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上周作业

$$1. \chi_A = t^4 - 4t^2 = t^2(t+2)(t-2) \quad \lambda_1=0 \quad \lambda_2=2 \quad \lambda_3=-2$$

$$AX=0 \Rightarrow V^0 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad \text{单位正交基为 } \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A-2E)X=0 \Rightarrow V^2 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad \text{单位化 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A+2E)X=0 \Rightarrow V^{-2} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad \text{单位化 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{取 } P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \forall x, y \in V, (x|Ay) = (x|y - 2(v|y)v)$$

$$(Ax|Ax)$$

$$= (x|y) - 2(v|y)(x|v)$$

$$= (x - 2(v|x)v | x - 2(v|x)v)$$

$$= (x|y) - 2(v|x)(v|y)$$

$$= (x|x) + 4(v|x)^2(v|v) - 4(v|x)(v|y)$$

$$= (x - 2(v|x)v | y)$$

$$= (x|x) + 4(v|x)^2 - 4(v|x)^2$$

$$= (Ax|y)$$

$$= (x|x)$$

故 A 对称正交

$$Av = v - 2(v|v)v = -v$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \langle v \rangle^\perp \quad Av = \alpha - 2(\alpha|v)v = \alpha$$

故特征值 -1 重数为 1, 1 重数为 n-1

⇒ 特征值 -1 重数为 1, 1 重数为 n-1

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注: 也可将 V 扩充为 V 的一组单位正交基, 讨论在该基下矩阵
实际上该算子即为反射算子, 其在单位正交基下矩阵为 Householder 阵.

3. 由 A 半正定知 $\exists P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $P^t A P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

λ_i 为 A 的特征值, 故 $\lambda_i \geq 0$

取 $B_i = \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n})$

则 $B_i^k = P^t A P \Rightarrow P B_i^k P^t = A \Rightarrow (P B_i P^t)^k = A$

取 $B = P B_i P^t$ 则 $A = B^k$

实际上存在唯一, 唯一性见上次习题课.

类似方法另一例:

$A \in U_n(\mathbb{C})$ 对称, 证明 $\exists Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ s.t. $A = Q \bar{Q}^t$

对 n 归纳, $n=1$ 时 $A = e^{i\theta} = e^{\frac{\theta}{2}i} \cdot (e^{-\frac{\theta}{2}i})^t$

设 $n \leq m$ 时成立, $n = m+1$ 时, 由 A 为酉矩阵正规

$\exists U \in U_n(\mathbb{C})$ s.t. $A = U^* \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 E_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_s E_s \end{pmatrix} U$ ($|\lambda_i|=1$ $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$)

A 对称 $\Rightarrow U^t \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 E_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_s E_s \end{pmatrix} \bar{U} = U^* \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 E_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_s E_s \end{pmatrix} U$

$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 E_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_s E_s \end{pmatrix} \bar{U} U^{-1} = \bar{U} U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 E_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_s E_s \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{U} U^{-1}$ 有相同分块 $\begin{pmatrix} X_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & X_s \end{pmatrix}$

$\bar{U} A U^{-1} = \bar{U} U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 E_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_s E_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 X_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_s X_s \end{pmatrix}$

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由 $\bar{U}^t = U^{-1}$ 知 $\bar{U}AU^t$ 对称酉矩阵 $\Rightarrow \lambda_i X_i$ 为对称酉矩阵

① 若 $s=1$, 则 A 为数量阵 \Rightarrow 显然

② 若 $s>1$, 则 $\lambda_i X_i$ 阶数小于 $n \Rightarrow \exists Q_i$ 可逆 s.t. $\lambda_i X_i = \bar{Q}_i Q_i^{-1}$

记 $Q_0 = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & Q_s \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\bar{U}AU^t = \bar{Q}_0 Q_0^{-1}$

$$A = \overline{U^{-1} Q_0} (U^t Q_0)^{-1}$$

取 $Q = U^t Q_0$ 则 $A = \bar{Q} Q^{-1}$

4. 法一: 由 A 反对称知 $\det(E+A) \geq 1 > 0 \Rightarrow E+A$ 可逆

又 A 可逆 $\Rightarrow A^2 + A = A(A+E)$ 可逆

法二: 由 A 可逆反对称知 A 的复特征根均为纯虚数.

则 $A^2 + A$ 的特征根均为 $k^2 + k$ $\neq 0$ (其中 k 为 A 的特征根)

从而 $A^2 + A$ 可逆

5. (1) $\exists P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $A = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} P$

$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}} R_A(x) = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}} \frac{x^t P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} P x}{x^t x} = \max_{P x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}} \frac{(P x)^t \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \dots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} P x}{(P x)^t (P x)}$$

$$= \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2}{y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2}$$

$$\leq \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2}{y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2}$$

$$= \lambda_1$$

且 $y = e_1$ 时取到 λ_1 , 故 $\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} R_A(x) = \lambda_1$

同理 $\min R_A(x) = \lambda_n$

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注: $R_A(x)$ 称为 A 的 Rayleigh 商, 对特征值估计有很大用处

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 证明 $\lambda_{\min} \leq -1$ $\lambda_{\max} \geq 1$ ($n > 1$)

证明: 取 $\vec{x}_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_2$ $R_A(\vec{x}_1) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{\max} \geq 1$

$\vec{x}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_2$ $R_A(\vec{x}_2) = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{\min} \leq -1$

(ii) 法 - $R_{A+B}(x) = \frac{x^t(A+B)x}{x^t x} = \frac{x^t A x}{x^t x} + \frac{x^t B x}{x^t x} = R_A(x) + R_B(x)$

