

## 分块矩阵的行列式

设  $A \in M_s, B \in M_t$ , 则

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B|. \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = \det(A) \cdot \det(B) \quad \text{交换.}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{st} \det(A) \det(B). \quad \text{对于后 s 列, 每列依次与前 t 列交换, 共 } st \text{ 次.}$$

例. 计算  $n$  阶三对角行列式  $D_n =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & & & \\ 1 & \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & & \\ & 1 & \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \alpha\beta \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \alpha\beta \\ & & & & 1 & \alpha+\beta \end{vmatrix}$$

解. Method 1.

$$D_n \xrightarrow{\text{按第一行展开}} (\alpha+\beta) D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha\beta & & & \\ & \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & & \\ & & \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & \\ & & & \ddots & \alpha\beta \\ & & & & 1 & \alpha+\beta \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{按第一列展开}]{\text{按第一列}} (\alpha+\beta) D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta (D_{n-1} - \alpha D_{n-2}) = \beta^2 (D_{n-2} - \alpha D_{n-3}) = \dots = \beta^{n-2} (D_2 - \alpha D_1)$$

$$\text{而 } D_1 = \alpha + \beta, \quad D_2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - \alpha\beta \Rightarrow D_2 - \alpha D_1 = \beta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n = \alpha D_{n-1} + \beta^n \quad \textcircled{1}$$

1°. 若  $\alpha = \beta$ , 则  $D_n = \alpha D_{n-1} + \alpha^n = \alpha(\alpha D_{n-2} + \alpha^{n-1}) + \alpha^n = \alpha^2 D_{n-2} + 2\alpha^n = \dots = (n+1)\alpha^n$ .

2°. 若  $\alpha \neq \beta$ , 由  $\alpha$  及  $\beta$  的对称性, 有:  $D_n = \beta D_{n-1} + \alpha^n \quad \textcircled{2}$

$$\text{则 } \textcircled{1} \cdot \beta - \textcircled{2} \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow (\beta - \alpha) D_n = \beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1} \Rightarrow D_n = (\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}) / (\beta - \alpha)$$

Method 2

$$D_n \xrightarrow{\text{拆第一列}} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \alpha\beta & & & \\ & \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & & \\ & & \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & \\ & & & \ddots & \alpha\beta \\ & & & & 1 & \alpha+\beta \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \beta & \alpha\beta & & & \\ 1 & \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & & \\ & 1 & \alpha+\beta & \alpha\beta & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \alpha\beta \\ & & & & 1 & \alpha+\beta \end{vmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$  第一列乘  $-\alpha$ , 往后列加

$$= \alpha D_{n-1} + \begin{vmatrix} \beta & & & & \\ 1 & \beta & & & \\ & 1 & \beta & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \beta \\ & & & & 1 & \beta \end{vmatrix} = \alpha D_{n-1} + \beta^n. \text{即 } \textcircled{1}$$

例. 求n阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} b & a & \cdots & a \\ a & b & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & b \end{vmatrix}$$

解.  $D_n \xrightarrow{C_1+C_2+\cdots+C_n \rightarrow C_1} \begin{vmatrix} b+(n-1)a & a & \cdots & a \\ b+(n-1)a & b & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b+(n-1)a & a & \cdots & b \end{vmatrix} = [b+(n-1)a] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & \cdots & a \\ 1 & b & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a & \cdots & b \end{vmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow[\substack{i=2, \dots, n}]{} (-1)^{i+1} r_i + r_i \rightarrow r_i \quad [b+(n-1)a] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & b-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b-a \end{vmatrix} = [b+(n-1)a](b-a)^{n-1}$ .

练习5.2.23  $A_1 \in M_{m \times m}$ ,  $A_2 \in M_n$  且  $A_2$  为上三角阵,  $B \in M_{m \times n}$ .  $A_1$  与  $A_2$  没有相同的特征值.

证明: Sylvester 方程  $A_1 X - X A_2 = B$  有唯一解  $X$ .

Pf. 设  $X = [\vec{x}_1 \ \vec{x}_2 \ \cdots \ \vec{x}_n]$ ,  $A_2 = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$ ,  $B = [\vec{b}_1 \ \vec{b}_2 \ \cdots \ \vec{b}_n]$ .

$$A_1 X - X A_2 = B \Leftrightarrow A_1 [\vec{x}_1 \ \vec{x}_2 \ \cdots \ \vec{x}_n] - [\vec{x}_1 \ \vec{x}_2 \ \cdots \ \vec{x}_n] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = [\vec{b}_1 \ \vec{b}_2 \ \cdots \ \vec{b}_n] \quad (\text{左})$$

$\because A_2$  为上三角阵  $\therefore$  其对角元  $a_{ii}$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  为其特征值.

