

例 方阵 $A \in M_n$, $f_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$, $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ for $i \neq j$. $\sum_{i=1}^s n_i = n$, $s \leq n$.

证明: (1) 若 $\lambda_i \neq 0$, $i=1, 2, \dots, s$, 则 $\text{rank}(A) = n$.

(2) 若 $\lambda_k = 0$, 则 $n - n_k \leq \text{rank}(A) < n$.

Pf. (1) $|A| = \prod_{i=1}^s (\lambda_i)^{n_i} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n$. 可逆.

(2) 设 λ_k 的几何重数为 m_k . 则 $m_k = \dim V_{\lambda_k} = \dim N(\lambda_k I - A)$.

而 $\lambda_k = 0 \Rightarrow m_k = \dim N(A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$
又有 $m_k \leq n_k$

$\Rightarrow n - \text{rank}(A) \leq n_k \Rightarrow n - n_k \leq \text{rank}(A)$

而 $|A| = \prod_{i=1}^s (\lambda_i)^{n_i} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) < n$.

注: ① $\text{rank}(A) \geq n - n_k = \sum_{i=k+1}^s n_i$, 即 $\text{rank}(A) \geq$ 非零特征值的代数重数之和.

② 若 A 可对角化, 则 $m_i = n_i$, $i=1, 2, \dots, s$.

$\text{rank}(A) = n - n_k = \sum_{i=k+1}^s n_i$, 即 $\text{rank}(A) =$ 非零特征值的代数(几何)重数之和.

$$A = X \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_2 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & \lambda_s \\ & & & & & \lambda_s \end{bmatrix} X^{-1}, \quad \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(\Lambda)$$

幂等矩阵 $A \in M_n$, $A^2 = A$.

④ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall \vec{x} \in N(A), \text{ 有 } A\vec{x} = \vec{0} = 0\vec{x} \\ \forall \vec{x} \in C(A), \text{ 则 } \exists \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 使 } \vec{x} = A\vec{y}. \text{ 而 } A\vec{x} = A(A\vec{y}) = A^2\vec{y} = A\vec{y} = \vec{x} = 1\vec{x} \end{array} \right. \text{ 恒等变换}$

① 若 $N(A)$ 中含非零向量, 则 0 为一个特征值, 而 $V_0 = N(A)$. 且其重数 = $\dim N(A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$

若 $C(A) \neq \{\vec{0}\}$, 则 $C(A) \perp N(A)$, 且 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(C(A))$.

几何重数之和 = $n \Rightarrow A$ 可以相似对角化. 综合公理: $\dim(C(A) + N(A)) = n$.

② 由(4) $\Rightarrow N(A) \cap C(A) = \{\vec{0}\} \Rightarrow C(A) \oplus N(A) = \mathbb{R}^n$, 直和分解

而 $\dim N(A) + \dim C(A) = n$

$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 有 $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_C + \vec{x}_N$, $\vec{x}_C \in C(A)$, $\vec{x}_N \in N(A)$. $A\vec{x} = A\vec{x}_C + A\vec{x}_N = A\vec{x}_C = \vec{x}_C$

③ 进一步地, 若 $A = A^T$ (symmetric), 则 $C(A) \perp N(A)$. 结合②, 有 $C(A) \oplus N(A)$ 为 \mathbb{R}^n 中正交补.

$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 有 $A\vec{x} = \vec{x}_C \in C(A)$, 且 $(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_C) \perp C(A)$, A 为投影矩阵.

§ 6.4 Symmetric Matrices

一般实矩阵的特征值未必是实数.

例. $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$ (旋转)

解. $|\lambda I - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta, \lambda_2 = \cos \theta - i \sin \theta \quad \lambda_1 = \bar{\lambda}_2$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 \text{ 对应的特征向量: } \vec{x}_1 = [1 \ -i]^T \\ \lambda_2 \text{ - - - - -: } \vec{x}_2 = [1 \ i]^T \end{array} \right. \quad \vec{x}_1 = \overline{\vec{x}}_2$

定理 For real matrices, complex λ 's and \vec{x} 's come in "conjugate pairs". 共轭对出现.

If $A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}$, then $A\overline{\vec{x}} = \bar{\lambda}\overline{\vec{x}}$.

