

一、正规矩阵的特征: 复矩阵 A 酉相似于对角阵 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 为正规矩阵.

引理 1.1: V 为酉空间, φ 为 V 上线性变换, 取 e_1, \dots, e_n 为 V 的一组标准正交基, 设 φ 在此基下的表示矩阵 A 为上三角阵, 则 φ 为正规算子当且仅当 A 为对角阵.

证明. (\Leftarrow) A 为对角, 则 $AA^T = A^T A$, 即 $\varphi\varphi^* = \varphi^*\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi$ 为正规算子;

(\Rightarrow) 若 φ 正规, 设 $A = (a_{ij})$, $a_{ij} = 0 (i > j)$, $\varphi(e_1) = a_{11}e_1, \varphi^*(e_1) = \bar{a}_{11}e_1$,

令 $i=2$, $\varphi^*(e_1) = \bar{a}_{11}e_1 + \bar{a}_{21}e_2 + \dots + \bar{a}_{n1}e_n$, 故 $a_{ij} = 0 (i > j)$.

故 $\varphi(e_2) = a_{22}e_2$, 同上不断做法 $\Rightarrow A$ 为对角阵. \square

引理 1.2 (Schur 定理) 设 V 为 n 维酉空间, φ 为 V 上线性算子, 则

$\exists V$ 的一组标准正交基使 φ 的表示矩阵为上三角阵.

证明: 对 n 归纳. 当 $n=1$ 时平凡, 设 $n-1$ 时成立, 考虑 n 的情况.

设 $\varphi^*(e) = \lambda e$, $W = (\text{Span}(e))^\perp$, 则 W 为 $(\varphi^*)^* = \varphi$ 的不变子空间.

$\dim W = n-1$, 由归纳假设 $\exists W$ 的一组标准正交基 $\{e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}\}$ 使

$\varphi|_W$ 表示矩阵为上三角阵. 令 $e_n = \frac{e}{\|e\|}$, 则 $\{e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}, e_n\}$ 为 V 上

一组标准正交基, φ 为上三角阵!

定理证明: 由引理 1.2 $\Rightarrow A$ 酉相似于一个上三角阵,

(2) A 为酉相似于正规矩阵用引理 1.1 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 为正规矩阵. \square

二阶实矩阵的结构. A 为实矩阵, 则 A 可化为

$$\text{diag}(A_1, \dots, A_r, \lambda_{r+1}, \dots, \lambda_n), \quad (\lambda_i \text{ 为特征值})$$

其中 $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}, A_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_i & b_i \\ -b_i & a_i \end{pmatrix}, a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$. 而 $\lambda_{2k-1} = a_k + ib_k, \lambda_{2k} = a_k - ib_k, (b_i \neq 0)$

引理 2.1. $\lambda = a + bi$ 为 A 的特征值, $x = u + vi$ 为 λ 特征向量.
则 \bar{x} 为 $\bar{\lambda}$ 的特征向量.

证明: $A(u+vi) = Au + iAv, \quad A(u+vi) = (a-bi)u + i(bu+av)$

$$\begin{cases} Au = au - bv \\ Av = bu + av \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(u-vi) = Au - iAv = au - bv - i(bu + av) = (a-bi)(u-vi)$$

引理 2.2. $x = u + vi$ 为 λ 的特征向量, 则 u 与 v 线性无关, 其中 $\lambda \notin \mathbb{R}$.

证明: 反证, 若相关, 则 $u = kv, x = (k+vi)v$

$$Ax = (k+vi)Av, \quad \text{而 } Ax = \lambda x = (k+vi)\lambda v$$

$$\Rightarrow Av = \lambda v \Rightarrow v \text{ 为 } \lambda \text{ 的特征向量, } \Rightarrow \lambda \text{ 为实数, 矛盾. } \square$$

定理证明: 当 $r > 0$ 时, 设 $\alpha_1 = u_1 + iv_1$ 为 A 属于 λ_1 的特征向量.

由引理 2.1 与 2.2 $\Rightarrow u_1, v_1$ 线性无关, 且 $\alpha_2 = u_1 - iv_1$ 为 A 属于 $\lambda_2 (= \bar{\lambda}_1)$

的特征向量. 将 $\{u_1, v_1\}$ 由 Gram-Schmidt 过程化为 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2\}$,

并作为标准基 $P = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & A_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A_1 \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$.

由于正交 $\Rightarrow A_1 A_1^T + A_2 A_2^T = A_1^T A_1$, 由 $\text{tr}(A_2 A_2^T) = 0 \Rightarrow A_2 = 0$, 故

A_1 与 A_3 均为实矩阵, 而 A_1 特征值为 $a, \pm ib$, 且正交 $\Rightarrow A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$ 或 $\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$

若 $r=0$ 时, α_1 为 A 属于 λ_1 的实特征向量, 若 $\beta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\|\alpha_1\|}$ 为特征

向量 $P = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$. 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & A_3 & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$, 正交 $\Rightarrow A_2 = 0, A_3$ 正交

矩阵. 证毕. 用阶数归纳得到结论!

