敛.

$\therefore \{f_{kk}\}$  即为所求, 记为  $\{f_k\}$ .

Step 2. 证明  $\{f_k\}$  满足一致收敛的 Cauchy 条件.

等度连续  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall n, \forall |x-y| < \delta, |f_n(x) - f_n(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$

由于  $\{x_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$  为  $[a, b]$  的可数稠密子列, 从而存在  $\{f_{k_j}\}$  在  $\{x_k\}$  上逐点收敛.

取  $M \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}, \forall k \geq M, \forall 1 \leq p \leq N, |f_j(x_p) - f_k(x_p)| < \frac{\epsilon}{3}$ .

$\forall x \in [a, b]$   
 $|f_j(x) - f_k(x)| \leq |f_j(x) - f_j(x_p)| + |f_j(x_p) - f_k(x_p)| + |f_k(x_p) - f_k(x)| < 3 \cdot \frac{\epsilon}{3} = \epsilon$ .





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$\forall D \in \mathbb{R}^2$   $\chi_D(D)$  的特征函数) 定义为  $\chi_D(P) = \begin{cases} 1 & P \in D \\ 0 & P \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus D \end{cases}$

定理 6.2.3 设  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  则  $\chi_D$  (Riemann) 可积  $\Leftrightarrow D$  有面积.

此时  $A(D) = \iint \chi_D dx dy$ .

并且  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \forall \text{diam } \pi < \delta, A^+(\pi) < A(D) + \varepsilon$ .

证明:  $\checkmark$   $S_2(\chi_D) = A_2^-(D)$   $\bar{S}_2(\chi_D) = A_2^+(D)$  前半部分成立.  
由两个定义等价, 即得后半部分.

设  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  定义  $(f\chi_D)(P) = \begin{cases} f(P) & P \in D \\ 0 & P \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus D \end{cases}$  称  $f$  在  $D$  上可积是指  $f\chi_D: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  可积且记  $\iint_D f dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f\chi_D) dx dy$ .

定理 6.2.4 设  $D$  为有界可测集:  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  连续, 则  $f$  在  $D$  上可积.

证明: 由于  $f$  在  $D$  上连续,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x, y \in D$  当  $|x - y| < \delta$  时  $|f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$ .  $\forall \pi$  且  $\pi$  中  $\delta$  的分割  $\pi = \{I_k\} I_k \subset D$  时

$$M_1(f\chi_D) - m_1(f\chi_D) < \varepsilon.$$

另一方面  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  若  $I \cap D \neq \emptyset$  且  $I \cap D \neq \emptyset$ , 则  $I \cap D \neq \emptyset$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{S}_2(f\chi_D) - S_2(f\chi_D) &= \sum_{I \cap D \neq \emptyset} (M_1 - m_1) \delta(I) + \sum_{I \cap D = \emptyset} (M_1 - m_1) \delta(I) \\ &\leq \varepsilon \cdot A_2^-(D) + \sum_{I \cap D = \emptyset} 2 \sup |f| \delta(I) \\ &\leq \varepsilon A_2^-(D) + 2 \sup |f| A_2^-(D) \leq \varepsilon A(D) + 2 \varepsilon \sup |f|. \end{aligned}$$

例: 设  $D$  为零面积集,  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  有界, 则  $f$  在  $D$  上可积且  $\iint_D f dx dy = 0$ .

事实上,  $\forall$  分割  $\pi = \{I_k\}$ ,  $\bar{S}_2(f\chi_D) - S_2(f\chi_D) = \sum_{I \cap D \neq \emptyset} (M_1(f\chi_D) - m_1(f\chi_D)) \delta(I) \leq 2 \sup |f| A_2^+(D)$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 当  $\text{diam } D < 1$ , 上式  $\leq 2 \varepsilon \sup |f|$ , 从而  $f$  可积. 而  $\bar{S}_2(f\chi_D) \leq \sup |f| A_2^+(D)$ .  
 $A(D) = 0 \Rightarrow \iint_D f = 0$ .

$\S$  函数可积的必要条件.

设  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$   $\forall x \in D, \forall r > 0$ , 称  $W_f(x, r) = \sup \{ |f(y_1) - f(y_2)| : y_1, y_2 \in B_r(x) \cap D \}$  为函数  $f$  在  $D \cap B_r(x)$  上的振幅. 不难看出

$$W_f(x, r) = \sup_{D \cap B_r(x)} |f(y)| - \inf_{D \cap B_r(x)} |f(y)| \quad \text{为 } r \text{ 的单调递减函数.}$$

极PK  $W_f(x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} W_f(x, r)$  称为  $f$  在  $x$  处的振幅.





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观察  $f$  在  $x$  处连续  $\Leftrightarrow w_f(x) = 0$ .

$\forall \delta > 0$ . 记  $D_\delta(f) = \{x \in D, w_f(x) \geq \delta\}$ .  $\forall \delta_1 > \delta_2 > 0$ .  $D_{\delta_1}(f) \subset D_{\delta_2}(f)$ .

函数的不连续点集合.  $D(f) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} D_{1/n}(f)$

定理 6.2.5 设  $D$  为紧致可测集.  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  有界. 那么  $f$  在  $D$  上可积  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \delta > 0$ .

$D_\delta = D_\delta(f)$  是零面积集. ( $f$  的不连续点集为可数零面积集的并).

引理 设  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  紧致. 且  $D \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$  在每点  $x \in D$  的振幅  $w_f(x) < \varepsilon$ . 那么  $\exists \delta > 0$ .

$\forall x, y \in D, |x - y| < \delta, |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$ .

(反证)  $\exists x_k, y_k \in D, |x_k - y_k| < \frac{1}{k}, |f(x_k) - f(y_k)| \geq \varepsilon$ .

由  $D$  紧.  $\{x_k\}, \{y_k\}$  有子列  $\{x_{k_j}\}, \{y_{k_j}\}$  有同极限  $x \in D$ . 于是  $w_f(x, r) \geq \varepsilon$ .

从而  $w_f(x) \geq \varepsilon$ . 矛盾.

定理 6.2.5 的证明 (有界)  $\Rightarrow$  设  $f$  在  $D$  上可积. 下证  $\forall n, D_n$  面积  $= 0$ .  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ .  $\exists \delta > 0$ .  $\text{diam } \delta < 1$ .

取  $\delta$  有  $S_n(f, \delta) - s_n(f, \delta) = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_\delta} (M_I - m_I) \sigma(I) < \varepsilon/2$ .

由于  $f, x_0$  有界. 将与  $D$  有交的矩形  $I$  适当扩大得  $\tilde{I}$ :  $\text{Int}(\tilde{I}) \supset I$  且

$\sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}_\delta} (M_{\tilde{I}} - m_{\tilde{I}}) \sigma(\tilde{I}) < \varepsilon$ .

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ . 记  $\pi_n = \{I \in \mathcal{D}_\delta: I \cap D_n \neq \emptyset\}$

$\frac{1}{n} A^+(D_n) \leq \frac{1}{n} A^+(D_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{I \in \pi_n} \sigma(I) \leq \sum_{I \in \pi_n} (M_{\tilde{I}} - m_{\tilde{I}}) \sigma(\tilde{I}) < \varepsilon$ .

即  $A^+(D_n) \leq n\varepsilon \Rightarrow A(D_n) = 0$ .

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{I \in \pi_n} \sigma(I) \leq \sum_{I \in \pi_n} (M_{\tilde{I}} - m_{\tilde{I}}) \sigma(\tilde{I})$ .

事实上. 由  $I \in \pi_n, \exists x \in I \subset \text{Int}(\tilde{I})$ :  $w_f(x) \geq \frac{1}{n}$ .  $\exists r > 0, B_r(x) \subset \tilde{I}$

从而  $w_f(x, r) \geq w_f(x) \geq \frac{1}{n}$ . 从而  $\frac{1}{n} \leq w_f(x, r) = \sup_{B_r(x)} f - \inf_{B_r(x)} f \leq M_{\tilde{I}} - m_{\tilde{I}}$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) 设  $\forall \delta > 0$ .  $D_\delta$  面积为 0. 从而  $\exists$  分割  $\pi = \{I_i\}$  s.t.

$A^+(D_\delta) = \sum_{I \in \pi, I \cap D_\delta \neq \emptyset} \sigma(I) \leq \varepsilon/2$

将与  $D_\delta$  有交的矩形  $I$  适当扩大为  $\tilde{I}$ .  $\text{Int}(\tilde{I}) \supset I$  且

$\sum_{I \in \pi, I \cap D_\delta \neq \emptyset} \sigma(\tilde{I}) < \varepsilon$ .