(左) 第1列:  $A_1 \vec{x}_1 - a_{11} \vec{x}_1 = \vec{b}_1$ , 那  $(A_1 - a_{11} I) \vec{x}_1 = \vec{b}_1$

$\because a_{11}$  不是  $A_1$  特征值  $\therefore |A_1 - a_{11} I| \neq 0$ .  $\therefore \vec{x}_1 = (A_1 - a_{11} I)^{-1} \vec{b}_1$  唯一解

(左) 第2列:  $A_1 \vec{x}_2 - a_{21} \vec{x}_1 - a_{22} \vec{x}_2 = \vec{b}_2$ , 那  $(A_1 - a_{22} I) \vec{x}_2 = \vec{b}_2 + a_{21} \vec{x}_1$

$\because a_{22}$  不是  $A_1$  特征值  $\therefore |A_1 - a_{22} I| \neq 0$ .  $\therefore \vec{x}_2$  有唯一解

一般情形: 同理.

例.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b \\ 0 & c & d \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & t & \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A$ 与 $B$ 相似, 即 $|A|=t|B|=3t$ .

解.  $A$ 与对角阵 $B$ 相似, 则  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B \text{ 的对角元 } 1, t, 3 \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的特征值} \\ |A|=|B|=3t. \end{array} \right.$

而  $f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & & \\ & \lambda-a & -b \\ -c & & \lambda-d \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda=2 \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的一个特征值.}$

$\therefore t=2, |A|=3t=6.$

例.  $A$ 是下三角矩阵, 若  $a_{11}=a_{22}=\dots=a_{nn}$ , 且至少有一个  $a_{i_0 j_0} \neq 0$  ( $i_0 > j_0$ ). 证明:  $A$ 不可相似对角化.

若  $f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-a_{11} & & & \\ & \lambda-a_{11} & & \\ * & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda-a_{11} \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-a_{11})^n = 0$ , 得特征值  $a_{11}$  (代数重数为  $n$ )

$\downarrow a_{11} I$

假设  $A$ 可以对角化, 则存在可逆矩阵  $P$ . s.t.  $A = P^{-1} \Lambda P$ , 其中  $\Lambda = \text{diag}(a_{11}, a_{11}, \dots, a_{11})$ .

$\therefore A = P^{-1} \Lambda P = a_{11} P^{-1} I P = a_{11} P^{-1} P = a_{11} I = \Lambda.$

$\therefore a_{i_0 j_0} \neq 0$  矛盾.  $\therefore A$  不可相似对角化.

例. 设  $A$ 为实对称阵, 若有实向量  $\vec{x}_1$  和  $\vec{x}_2$ , s.t.  $\vec{x}_1^T A \vec{x}_1 > 0, \vec{x}_2^T A \vec{x}_2 < 0$ .

证明. 存在向量  $\vec{x}_0 \neq \vec{0}$ , s.t.  $\vec{x}_0^T A \vec{x}_0 = 0$ .

若.  $\because A$  为实对称阵.

$\therefore \exists$  正交阵  $\mathcal{Q}$ , 对角阵  $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ , s.t.  $A = \mathcal{Q} \Lambda \mathcal{Q}^{-1} = \mathcal{Q} \Lambda \mathcal{Q}^T$ .

则  $\vec{x}_1^T A \vec{x}_1 = \vec{x}_1^T \mathcal{Q} \Lambda \mathcal{Q}^T \vec{x}_1 = (\mathcal{Q}^T \vec{x}_1)^T \Lambda (\mathcal{Q}^T \vec{x}_1) = \vec{y}_1^T \Lambda \vec{y}_1$ , 其中  $\vec{y}_1 = \mathcal{Q}^T \vec{x}_1$ . ( $\vec{x}_1 = \mathcal{Q} \vec{y}_1$ )

$$= \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2.$$

由题设  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exists \vec{y}_1 := \mathcal{Q}^T \vec{x}_1, \text{ s.t. } \vec{y}_1^T \Lambda \vec{y}_1 = \vec{x}_1^T A \vec{x}_1 > 0. \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ 中至少有一个} > 0. \\ \exists \vec{y}_2 := \mathcal{Q}^T \vec{x}_2, \text{ s.t. } \vec{y}_2^T \Lambda \vec{y}_2 = \vec{x}_2^T A \vec{x}_2 < 0. \Rightarrow \dots < 0. \end{array} \right.$

不妨设  $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 < 0$ . 取  $\vec{y}_0 = [\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{-\lambda_2}, 0, \dots, 0]^T$ , 则  $\vec{y}_0^T \Lambda \vec{y}_0 = 0$ .