\square

1. A 实, A 特征值为实数, 证明: A 为对称阵.

(证明). 由于 A 实 $\Rightarrow A$ 正规, \exists 正交阵 P 使 (由特征值为实数)

$$P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = C \text{ 且 } \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R} \neq 0$$

由正规性 $\Rightarrow C^T C = C C^T$, 即 C 为对称阵!

$$\text{则 } A = P C P^T, A^T = P^T C^T P = P C P^T = A. \quad \square$$

2. A 正定, 证 $(\alpha^T \beta)^2 \leq (\alpha^T A \alpha)(\beta^T A \beta)$.

(证明) 由 A 正定 $\Rightarrow A = C^T C$, 且 C 可逆

$$(\alpha^T A \alpha)(\beta^T A \beta) = (\alpha^T C^T C \alpha)(\beta^T C^T C \beta)$$

$$= (C \alpha)^T (C \alpha) (C \beta)^T (C \beta)$$

$$= \|C \alpha\|^2 \|C \beta\|^2 \geq \left(\alpha^T C^T C \beta \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha^T A \beta)^2 \leq (\alpha^T A \alpha)(\beta^T A \beta) \quad \square$$

(类似: 若 A 半正定, 则 $\|x^T A y\|^2 \leq \|x^T A x\| \|y^T A y\|$)

3. $\det(A) \neq 0$, 证明: \exists 正定 B , 实 Q 使 $A = BQ$.

(证明). 由 $A A^T$ 正定, $\exists P$ 正交使 $A A^T = P^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} P, \lambda_i > 0$.

$$\text{取 } B = P^T \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} P \Rightarrow A A^T = B^2, B \text{ 正定!}$$

$$\text{令 } Q = B^{-1} A, \text{ 则 } Q Q^T = B^{-1} A A^T (B^{-1})^T = B^{-1} B^2 (B^{-1})^T = B (B^{-1})^T$$

$$\Rightarrow Q \text{ 正交} \Rightarrow A = BQ \quad \square$$

5. A 为实矩阵, 证明:

(1) A 的实特征值为 ± 1 ; (2) $\det(A) \in \{\pm 1\}$; (3) 若 $A, B \in O(n)$, $\det(A) \neq \det(B)$, 则 $\det(A+B) = 0$.

(4) $A, B \in O(n)$, n 奇, 则 $\det(A+B)(A-B) = 0$; (5) A 若无实根, 则 n 为偶;

(6) $A \in O(n)$, 无实特征值, 且可对角化, 则 A 相似于 $\text{diag} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_k & -\sin \theta_k \\ \sin \theta_k & \cos \theta_k \end{pmatrix} \right)$.

(证明) (1) 设 $Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow \bar{x}^T A^T = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T \Rightarrow \bar{x}^T A^T A x = \bar{\lambda} \lambda \bar{x}^T x$

$$\text{故 } \bar{x}^T x = |\lambda|^2 \bar{x}^T x \Rightarrow |\lambda|^2 = 1 \quad \square$$

(2) $A^T A = I \Rightarrow \det(A)^2 = 1$, 且 $\det(A) \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \det(A) \in \{\pm 1\}$. \square

(3) $\det(A) \neq \det(B)$, 则 $\neq 1$ 或 $\neq -1$.

$$\text{故 } \det(A) \det(B) = -1, \det(A^T) \det(B^T) = -1.$$

$$\text{则 } \det(A+B) = \det(A^T+B^T)$$

$$= \det(A^T A B^T + A^T B B^T) = \det(A^T (A+B) B^T)$$

$$= \det(A^T) \det(B^T) \det(A+B) = -\det(A+B).$$

$$\text{则 } \det(A+B) = 0. \quad \square$$

(4) $\det(A-B)(A+B) = \det((A^T-B^T)(A+B))$

$$= \det(A^T B - B^T A), \text{ 而令 } C = A^T B - B^T A$$

$$\Rightarrow C^T = B^T A - A^T B = -C, \text{ 且 } n \text{ 为奇, 则}$$

$$\det(C) = \det(C^T) = \det(-C) = (-1)^n \det(C) = -\det(C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(C) = 0 \Rightarrow \det((A-B)(A+B)) = 0. \quad \square$$

(5) $\det(\lambda I_n - A)$ 为 n 次多项式, 由于无实根, 且虚根成对,

$$\Rightarrow n \text{ 为偶数.} \quad \square$$

(6) 这只需看矩阵的相似即可, 略. \square

6. A 实反对称, 证明: $\exists P$ 正交使 $P^T A^2 P = \text{diag}(-\lambda_1^2, -\lambda_1^2, \dots, -\lambda_s^2, -\lambda_s^2, 0, \dots, 0)$, $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$

(证明) 由于 $A^T = -A$, 则 $AA^T = -A^2 = A^T A$, 则 A 实正规.