令  $D' = D \setminus \bigcup_{I \in \pi, I \cap D_\delta \neq \emptyset} \text{Int}(\tilde{I})$ . 为开集. 且  $\forall x \in D'$ .  $w_f(x) < \varepsilon$ . 由引理.  $\exists \delta' > 0, \forall x, y \in D'$  with  $|x - y| < \delta'$



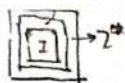
§6.3 积分  
定义:  $V = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i$   
 $V \in U$

例  $U = \{(x,0)\}$   
 $V = \int_0^1 x dx$

积分公式  
设  $U = U' \cup U''$   
成立

§6.3.1 行列式  
任取  $R^n$  中  
 $\Delta$   
已知  $\Delta(1)$

其中  $(a_{ij})$   
定义: 行列式  
 $R^n$  中任意  
于是设  $a_{ij}$   
为行列式



$\sup |f| < \epsilon$  且  $\sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \sigma(I) < \epsilon$ . 其中  $\mathcal{I}$  为  $I$  的扩张 (各边扩大  $\delta$ )

对  $\mathcal{I}$  加细. 将  $\mathcal{I}$  的顶点添入  $\mathcal{I}$  的分点中. 从而再进一步加细使最后得到的分割  $\mathcal{I}'$ :  $\text{diam}(\mathcal{I}') < \delta$  将  $\mathcal{I}'$  中  $\mathcal{I}$  有交部分引出来:

$$\mathcal{I}_1 = \{J \in \mathcal{I}' \mid J \cap \mathcal{I} \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_2 = \{J \in \mathcal{I}' \mid J \subset \mathcal{I}\}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_3 = \{J \in \mathcal{I}' \mid J \cap \mathcal{I} \neq \emptyset\}$$

当  $J \in \mathcal{I}_3$  时  $\exists I \in \mathcal{I}$  且  $I \cap D \neq \emptyset$  且  $J \cap \text{Int}(I) \neq \emptyset$  由  $\text{diam}(J) \leq \text{diam}(I) < \delta$  得  
由  $J \cap D \neq \emptyset$  得  $A(\mathcal{I}_3) = 0$ . 当  $\delta < \delta_0$  时,  $A_2^+(\mathcal{I}_2) < \epsilon$ .

$$|\bar{S}_2(f, \mathcal{I}) - \bar{S}_2(f, \mathcal{I}_2)| \leq \left( \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_1} + \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_2} + \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_3} \right) (M_2 - m_2) \sigma(J).$$

$$\leq 2 \sup |f| A_2^+(\mathcal{I}_2) + \epsilon A_2^+(\mathcal{I}_2) + \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_3} \sigma(J) \leq 2 \sup |f| \sigma(\mathcal{I}^*) + \epsilon.$$

门正定理 6.2.5 必要性.

设  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  紧致 (Jordan 可测)  $D \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$  可积. 则  $\forall \delta > 0$ .  $D_\delta = D_\delta(f) = \{x \in D \mid w_f(x) \geq \delta\}$   
为零面积集.

证: 只需证  $\forall n$ .  $D_n$  的面积  $\rightarrow 0$ .  $\forall \delta > 0$ . 当  $\text{diam} \mathcal{I} < \delta$  时就有

$$|\bar{S}_2(f, \mathcal{I}) - \bar{S}_2(f, \mathcal{I}_2)| = \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_1} (M_2(f, J) - m_2(f, J)) \sigma(J) < \epsilon$$

由于  $A := \bigcup_{J \in \mathcal{I}_1} J$  的面积  $\rightarrow 0$ . 只需证  $D_n' = D_n \setminus A$  为零面积集.

$$\text{记 } \mathcal{I}_n = \{J \in \mathcal{I} \mid J \cap D_n' \neq \emptyset\}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{n} A^+(D_n') \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_n} \sigma(J) \leq \sum_{J \in \mathcal{I}_n} (M_2 - m_2) \sigma(J) < \epsilon.$$

$$\text{从而 } A^+(D_n') < n \epsilon$$

$\forall J \in \mathcal{I}_n$ .  $J \cap D_n' \neq \emptyset$ . 则  $\exists p \in \text{Int}(J)$  且  $w_f(p) \geq \frac{1}{n}$ . 则  $\exists B(p) \subset \text{Int}(J)$ .

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \leq w_f(p) \leq w_f(J) \leq M_2 - m_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leq \frac{|\bar{S}_2(f) - \bar{S}_2(f)|}{1 + 2 \sup |f|} \epsilon \\ & = \frac{1}{1 + 2 \sup |f|} \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{I}'$				
§5.5.6	1.4	7.13	§6.4.4.	
§5.5.5				



## §6.2 循环子空间

①  $0 \neq \alpha_0 \in V$ .

$\alpha_0$  生成的循环子空间 ( $A$  的). 包含  $\alpha_0$  的最小不变子空间

$$C_{\alpha_0} = \bigcup_{k \geq 0} A^k \alpha_0$$

② 命题 1.  $C_{\alpha_0} = V(\alpha_0, A(\alpha_0), \dots)$

证明: 令  $U = V(\alpha_0, A(\alpha_0), \dots)$

1) 由于  $\alpha_0 \in C_{\alpha_0}$ ,  $C_{\alpha_0}$  为  $A$  的不变子空间.

$\therefore A(\alpha_0), A^2(\alpha_0), \dots \in C_{\alpha_0}$ .

$\Rightarrow U \subseteq C_{\alpha_0}$

2)  $\alpha_0 \in U$ . 且  $U$  为不变子空间  $\Rightarrow C_{\alpha_0} \subseteq U$ .

in fact,  $\alpha = a_1 A^m(\alpha_0) + \dots + a_k A^{m_k}(\alpha_0)$

$A(\alpha) = \dots \in U$ .

\*  $\alpha_0, A(\alpha_0), \dots, A^n(\alpha_0)$  一定线性相关  
( $\dim V = n$ )

$\exists a_0, \dots, a_n$  s.t.

$$a_0 \alpha_0 + \dots + a_n A^n(\alpha_0) = 0.$$

$$\text{令 } f(\lambda) = a_0 \lambda^n + \dots + a_1 \lambda + a_n$$

$$\text{则 } f(A)(\alpha_0) = 0.$$

③ 定义: 若  $0 \neq f(\lambda) \in F[\lambda]$  s.t.  $f(A)(\alpha_0) = 0$

则称为  $\alpha_0$  (相对于  $A$ ) 的化零多项式.

④ 最小多项式  $d_{\alpha_0}(\lambda)$

⑤ 命题 2:  $A: V \rightarrow V, 0 \neq \alpha_0 \in V, C_{\alpha_0}$ .

$\deg(d_{\alpha_0}) = k$ . 则

1)  $\dim C_{\alpha_0} = k$ . (基)  $\checkmark$

$\{\alpha_0, \dots, A^{k-1}(\alpha_0)\}$  为  $C_{\alpha_0}$  的基  $\checkmark$

$$A|_{C_{\alpha_0}} \text{ 在基下表示为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & -a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -a_{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中  $d_{\alpha_0}(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda + \dots + a_{k-1} \lambda^{k-1} + \lambda^k$

$$2) d_{\alpha_0}(\lambda) = d_{A|_{C_{\alpha_0}}}(\lambda) = \varphi_{A|_{C_{\alpha_0}}}(\lambda).$$

证明: 1) 线性无关  $\{\alpha_0, \dots, A^{k-1}(\alpha_0)\}$ .

设  $\exists$  不全为 0 的  $b_i$  s.t.

$$b_0 \alpha_0 + \dots + b_{k-1} A^{k-1}(\alpha_0) = 0.$$

$$\text{令 } f(\lambda) = b_0 + \dots + b_{k-1} \lambda^{k-1} \neq 0.$$

则  $f(\lambda)$  为  $\alpha_0$  (在  $A$  下) 的化零多项式.

$$\deg(f(\lambda)) \leq k-1 < k \text{ 矛盾}$$

$\therefore$  线性表示. 易证

in fact  $A^k(\alpha_0)$  可用  $\{\alpha_0, \dots, A^{k-1}(\alpha_0)\}$  表示.

