

记号: V 是欧氏空间

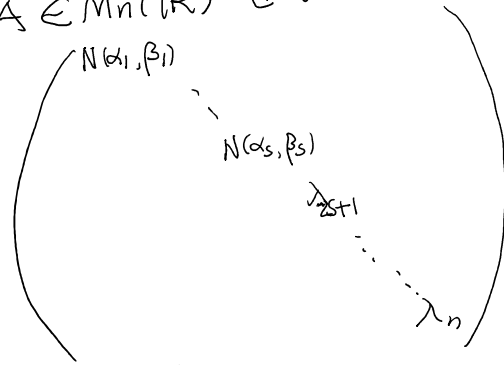
$$N(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $\beta \neq 0$

定理: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 正规

则

$$A \sim_0$$



$$\parallel \text{diag}(N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s), \lambda_{2s+1}, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

A 对称 斜对称, 正交

§6 对称矩阵和对称算子

定理 设 $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$

则 $\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得

$$A \sim_0 \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

特别地, A 的所有特征根都是实数且 A 在标准基下可对称化.

证: $A \sim_0 B = \text{diag}(N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s), \lambda_{2s+1}, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$\because A$ 对称且 $A \sim_0 B$

$\therefore B$ 对称 $\Rightarrow N(\alpha_i, \beta_i)$ 对称

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_i & -\beta_i \\ \beta_i & \alpha_i \end{pmatrix} \text{且 } \beta_i \neq 0$$

对称

故 $s=0$

于是 $B = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$\therefore A \sim B \therefore \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是 A 的所有特征根. \square

$$A \sim \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

推论 设 $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$ 则
 A 非正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 有特征根都非正
 A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的特征根都正

计算问题. 给定 $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$
 计算 $P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ 和 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$
 使得 $P^t A P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

① 计算 $\chi_A(t) = (t - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \dots (t - \lambda_k)^{m_k}$

② $\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, 计算 V^{λ_i} 的一组基

③ 计算 V^{λ_i} 的一组单位正交基 B_i

④ 令 $P = (B_1, \dots, B_k)$

即可 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ① V = V^{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus V^{\lambda_k} \\ ② \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}, i \neq j \\ V^{\lambda_i} \perp V^{\lambda_j} \end{array} \right.$

例 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in SM_4(\mathbb{R})$

求 $P \in O_4(\mathbb{R})$ 和对角阵 D

使得 $P^t A P = D$

解: ① $\chi_A = (t-1)^3 (t+3)$

$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -3$

$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \dots$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $\because \lambda_2$ 的代数重数是 1
 $\therefore \lambda_2$ 的几何重数是 1

即 $\dim V^{\lambda_2} = 1$

$\therefore \mathbb{R}^4 = V^{\lambda_1} \oplus V^{\lambda_2}$

$\therefore \dim V^{\lambda_1} = 3$

于是由对偶定理

$$\text{rank}(\lambda_1 E - A) = 1$$

$E - A$ 的某行 $(1, -1, -1, 1)$

对应的方程是

$$x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

$$V^{\lambda_1} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\mathbb{R}^4 = V^{\lambda_1} \oplus V^{\lambda_2} \text{ 且 } V^{\lambda_1} \perp V^{\lambda_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V^{\lambda_2} = (V^{\lambda_1})^\perp$$

$$V^{\lambda_2} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\vec{\varepsilon}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\varepsilon}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\varepsilon}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\varepsilon}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^{\lambda_1} = \langle \vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2, \vec{\varepsilon}_3 \rangle, \vec{\varepsilon}_4 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^{\lambda_2} = \langle \vec{\varepsilon}_4 \rangle$$

于是 $P = (\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2, \vec{\varepsilon}_3, \vec{\varepsilon}_4)$ \square

定理 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

A 正定. 则 $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$

使得 $P^t A P = E$, $P^t B P$ 是对称阵

证: $\because A$ 正定 $\therefore \exists P_1 \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$

使得 $P_1^t A P_1 = E$

设 $C = P_1^t B P_1$, 则 C 对称

由本节的定理 $\exists P_2 \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$

使得 $P_2^t C P_2 = D \leftarrow$ 对角阵

令 $P = P_1 P_2$

$$\begin{aligned} P^t A P &= (P_1 P_2)^t A (P_1 P_2) \\ &= P_2^t (P_1^t A P_1) P_2 \\ &= P_2^t E P_2 = P_2^t P_2 = E \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P^t B P &= (P_1 P_2)^t B (P_1 P_2) \\ &= P_2^t (P_1^t B P_1) P_2 \\ &= P_2^t C P_2 \\ &= D \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

例: 设 $A, B \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$, A 正定
 B 半正定.