故 $\max R_{A+B}(x) \leq \max R_A(x) + \max R_B(x) = \lambda_1 + \mu_1$

$\min R_{A+B}(x) \geq \min R_A(x) + \min R_B(x) = \lambda_n + \mu_n$

故 $A+B$ 的特征值在 $[\lambda_n + \mu_n, \lambda_1 + \mu_1]$ 中

法二: $A - \lambda_1 E$ 半正定, $B - \mu_1 E$ 半正定

$\Rightarrow A - \lambda_1 E + B - \mu_1 E = (A+B) - (\lambda_1 + \mu_1)E$ 半正定

$\Rightarrow A+B$ 特征值不小于 $\lambda_1 + \mu_1$

同理 $A+B$ 特征值不大于 $\lambda_n + \mu_n$

6. $\det M = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B^t & D \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - B^t A^{-1} B \end{pmatrix} = \det A \det (D - B^t A^{-1} B)$

由 M 正定知 $A, D, D - B^t A^{-1} B$ 正定, M 而 $B^t A^{-1} B$ 半正定

$\Rightarrow \det(D - B^t A^{-1} B + B^t A^{-1} B) > \det(D - B^t A^{-1} B) + \det(B^t A^{-1} B)$

$\Rightarrow \det(D - B^t A^{-1} B) \leq \det(D) - \det(B^t A^{-1} B)$ 又 $\det A > 0$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \det M &= \det A \det (D - B^t A^t B) \\ &\leq \det A (\det D - \det (B^t A^t B)) \\ &= \det A \det D - \det A \det B^t A^t B. \end{aligned}$$

注: A, D 不同阶, B 不为方阵时上述命题依旧成立.

推论: $\det M \leq \det A \det D$, 取 A 或 D 为 n -阶并重复此过程即 $\det M \leq \prod_{i=1}^n M(i,i)$
(Hadamard 不等式的证明中一部分)

1. 极化分解可推广至一般方阵.

$$\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \exists S \in O_n(\mathbb{R}), T \text{ 半正定 s.t. } A = ST$$

证明: AA^t 半正定 $\Rightarrow \exists P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $PA^tAP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_r & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ($\lambda_i > 0$)

$$\text{记 } \tilde{A} = AP \text{ 则 } A^t \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_r & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } \tilde{A} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \text{ 则 } \alpha_i^t \alpha_j = \begin{cases} \lambda_i & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_i = 0 \ (i > r)$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} \alpha_1, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_r}} \alpha_r$ 为一组单位正交向量

扩充为 \mathbb{R}^n 的单位正交基 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} \alpha_1, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_r}} \alpha_r, \beta_{r+1}, \dots, \beta_n$

$$\text{取 } S_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} \alpha_1, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_r}} \alpha_r, \beta_{r+1}, \dots, \beta_n \right) \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{则 } \tilde{A} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, 0, \dots, 0) = S_1 \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_r & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 取 } T = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_r} & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \tilde{A} P^t = S_1 T P^t = S_1 P^t P T_1 P^t \text{ 取 } S = S_1 P^t \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$T = P T_1 P^t \text{ 半正定, 则 } A = ST$$

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注: A 不可逆时分解不唯一.

2. 奇异值分解 (SVD) $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\exists S, T \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ 与对角阵 D s.t. $A = SDT$

由极化分解 $\exists O \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$, R 半正定 s.t. $A = OR$ 设 R 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

$$\exists P \in O_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ s.t. } P^t R P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = D \quad (\lambda_i \text{ 称为 } A \text{ 的奇异值})$$

$$R) \quad A = OR = O P D P^t = (OP) D P^t, \text{ 其中 } OP, P^t \text{ 均为正交阵.}$$

注: SVD 可推广至一般矩阵, 即 $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\exists S \in O_m(\mathbb{R}), T \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$(以 $m < n$ 为例) $A = S \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} T$ (这里不证明)$$

2. (Schur) $\operatorname{tr}(A^* A) \geq \sum_{\lambda \in \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}(A)} |\lambda|^2 \quad (\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}))$

设 A 为 A 在一组单位正交基下矩阵, 存在 \mathbb{C}^n 的一组基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

s.t. A 在该基下上三角, 即 $\langle \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_i \rangle$ 为 A -子空间 ($i=1, \dots, n$)

将 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ Schmidt 正交化得到单位正交基 $\tilde{\alpha}_1, \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_n$

$\langle \tilde{\alpha}_i, \dots, \tilde{\alpha}_i \rangle = \langle \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_i \rangle$ 为 A -子空间, 故 A 在该基下上三角

从而 $\exists A$ 与上三角阵 \tilde{A} 酉等价, 即 $\exists U \in U_n(\mathbb{C})$

s.t. $U^* A U = \tilde{A}$ (此时 \tilde{A} 对角元即为 A 的特征根)

$$\operatorname{tr}(A^* A) = \operatorname{tr}(U \tilde{A}^* U^* U \tilde{A} U^*)$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}(U \tilde{A}^* \tilde{A} U^*)$$

$$= \operatorname{tr}(\tilde{A}^* \tilde{A})$$

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$$\text{设 } \tilde{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \quad \text{则 } \operatorname{tr}(\tilde{A}^* \tilde{A}) = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |a_{ij}|^2 \geq \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ii}|^2 = \sum_{\lambda \in \operatorname{spec}(\tilde{A})} |\lambda|^2$$

最后祝大家取得好成绩!