(2) 设  $A^k(\alpha_0) = b_0 \alpha_0 + \dots + b_{k-1} A^{k-1}(\alpha_0)$

$$\text{则 } A^{k+1}(\alpha_0) = A(A^k(\alpha_0)) = b_0 A(\alpha_0) + \dots + b_{k-1} A^k(\alpha_0)$$

$$f(\alpha_0, \dots, A^{k+1}(\alpha_0)) = (A^k(\alpha_0), \dots, A^k(\alpha_0)) = (\alpha_0, \dots, A^{k-1}(\alpha_0))$$

$$A^k(\alpha_0) = A^k(\alpha_0) + \dots + a_1 A(\alpha_0) + a_0 \alpha_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^k(\alpha_0) = -a_{k-1} A^{k-1}(\alpha_0) - \dots - a_1 A(\alpha_0) - a_0 \alpha_0$$

$$2) |A|_{C_{\alpha_0}}(\lambda) = \varphi_{A|_{C_{\alpha_0}}}(\lambda)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_0 \\ 0 & \lambda & \dots & 0 & -a_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda & -a_{k-1} \end{vmatrix} = d_{\alpha_0}(\lambda).$$

$$d_{\alpha_0}(\lambda) | d_{A|_{C_{\alpha_0}}}(\lambda) | \varphi_{A|_{C_{\alpha_0}}}(\lambda) = d_{\alpha_0}(\lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{A|_{C_{\alpha_0}}} = d_{\alpha_0}(\lambda)$$

⑥ 设  $A: V \rightarrow V, A^m = 0$  称  $A$  为零.

最小  $m$  s.t.  $A^m = 0$  称为  $A$  的零指数.

i.e.  $A^m = 0, A^{m-1} \neq 0$ .

\*  $m=1 \Leftrightarrow A=0$

若  $A \neq 0$ , 则  $m \geq 2$ .

⑦ Thm 1  $A^m$  次零时

1)  $\exists 0 \neq \alpha_1 \in V, C_1$  为  $\alpha_1$  生成的循环子空间.

$\dim C_1 = m, A|_{C_1}$  为  $m$  次零.

2)  $C_1$  存在补的不变子空间  $V_1$  s.t.

$$V = V_1 \oplus C_1$$

$A|_{V_1}$  零且零指数  $m_2 \leq m$   
(考虑限制在不变子空间上).

证明: 1)  $A^m = 0, A^{m-1} \neq 0$

则  $\exists \alpha_1 \in V$  s.t.  $A^{m-1}(\alpha_1) \neq 0$ .

$\Rightarrow A^m(\alpha_1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^m$  为  $\alpha_1$  的化零多项式

$$\Rightarrow d_{\alpha_1}(\lambda) | \lambda^m \Rightarrow d_{\alpha_1}(\lambda) = \lambda^l, (1 \leq l \leq m)$$

若  $l \leq m-1$  则  $A^{m-1}(\alpha_1) = A^{m-1-l}(\alpha_1) \cdot A^l(\alpha_1) = 0$  矛盾

$\therefore l = m$ .

由命题 2,  $\dim C_{\alpha_1} = m$

$$d_{A|_{C_1}}(\lambda) = d_{\alpha_1}(\lambda) = \lambda^m$$

$\Rightarrow A|_{C_1}$  为  $m$  次零

$$(A|_{C_1})^m = 0, (A|_{C_1})^{m-1} \neq 0.$$

2) (1) 中  $C_1$  对  $m$  次零

$$m=1 \Leftrightarrow A=0, C_1 = S(\alpha_1) = F\alpha_1.$$

设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $V$  的基.

$$\text{令 } V_1 = S(\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), A(V_1) = 0 \subset V_1.$$

$$A|_{V_1} = 0, m_2 = 1 = m.$$

假设  $m-1$  成立.

令  $U = \text{Im } A$  是不变子空间 (相对降次).

$$\text{令 } \beta_1 = A(\alpha_1) \in U$$

$$\forall \eta \in U, \Rightarrow \eta = A(\eta)$$

$$A^{m-1}(\eta) = A^m(\eta) = 0.$$

$$A|_U: U \rightarrow U.$$

$$(A|_U)^{m-1} = 0$$

$$A^{m-2}(\beta_1) = A^{m-1}(\alpha_1) \neq 0, (A|_U)^{m-2} \neq 0.$$

$\Rightarrow A|_U$   $m-1$  次零

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & -a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & -a_{k-1} \end{pmatrix} = A$$



又  $U$  中由  $\beta_1$  和  $A|_U$  生成的不变子空间  $\tilde{C}_1$

则  $\tilde{C}_1$  有基  $\{\beta_1, A(\beta_1), \dots, A^{m-1}(\beta_1)\}$ .

$$d_{\beta_1, \lambda} = \lambda^{m-1} = d(A|_U)(\lambda).$$

由归纳假设  $\exists A|_U$  在  $U$  中的不变子空间  $U_1$  s.t.:

$$U = \tilde{C}_1 \oplus U_1 \quad \text{且 } A|_{U_1} \text{ 特征指数 } \leq m-1.$$

( $U_1$  为  $A$  的不变子空间  
 $\alpha \in U_1, A|_{U_1}(\alpha) = A(\alpha) \in U_1$ ).

$$\text{记 } \tilde{V}_1 = A^{-1}(U_1) = \{\alpha \in V \mid A(\alpha) \in U_1\}.$$

为  $V$  的子空间.

$$1) C_1 \cap U_1 = 0.$$

$$2) U_1 \subseteq \tilde{V}_1$$

$$3) V = C_1 + \tilde{V}_1$$

$$2) U_1 \text{ 是 } A \text{ 的不变子空间, } \forall \alpha \in U_1 (\alpha \in V).$$

$$A(\alpha) \in U_1 \therefore U_1 \subseteq \tilde{V}_1.$$

$$1) \alpha \in C_1 \cap U_1 \neq 0$$

$$(1) \text{ 有基 } \{\alpha_1, \dots, A^{m-1}(\alpha_1)\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = a_0 \alpha_1 + \dots + a_{m-1} A^{m-1}(\alpha_1)$$

$U_1$  为  $A$  的不变子空间

$$A(\alpha) = a_0 A(\alpha_1) + \dots + a_{m-1} A^m(\alpha_1) + 0 \in U_1.$$

$$A(a_0 \alpha_1 + \dots + a_{m-1} A^{m-1}(\alpha_1)) \in \text{Im } A.$$

$$\beta_1, \dots, A^{m-2}(\beta_1) \in \tilde{C}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow A(\alpha) \in U_1 \cap \tilde{C}_1 = 0.$$

$$\therefore a_0 = \dots = a_{m-2} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = a_{m-1} A^{m-1}(\alpha_1) = a_{m-1} A^{m-1}(\beta_1) \in \tilde{C}_1 \cap U_1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.$$

$$3) \alpha \in V.$$

$$\Rightarrow A(\alpha) \in \text{Im } A = U = \tilde{C}_1 \oplus U_1.$$

$$\Rightarrow A(\alpha) = \eta + \gamma, \quad \eta \in \tilde{C}_1, \gamma \in U_1.$$

$$\tilde{C}_1 \text{ 有基 } \{\beta_1, \dots, A^{m-2}(\beta_1)\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta = b_0 \beta_1 + \dots + b_{m-2} A^{m-2}(\beta_1)$$

$$= A(b_0 \alpha_1 + \dots + b_{m-2} A^{m-2}(\alpha_1)).$$

$$\Rightarrow A(\alpha - b_0 \alpha_1 - \dots - b_{m-2} A^{m-2}(\alpha_1)) = \gamma \in U_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - b_0 \alpha_1 - \dots - b_{m-2} A^{m-2}(\alpha_1) \in \tilde{V}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \in C_1 + \tilde{V}_1$$

不交直和.

$$\text{由 } C_1 \cap U_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 \cap U_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1 \cap (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1) = 0$$

$$U_1 \subseteq \tilde{V}_1 \quad C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1 \subseteq \tilde{V}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow U_1 \oplus (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1) \subseteq \tilde{V}_1$$

取  $\tilde{V}_1$  中  $U_1 \oplus (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1)$  的补  $W$ .