由正规 $\exists \tilde{P}$ 正交使:

$$\tilde{P}^T A \tilde{P} = \text{diag} \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_i & b_i \\ -b_i & a_i \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} a_s & b_s \\ -b_s & a_s \end{pmatrix}, C_{2s+1}, \dots, C_n \right)$$

由 $\begin{pmatrix} a_i & b_i \\ -b_i & a_i \end{pmatrix}^T = -\begin{pmatrix} a_i & b_i \\ -b_i & a_i \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $a_i = 0$, 由 $A^T = -A \Rightarrow C_i = 0$.
 $\frac{1}{2} \lambda_i = b_i$, 则

$$\text{则 } \tilde{P}^T A \tilde{P} = \text{diag} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda_1 \\ -\lambda_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda_s \\ -\lambda_s & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 0, \dots, 0 \right)$$

$$\text{则 } \tilde{P}^T A^2 \tilde{P} = \tilde{P}^T A \tilde{P} \tilde{P}^T A \tilde{P} = \text{diag}(-\lambda_1^2, -\lambda_1^2, \dots, -\lambda_s^2, -\lambda_s^2, 0, \dots, 0).$$

令 $P = \tilde{P}$ 即可!

~~证~~ A 为有限维线性空间 V 上线性变换.

(1) 若有不变子空间 W , 证明: $\exists w \in W$ 使 $\{f(A)w : f \text{ 为多项式}\} = W$;

(2) $\{\exists v \in V \text{ 使 } \{f(A)v : f \text{ 为多项式}\} = V\} \Leftrightarrow \{A \text{ 有特征值的 Jordan 块只有 } 1 \text{ 块}\}$

(证明) (1) 依次取基 v_1, \dots, v_m 非零多项式 f 使得 $f(A)v_i \in W$. 断言 $f(A)v_i$ 即为所求 w .

$$\forall x \in W, \text{ 设 } x = g(A)v_i, \text{ 作 } g = df + v, \text{ 则 } f(A)v_i = x - d(A)f(A)v_i \in W \Rightarrow r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = d(A)f(A)v_i = d(A)w. \quad \square$$

(2) (\Rightarrow) 断言 $V = \bigoplus_{j=1}^m \ker(A - \lambda_j I)^{m_j}$; 由 $\ker(A - \lambda_j I)^{m_j} = \{f(A)x_j\}$, 则

由 $x_i, (A - \lambda_i I)x_j, \dots, (A - \lambda_j I)^{m_j-1}x_j$ 张成 \Rightarrow Jordan 块 1 块.

(\Leftarrow) $\ker(A - \lambda_j I)^{m_j}$ 为不变子空间, 由 $x_j, \dots, (A - \lambda_j I)^{m_j-1}x_j$ 张成

由 $x_1, \dots, x_m = V$. 断言 $\{A \text{ 有特征值的 Jordan 块只有 } 1 \text{ 块}\} \Rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow \square$

$$\ker \varphi \cap \text{Im} \varphi = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ker \varphi = \ker \varphi^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \text{ 是 } \text{Im} \varphi \text{ 的补空间.}$$

8. [Cartan-Dieudonné] (镜像变换: $\|V\|=1, \varphi(x) = x - 2(v, x)v$)

n 维欧氏空间中任一正交变换均可化为不超过 n 个镜像变换之积。

(i) 引理: 设 $\|u\| = \|v\|, u \neq v$, 则 \exists 镜像变换 $\tilde{\varphi}$ 使 $\tilde{\varphi}(u) = v$.

引理证明: 令 $e = \frac{u-v}{\|u-v\|}$, 令 $\tilde{\varphi}(x) = x - 2(e, x)e, \forall x \in V$.

验证: 对 n 中的 φ 为 id, 或 $-id$, 或 $n-1$ 个 $n-1$ 维镜像变换之积。

设 $n=1$ 或 $n=2$. 设 V 为 n 维空间. 若 $\varphi = id$, 或 $-id$, 或 $n-1$ 个 $n-1$ 维镜像变换之积. 设 $\sqrt{1}$ 标准正交基 e_1, \dots, e_n 且 $\varphi(e_i) = e_i$, 由 $\|\varphi(e_i)\| = \|e_i\| = 1$.

由引理 $\Rightarrow \exists$ 镜像变换 ψ 使 $\psi(\varphi(e_i)) = e_i$, $\psi\varphi$ 也为正交变换!

$(\psi\varphi)^* e_i = (\psi\varphi)^{-1} e_i = e_i$, 即 $V \perp \langle e_i \rangle$ 为 $\psi\varphi$ 不变子空间.