定理 若 S 是实对称阵, 则 A 的特征值都实数

pf. 若 $S\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}, \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}^T \vec{x}$
 两边取共轭: $S\overline{\vec{x}} = \bar{\lambda}\overline{\vec{x}} \Rightarrow \overline{\vec{x}}^T S = \bar{\lambda} \overline{\vec{x}}^T \Rightarrow \overline{\vec{x}}^T S \vec{x} = \bar{\lambda} \overline{\vec{x}}^T \vec{x}$
 $\Rightarrow (\lambda - \bar{\lambda})(\vec{x} \cdot \overline{\vec{x}}) = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda \text{ 为实数.} \\ \vec{x} \cdot \overline{\vec{x}} = |\vec{x}_1|^2 + |\vec{x}_2|^2 + \dots + |\vec{x}_n|^2 = \|\vec{x}\|^2 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$

例. $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, S : real, symmetric.

解. $|\lambda I - S| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda := 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 5$ (both real)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S \text{ is singular (不可逆).} -\exists \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}, \text{s.t. } S\vec{x} = \vec{0} = 0\vec{x}. \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0. \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \text{tr } S = 5 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 5. \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \vec{x}_1 \\ \vec{x}_2 \end{array}$ (both real)

① $\lambda_1 = 0$. $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k \neq 0. \quad \left\{ \vec{x} \mid S\vec{x} = \vec{0} \right\} = N(S)$

② $\lambda_2 = 5$. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k \neq 0. \quad \left\{ \vec{x} \mid S\vec{x} = 5\vec{x} \right\} = C(S) \quad \nwarrow \text{dim=1}$

Notice that: $\vec{x}_1 \perp \vec{x}_2$.

$N(S) \perp C(S^T)$, 而 $S = S^T$. $\therefore C(S^T) = C(S) \Rightarrow N(S) \perp C(S)$

$\uparrow \text{row space}$ $\uparrow \text{column space}$

定理 设 S 是 n 阶实对称矩阵，则其一定可相似对角化。（ \exists n 个线性无关的特征向量）

特别地，其有 n 个 标准正交 的特征向量 $\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \dots, \vec{q}_n$ s.t. $S\vec{q}_i = \lambda_i \vec{q}_i$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

orthonormal (一定线性无关)

$\therefore Q = [\vec{q}_1 \vec{q}_2 \dots \vec{q}_n]$, 则 Q 为正交矩阵，且

$$SQ = Q\Lambda, \text{ 即 } Q^T S Q = \Lambda \quad \& \quad S = Q\Lambda Q^{-1}, \text{ 其中 } \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n).$$

注： $\because Q$ 为正交矩阵 $\therefore Q^{-1} = Q^T$

$$\text{即 } S = Q\Lambda Q^{-1} = Q\Lambda Q^T = [\vec{q}_1 \vec{q}_2 \dots \vec{q}_n] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \vec{q}_1^T \\ \vec{q}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{q}_n^T \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 \vec{q}_1 \vec{q}_1^T + \lambda_2 \vec{q}_2 \vec{q}_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n \vec{q}_n \vec{q}_n^T.$$

定理 设 S 是实对称矩阵， λ_1 和 λ_2 是 S 的两个互异的特征值， \vec{x}_1 和 \vec{x}_2 分别是属于 λ_1 和 λ_2 的特征向量，则 \vec{x}_1 与 \vec{x}_2 必正交。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pf. } S\vec{x}_1 &= \lambda_1 \vec{x}_1 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1^T S \vec{x}_1 = \lambda_1 \vec{x}_1^T \vec{x}_1 \\ S\vec{x}_2 &= \lambda_2 \vec{x}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_2^T S \vec{x}_1 = (S\vec{x}_2)^T \vec{x}_1 = \lambda_2 \vec{x}_2^T \vec{x}_1 \\ \Rightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \vec{x}_2^T \vec{x}_1 &= 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{x}_2^T \vec{x}_1 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{x}_2^T \vec{x}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 \perp \vec{x}_2 \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{P339 Example 2. } S = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 \perp \vec{x}_2$$

Q: 给定实对称矩阵 S ，如何求正交阵 Q ，将 S 相似对角化？ $Q^T S Q = \Lambda$ i.e. $SQ = Q\Lambda$

$$\text{Step 1} \quad f_S(\lambda) = |\lambda I - S| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}. \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s \text{ 互异.}$$

Let $f_S(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{eigenvalues } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Step 2 $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{若为一般矩阵，需判断是否可对角化} (m_{ii} = n_{ii}, i=1, \dots, s). \\ \because S \text{ 是实对称矩阵} \therefore \text{一定可对角化} (\text{一定有 } m_{ii} = n_{ii}). \text{ 故可省去此判断.} \end{array} \right)$

For each λ_i , solve $(\lambda_i I - S) \vec{x} = \vec{0}$ to get independent eigenvectors:

$\vec{x}_{i1}, \vec{x}_{i2}, \dots, \vec{x}_{im_i}$ i.e. a basis of $N(\lambda_i I - S) = V_{\lambda_i}$.