证: $\det(A+B) \geq \det(A) + \det(B)$

证: 由上述定理 $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$

使得 $P^t A P = E$, $P^t B P = D = \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$

$\because B$ 半正定 $\therefore \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 非负

$$\begin{aligned} P^t A P + P^t B P \\ = P^t (A+B) P = E + D \end{aligned}$$

$$\det(P^t (A+B) P) = \det(\text{diag}(1+\alpha_1, \dots, 1+\alpha_n))$$

$$\det(P^2) \det(A+B) = (1+\alpha_1) \dots (1+\alpha_n)$$

$$\det(P^t A P) + \det(P^t B P) = \det(P^2) (\det(A) + \det(B))$$

||

$$\det(E) + \det(D) = 1 + \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n$$

$$\because \alpha_1 \geq 0, \dots, \alpha_n \geq 0 \therefore (1 + \alpha_1) \cdots (1 + \alpha_n) \geq 1 + \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n$$

$$\det(P) \det(A+B) \geq \det(P)^2 (\det(A) + \det(B))$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A+B) \geq \det(A) + \det(B) \quad \square$$

定理 设 $A \in L(V)$ 是对称算子
 则 \exists 在 V 的一组单位正交基使得
 A 在该基下的矩阵是对角阵

证: 设 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V 的一组
 单位正交基, A 是 A 在该
 基下的矩阵. 则 A 对称
 由本节第一定理. $\exists P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$
 满足 $P^t A P = D \leftarrow$ 对角阵
 令 $(\vec{E}_1, \dots, \vec{E}_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) P$
 则 $\vec{E}_1, \dots, \vec{E}_n$ 是单位正交基
 A 在 $\vec{E}_1, \dots, \vec{E}_n$ 下的矩阵是 D 且
 [A 是对称的, A 的所有
 特征值都是实数]

定理 设 ϕ 是 V 上的一个二次
 型. ϕ 正定, 则 \exists 在 V 的
 一组基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{使得 } \forall \vec{x} = \alpha_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{e}_n$$

$$\phi(\vec{x}) = \alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_n^2$$

$$q(\vec{x}) = \alpha_1 x_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n^2$$

§7 斜对称矩阵和斜对称阵

定理 设 $A \in \text{SSM}_n(\mathbb{R})$

则 $A \sim_0 \text{diag}(N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s), 0, \dots, 0)$

特别地 A 的特征根要么是 0

或者是纯虚数, $\text{spec}_{\mathbb{C}}(A) \subset \{\alpha \sqrt{-1} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$

证: $A \sim_0 B = (N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s), \lambda_{s+1}, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$\because A \sim_0 B \therefore B$ 斜对称

$\Rightarrow N(\alpha_i, \beta_i)$ 斜对称 $\wedge \lambda_{s+1} = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_s = 0$ \square

$$A \sim_s \text{diag}(N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s), 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$\chi_A(t) = \chi_{N(\alpha_1, \beta_1)} \dots \chi_{N(\alpha_s, \beta_s)} t^{n-2s}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\beta \\ \beta & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (t^2 + \beta_1^2) \dots (t^2 + \beta_s^2) t^{n-2s}$$