取  $\vec{x}_0 = \mathcal{Q} \vec{y}_0$ , 又有  $\mathcal{Q}$  可逆,  $\vec{y}_0 \neq \vec{0}$ , 则  $\vec{x}_0 \neq \vec{0}$ , 且  $\vec{x}_0^T A \vec{x}_0 = \vec{y}_0^T \Lambda \vec{y}_0 = 0$ .  $\#$

例 实二次型  $\eta(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 = \vec{x}^T A \vec{x}$ ,  $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ . 求参数  $\eta$  的范围. s.t.

(1)  $A$  正定

(2) 二次型可写为  $(ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3)^2$  的形式, 其中  $a, b, c$  不全为 0.

解 (1)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \eta & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \eta & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \eta \end{bmatrix}$ .  $A$  正定  $\Leftrightarrow$  所有顺序主子式  $> 0$ .

$$\det A_1 = \eta > 0, \quad \det A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \eta & -1 \\ -1 & \eta \end{vmatrix} = \eta^2 - 1 > 0 \quad \left. \right\} \Leftrightarrow \eta > 1$$

$$\det A = (\eta - 1)^2(\eta + 2) > 0$$

(2)  $\because a, b, c$  不全为 0,

$$\therefore \text{总可找到可逆矩阵 } P, \text{ s.t. } \vec{y} = P\vec{x}, \quad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 \\ y_2 = \dots \\ y_3 = \dots \end{cases}$$

而  $\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T B \vec{y}$ , 其中  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  标准形. 正惯性指数 = 1.

$$\forall \vec{y}^T B \vec{y} = \vec{x}^T (P^T B P) \vec{x}. \quad \therefore A = P^T B P. \text{ 合同.}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = 1 \Rightarrow A \text{ 行成比例} \Rightarrow 1 = 1 \text{ (比较前 2 行).}$$

例  $S \in M_n$  是正定矩阵, 特征值(按重数记)为  $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$ .

(1) 证明:  $\lambda_1 I_n - S$  是半正定的.

(2) 证明:  $\max_{\vec{x} \neq 0} \frac{\vec{x}^T S \vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} = \lambda_1$ . 这里  $\|\vec{x}\|^2 = \sum x_i^2$ , 何时等号成立?

(3) 设  $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$ . 证明:  $\max_{\vec{x} \neq 0, \vec{x} \perp \vec{q}_1} \frac{\vec{x}^T S \vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} = \lambda_2$ . 这里  $\vec{q}_1$  是属于  $\lambda_1$  的特征向量

Pf. (1)  $\lambda_1 I_n - S$  仍是实对称阵

$\lambda_1 I_n - S$  的特征值是  $\lambda_1 - \lambda_i$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  (见之前笔记)

$\therefore \lambda_1 I_n - S$  的所有特征值都非负  $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 I_n - S$  半正定

(2)  $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 有  $\vec{x}^T (\lambda_1 I_n - S) \vec{x} \geq 0$ . 那  $\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} \leq \lambda_1 \vec{x}^T I \vec{x} = \lambda_1 \|\vec{x}\|^2$

$\therefore$  当  $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ , 有  $\frac{\vec{x}^T S \vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} \leq \lambda_1 \Rightarrow \sup_{\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}} \frac{\vec{x}^T S \vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} \leq \lambda_1$

而当  $\vec{x} = \vec{q}_1$  时,  $\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \vec{q}_1^T (\lambda_1 \vec{q}_1) = \lambda_1 \|\vec{q}_1\|^2 = \lambda_1 \|\vec{x}\|^2$ . 那  $\frac{\vec{x}^T S \vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} = \lambda_1$ .

(3)  $\because S$  为实对称阵  $\downarrow$  特征向量  $\downarrow$  特征值

$\therefore \exists$  正交阵  $Q = [\vec{q}_1 \vec{q}_2 \dots \vec{q}_n]$  及对角阵  $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$ . St.

$$Q^T S Q = Q^T S Q = \Lambda, \text{ if } S = Q \Lambda Q^T.$$

$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 有  $\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \vec{x}^T (Q \Lambda Q^T) \vec{x} = (Q^T \vec{x})^T \Lambda (Q^T \vec{x}) = \vec{y}^T \Lambda \vec{y}$ . 其中  $\vec{y} = Q^T \vec{x}$

设  $\vec{y} = [y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n]^T$

若  $\vec{x} \perp \vec{q}_1$ , 则  $y_1 = \vec{q}_1^T \vec{x} = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \vec{x}^T S \vec{x} &= \vec{y}^T \Lambda \vec{y} = \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2 \\ &\leq \lambda_2 (y_2^2 + y_3^2 + \dots + y_n^2) = \lambda_2 \|\vec{y}\|^2 = \lambda_2 \|\vec{x}\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

$\uparrow$   $Q^T$  正交, 保长度.

$$\therefore \sup_{\vec{x} \neq 0, \vec{x} \perp \vec{q}_1} \frac{\vec{x}^T S \vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} \leq \lambda_2$$

