

课堂练习

- 求下列多项式矩阵的Smith标准型、行列式因子、不变因子及初等因子组。

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2(\lambda+1)^2 & & \\ & \lambda^3(\lambda-1)^2 & \\ & & (\lambda+1)^3(\lambda-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & \lambda & \cdots & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

解.

$$D_1 = \gcd(-P_1) = 1$$

$$P_2 = \gcd(-P_2) = \gcd(\lambda^5(\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-1)^2, \lambda^3(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda+1)^3, \lambda^2(\lambda+1)^5(\lambda-1))$$

$$= \lambda^2(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)^2$$

$$P_3 = \gcd(-P_3) = \det = \lambda^5(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda+1)^5$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 = 1, \quad d_2 = \frac{P_2}{D_1} = D_2, \quad d_3 = \frac{P_3}{D_2}$$

$$\text{Smith 标准型} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \lambda^2(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)^2 & \\ & & \lambda^3(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

行列式因子.

$$D_1 = 1, \quad D_2 = \lambda^2(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)^2$$

$$D_3 = \lambda^5(\lambda-1)^3(\lambda+1)^5$$

不变因子.

$$d_1 = 1, \quad d_2 = \lambda^2(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)^2$$

$$d_3 = \lambda^3(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)^3$$

初等因子.

$$\lambda^2, \lambda-1, (\lambda+1)^2, \lambda^3, (\lambda-1)^2, (\lambda+1)^3.$$

(2)

$$\text{记 } A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = \lambda^n. \quad = D_n$$

$$\text{考虑 } \det A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & n-1 \\ & & n-1 \\ & & & n-1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^{n-1}$$

$$\det A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & n-1 \\ & & n \\ & & & n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1-\lambda & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & 1-\lambda & & \\ & & & & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ & & & & & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^{n-2}$$

$$\text{则 } D_{n-1} \mid \gcd(\lambda^{n-1}, (1-\lambda)^{n-2}) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{n-1} = 1$$

$$\text{则 Smith 标准型为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \lambda^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = \cdots = D_{n-1} = 1, \quad D_n = \lambda^n$$

$$d_1 = \cdots = d_{n-1} = 1, \quad d_n = \lambda^n$$

$$\text{初等因子为 } \lambda^n$$

2. 设 A n 阶实对称方阵.

A 的前 $n-1$ 阶顺序主子式均为正
且 $\det A > 0$. 求证: A 半正定.

证明 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & b \end{pmatrix}$. A_1 对称

由题目条件知. A_1 正定

$$\text{设 } P = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & -A_1^{-1}\alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ & b - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

只需证 $b - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha \geq 0$ 即可

(由此, 即有 \forall 主子式 都为非负 $\Rightarrow P^T A P$ 半正定)
 $\Rightarrow A$ 半正定

$$\begin{aligned} \text{注意到 } \det P^T A P &= \det A_1 \cdot (b - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha) \\ &= (\det P)^2 \det A > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow b - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha \geq 0. \quad \square$$

3. 若 $A \geq B \geq 0$ 则 $TA \geq TB \geq 0$.

方法-: · step 1. 先证 $A \geq B \geq 0$ 情形.

· step 2. 利用 $\lambda I + A$, $\lambda I + B$ ($\lambda > 0$). 化归到 step 1.

· step 3. 利用关于 λ 的连续性. 令 $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$.

证明: ① 当 $A \geq B \geq 0$ 时, 利用极分解易证 $TA, TB \geq 0$

$$\text{设 } TA = P^T P$$

$$\text{则 } TA - TB = P^T (I_n - (P^T)^T TB P^{-1}) P$$

取正交阵 S 使得

$$(P^T)^T TB P^{-1} = S^T \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} S$$

$$\text{则 } TA - TB = P^T (S^T)^T \left[I_n - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} \right] S^{-1} P$$

$$\text{故 } TA - TB \text{ 相似于 } \text{diag}(1 - \mu_1, \dots, 1 - \mu_n) \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{注意到 } A - B &= P^T P P^T P - P^T S^T \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} S P P^T S^T \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} S P \\ &= P^T S^T \left[\underbrace{S P P^T S^T}_{=: Q} - \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix}}_{=: D} S P P^T S^T \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} \right] S P \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{相似于 } Q - D Q D \geq 0$$

$$e_i^T (Q - D Q D) e_i \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{ii} - \mu_i^2 Q_{ii} \geq 0.$$

$$\text{由于 } P \text{ 可逆, } S \text{ 正交. } \Rightarrow Q = S P P^T S^T \text{ 正定}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{ii} > 0$$

$$\text{结合上不等式 } \Rightarrow \mu_i^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow \mu_i \leq 1$$

再根据 (*). 即得 step 1.

②. ③. $A \geq B \geq 0$

则 对 $\lambda > 0$, $\lambda I + A \geq \lambda I + B > 0$

故 $\sqrt{\lambda I + A} \geq \sqrt{\lambda I + B} > 0$.

即 $\sqrt{\lambda I + A} - \sqrt{\lambda I + B} \geq 0$.

下证 $\sqrt{\lambda I + A} \rightarrow \sqrt{A}$ 当 $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$

设 $A = Q^T \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_r & & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$ Q 正交

则 $\sqrt{A} = Q^T \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\mu_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\mu_r} & & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$

则 $\lambda I + A = Q^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda + \mu_r & & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$

$\sqrt{\lambda I + A} = Q^T \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda + \mu_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda + \mu_r} & & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q \rightarrow \sqrt{A} \quad (\lambda \rightarrow 0^+)$
□

王新茂讲义 7.2 例题.

方法二: (★) 引理.

$A, B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 半正定 Hermite 方阵
(或 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 半正定 对称)

则 \exists 可逆方阵 $P \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ (或 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$).

使得 $P^H A P, P^H B P$ 为对角方阵
($P^T A P, P^T B P$)

下利用引理 证明 题 3.

证明. 易证 $\sqrt{A}, \sqrt{B} \geq 0$. 由引理, $\exists P$ 可逆

$P^T \sqrt{A} P = \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_r & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = D_1$ $\lambda_i \geq 0$

$P^T \sqrt{B} P = \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_s & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = D_2$ $\mu_j \geq 0$

$$\text{则} \quad \bar{J}_A = (P^T)^{-1} D_1 P^{-1}$$

$$\bar{J}_B = (P^T)^{-1} D_2 P^{-1}$$

$$\text{则} \quad A = (P^T)^{-1} D_1 P^{-1} (P^T)^{-1} D_1 P^{-1}$$

$$B = (P^T)^{-1} D_2 P^{-1} (P^T)^{-1} D_2 P^{-1}$$

$$\text{则} \quad A - B \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(P^T)^{-1} (D_1 P^{-1} (P^T)^{-1} D_1 - D_2 P^{-1} (P^T)^{-1} D_2) P^{-1} \geq 0$$

$$\text{记} \quad P^{-1} (P^T)^{-1} = R \quad \text{正定} \quad (\Rightarrow R_{ii} > 0)$$

$$\text{则} \quad \text{上式} \geq 0 \quad \text{即} \quad D_1 R D_1 - D_2 R D_2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (e_i^T) (D_1 R D_1 - D_2 R D_2) e_i \geq 0 \quad \forall \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$\text{对} \quad 1 \leq i \leq r \quad \text{即} \quad \lambda_i^2 R_{ii} - \mu_i^2 R_{ii} \geq 0 \\ \Rightarrow \lambda_i \geq \mu_i$$

$$\text{对} \quad i > r. \quad \lambda_i = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \bar{A} \geq \bar{B}. \quad \square$$