由归纳假设 $(\psi\varphi)|_{V_i} = \varphi_i \dots \varphi_k (k \leq n-1)$. 由 $\varphi_i \varphi_j \perp V_i$, $\varphi_i(e_i) = e_i$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \dots \varphi_k \psi$ \square

$\triangleright n$ 维内积空间 V , 一组向量 e_1, \dots, e_r 若两两内积取负, 求 r 的最大值.

(解答) 若 e_1, \dots, e_r 线性无关, 则令 $L = \sum_{i \in A} \lambda_i e_i = \sum_{j \in B} \lambda_j e_j = R, \lambda_i > 0, A \cup B = \{1, \dots, r\}$

若 $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$, 则 $0 < \langle L, L \rangle = \langle R, L \rangle < 0$, 矛盾, 故 A 或 B 为空.

则线性无关 $\sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i e_i = 0 (\lambda_i > 0)$. 令 $s = r-1$, 并对 e_r 的内积 $\Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0$.

故 e_1, \dots, e_{r-1} 线性无关 $\Rightarrow r \leq n+1$.

用归纳法求最大值. 取 $e_{n+1} \in V$, 在其补中取 e_1, \dots, e_n 两两内积取负.

$$\text{而 } \langle e_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j e_j, e_j - \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k e_k \rangle = \langle e_i, e_j \rangle + \alpha_i \alpha_j \langle e_{n+1}, e_{n+1} \rangle$$

$$\text{故 } 0 < \langle e_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j e_j, e_j - \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k e_k \rangle = \langle e_i, e_j \rangle + \alpha_i \alpha_j \langle e_{n+1}, e_{n+1} \rangle$$

4. $A, B \in M_{n \times n}$, $A+B=A$, $\lambda_i \rightarrow \lambda_i$ 与 A 特征值
 证明: (1) $\lambda_i \neq 1$ (v.i.) (2) 若 A 可对角化, $\exists P$ 使 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda_i \neq \frac{1}{1-\lambda_i}$

(证明) (1) $A\alpha = \lambda_i \alpha$, ~~$A+B=A$~~
 $(A+B)\alpha = \lambda_i \alpha + \lambda_i B\alpha = B\alpha$

若 $\lambda_i = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$, 矛盾!

(2) \exists 可逆 $P \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

则 $B = P^{-1}BP$, $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} + C \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$
 $P^{-1}B = C \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1-\lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\lambda_1}{1-\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{\lambda_n}{1-\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$

10. 设 $V_1, V_2, V_3 \subseteq V$. 证明:

$$\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 + \dim V_3 \geq \dim(V_1+V_2+V_3) + \dim(V_2 \cap V_3) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_3) - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2 \cap V_3)$$

(证明) 证 $\dim(V_1+V_2) + \dim V_3 \geq \dim(V_1+V_2+V_3) + \dim(V_2 \cap V_3) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_3) - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2 \cap V_3)$

$$\text{证: } \dim(V_1+V_2) \cap V_3 \geq \dim(V_2 \cap V_3) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_3) - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2 \cap V_3)$$

$$\dim(V_2 \cap V_3) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_3) = \dim(V_1 \cap V_3 + V_2 \cap V_3) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2 \cap V_3)$$

证 $\dim((V_1+V_2) \cap V_3) \geq \dim(V_1 \cap V_3 + V_2 \cap V_3)$

$$\text{证: } (V_1+V_2) \cap V_3 \supseteq V_1 \cap V_3 + V_2 \cap V_3 \quad \square$$

11. $A, B \in M_{n \times n}$, A 有 n 个不同特征值.

(1) A 的特征向量也是 B 的特征向量 $\Leftrightarrow AB=BA$

(2) 若 $AB=BA$, 则 $\exists \deg f \leq n-1$, $B=f(A)$

(证明) (1) \Rightarrow 反之, 取 A 的特征向量空间分解, 各取基, 在此基下 A, B 均为对角阵 $\Rightarrow AB=BA$

$$\Leftarrow P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1}BP = (b_{ij}), AB=BA \Rightarrow (\lambda_i - \lambda_j)b_{ij} = 0$$

$i \neq j \Rightarrow \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \Rightarrow b_{ij} = 0$ (i=j) \square

(2) 由 (1) \Leftrightarrow 证 $\exists P$ 使 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, $P^{-1}BP = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$

由 Lagrange 定理 $\Rightarrow \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \Rightarrow \exists \deg f \leq n-1$, $f(\lambda_i) = \mu_i$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1}BP = P^{-1}f(A)P \Rightarrow B=f(A) \quad \square$$

12. $A \in M_{n \times n}, 0 \neq \alpha_i \in V_\lambda, A\alpha_i = \lambda\alpha_i$
 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 满足 $(A - \lambda I)\alpha_i = 0$ ($i=1, \dots, n$)
 (证法) $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i = 0 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I) \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i (A - \lambda I)\alpha_i = 0$ 7/2/10 ✓

