

1. 本周作业

$$1.1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_A = t^2(t-2)(t+2)$$

$$\Rightarrow D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad V^0 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad V^2 = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \quad V^{-2} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} D$$

$$1.2 \quad A: V \rightarrow V \quad x \mapsto x - 2(v \cdot x)v$$

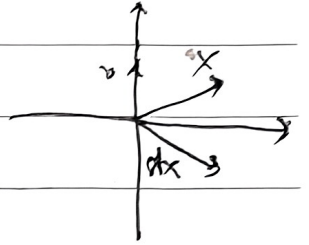
证: A 是反射

\Rightarrow 取 v 的正交基 e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}

得到 V 的正交基 e_1, \dots, e_n, v

A 在这组基下矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

\Rightarrow 特征值 1 的代数重数为 $n-1$, -1 的代数重数为 1



$$1.3 \quad A \text{ 可逆斜对称} \Rightarrow A+A^2 \text{ 可逆}$$

$$pf: \quad A = P^{-1}BP \quad D = \text{diag}(N(0, \beta_1), \dots, N(0, \beta_s))$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 + A = P^{-1}(D + D^2)P$$

$$\text{而 } D + D^2 = \text{diag}(N(-\beta_1^2, \beta_1), \dots, N(-\beta_s^2, \beta_s))$$

$$\text{def } N(-\beta_i^2, \beta_i) = \beta_i^3 + \beta_i^2 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D + D^2 \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow A + A^2 \text{ 可逆}$$

1.4: A, B 对称矩阵 $\lambda_1 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$ 为 A 特征值 $\mu_1 \leq \dots \leq \mu_n$ 为 B 特征值

$$1) \Rightarrow R_A(x) = \frac{x^T A x}{x^T x} = \frac{x^T O^T D O x}{x^T O^T O x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \min R_A(x) = \min R_D(x) = \lambda_1 \quad \max R_A(x) = \max R_D(x) = \lambda_n$$

$$2) \lambda_{A+B} \in [\min R_{A+B}, \max R_{A+B}] = [\min R_A + \min R_B, \max R_A + \max R_B] \\ = [\lambda_1 + \mu_1, \lambda_n + \mu_n]$$



$$1.5. \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定}$$

$$\text{证: } \det M \leq \det A \det D - \det A \det B^t A^{-1} B$$

$$\text{pf: } M \sim \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D - B^t A^{-1} B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det M = \det A \cdot \det(D - B^t A^{-1} B)$$

$$\text{claim: } A - B \text{ 正定} \Rightarrow \det(A - B) \leq \det A - \det B$$

$$\text{pf: } \exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ s.t. } P^t(A - B)P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ s.t. } P^t A P = I_n \Rightarrow P^t(A - B)P = I_n - P^t B P$$

$$\exists Q \in O_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ s.t. } Q^t P^t B P Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^t P^t(A - B)P Q = I_n - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A - B) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \lambda_i) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \pi \lambda_i) = (\det P)^2 = \det A - \det B$$

$$\text{Rank: } \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \lambda_i) \leq 1 - \pi \lambda_i = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \lambda_i + \lambda_i) - \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$$

$$B, A - B \text{ 正定} \Rightarrow 0 < \lambda_i < 1$$

2. 矩阵练习

2.1 计算

例 设 $\chi_A = (t-1)^4$ $\text{rank}(A-E) = 3$, $\text{rank}(A-E)^2 = 1$ 计算 J_A

解: J_A 只可能是 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & J_2(1) & & \\ & & J_2(1) & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & J_3(1) & & \\ & & J_2(1) & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & J_4(1) & & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

由 $\text{rank}(A-E) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim V = 5 - 3 = 2 \Rightarrow$ 有 2 个 Jordan 块关于特征值 1.

$3 - 1 = 2 =$ 阶大于等于 2 的 Jordan 块的个数

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & J_2(1) & & \\ & & J_2(1) & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



例: 计算 $A = J_5(0)$ 的 Jordan 标准型

$$\text{解: } J_5(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \chi_A = t^5 \quad \eta_A = t^5$$

$$\Rightarrow J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_3(0) & & \\ & J_2(0) & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} J_3(0) & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank } A = 3 \Rightarrow J_A = \text{diag}(J_3(0), J_2(0), 0)$$

例: 计算实对称矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的 p.d. s.t. $P^t A P = D$

$$\text{解: } \chi_A = (t-3)(t+1)^3$$

$$V^1 = \ker A + E = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \langle (1, -1, 1, -1) \rangle$$

$$= \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$V^3 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^t A P = \text{diag}(-1, -1, -1, 3)$$

2.2 理论

A. 复方阵相似于 $\text{diag}(\dots, J_{n_i}(\lambda_i), \dots)$

• 正规矩阵相似于 $\text{diag}(\dots, \lambda_i, \dots, 0, \dots)$

B. 定理的证明核心:

• $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k$ V_i 为不可分 A -不变子空间 $\Leftrightarrow V_i$ 循环子空间且 $\eta_{A|_{V_i}} = f^{n_i}$ f 不可约
 $= (t - \lambda_i)^{n_i}$ 特征多项式
 (循环 $\Leftrightarrow \eta_A = \chi_A$;

• A 正规 $\Rightarrow A$ 不变子空间的正交补也为不变子空间

2.3 一些良义: ... 特征值, 特征多项式, 极小多项式, 不变子空间, 循环子空间.



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· 正交矩阵, 正交矩阵, 内积, 正交, 正交补.

2-3. 证明技术

- 涉及到一个矩阵: 相似成对称阵或 Jordan 块
- 涉及到两个矩阵: 同时对角化 (先合成一个成单位阵, 再正交相似另一个)
- 打洞
- 归纳

3.2 | A, B 正定 $A - B$ 正定 $\Rightarrow B^{-1} - A^{-1}$ 正定

证: $\exists P$ 可逆 s.t. $P^T A P = I_n$ $P^T B P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ $\lambda_i > 0$

$A - B$ 正定 $\Rightarrow 1 - \lambda_i > 0$

$$B^{-1} - A^{-1} = P \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_n^{-1}) P^T - P P^T$$

$$= P \text{diag}(\lambda_1^{-1} - 1, \dots, \lambda_n^{-1} - 1) P^T$$

$$> 0 \quad (\lambda_i^{-1} - 1 > 0)$$