Step 3 For each λ_i , $\vec{x}_{i1}, \vec{x}_{i2}, \dots, \vec{x}_{im_i}$ Gram-Schmidt $\vec{q}_{i1}, \vec{q}_{i2}, \dots, \vec{q}_{im_i}$ (orthonormal)

Step 4 Then $Q = [\vec{q}_{11}, \dots, \vec{q}_{1n_1}, \vec{q}_{21}, \dots, \vec{q}_{2n_2}, \dots, \vec{q}_{s1}, \dots, \vec{q}_{sn_s}]$

$$\Lambda = \underbrace{\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1)}_{n_1} \underbrace{\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_2}_{n_2} \cdots \underbrace{\lambda_s, \dots, \lambda_s}_{n_s}$$

合同对角化

定义 $A, B \in M_n$, 若存在可逆矩阵 P , s.t. $B = P^T A P$, 称 A 与 B 相合/合同.

定理 设 A 为对称矩阵, 则其总可以合同对角化. 即存在可逆矩阵 P , s.t. $P^T A P = \text{diag}(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$

注: 若 $\tilde{P} = (P^T)^{-1}$, 则有 $A = \tilde{P} \text{diag}(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n) \tilde{P}^T$

注: ① 合同对角化过程 P 及对角阵 $\text{diag}(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$ 都不唯一.

② 紧对称矩阵 $\text{diag}(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$ 中正元素的个数唯一, 负元素的个数唯一. (matching signs)
正惯性指数 + 负惯性指数 = $\text{rank}(A)$

③ 特别地, 若 A 是紧对称矩阵, 其中一种合同对角化的途径为:
正交矩阵 Q , 使其相似对角化, $Q^T A Q = \Lambda \Rightarrow Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$
而 $Q^{-1} = Q^T$ real eigenvalues
orthonormal eigenvectors.

例 S 为实对称矩阵, 不同的合同对角化过程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ * & 1 & \\ & & * \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{对角阵, 对角线上为主元.}$$

① 若 S 可仅通过第 2 类初等行变换化为上三角阵, 则 $S = LU = L D L^T$, S 与 D 相合

② 存在正交阵 Q , s.t. $S = Q \Lambda Q^{-1} = Q \Lambda Q^T$, S 与 Λ 相合.

二次型

定义 n 个变量 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 的二次齐次多项式 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j$ (规定 $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$) 称为 n 元二次型.

记为 $\vec{x}^T A \vec{x}$, 其中 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$. (symmetric, $A = A^T$). $\vec{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n]^T$.

例 3 元二次型 $3x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2 + 2x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 + 4x_2 x_3 = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

定义 二次型的标准形: $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i^2 = [x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_n] \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & & & \\ & c_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & c_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

可逆线性替换: $\vec{x} = P \vec{y}$, P 可逆

则 $\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T (P^T A P) \vec{y}$ 证 $\vec{y}^T B \vec{y}$, 其中 $B = P^T A P$ 相合.

定理 二次型 $\vec{x}^T A \vec{x}$ (满足 $A = A^T$) 总可通过合适的可逆线性替换 $\vec{x} = P \vec{y}$, 变为标准形:

$$\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = b_1 y_1^2 + b_2 y_2^2 + \dots + b_n y_n^2.$$

Pf: A 为对称方阵, 则其总可以合同对角化.

即存在可逆矩阵 P , s.t. $P^T A P = B = \text{diag}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$

令 $\vec{x} = P \vec{y}$, 则有: $\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T (P^T A P) \vec{y} = b_1 y_1^2 + b_2 y_2^2 + \dots + b_n y_n^2$

与上面的 P 不同.

注: 有时也写成 $A = P B P^T$, P 可逆, B 为对角阵, 则

$$\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{x}^T P B P^T \vec{x} = (P^T \vec{x})^T B (P^T \vec{x})$$

令 $\vec{y} = P^T \vec{x}$, 则有 $\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T B \vec{y} = b_1 y_1^2 + b_2 y_2^2 + \dots + b_n y_n^2$.