$$\text{即 } W \oplus U_1 \oplus (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1) = \tilde{V}_1.$$

$$\text{令 } \underline{V}_1 = U_1 \oplus W \subseteq \tilde{V}_1.$$

$$1) A(V_1) \subseteq A(\tilde{V}_1) \subseteq U_1 \subseteq V_1.$$

$$2) \forall \xi \in V_1 \subseteq V.$$

$$A^m(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow (A|_{V_1})^m = 0.$$

$$(3) \forall \xi \in V_1 \cap C_1 \quad \xi \in V_1 = V_1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi \in V_1 \cap C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1 \subseteq V_1 \cap (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1) = 0.$$

$$(4) \text{ 要证 } V = V_1 + C_1.$$

$$V = C_1 + \tilde{V}_1 = C_1 + (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1) + V_1$$

$$= C_1 + (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1) + V_1 = C_1 + V_1.$$

$$V:$$

$$\text{Im } V.$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow C_1$$

$$A(\alpha) = \beta \rightarrow \tilde{C}_1$$

$$\tilde{V}_1$$

$$\xleftarrow{A^{-1}} \oplus_{U_1}$$

对  $C_1$  的补.

$$C_1 \cap U_1 = \{0\}$$

$$\frac{V = C_1 + \tilde{V}_1}{U_1 \subseteq \tilde{V}_1} \quad C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1 = \{0\}$$

$$\frac{U_1 \cap (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1) = \{0\}}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{U_1 \oplus (C_1 \cap \tilde{V}_1) \oplus W}{\Delta} = \tilde{V}_1$$

$$\frac{V_1 = W + U_1}{V_1 \oplus C_1 = V}.$$



$$(1^4 2^4 5)$$

$\text{gcd} \Rightarrow (f, g)$  辗转相除法得到

常数列与数域无关,  $1-x$  在数域上封闭, 由以上 Thm 可证.

(T2) 复分解. 相似矩阵. 对称块形式.  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$  或  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -b & -a \end{pmatrix}$

考虑在复数域上的相似、

$(\lambda - \delta)(\lambda - \bar{\delta}) = \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  按基的顺序

$$(\alpha_1 \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n \beta_n)$$

A handwritten diagram of a tree structure. The root node is labeled 'r'. It has two children, both labeled 'r'. The left child has a single child labeled 'r'. The right child has a single child labeled 'r'. The diagram is drawn with simple lines and letters.

$$\vec{r} \in (\vec{r}, \vec{r}) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -b-a \end{pmatrix}$$
$$p^{-1}(r_{\bar{r}})p = \begin{pmatrix} v \\ -b \cdot a \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\hat{p}^+ = \text{diag}(p^+ \dots - p^+)$$

代数元.  $E/F$ .

 $\alpha \in E$ ,  $\alpha$  为  $F$  上代数元

1.  $\rho$  为 FRICTION  
的相 否则为 走越元

若  $\alpha$  为代数元，  
则  $\alpha$  的任意多项式中  
次数最小的  $\alpha$  在下  
面的最小多项式。(首一)

Then  $f(x)$  是  $\alpha$  在下因子.  
 $\Leftrightarrow f(\alpha) = 0$ .  $f$  在下不可约

$(\text{Thm}) \ E/\mathbb{F} \text{ s.t. } E \text{ def } f = n$

①  $\alpha$  为  $f$  上代数元  $f(x) \in F(x)$   
若  $\alpha$  的极小多项式  $p(x)$  那么  
 $[F(\alpha):F] = n$

② 又为超越元, 则  $[F(a), F] = \infty$

$$\underline{x^2 + ax + b \text{ factor}} \quad \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -a \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

## 何伯矩降

Thm  $A(F^{\text{hens}})$  上  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  是因子  $d_1(x) \dots d_n(x)$

11)  $A \sim B = \text{diag}(B_1, \dots, B_n)$   $B_i$  为  $d_i(\lambda)$  的反转阵?

(2)  $d_n(\lambda)$  为  $A$  的  $n$  次多项式

3)  $d_j(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^k (p_i(\lambda))^{m_{ij}} \rightarrow F$  上  $d_j(\lambda)$  所有首一不可约多项式

$$K(B_j) \sim \text{diag}(B_j, \dots, B_j^k).$$
$$B_{ji} = \begin{pmatrix} C_i \\ E \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} C_i \text{ 为 } P_i \text{ 的友矩阵} \\ E \text{ 为 } 1 \times 1 \text{ 的矩阵} \end{matrix}$$
$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{在 } C \text{ 上}} E \rightarrow 2 \text{ (也可). (在 } F \text{ 上? )}$$

$A$  是恒等变换  $\Leftrightarrow (\lambda - A)$  的  $D_{n-1}(\lambda) = 1$ .

$\Rightarrow$   $A$  在基下矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & -a_0 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & -a_n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (\lambda I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & & a_0 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda - 1 & a_n \end{pmatrix}$

2. A 设  $C$  为和 (所有和  $A$  可交换的  $B$ ) 可交换.  $C = f(A)$

代函数  $D$ .  $a \in R$  若  $a$  为奇数

For  $f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$  s.t.  $f(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$   
(i.e.  $f(x) = p \cdot g(x)$ )

代表数集合  $\overline{Q} \subset C$

11.  $\mathbb{F}_C E$  8732 E/F.

$$E \rightarrow F-L-S \quad \dim_F E = [E, F]$$

中集合  $S$ .  $F(S)$  为包含  $F$  的

$$\text{Then } F(S) = \frac{f(q_1 - 1/n)}{f(q_1 - 1/n)}$$

E: 中间美记  $\frac{dA}{dt} = \varphi_A$   $BA = AB$   $\boxed{\text{由 } BA = AB \text{ 设计}}$   $f(A)$

每个特征值一个 Jordan 块

$A = \begin{pmatrix} J_{m_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{m_r}(\lambda_r) \end{pmatrix}$

$f_i = a + b(x-\lambda_i) + c(x-\lambda_i)^2 + \dots + d(x-\lambda_i)^{n-1}$   
 $(x-\lambda_i)^n$  作用在  $f_i$  上为 0. 中国剩余定理.  
 $p = f_i \pmod{x-\lambda_i, n!}$

$$T_{\text{Hm}} f(s) = \left\{ \frac{f(u - \frac{1}{m})}{g(u - \frac{1}{m})} \mid u \in \text{unt} S \right\}$$



# Chap 7 Euclid 空间.

## § 7.1 内积.

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \quad \alpha = (x, y, z), \quad \beta = (x_0, y_0, z_0).$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) \triangleq x x_0 + y y_0 + z z_0$$

① 定义 1:  $(\cdot, \cdot) : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $V$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上的线性空间.

(1) 对称

$$(1) (\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, \alpha)$$

$$(2) (\alpha, \alpha) \geq 0 \quad \forall \alpha \neq 0$$

$$(3) (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta) = (\alpha_1, \beta) + (\alpha_2, \beta)$$

$$(\lambda \alpha, \beta) = \lambda (\alpha, \beta) \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{线性})$$

线性 + 对称  $\xrightarrow{\text{通常}}$  双线性

则  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  称为  $V$  上的  $\cdot$  内积.

② 性质 1: 命题 1.  $(\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha, 0) = 0$ .

$$2. (\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i \alpha_i, \sum_{j=1}^q \mu_j \beta_j)$$

$$3. (\alpha, \beta)^2 \leq (\alpha, \alpha)(\beta, \beta)$$

" $\Leftrightarrow$ "  $\alpha, \beta$  相交. Cauchy-Schwarz

证:  $\alpha = 0$   $\Rightarrow$  取正交向量.

$$\alpha \neq 0 \quad \beta = \beta - \frac{(\beta, \alpha)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \alpha \in V$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq (\beta, \beta) = (\beta, \beta) - \frac{(\alpha, \beta)^2}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \Rightarrow \text{证.}$$

③ 定义 2:  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  为  $V$  的基.  $(\alpha, \beta)$  为  $V$  上

内积. 若  $\alpha = x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n$ .

$$\beta = y_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + y_n \alpha_n.$$

$$\text{则 } (\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i y_j (\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$$

$$\text{记 } G = ((\alpha_i, \alpha_j))_{n \times n}.$$

$$\text{则 } (\alpha, \beta) = X G Y^T \quad X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$G: (\alpha, \beta) \text{ 在 } \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} \text{ 下的 Gram 阵.}$$

④ 性质 2:

$$(1) G^T = G \quad (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = (\alpha_j, \alpha_i)$$

$$(2) \text{正定} \quad \forall X \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$X G X^T \geq 0. \text{ 且 } "=" \Leftrightarrow X = 0.$$

⑤ 定义: (正定对称阵).  $S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$S^T = S \text{ 且 } \forall X \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad X S X^T \geq 0, \text{ 且 } "=" \Leftrightarrow X = 0$$

⑥ Thm 1.  $(\alpha, \beta)$  为  $V$  的内积.