13. $\lambda_1 \rightarrow \lambda_2$ 为 A 特征值, 且 $\lambda_i + \lambda_j \neq 0$

(1) $T: M_{n \times n} \rightarrow M_{n \times n}, T(X) = A^T X + XA$

证法: $\ker T = 0$

(2) 证法: T 为单射

(证法) (1) 设 $X \in \ker T \Rightarrow A^T X + XA = 0, XA = -A^T X$

(2) $(-A^T)^k X = XA^k$ ($\forall k$) $\Rightarrow f(-A^T)X = Xf(A)$, f 为多项式

设 f 为 A 特征多项式 \Rightarrow Hamilton-Cayley $\Rightarrow f(-A^T)X = 0$

$\exists (-A^T - \lambda_i I)X = 0 \Rightarrow (-A^T - \lambda_i I)X = 0$

$A \sim A^T$, A^T 特征值为 $-\lambda_1, \dots, -\lambda_n$, 且 $\lambda_i + \lambda_j \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow f(-A^T) \neq 0 \Rightarrow X = 0$

可以证明: $AX - XB = C$ 存在唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 与 B 无公共特征值. (7/4P/150)

(证法) (证 $A^T X + XA = A^T X - X(-A)$, A 与 $-A$ 无公共特征值 \Rightarrow 无公共特征值) \square

16. $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R}), (1) \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 有 $\alpha^T A \alpha < 0$, (2) A 无特征值实部 < 0 .

(3) $\forall 0 \neq \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha^T A \alpha > 0, (4) \det(A) > 0$

(证法) (1) 设 $\lambda = a + bi$ 为 A 特征值, $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha, \alpha = \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A\alpha_1 = a\alpha_1 - b\alpha_2 \\ A\alpha_2 = a\alpha_2 + b\alpha_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1^T A \alpha_1 = a\alpha_1^T \alpha_1 - b\alpha_1^T \alpha_2 < 0 \\ \alpha_2^T A \alpha_2 = a\alpha_2^T \alpha_2 + b\alpha_2^T \alpha_1 < 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow a\alpha_1^T \alpha_1 + a\alpha_2^T \alpha_2 < 0, \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 + \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 > 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$

(2) $\det(A) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = \prod_{\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}} \lambda_i \prod_{\lambda_j \notin \mathbb{R}} \lambda_j$

由 (1) 知 $\lambda_j \notin \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}_+$

若 $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}, A\alpha = \lambda_i \alpha, \alpha^T A \alpha = \lambda_i \alpha^T \alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i > 0$

15. A 可逆, λ_0 为 $f(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A^T)$ 根, 则 $\frac{1}{\lambda_0}$ 也是 $f(\lambda)$ 根

(证) 令 $g(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A^{-1}A^T)$, 则 $g(\lambda_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda_0}$ 为 $(A^{-1}A^T)^{-1}$ 特征值

$$\Rightarrow \det\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} I - (A^T)^{-1}A\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \det\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} A^T - A\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \det\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} A - A^T\right) = 0$$

16. A, B, A_1, B_1 同阶, A, A_1 可逆

(证) \exists 可逆阵 P, Q 使 $A_1 = PAQ, B_1 = PBQ$

$\Leftrightarrow \lambda A - B$ 与 $\lambda A_1 - B_1$ 有相同不变因子

(证) (\Rightarrow) 右 $(\lambda A_1 - B_1) = P(\lambda A - B)Q \Rightarrow$ 相似 \Rightarrow 不变因子相同

(\Leftarrow) 不变因子相同 $\Rightarrow (\lambda A_1 - B_1)$ 与 $\lambda A - B$ 相似

$$\exists P, Q \text{ 使 } \lambda I - A^{-1}B \text{ 与 } \lambda I - A_1^{-1}B_1 \text{ 相似}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}B \sim A_1^{-1}B_1$$

$$(\Rightarrow) A_1^{-1}B_1 = \tilde{P} A^{-1}B \tilde{P}^{-1} \Rightarrow B_1 = (A_1 \tilde{P} A^{-1}) B \tilde{P}^{-1} = \lambda A_1 \tilde{P}^{-1} B \tilde{P}^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{P} A_1 \tilde{P} A^{-1} A \tilde{P}^{-1} = A_1 \Rightarrow \tilde{P} A_1 \tilde{P}^{-1} = A_1 \Rightarrow \tilde{P} A_1 \tilde{P}^{-1} = A_1$$

17. A 同阶, $f, g \in \mathbb{F}[\lambda], g(A) = 0, \deg g, \deg f \geq 1$

$$(g, f) = d. \text{ 证: } \text{rank}(f(A)) = \text{rank}(d(A)).$$

$$(证) g \nu + f \eta = d \Rightarrow f(A) \eta(A) = d(A) \Rightarrow \text{rank}(f(A)) \geq \text{rank}(d(A))$$

$$\exists h \Rightarrow d(\lambda) h(\lambda) = f(\lambda) \Rightarrow \text{rank}(f(A)) \leq \text{rank}(d(A))$$

$$\text{rank}(f(A)) = \text{rank}(d(A))$$

(证) \Rightarrow 证

18. 设 A, B 为 m, n 阶阵, C 为 $m \times n$ 阶阵. 证明: $AX - XB = C$ 有唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 与 B 无公共特征值.