$\pm \beta_i \sqrt{-1}, i=1, 2, \dots, s, \alpha_i \quad \square$

例 设 $A \in \text{SSM}_n(\mathbb{R})$. 证 $E + A$ 可逆

$E + A$ 可逆

证: 由上定理. 存在 $P \in \text{O}_n(\mathbb{R})$

使得 $P^{-1}AP = B = \text{diag}(N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s), 0, \dots, 0)$

$$E + P^{-1}AP = E + B$$

$$= \text{diag}(N(1, \beta_1), \dots, N(1, \beta_s), 1, \dots, 1)$$

$$\det(E + B) = \det(N(1, \beta_1)) \dots \det(N(1, \beta_s))$$

$$= (1 + \beta_1^2) \dots (1 + \beta_s^2) > 0$$

$\Rightarrow E+B$ 可逆
 $\Rightarrow P^{-1}EP + P^{-1}BP$ 可逆
 $\Rightarrow E+A$ 可逆 \square

定理: 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ 斜对称
 则 $\exists V$ 的一组单位正交基, 使得
 A 在该基下的矩阵

$$= \text{diag}(\underbrace{N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s)}_{\text{斜对称}}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

证: 与上节对应的定理类似.

$\S 8$ 正交矩阵和正交算子

定理 设 $A \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ 则

$$A \sim \text{diag}(N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s), E_k, -E_l)$$

其中 $2s+k+l=n$. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s \neq \pi, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

证: 由正交矩阵的特征型可知

$$A \sim B = \text{diag}(N(\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, N(\alpha_s, \beta_s), \lambda_{2s+1}, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$\therefore A \sim B \therefore B \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$\Rightarrow N(\alpha_i, \beta_i)$ 是 2 -阶正交矩阵

λ_j 是 1 -阶正交矩阵

正交矩阵 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

不斜对称 斜对称

于是 $\exists \theta_1, \dots, \theta_s$ 等于 π 的整数倍

使得 $N(\alpha_i, \beta_i) = N(\cos \theta_i, \sin \theta_i)$
 $i=1, 2, \dots, s$

$$\lambda_j = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \lambda_{2s+1}, \dots, \lambda_{2s+k} &= 1 \\ \lambda_{2s+k+1}, \dots, \lambda_n &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_0 B.$$

推论 正交矩阵的特征根
均为复数 模长等于 1

$$(z = x + y\sqrt{-1}, x, y \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\|z\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

证: $\|\lambda_j\| = 1, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$N(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

其特征多项式

$$t^2 - (2\cos\theta)t + 1$$

特征根 $\lambda = \cos\theta \pm \sin\theta \sqrt{-1}$

$$\|\lambda\| = 1 \quad \square$$

例 设 $P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $\det(P) = -1$

证 $\exists v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 使得 $\det(E + P) = 0$

证 由上述定理

$$P \sim_0 B = \text{diag}(N(\cos\theta_1, \sin\theta_1), \dots, N(\cos\theta_s, \sin\theta_s), E_k, E_l)$$

$$\therefore P \sim_s B \quad \therefore \det(P) = \det(B)$$

$$= \underbrace{\det(N(\cos\theta_1, \sin\theta_1)) \cdots \det(N(\cos\theta_s, \sin\theta_s))}_{\in \mathbb{D}^l}$$

$$= (-1)^l \Rightarrow l \neq 0$$

$$\det(E + P)$$

$$= \det(E + B)$$

$$= \det(N(1 + \cos\theta_1, \sin\theta_1), \dots, \det(1 + \cos\theta_s, \sin\theta_s), 2E_k, O_{2l})$$

$$\therefore l > 0 \quad \therefore \Rightarrow \det(E + P) = 0.$$

□

例 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \sim_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\dots \dots \dots t^2 - 1 = (t-1)(t+1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta \\ x \sin\theta + y \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_Q(t) = t^2 - 1 = (t-1)(t+1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$Q \sim_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha \\ \sin\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha \\ \sin\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta+\alpha) \\ \sin(\theta+\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B: \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha \\ \sin\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta-\alpha) \\ \sin(\theta-\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

是特征向量

考试内容
到此为止

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59.1

§7. 平方根-极化分解
§7.1 正定算子

定义: 设 $A \in L(V)$ 对称
如果对 $\forall \vec{x} \in V, \forall \alpha$
 $(A\vec{x} | \vec{x}) > 0$

则称 A 是正定算子

命题: 设 $A \in L(V)$ 对称

则 A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 在 V

有单位正交基 $\{e_i\}$ 使得 A 矩阵正定