$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  为  $V$  的基.  $\alpha$  坐标  $X$

Gram 阵为  $G$ . 则

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \underbrace{X G Y^T}_{\text{GR}} = \underbrace{(Y G^T X^T)^T}_{\text{GR}} = Y G X^T$$

$$\star \forall A. \quad X A Y^T = (X A Y^T)^T = Y A^T X^T$$

Thm 2.  $S$  正定对称阵  $(1 \times n, n \times n)$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} \text{ 为 } V \text{ 的基 } \alpha \rightarrow x \quad \beta \rightarrow y$$

$$\text{则 } (\alpha, \beta) \triangleq X S Y^T \text{ 为 } V \text{ 上的内积. 且 } \alpha, \beta \text{ 在 } \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} \text{ 下坐标为 } x, y$$

$$(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = e_i^T S e_j = S_{ij} = G_{ij}$$

给定基  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  正定对称阵  $S$  的  $n \times n$  阵.

⑦ 定义 4.  $S_1$  和  $S_2$  为  $n \times n$  实对称阵.  
 若  $\exists$  可逆阵  $P$  s.t.  $S_2 = P^T S_1 P$ . 则  $S_1, S_2$  相合  
 且  $P$  正交 ( $P^T P = I$ ) 则  $S_1, S_2$  相似.

⑧ Thm 3:  $V, (\alpha, \beta)$  在  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  Gram 阵

为  $G_1$  在  $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$  下  $G_2$ .

$$\text{且 } \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\} = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} P$$

$$\Rightarrow G_2 = P^T G_1 P \quad (G_1, G_2 \text{ 相合})$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow x \quad \beta \rightarrow y \quad \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) X^T$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) P X^T$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = (P X^T)^T G_1 (P Y^T)$$

$$= X^T (P^T G_1 P) Y^T$$

$$= X^T G_2 Y^T \quad (\forall x, y \text{ 成立})$$

$$\Rightarrow G_2 = P^T G_1 P$$

⑨ 定义 5.  $V$  连同  $\cdot$  内积称为 Euclid 空间 (内积空间)

⑩ 定义 6.  $(V, (\alpha, \beta))$  Euclid 空间

$$\|\alpha\| \triangleq \sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)} \quad \alpha \text{ 的范数 (长度).}$$

$$\|\alpha\| = 1 \quad \text{单位向量.}$$

$$0 \neq \alpha, \beta \in V.$$

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|}$$

$$= \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 和 } \alpha, \beta \text{ 正交. } \Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta) = 0$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \text{ 与 } \forall \beta \text{ 正交 (约定).}$$

$$\text{命题 4 } \|\alpha + \beta\| \leq \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\| \quad \text{三角不等式.}$$

$$\|\alpha - \beta\| \leq \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$$

$$= \text{同向或反向共线.}$$

例 1  $\mathbb{R}^n$  标准内积.  $(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha \beta^T$ .

$$\text{例 2 } \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (\alpha, \beta) \triangleq x_1 y_1 - x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_2$$

$$(x_1, x_2) \quad (y_1, y_2)$$

$$\text{例 3 } \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} = V. \quad (A, B) \triangleq \text{tr } A B^T.$$

与  $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  上的 Euclid 内积一致

$$\text{例 4 } \mathbb{R}^n \quad P \text{ 可逆. } (\alpha, \beta) \triangleq \alpha P P^T \beta^T = (\alpha P) (\beta P)^T$$

$$G = P P^T \text{ 正定对称}$$

$$\text{例 5 } \int_0^1 f(x) g(x) dx \quad (L_2[0,1] \text{ 上连续函数})$$

$$L_2: A: L_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) \mapsto \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$



合系不变量.

→ 正交相似

若  $A, B$  正交相似  $B = O_1 A O_2 \Rightarrow B B^T = O_1 A A^T O_1^T \Rightarrow B B^T, A A^T$  特征值相同  $\Rightarrow A, B$  奇异值相同

$A = O_1 (P \ 0) O_2$   $D = (\mu_1 \dots \mu_r)$  为  $A$  的奇异值分解

Thm 7. (极值分解)  $A \in R^{n \times n}$

$A = S D (或 0 S_1)$  其中  $D$  为正交子阵,  $S_1$  或  $S_1$  为平交子阵 (可取或相同子阵)

并且  $S, S_1$  由  $A$  唯一确定.

$$A = O_1 (P \ 0) O_2 = \underbrace{O_1 (P \ 0) O_1^T}_{= S_0} \underbrace{O_1^T O_2}_{= S_1} = \underbrace{O_1 O_2}_{= S_0} \underbrace{O_2^T (P \ 0)}_{= S_1} O_2$$

$$A = S_0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{A A^T}_{\text{平正交}} = (S_0) (S_0)^T = S^2 \xrightarrow{\text{Thm 5}} S \text{ 正交}$$

$$0 = A^{-1} (A A^T) \text{ 是 } A \text{ 可逆列 } 0 \text{ 的 } \perp$$

例:  $A \in R^{m \times n}, B \in R^{n \times p}$

$$\text{tr}(AB)(AB)^T \leq \text{tr}(AA^T) \lambda_1(BB^T)$$

其中  $\lambda_1(BB^T)$  是  $BB^T$  最大特征值

$$\text{证: } B = O_1 (P \ 0) O_2 \quad D = \text{diag}(\mu_1 \dots \mu_r)$$

$$\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_r > 0. \text{ 且 } \lambda_1(BB^T) = \mu_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow BB^T = O_1 (P^2 \ 0) O_1^T$$

$$(AB)(AB)^T = A O_1 B^T A^T = A O_1 (P^2 \ 0) O_1^T A^T$$

$$\mu_1^2 A A^T - A B B^T A^T = A (\mu_1^2 I_n - O_1 (P^2 \ 0) O_1^T) A^T$$

$$= A O_1 \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1^2 - \mu_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_1^2 - \mu_r^2 \\ & & & \mu_1^2 - \mu_r^2 \end{pmatrix} O_1^T A^T = (A O_1 K) (A O_1 K)^T \xrightarrow{\text{Thm 5}} P P^T$$

$$\text{tr}(P P^T) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{tr}(\mu_1^2 A A^T - A B B^T A^T) \geq 0$$

$$\text{rank}(P^T P) = \text{rank } P$$

$$\text{若 } A, B \text{ 相似 } \text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$$

$$\text{tr}(P^T A P) = \text{tr}(P P^T A) = \text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$$

$$P x = 0 \Rightarrow P^T P x = 0 \text{ 或 } P^T P x = 0 \Rightarrow x^T P^T P x = (P x)^T (P x) \Rightarrow P x = 0$$

§ 7.8 复数的正交相似

① Thm 1  $A \in R^{n \times n} \quad \varphi(A, \lambda)$

不是正交相似标准形

$$\exists \text{ 正交 } O \text{ 使 } O^T A O = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_j \in R^{2 \times 2} \text{ 有特征值 } a_j \pm i b_j (a_j, b_j \in R, b_j \neq 0)$$

$$\text{证: } [S] \geq q, \lambda_i = a_i + b_i i (b_i \neq 0)$$

$$A_1 (u + i v) = (a_1 + b_1 i) (u + i v)$$

$$A_1 (u - i v) = (a_1 - b_1 i) (u - i v)$$

$$\Rightarrow u + i v, u - i v \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$u, v \in R^n \text{ 线性无关且 } A u, A v \in \langle u, v \rangle$$

取  $R^n$  和  $R^n$  的标准正交基 (或取  $u, v$  正交基)

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 则 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \langle u, v \rangle$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 扩充 } \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$$

$$A_1 \alpha_1, \dots, A_1 \alpha_n = (a_1 \dots a_n) \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & * \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \quad O_1 = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \text{ 正交, 1/2 内积假设}$$

$$[S=0] \lambda_i \in R, A \alpha_i = \lambda_i \alpha_i \quad \alpha_i = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_i\|} \text{ 扩充 } \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} = O_1$$

$$A O_1 = O_1 \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & * \\ 0 & B' \end{pmatrix}$$

② Thm 2. (Schar 定理)  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  为  $A \in R^{n \times n}$  的全部特征值. 则

$$\text{tr}(A A^T) \geq \sum_{j=1}^n |\lambda_j|^2 \quad \text{且} \quad \text{等号} \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 正规}$$

$$\text{证明: } A = (a_{ij}) \quad \text{tr } A A^T = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}^2$$

$$A = O \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_n \end{pmatrix} O^T \quad \text{tr } A A^T = \text{tr} \left[ O \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_n^T \end{pmatrix} O^T \right] \geq \text{tr} \left( \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_n^T \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \text{tr}(A_j A_j^T) + \sum_{j=2}^n \lambda_j^2 \quad \text{设 } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ f & g \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A_1 = c g - f d = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = a_1^2 + b_1^2 = |\lambda_1|^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}(c^2 + g^2 + f^2 + d^2)$$

$$\text{tr}(A A^T) \leq 2 |\lambda_1|^2$$

$$\therefore \text{tr } A A^T \leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\lambda_j|^2$$



等号成立  $\Rightarrow$  处处  $= 0$ .  $A = 0 \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_m & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} 0^T$  且  $c_j = g_j, d_j = -f_j$ . 规范标准型  
 $\Rightarrow A$  规范 (反之亦然).