而当  $\vec{x} = \vec{q}_2$  时, 有  $\vec{x} \neq 0$ ,  $\vec{x} \perp \vec{q}_1$ , 且  $\frac{\vec{x}^T S \vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} = \frac{\vec{q}_2^T (\lambda_2 \vec{q}_2)}{\|\vec{q}_2\|^2} = \lambda_2$

$$\therefore \max_{\vec{x} \neq 0, \vec{x} \perp \vec{q}_1} \frac{\vec{x}^T S \vec{x}}{\|\vec{x}\|^2} = \lambda_2. \quad \#$$

例. 设  $A = (a_{ij})$  是  $n$  阶可逆矩阵 ( $n \geq 2$ ). 求:

(1)  $(A^*)^{-1}$  (2)  $(A^{-1})^*$  (3)  $(kA)^*$ ,  $k \neq 0$  (4)  $(A^*)^*$ .

解:  $AA^* = |A| I_n$ . 当  $A$  可逆时, 有  $A^* = |A| A^{-1}$

(1)  $A^*$  可逆.  $\therefore (A^*)^{-1} = (|A| A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{-1} A$

(2)  $(A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}| (A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{-1} A$ .

(3)  $(kA)^* = |kA| (kA)^{-1} = k^n |A| k^{-1} A^{-1} = k^{n-1} |A| A^{-1} = k^{n-1} A^*$ .

(4)  $(A^*)^* = |A^*| (A^*)^{-1} = | |A| A^{-1} | |A|^{-1} A = |A|^n |A|^{-1} |A|^{-1} A = |A|^{n-2} A$ .

例 矩阵  $S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 是否正定?

解: 1)  $f_S(\lambda) = |\lambda I - S| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{eigenvalues: } \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2 - \sqrt{2}, \lambda_3 = 2 + \sqrt{2}$ .

all positive  $\Rightarrow$  正定.

2) 按序主子式:  $\det S_1 = 2, \det S_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3, \det S = 4 (= \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)$

all positive  $\Rightarrow$  正定.

3) 利用第2类初等行变换  $S \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{3}R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = U$

$U$  的对角元:  $2 > 0, \frac{3}{2} > 0, \frac{4}{3} > 0 \Rightarrow S$  正定

( $\det S_1 = 2, \det S_2 = 2 \times \frac{3}{2} = 3, \det S = 2 \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = 4$ )

4)  $\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} > 0, \forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ ? ✓特征向量      ✓特征值

①  $S = Q \Lambda Q^T, Q = [\vec{q}_1 \vec{q}_2 \vec{q}_3], \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \text{diag}(2, 2 - \sqrt{2}, 2 + \sqrt{2})$ .

$\vec{y} = Q^T \vec{x} \Rightarrow y_1 = \vec{q}_1^T \vec{x}, y_2 = \vec{q}_2^T \vec{x}, y_3 = \vec{q}_3^T \vec{x}$ .

$\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T \Lambda \vec{y} = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2 = \lambda_1 (\vec{q}_1^T \vec{x})^2 + \lambda_2 (\vec{q}_2^T \vec{x})^2 + \lambda_3 (\vec{q}_3^T \vec{x})^2 > 0, \forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ .

$$② S = L U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ & \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ & & \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ & \frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = L D L^T, S \text{ 相当于 } D$$

$\vec{y} = L^T \vec{x} \Rightarrow y_1 = x_1 - \frac{1}{2} x_2, y_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3} x_3, y_3 = x_3$ .

$$\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T D \vec{y} = 2y_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}y_2^2 + \frac{4}{3}y_3^2 \\ = 2(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2)^2 + \frac{3}{2}(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{4}{3}x_3^2 > 0, \forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$$

5)  $S = A^T A, A$  列满秩?

①  $S = A_1^T A_1, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 列满秩, 不是方阵.

②  $S = Q \Lambda Q^{-1} = Q \Lambda Q^T, Q$  的列: 特征向量.  $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$   $Q$  正交阵,  $Q^T Q = I$

$A_2 = \sqrt{\Lambda} Q^T, A_2^T A_2 = Q \sqrt{\Lambda} Q^T Q^T = Q \Lambda Q^T = S, A_2$ : 列满秩.

$A_3 = Q \sqrt{\Lambda} Q^T, A_3^T A_3 = Q \sqrt{\Lambda} Q^T Q \sqrt{\Lambda} Q^T = Q \Lambda Q^T = S, A_3$ : 列满秩.

③  $S = L D L^T = L \sqrt{D} \sqrt{D} L^T = (\sqrt{D} L^T)^T (\sqrt{D} L^T) = A_4^T A_4, A_4 = \sqrt{D} L^T$  Cholesky factor of  $S$ .