(证明) (充分性) 设 B 为 Jordan 标准型, 令 $\lambda = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $C = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$

则方程组 $(A\alpha_i - \alpha_i B) - (\alpha_i - \alpha_i) B = (\beta_i, \dots, \beta_n)$.

若 B 有 k 个 Jordan 块 \Rightarrow 上述有 k 个独立方程组, 则有唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow k$ 个都有唯一解.

且若 k 中某个无解 \Rightarrow 无解; 若都有解, 且都有无穷解 \Rightarrow 有无穷个解.

故不妨设 B 为 Jordan 块 $B = J_n(\lambda)$.

(必要性) 若 λ_0 为 A 的特征值, $A\alpha_1 - \lambda_0\alpha_1 = \beta_1, A\alpha_2 - (\alpha_2 + \lambda_0\alpha_2) = \beta_2, \dots, A\alpha_n - (\alpha_n + \lambda_0\alpha_n) = \beta_n$.

由于无公共特征根 $\Rightarrow \lambda_0$ 不是 A 的特征值 $\Rightarrow A - \lambda_0 I$ 可逆, 由 $(A - \lambda_0 I)\alpha_1 = \beta_1$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = (A - \lambda_0 I)^{-1}\beta_1, \dots \Rightarrow$ 有唯一解!

(充分性) 若 $(A - \lambda_0 I)\alpha_1 = \beta_1, (A - \lambda_0 I)\alpha_2 = \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, (A - \lambda_0 I)\alpha_n = \alpha_n + \beta_n$

反证法, 若 λ_0 为 A 的特征值, $\Rightarrow (A - \lambda_0 I)\alpha_1 = \beta_1 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_0 I)x = 0$ 有无穷个解.

若 $AX - XB = C$ 无解 \Rightarrow 矛盾! 若有解, 取一值为 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$

则 $(A - \lambda_0 I)x = 0$ 有无穷个解, 由 $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n + \alpha_0) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow AX - XB = C$ 有无穷个解! 矛盾! □

19. J 为特征值 λ_0 的 Jordan 块, $AJ = JA \Rightarrow \exists \deg f \leq n-1, A = f(J)$

(证明) $J = \lambda_0 I_n + J_0$, 由 $AJ = JA \Rightarrow AJ_0 = J_0A, \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_2 & \\ & & & a_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A = a_1 I_n + a_2 J_0 + \dots + a_n J_0^{n-1} = a_1 I_n + a_2 (J - \lambda_0 I) + \dots + a_n (J - \lambda_0 I)^{n-1} \quad \square$

20. (Jordan-Chevalley 分解). A 为 n 阶复矩阵, 证明: $A = B + C$,

其中 B 可逆, C 幂零且 $BC = CB$, 且 B, C 为 A 的多项式, 且分解唯一.

(证明) 由 Jordan 标准型理论得 $A = B + C$, 且 $BC = CB$.

① 引理. $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ & A_n \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & \\ & B_n \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $g_i(A_i) = 0, g_i$ 两两互素. 且 $B_i = f_i(A_i)$.

则 \exists 多项式 $f \Rightarrow B = f(A)$.

引理证明: 中国剩余定理 $\Rightarrow h \Rightarrow h(\lambda) = g_i(\lambda)q_i(\lambda) + f_i(\lambda) \Rightarrow h(A_i) = B_i$.

$\Rightarrow h(A) = B$. 设 A 的互素多项式为 g , 作 $h = g(y)q(x) + f(x), \deg f < n$

$\Rightarrow B = h(A) = f(A) \quad \square$

于是证明: 由引理知 $B = f(A)$, 其中 $f_i(\lambda) = \lambda_i$ 为幂值 $\Rightarrow C = A - B = A - f(A)$. 下证唯一性.

若 \$B\$ 有 \$A=B_1+C_1\$ 满足条件 \$\Rightarrow AB_1=B_1(B_1+C_1)=B_1A\$, 同理 \$AC_1=C_1A\$

\$\exists\$ 于 \$B, C\$ 为 \$A\$ 的因子 \$\Rightarrow B\$ 可交换, \$C\$ 可交换, 则 \$B\$ 及 \$B_1\$ 可同时为角阵.

