

1. 上周作业

$$1.1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_A = \chi_B \cong (t-4)^2(t-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_A = (t-4)^2(t-2) \quad \text{特征值} \rightarrow (t-4)(t-2) \quad \text{属于 } A, B \quad (A-4E)(A-2E) = 0 \quad (B-4E)(B-2E) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ -4 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_A = (t-4)(t-2) \quad u_B = (t-4)^2(t-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (t-4), (t-4), (t-2)$$

$$J_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (t-4)^2, (t-2)$$

$$1.2 \quad A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \nmid 0, \quad \text{rank } A = \text{rank } B. \quad u_A = u_B$$

$$(a) \quad n=4 \quad A \sim_s B$$

(b) $n=2$ $A \not\sim_s B$ 例如

$$\text{if (a) } n=4 \quad u_A = t^4 \Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_A = t^3 \quad J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_A = t^2 \quad J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_A = t \quad J_A = 0$$

$$(b) \quad n=2 \quad J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq J_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J_A = \text{diag}(J_3(0), J_3(0), 0)$$

$$J_B = \text{diag}(J_3(0), J_2(0), J_2(0))$$

$$u_A = u_B = t^3 \quad \text{rank } A = \text{rank } B = 4 \quad \text{不是相似}$$



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13. 求证 $(u+v|v) = 0$

对称 $(u+v|v)$ 为零 Cauchy-Ramanujan

pf. $(u+v|v) = (u|v) + t(v|v) \Rightarrow t = -\frac{(u|v)}{(v|v)}$

$\Rightarrow (u+v|u) = (u|u) - \frac{(u|v)^2}{(v|v)} = (u+v|u+v) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow (u|u)(v|v) \geq (u|v)^2$

(a) $\|u+v\|^2 + \|u-v\|^2 = 2\|u\|^2 + 2\|v\|^2$

平行四边形法则

b) $\|u\| = \|v\| \Rightarrow \|u\|^2 - \|v\|^2 = (u|v)u - v = 0$ 垂直对角线垂直

c) $(u|v) = \frac{1}{4}\|u+v\|^2 - \frac{1}{4}\|u-v\|^2$

d) $\|u-v\|^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 - 2\|u\|\|v\| \cos \theta$ 斜弦定理

5) $\text{diag}(A, A) \sim \text{diag}(B, B) \Rightarrow A \sim B$

pf. $\text{diag}(A, A)$ 的初等因子组 = $\{A \text{ 的初等因子组}\}$

$\Rightarrow A \text{ 的初等因子组} = B \text{ 的初等因子组}$

Rmk: 向量不等式 $(u|v) = 0 \Rightarrow \|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2 = \|u+v\|^2$

$\|u+v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$

2. n 维正交空间中两成纯面的向量最多 $n+1$ 个

pf. $n=2$ 时 \checkmark

对 n 归纳 假设 $n-1$ 成立. n 时

设 x_1, \dots, x_t 为 两成纯面的向量 $t > n+1$

令 $W = \{Y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid (x_i|Y) = 0\}$ \subseteq x_i 垂直的 $n-1$ 维空间

令 $\tilde{x}_i = x_i - \langle x_i | x_i \rangle \frac{x_i}{\|x_i\|^2}$ 为 x_i 在 W 上投影 (正交投影) $i \neq 1$

claim $\langle \tilde{x}_i | \tilde{x}_j \rangle < \langle x_i | x_j \rangle$

$$\langle \tilde{x}_i | \tilde{x}_j \rangle = \left(x_i - \langle x_i | x_i \rangle \frac{x_i}{\|x_i\|^2} \right) | x_j - \langle x_j | x_i \rangle \frac{x_i}{\|x_i\|^2} \rangle = \langle x_i | x_j \rangle - \langle x_i | x_i \rangle \langle x_j | x_i \rangle / \|x_i\|^2$$



由 $x_i \neq x_j$ 成钝角 $\Rightarrow (x_i | x_j) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow (\tilde{x}_i | \tilde{x}_j) < (x_i | x_j)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \theta_{ij} = \frac{(\tilde{x}_i | \tilde{x}_j)}{\|\tilde{x}_i\| \|\tilde{x}_j\|} < \frac{(x_i | x_j)}{\|x_i\| \|x_j\|} = \cos \theta_{ij} \quad (\text{由 } \|\tilde{x}_i\| \leq \|x_i\|)$$

\Rightarrow 投影之后夹角变大 仍是钝角

$\Rightarrow \{\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_t\}$ 为 W 中 $t+1$ 个两两成钝角的向量

\Rightarrow 矛盾 $t \leq n+1$

~~最后 t 是可以取到 $n+1$) 由归纳在 W 中取 $n+1$ 个~~

~~如 $\tilde{x}_1 = e_1, \tilde{x}_2 = e_1 - e_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n+1} = e_1$~~

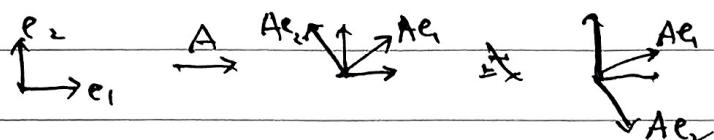
$$(e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3, \dots, e_n - e_1, -e_1)$$

~~如 $\tilde{x}_1 = e_1, \tilde{x}_2 = e_1, \tilde{x}_3 = e_3 - 2e_2, \tilde{x}_4 = e_1 - 2e_2 - 3e_3$~~

3. $A \in O_2(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow A$ 是绕转或旋转复合

$A \in O_1(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow A$ 是绕某一条轴旋转 (或再复合)

Pf: $n=2$ 时



$n=3$ 时

注意到 A 有特征值 $\lambda = \pm 1$

$\Rightarrow A$ 有特征向量 X

令 $W = \langle X \rangle^\perp \Rightarrow A: W \rightarrow W \Rightarrow A$ 在 W 上为旋转

$\Rightarrow A$ 不绕 X 轴旋转