③ Thm 3 p368

④ 例  $A, B, AB$  规范,  $BA$  规范.

证:  $\varphi_{AB}(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I_n - AB) = \det(\lambda I_n - BA) = \varphi_{BA}(\lambda)$

由 Thm 2.  $\sum_{j=1}^n |\lambda_j(BA)|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n |\lambda_j(AB)|^2 = \text{tr}[(AB)(AB)^T] = \text{tr}(AB B^T A^T) = \text{tr}(B B^T A^T A)$ .

$= \text{tr}(B^T B A A^T) = \text{tr}(B A A^T B^T) = \text{tr}(BA)(BA)^T$

再由 Thm 2 知  $BA$  规范.

§ 7.9 一些例子.

① 例:  $A^T = A, B^T B, A > 0$  则  $\exists P$  正定 s.t.  $P^T A P, P^T B P$  对称.

证:  $A = S_1^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} S_1$  ( $S_1$  正交)  $B = S_1 \begin{pmatrix} S_1^T B S_1^T \end{pmatrix} S_1$   $\exists O$  正交 s.t.  $S_1^{-1} B S_1^T = O \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} O^T$

$\Rightarrow O^T S_1^{-1} B S_1^T O = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$  令  $P = S_1^{-1} O, P^T = O^T (S_1^{-1})^T = O^T S_1^T$

$P^T A P = O^T S_1^{-1} S_1^T S_1^T O = O^T O = I_n$ .

例 6  $S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} S = S^T$  设  $1/\lambda = 1 \forall \lambda \in \sigma(S)$





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## §7.10 Euclid空间的内积.

$$(V, \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle) \quad (W, \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle)$$

① 定义 若  $\Delta: V \rightarrow W$  同构 (Euclid空间的同构).

$$\Delta(\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle) = \langle \Delta(\alpha), \Delta(\beta) \rangle \quad (\text{保内积}).$$

② Thm1.  $\Delta: V \rightarrow W$  Euclid同构

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta: V \rightarrow W \text{ 线性空间同构且 } \|\Delta(\alpha)\| = \|\alpha\| \quad (\text{保范数}).$$

③ Thm2.  $\Delta: V \rightarrow W$  Euclid同构, 则  $\Delta$  可逆且  $\Delta^{-1}$  也为 Euclid同构.

④ Thm3.  $\Delta_1: V \rightarrow W, \Delta_2: W \rightarrow U$  为 Euclid同构.

$$\Delta_2 \circ \Delta_1: V \rightarrow U \text{ 也为 Euclid同构.}$$

⑤ Thm4.  $(V, \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle)$  Euclid空间  $\dim V = n$

$$\Delta V \cong \mathbb{R}^n.$$

证:  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  标准正交基 in  $V$ .

$$\alpha: x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\beta: y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$\Delta(\alpha) = X \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = X Y^T = (\Delta(\alpha), \Delta(\beta))$$

\*  $V$  中  $n$  个 Euclid空间同构

⑥ Thm5.  $(V, \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle), (W, \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle)$  有限维且为同构 Euclid空间

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim V = \dim W$$

## §7.9 一些例子.

例1.  $A^T A, B^T B, A > 0$  则  $\exists P$  s.t.  $P^T A P, P^T B P$  对称

例2.  $S$  对称则  $\det S \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists A$  s.t.  $SA + A^T S$  正定对称  $\checkmark$

$$(\Rightarrow) A = S/2$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \text{ 设 } S\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^T S^T = \alpha^T S = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^T (SA + A^T S) \alpha = 0. \Rightarrow \alpha = 0. \text{ rank } S = n.$$

例3.  $P \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, P, Q > 0, R \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\Delta P - R Q^{-1} R^T > 0 \Leftrightarrow Q - R^T P^{-1} R > 0$$

( $A^T = A, B^T = B$  若  $B = P^T A P$ ,  $P$  可逆, 则  $B \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow A \geq 0$ )

例5.  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \text{tr } A \leq \text{tr}((AA^T)^{\frac{1}{2}})$  等号成立当且仅当  $A \geq 0$  或  $A \leq 0$



例 1.  $V$  为  $R^n$  的子空间  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \geq 0$  或  $-S \geq 0$ .

例 7.  $A \in R^{m \times m}, B \in R^{n \times n}$ . 定义  $A \otimes B = (a_{ij} B)$  为  $A, B$  的张量积 (Kronecker 乘积).

证明  $A \geq 0, B \geq 0 \Rightarrow A \otimes B \geq 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & \cdots & a_{1m}B \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & \cdots & a_{mm}B \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \otimes B$

$C \otimes D$

$$(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m (a_{ik} B)(c_{kj} D) = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} c_{kj} BD = (AC)_{ij} BD = (AC \otimes BD)_{ij}$$

$$(A \otimes B)^T = (a_{ij} B)^T = (a_{ji} B^T) = A^T \otimes B^T$$

$$A \geq 0, B \geq 0 \Rightarrow A = P^T P, B = Q^T Q$$

$$A \otimes B = (P \otimes Q)^T (P \otimes Q) \geq 0$$

例 8.

$A, B$  为  $n \times n$  矩阵. 记  $A \circ B = (a_{ij} b_{ij})_{n \times n}$  为  $A, B$  的 Hadamard 乘积.

$A \geq 0, B \geq 0 \Rightarrow A \circ B \geq 0$

$$A \geq 0, B \geq 0 \Rightarrow A \circ B \geq 0. \text{ 证: } A = P^T P, B = Q^T Q, (A \circ B)_{ij} = a_{ij} b_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (P^T)_{ik} (P)_{kj} (Q^T)_{ik} (Q)_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^n P_{ki} P_{kj} b_{ij}$$

$$\forall X = (x_1, \dots, x_n), X(A \circ B)X^T = \sum_{i,j} x_i (A \circ B)_{ij} x_j = \sum_{i,j} x_i P_{ki} P_{kj} b_{ij} x_j$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} (x_i P_{ki}) b_{ij} (x_j P_{kj}) = \sum_k d_k$$

$$d_k = \sum_{i,j=1}^n (x_i P_{ki}) b_{ij} (x_j P_{kj})$$

$$= (x_1 P_{k1}, \dots, x_n P_{kn}) B (x_1 P_{k1}, \dots, x_n P_{kn})^T \geq 0 \quad (B \geq 0)$$

$$\geq 0 \quad \forall k \geq 0 \Rightarrow A \circ B \geq 0$$





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## Chap 9 双线性函数

§9.1

① 定义  $f: V \times V \rightarrow F$

$$f(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \lambda \alpha_3, \beta) = \alpha_1 f(\alpha_1, \beta) + \lambda f(\alpha_3, \beta)$$

$$f(\alpha, \mu\beta_1 + \nu\beta_2) = \mu f(\alpha, \beta_1) + \nu f(\alpha, \beta_2)$$

② 命题:  $f(0, \beta) = f(\alpha, 0) = 0$

... 2  $f(\sum \alpha_i \alpha_i, \sum \mu_j \beta_j) =$

③  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  基  $\alpha \rightarrow x \quad \beta \rightarrow y$

$$A = (f(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)) = a_{ij}$$

$$f(x, y) = XAY^T$$

④ 双线性函数空间  $L(V, V, F)$

定义加法  $(f+g)(\alpha, \beta) = f(\alpha, \beta) + g(\alpha, \beta)$

数乘  $\lambda f = \lambda f$

⑤ Thm1  $L(V, V, F) \cong F^{n \times n}$

$f \mapsto A$  单满, 线性性

⑥ Thm2  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} \quad \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$

$$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P$$

$$B = P^T A P$$

$$A = (f(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)) \quad B = (f(\beta_i, \beta_j))$$