\$Q^{-1}BQ\$ 及 \$Q^{-1}B_1Q\$ 为角阵 \$\Rightarrow B-B_1 \sim\$ 角阵. 且 \$C-C_1\$ 为零阵

$$\text{且 } B-B_1=C-C_1 \Rightarrow B-B_1=0, C-C_1=0 \Rightarrow B=B_1, C=C_1. \quad \square$$

21. \$g\$ 为 \$V\$ 上对称型 or 交错型, \$U \subseteq V\$, 证明:

$$U \cap U^\perp = 0 \Leftrightarrow g|_U \text{ 为非退化}; \text{ 此等价于 } U \oplus U^\perp = V.$$

(证明) 若 \$U \cap U^\perp = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall u \in U, g(u, u) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow g|_U\$ 非退化.

反之, 作 \$\varphi: V \to U^*\$, \$v \mapsto g(v, \cdot)\$, 则 \$\ker \varphi = U^\perp\$, 由 \$g|_U\$ 非退化 \$\Rightarrow \varphi\$ 为 \$U\$ 到 \$U^*\$ 同构.

$$\square \Rightarrow \dim U^* + \dim U^\perp = n, \text{ 且 } U \cap U^\perp = 0 \Rightarrow U \oplus U^\perp = V. \quad \square$$

22. \$A \in M_{n \times n}\$, 证: \$r(A^n) = r(A^{n+1}) = \dots\$

(证明). 考虑线性变换 \$\varphi\$.

$$V \supseteq \text{Im } \varphi \supseteq \dots \supseteq \text{Im } \varphi^n \supseteq \text{Im } \varphi^{n+1}$$

$$\text{由 } \varphi \in \text{Im } \varphi \Rightarrow \exists m \Rightarrow \text{Im } \varphi^m = \text{Im } \varphi^{m+1}, m \leq n.$$

证: \$\forall k \geq m, \text{Im } \varphi^k = \text{Im } \varphi^{k+1}\$. 且 \$\text{Im } \varphi^{k+1} \supseteq \text{Im } \varphi^k\$.

$$\forall \alpha \in \text{Im } \varphi^k, \exists \beta \in V, \alpha = \varphi^k(\beta), \varphi^m(\beta) \in \text{Im } \varphi^m = \text{Im } \varphi^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \gamma \in V, \varphi^m(\beta) = \varphi^{n+1}(\gamma).$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \varphi^k(\beta) = \varphi^{k-m}(\varphi^m(\beta)) = \varphi^{k+1}(\gamma) \in \text{Im } \varphi^{k+1}. \quad \square$$

1. V, W 为 F 向量空间, 取 v_i, w_i , 若 $\{v_i\} \rightarrow \{u_i\}$ 线性无关, 由 $\sum_{i=1}^n v_i \otimes w_i = 0, \forall w_i = \dots = w_n = 0$.

(证明) 取 $\alpha \in V^*, \beta \in W^*$, 令 $g: V \times W \rightarrow F, (v, w) \mapsto \alpha(v)\beta(w)$

$\exists!$ h 使 $V \times W \rightarrow V \otimes W \rightarrow F$ 交换! 由 $\sum_{i=1}^n v_i \otimes w_i = 0$ 得 $0 = h(\sum_{i=1}^n v_i \otimes w_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n h(v_i \otimes w_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha(v_i)\beta(w_i)$

$$0 = h\left(\sum_{i=1}^n v_i \otimes w_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n h(v_i \otimes w_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha(v_i)\beta(w_i)$$

由 $\{v_i\}$ 无关, 取 $v_j^* \in V^*$ 使 $v_j^*(v_i) = \delta_{ij}$

令 $\alpha = v_j^* \Rightarrow \beta(w_i) = 0, \forall i$. 由 $\beta \in W^*$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow w_i = 0$. \checkmark \square

2. ~~证明~~ 取 $V, W \Rightarrow$ 有有限维向量空间. 证明: $V^* \otimes W \subseteq \text{Hom}_F(V, W)$

(证明) 定义 $\phi: V^* \otimes W \rightarrow \text{Hom}_F(V, W)$

$$v^* \otimes w \mapsto (\tilde{v} \mapsto \langle \tilde{v}, v^* \rangle w)$$

定义 $\psi: \text{Hom}_F(V, W) \rightarrow V^* \otimes W$

$$T \mapsto \sum_{j=1}^n v_j^* \otimes T(v_j)$$

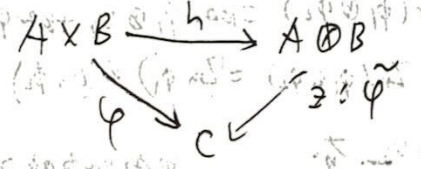
3. 有限维空间 A, B, C , 有同构: $\text{Hom}_F(A \otimes B, C) \cong \text{Hom}_F(A, \text{Hom}_F(B, C))$

(证明) 定义 $\phi: \text{Hom}_F(A \otimes B, C) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_F(A, \text{Hom}_F(B, C))$

$$f \mapsto (a \mapsto (b \mapsto f(a \otimes b)))$$

① ϕ 单: 若 $\phi(f)(a) = 0, \forall a \in A, \forall b \in B, f(a \otimes b) = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0$ \checkmark

