

3.1 Proof. (1) $\|w\|_w = \|w\| \geq 0$, $\|w\|_w = 0 \Rightarrow \|w\| = 0 \Rightarrow w = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ (w is non-singular).

$$(2) \|x + y\|_w = \|w(x+y)\| = \|wx + wy\| \geq \|wx\| + \|wy\| = \|x\|_w + \|y\|_w$$

$$(3) \|\alpha x\|_w = \|\alpha w x\| = |\alpha| \|w x\| = |\alpha| \|x\|_w$$

3.2 Proof. 令 $|\lambda_j| = \max_i |x_i|$, $\lambda v_j = \lambda_j v_j$, $x = \lambda v_j$

$$\text{有 } \|Ax\| = \|Av_j\| = |\lambda_j| v_j \| = |\lambda_j| \|v_j\|$$

$$\|A\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \geq \frac{\|Av_j\|}{\|v_j\|} = |\lambda_j| = \rho(A)$$

3.3 Proof. (a) $\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i |x_i|^2} \geq \sqrt{\max_i |x_i|^2} = \max_i |x_i| = \|x\|_\infty$

$$x = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$(b) \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_i |x_i|^2} \leq \sqrt{m \cdot \max_i |x_i|^2} = \sqrt{m} \|x\|_\infty$$

$$x = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$$

$$(c) \|A\|_2 = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_2}{\|x\|_2} \geq \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|A\|_\infty$$

$$(d) \|A\|_2 = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_2}{\|x\|_2} \leq \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\sqrt{m} \|Ax\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} = \sqrt{m} \|A\|_\infty$$

3.4 (a) $B \in B = PAQ$.

$$P \in C^{n \times m}, P_{:i} \cdot i = 1$$

$$Q \in C^{m \times n}, Q_{:i} \cdot i = 1$$

$$(b) \|B\|_p = \|P \otimes Q\|_p \leq \|P\| \cdot \|A\| \cdot \|Q\|$$

$$\|P\|_p = \frac{\sup_{x \in P} \|Px\|_p}{\|x\|_p} \leq 1$$

上式成立是因为 P 每行仅有 1 个非零元. (Q 为单位矩阵). $\|Q\|_p \leq 1$

$$\Rightarrow \|B\|_p \leq \|A\|_p$$

$$3.5. \text{ Proof. } \|E\|_F^2 = \text{tr}(E \tilde{E}) = \text{tr}(U \tilde{V} \tilde{V}^* U^*) = \tilde{V}^* \tilde{V} \text{tr}(U U^*) = \|U\|_F \cdot \|U\|_F^*$$

$$3.6 (a) \text{ Proof. } \|x\|' \geq 0, \|x\|' = 0 \Rightarrow \sup_{y \in Y} |y^* x| = 0 \Rightarrow |x|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\|x_1 + x_2\|' = \sup_{y \in Y} |y^* (x_1 + x_2)| \leq \sup_{y \in Y} |y^* x_1| + \sup_{y \in Y} |y^* x_2| = \|x_1\|' + \|x_2\|'$$

$$\|\alpha x\|' = \sup_{y \in Y} |\alpha y^* x| = \sup_{y \in Y} |\alpha| |y^* x| = |\alpha| \|x\|'$$

(b). 由引理. $\exists z \in \mathbb{C}^n, z \neq 0$. s.t. $|z^*x| = \|z\| \|x\|$

恰當的選取 s.t. $z^*x \in \mathbb{R}^+$, 使得有 $\|x\| = |z^*x| = \|z\| = z^*x$

$$\text{令 } B = \frac{yz^*}{\|z\|}, \quad Bx = \frac{yz^*x}{\|z\|} = y$$

$$\|B\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \frac{\|Bx\|}{\|x\|} = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \frac{|z^*x|}{\|z\| \|x\|} = 1$$

$$4.1 (a) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(c) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(d) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(e) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

4.2 Proof. 由A的第*i*列向量 a_i .

則 B 的第*i*列向量 a_{n+1-i}^T .

又因 B^T 与 A^T 的列向量相同

$$(BB^T)_{ij} = a_{n+1-i}^T a_{n+1-j} = a_i^T a_j$$

记 λ 是 $A^T A$ 的特征值, α 为对应的特征向量,

$$\text{则有 } \sum_j a_i^T a_j \alpha_j = \lambda \alpha_i$$

即有 $\sum_j a_{n+1-i}^T a_{n+1-j} \alpha_{n+1-j} = \lambda \alpha_{n+1-i}$, 从而 λ 是 BB^T 的特征值. 同理可证 BB^T 的特征值也是 $A^T A$ 的特征值.

4.4 Proof. $A = Q \tilde{A} Q^*$, $B = U \tilde{B} U^*$

$$\Rightarrow A = Q U \tilde{B} U^* Q^*$$

$\Rightarrow A B$ 有相同的特征值

反之成立

4.5 這裡半中 C^m 可改成 D^m 而不增加時間

5.1. $A A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda(A A^T) = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{65}}{2} \quad \sigma_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{9 + \sqrt{65}}{2}} \quad \sigma_{\min} = \sqrt{\frac{9 - \sqrt{65}}{2}}$$

5.2. 记 S 是高秩矩阵集

$\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, 若 A 高秩, $A \in S$.

否则 $\text{rank}(A) = r < \min(m, n)$, $A = U \tilde{A} U^*$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 令 $\sum_{i=1, i \neq 1}^r \frac{1}{\lambda_{i+1, i+1}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 其他元素互相同

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 令 $\sum_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{\lambda_{i,i}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, $i > r$, 其他与 \tilde{A} 相同

$\tilde{A} = U \tilde{A} U^*$. \tilde{A} 有秩 $\leq r$ 且 $\|A - \tilde{A}\|_2 = \sigma_{\min}(A) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$.

5.3 (a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 10\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 5\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$