⑦ rank  $f = \text{rank } A$  rank  $p = n$  非退化

⑧  $f(\alpha, \beta) = 0$  称  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$  正交  $\alpha \perp \beta$

也称  $\beta \dots \dots \alpha \perp R^\perp$

⑨  $W \subseteq V \quad \alpha \perp W \Leftrightarrow f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \quad \forall \beta \in W$

$$B \perp R W \Leftrightarrow f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \quad \forall \alpha \in W$$

$$V \cong W^{\perp L} = \{\alpha \in V \mid f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \quad \forall \beta \in W\} \quad \text{对称, 反对称}$$

$$V \cong W^{\perp R} = \{\beta \in V \mid f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \quad \forall \alpha \in W\} \quad W^{\perp L} = W^{\perp R}$$

$V^{\perp L} \quad V^{\perp R}$   
左正交 右正交

⑩ 命题:  $W \cdot U \subseteq V \quad W \subseteq U^{\perp L}$

$$1) U^{\perp L} \subseteq W^{\perp L} \quad U^{\perp R} \subseteq W^{\perp R}$$

$$2) (W^{\perp L})^{\perp R} \supseteq W$$

$$(W^{\perp R})^{\perp L} \supseteq W$$

⑪  $\dim V^{\perp L} = \dim V^{\perp R} = n - \text{rank } A = n - \text{rank } f$

$$(12) f \text{ 非退化} \Leftrightarrow V^{\perp L} = 0 = V^{\perp R}$$

⑫ 固定  $\alpha \in V \quad f(\alpha, \beta) \triangleq L(\alpha)(\beta)$

$$L(\alpha) \in V^*$$

$$\forall \alpha \in V \quad L(\alpha) \in V^* \quad \exists A, A_{ij} = L(\alpha_i)(\alpha_j) \quad A: V \rightarrow V^*$$

⑬ 命题:  $A: V \rightarrow V^*$  线性映射

⑭ 命题:  $\ker A \subseteq V^{\perp L}$

⑮ Thm4  $f \text{ 非退化} \Leftrightarrow \forall g \in V^*, \exists \alpha \in V$   
s.t.  $L(\alpha) = g$  (A 满射)

⑯ 同义定义: 对称

⑰  $f \in L(V, V, F) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \quad f(\alpha, \beta) = f(\beta, \alpha)$  对称

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = -f(\beta, \alpha) \quad \text{反对称}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{取 } f(\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta) = 0$$

⑱ Thm6  $f$  关于正交对称  $(f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(\beta, \alpha) = 0)$

$$\Leftrightarrow f \text{ 对称或反对称}$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \quad \gamma$$

$$\gamma = f(\alpha, \beta) - f(\alpha, \gamma) \beta$$

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\gamma, \alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\alpha, \beta) f(\gamma, \alpha) - f(\alpha, \gamma) f(\beta, \alpha) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{令 } \beta = \alpha \quad 0 = \frac{f(\alpha, \alpha)(f(\gamma, \alpha) - f(\alpha, \gamma))}{\alpha \neq 0} \quad (2)$$

Claim:  $f$  对称

否则  $\exists f(\alpha, \beta) \neq f(\beta, \alpha)$  或  $f(\alpha, \beta) \neq 0$

$$\text{①: } f(\alpha, \alpha) = 0, f(\beta, \beta) = 0$$





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②  $f(\alpha, \beta) \neq f(\beta, \alpha)$

$f(\beta, \beta) \neq f(\beta, \alpha)$

由式①  $\gamma = \beta$

$f(\alpha, \beta) (f(\alpha, \beta) - f(\beta, \alpha)) = 0$

$\Rightarrow f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 = f(\beta, \alpha)$

同理  $f(\beta, \beta) = f(\beta, \beta) = 0$

$f(\alpha, \beta + \gamma) = f(\alpha, \beta) + f(\alpha, \gamma) \neq f(\beta, \alpha) + f(\gamma, \alpha)$   
 $= f(\beta + \gamma, \alpha)$

类似  $\Rightarrow f(\beta + \gamma, \beta + \gamma) = 0$

$= f(\beta, \beta) + f(\beta, \gamma) + f(\gamma, \beta) + f(\gamma, \gamma)$  矛盾

②⑦ Thm 7  $\forall f \in L(V, V, F)$

$\exists g$  对称  $h$  斜对称

使  $f = g + h$  ( $g, h$  唯一)

$S(V, V, F)$  对称双线性函数空间

$K(V, V, F)$  斜对称双线性函数空间

②⑧ Thm 8  $L(V, V, F) = S(V, V, F) \oplus K(V, V, F)$   
 (Cor Thm 7)

②⑨  $f \in S \text{ or } K, V^1 = V^{\perp 2} = V^{\perp K}$

§ 9.2

① Thm 1  $S(V, V, F)$  与  $S(n, F)$  中对称矩阵一一对应

② Thm 2  $f \in S(V, V, F)$  则  $\exists$  基  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  s.t.

$(f(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & a_{rr} & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix} r = \text{rank } f$

证: 对  $\dim V$  归纳

设  $n=1$  或  $2$

若  $\dim V = 0, \text{rank } f = 0, V = \{0\} \exists \alpha, \beta \in V$

$f(\alpha, \beta) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta) - f(\alpha - \beta, \alpha - \beta) = 4f(\alpha, \beta) \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha_1 \in V$  s.t.  $f(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) \neq 0$

$W = \langle \alpha_1 \rangle, W^{\perp} \subseteq V$

Claim  $V = W \oplus W^{\perp}$

$\Rightarrow f|_{W^{\perp}}$  对称. 则  $\exists$  基  $\{\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  为  $W^{\perp}$  的基 s.t.  $(f(\alpha_i, \alpha_j))$  对称

$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  为  $V$  的基

$(f(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & a_{rr} & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix} r = \text{rank } f = r$

③ Thm 2  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  有

$f(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 0$  ( $i \neq j$ )

$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  为关于  $f$  的正交基

由 Thm 2  $V^{\perp} = \langle \alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle$

④ Thm 3  $S \in S(n, F)$  则  $\exists P$  可逆 s.t.

$P^T S P = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & a_{rr} & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix} a_i \neq 0, r = \text{rank } S$

⑤ Thm 4  $f \in S(V, V, K)$  则存在

关于  $f$  正交的基  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  s.t.

$(f(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & -1 & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

⑥  $f \in S(V, V, R)$  正交 (非退化)

⑦ Thm 5  $V = V^+ \oplus V^- \oplus V^{\perp}$

$f|_{V^+}$  正交  $f|_{V^-}$  负交

⑧ Thm 6  $f \in S(V, V, R)$  则

$V = V^+ \oplus V^- \oplus V^{\perp}$

且  $f|_{V^+} > 0, f|_{V^-} < 0, V^{\perp}$  为核

证: 若  $V = V_1^+ \oplus V_1^- \oplus V_1^{\perp}$

s.t.  $f|_{V_1^+} > 0, f|_{V_1^-} < 0$

则  $\dim V_1^{\pm} = \dim V^{\pm}$



- (15)  $W \subset V, W^\perp = \{ \beta \in V \mid (\beta, \alpha) = 0 \ \forall \alpha \in W \}$ .
- (16) Thm 8.  $V = W \oplus W^\perp$
- (17)  $V, W$  内积空间.  $\Gamma: V \rightarrow W$  线性映射. 且  $(\alpha, \beta) = (\Gamma(\alpha), \Gamma(\beta))$  则称  $\Gamma$  为  $V$  与  $W$  同构.
- (18) Thm 9  $\dim V = n, (V, (\alpha, \beta))$  则  $V \cong \mathbb{C}^n$  且  $V \cong W \Leftrightarrow \dim V = \dim W$  (有限维线性空间).
- § 8.2 内积空间.

- ①  $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  线性函数  $\rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ .  
 $V^*$  线性函数的全体 (内积空间中  $f$  对应第  $i$  个向量)
- ②  $f(\beta(\alpha)) \triangleq (\alpha, \beta) \in V^*$ .  
 $\alpha: V \rightarrow V^*, \beta \mapsto f_\beta$  线性映射.  
 $\alpha \leftrightarrow$  对偶基.

- ③  $A: V \rightarrow V$  线性变换  
 $\forall \beta \in V^*, \tilde{\beta} \in V^* \text{ s.t. } (A(\alpha), \beta) = (\alpha, \tilde{\beta}) := (\alpha, A^*(\beta))$   
 $A^*$  为线性变换称为  $A$  的伴随变换.

1)  $(A+B)^* = A^* + B^*$

2)  $(\lambda A)^* = \bar{\lambda} A^*$  (\*)

3)  $(AB)^* = B^* A^*$

4)  $(A^*)^* = A$

5)  $A, A^*$  在标准基下矩阵  $A^* = \bar{A}^T$

6)  $A(W) \subseteq W \Rightarrow A^*(W^\perp) \subseteq W^\perp$  (正交补空间).

④  $B = U^* A U$  酉相似.

⑤  $A$  在不同标准基下酉相似.

⑥ Thm 1  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}, A = U \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} U^*$

⑦  $A^* A = A A^*, A$  正规.

$H^* = H$  Hermit  $H^* = -H$  斜 Hermit

⑧ Thm 2 (Scher 定理)

$A$  酉相似对角  $\Leftrightarrow A$  正规.

$(\Rightarrow) \checkmark$   $(\Leftarrow)$   $A = U \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} U^*$

$A^* = U \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\lambda}_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \bar{\lambda}_n \end{pmatrix} U^*$

$A A^* = A^* A \Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0 \Rightarrow$  对称.

⑨ Thm 3 (Scher 不等式)

$\sum_{i=1}^n |A A^*| = \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^2$

"="  $\Leftrightarrow A$  正规.

⑩ Thm 4 正规酉相似对角. 全特征值  $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ .

⑪ Thm 5  $W$  酉子空间  $U_1^* W U_1 = \text{diag}(e^{i\theta_1}, \dots, e^{i\theta_n})$

⑫ Thm 6  $H^* = H, \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}, H = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

⑬ Thm 7  $K^* = -K$  则  $K = \text{diag}(i\lambda_1, \dots, i\lambda_n)$

\* 正规矩阵  $A^* = f(A)$   
 $(A^T = f(A))$

变换.  $A^* A = A A^*$

$U^* V = V^* U = E$  酉变换  
 $\Leftrightarrow \|U(\alpha)\| = \|\alpha\|$

酉矩阵 - 例 2

§ 8.3 厄密 (Hermit) 算子与酉算子

①  $\alpha \in H, \alpha^* = \alpha$  厄密 (半) 正定.

② Thm 1.  $H$  厄密算子 (7)

③ Thm 2  $H$  半正定.  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta$

④  $H = H_1^2, H_1$  厄密. 且有交换性.

⑤ 酉相似  $\rightarrow$  酉正交.  
 $B = U_1 A U_2, A, B \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$

⑥ 奇异值.  $A^* A$  与  $A A^*$  有相同非零特征值.  
 $A^* A$  为 Hermit 正定.  
 $(A^* A)^* = A^* A$

⑦  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_r$  全部奇异值.

$A = U_1 \begin{pmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} U_2, D = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \mu_r \end{pmatrix}$   
 $A$  与  $A A^*$  秩相同

⑧ (极分解).  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$  存在.

$\exists H_1, H_2$  Hermit  $U$  酉 s.t.  
 $A = H_1 U = U H_2$

⑨ 广义逆 (略)

§ 8.4



# chap 8 酉空间 / $\mathbb{C}$ Euclid / $\mathbb{R}$

## §8.1 V/C

① 内积  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \in \mathbb{C}$

$$(\cdot, \cdot) : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

1) Hermite 对称性  $\langle \beta, \alpha \rangle = \overline{\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle}$

2)  $\forall \alpha \neq 0, \alpha \in V, \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle > 0$

3) 共轭双线性  $\langle \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2, \beta \rangle = \lambda_1 \langle \alpha_1, \beta \rangle + \lambda_2 \langle \alpha_2, \beta \rangle$

$$\langle \alpha, \mu_1 \beta_1 + \mu_2 \beta_2 \rangle = \overline{\langle \mu_1 \beta_1 + \mu_2 \beta_2, \alpha \rangle} = \overline{\mu_1 \langle \beta_1, \alpha \rangle + \mu_2 \langle \beta_2, \alpha \rangle} = \overline{\mu_1} \overline{\langle \beta_1, \alpha \rangle} + \overline{\mu_2} \overline{\langle \beta_2, \alpha \rangle} = \overline{\mu_1} \langle \alpha, \beta_1 \rangle + \overline{\mu_2} \langle \alpha, \beta_2 \rangle$$

② 正交性 1)  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \langle \alpha, 0 \rangle = 0$

$$2) \langle \sum \lambda_i \alpha_i, \sum \mu_j \beta_j \rangle = \sum \lambda_i \overline{\mu_j} \langle \alpha_i, \beta_j \rangle$$

$$3) \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \leq \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle \langle \beta, \beta \rangle \quad \text{Cauchy-Schwarz inequality}$$

③  $\langle \alpha, -\alpha \rangle \leq 0, \alpha \leftrightarrow x, \beta \leftrightarrow y, G$

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = X G Y^T = X G Y^* \quad Y^* = \overline{Y}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \beta, \alpha \rangle = \overline{\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle} \Rightarrow \overline{X G Y^*}^T = Y (G^* X)^* = (Y X G)^* \quad (Y X G)$$

$$G = G^*$$

④ 正定 Hermite 阵  $G^* = G, X \neq 0, X G X^T > 0$

⑤  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}, \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$

$$\langle \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \rangle = \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle P, G_2 = P G_1 P^* \quad (\text{change})$$

⑥ 酉空间

⑦  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \perp \beta$

⑧ Thm 1:  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k\} \subset V, k \leq n, \alpha_i \neq 0, \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle = 0 \text{ if } i \neq j, \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k\} \text{ 线性无关}$

⑨ Thm 2:  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  基, 则存在  $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$  s.t.  $\langle \beta_i, \beta_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$  且  $\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_k \rangle = \langle \beta_i, \beta_k \rangle$

Gram-Schmidt 正交化

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_2, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1$$

⑩  $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  酉空间有标准基

⑪ Thm 4:  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  酉基  $\|\alpha_i\| = 1$ , 则可取为标正基

⑫ Thm 5/6

$\{\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n\}$  标准基

$$\{\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n\} \text{ 正交基} = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) U$$

$$\text{则 } \{\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n\} \text{ 为标正基} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ 酉阵} \quad U^* U = I_n = U U^*$$

⑬ Thm 7:  $\det A = 0$  则  $A = U T$

$$U \text{ 酉阵, } T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} a_{ii} \geq 0$$

$$\text{“对偶-4”} \quad \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle = \langle \eta_1, \dots, \eta_n \rangle \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{11} \eta_1, \dots, a_{nn} \eta_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{⑭ } U = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1^* \dots \beta_n^*) \quad U U^* = I_n \quad \alpha_i \alpha_j^* = \delta_{ij}$$

$$U^* = (\alpha_1^* \dots \alpha_n^*) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_i \beta_j^* = \delta_{ij} \quad \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \text{ 是 } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 的对偶基}$$





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## 第9章 双线性函数

线性空间上的双线性函数

9.1

线性空间不同基下双线性函数的矩阵表示

矩阵表示

研究双线性函数  $\Leftrightarrow$  研究分类

最有意义

对称双线性函数 (对称矩阵)

9.2  $\rightarrow$  对称矩阵在相合下的分类

9.3  $\rightarrow$  斜对称矩阵在相合下的分类

### 9.1 双线性函数的概念

Def 1.  $f: V \times V \rightarrow F$  二元函数 双线性  $f(\alpha, \beta)$

$V$  上的线性空间

命题 1.  $f(0, \beta) = 0 = f(\alpha, 0)$

$\Rightarrow \alpha \quad f(\sum \alpha_i, \sum \beta_j)$

$A = (f(\alpha_i, \beta_j))_{n \times n}$

给出一组  $V$  的基  $f$  矩阵表示  $f(\alpha, \beta) = x A y^T$

Thm 1.  $(V, V, F)$  线性空间 同  $F^{n \times n}$

$\downarrow \dim = n^2$

Thm 2. 矩阵相合:  $A, B \in F^{n \times n} \exists P$  可逆 s.t.  $B = P^T A P$   $A, B$  相合

双线性空间基下相合