② ϕ 满: 取 $F: A \rightarrow \text{Hom}_F(B, C)$. 定义 $\varphi: A \times B \rightarrow C$
 $(a, b) \mapsto F(a)(b)$



$\Rightarrow F = \phi(\tilde{\varphi}) \Rightarrow \phi$ 是满 \checkmark

4. V, W 有限维, 证明: $V^* \otimes W^* \cong (V \otimes W)^*$

$$(\text{证明}) \cong \text{Hom}(V \otimes W, F) = (V \otimes W)^* \cong \text{Hom}(V, \text{Hom}(W, F))$$

$$\cong \text{Hom}(V, W^*) \cong V^* \otimes W^* \quad \square$$

5. V, W 有限维, 证明: $\text{End}_F(V) \otimes \text{End}_F(W) \cong \text{End}(V \otimes W)$

$$(\text{证明}) \text{LHS} \cong V^* \otimes V \otimes W^* \otimes W \cong (V \otimes W)^* \otimes (V \otimes W) \cong \text{End}(V \otimes W) \quad \square$$

$$6. 0 \rightarrow V' \xrightarrow{\varphi} V \xrightarrow{\psi} V'' \rightarrow 0, \forall W, \text{ 有 } W \otimes V' \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \varphi} W \otimes V \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \psi} W \otimes V'' \rightarrow 0$$

(更远的, 线性空间有线性性? $(1 \otimes \varphi)$)

(证明) ① ψ 满, 由于 $W \otimes W''$ 为 $\sum W_i \otimes \psi(V_i) = (1 \otimes \psi)(\sum W_i \otimes V_i)$
 $\Rightarrow 1 \otimes \psi$ 满.

② $(1 \otimes \psi)(1 \otimes \varphi) = 1 \otimes (\psi \circ \varphi) = 1 \otimes 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Im}(1 \otimes \psi) \subseteq \ker(1 \otimes \psi)$

③ $\text{rank} : \text{Im}(1 \otimes \psi) = \ker(1 \otimes \psi), I \subseteq K \checkmark$

定义 $\theta : W \otimes V / I \rightarrow W \otimes V'$, 它是 θ 的同构!
 $x \otimes y + I \mapsto x \otimes \psi(y)$

构造逆映射 $\eta : W \otimes V' \rightarrow W \otimes V / I$.

首先令 $\beta : W \otimes V' \rightarrow W \otimes V / I$

$(x, y') \mapsto x \otimes y + I, \text{ 其中 } \psi(y) = y'$

下面证良定! 若 $\psi(y_1) = \psi(y_2) = y' \Rightarrow y_1 - y_2 \in \ker \psi = \text{Im} \varphi$

$\Rightarrow y_1 - y_2 = \varphi(y')$ $\Rightarrow x \otimes y_1 + I = x \otimes y_2 + I$

$\Rightarrow \beta$ 良定, \Rightarrow 诱导 $\eta : W \otimes V' \rightarrow W \otimes V / I$. 逆映射不证证明. \square

(为证 $1 \otimes \psi$ 单. 取 W 基 $\{w_i\}$, $\forall x \in W \otimes V, x = \sum_i w_i \otimes v_i$.

$\Rightarrow \text{若 } (1 \otimes \psi)(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_i w_i \otimes \psi(v_i) = 0. \text{ 由 } \psi \text{ 单 } \Rightarrow \psi(v_i) = 0$

由 $\psi \text{ 单 } \Rightarrow v_i = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \otimes \psi \text{ 单! } \square$

7. $\phi_1 : V_1 \rightarrow W_1, \phi_2 : V_2 \rightarrow W_2, \text{ 有 } \ker(\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) = \ker \phi_1 \otimes V_2 + \ker \phi_2 \otimes V_1$.

$\text{Im}(\phi_1 \otimes \phi_2) = \text{Im} \phi_1 \otimes \text{Im} \phi_2$.

(证明) 令 $i : \ker \phi_1 \hookrightarrow V_1, j : \ker \phi_2 \hookrightarrow V_2$. 有

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \ker \phi_1 \otimes \ker \phi_2 & \xrightarrow{i \otimes j} & V_1 \otimes \ker \phi_2 & \xrightarrow{\phi_1 \otimes 1} & W_1 \otimes \ker \phi_2 \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow 1 \otimes j & & \downarrow 1 \otimes j & & \downarrow 1 \otimes j \\ \ker \phi_1 \otimes V_2 & \xrightarrow{i \otimes 1} & V_1 \otimes V_2 & \xrightarrow{\phi_1 \otimes 1} & W_1 \otimes V_2 \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow 1 \otimes \phi_2 & & \downarrow 1 \otimes \phi_2 & & \downarrow 1 \otimes \phi_2 \\ \ker \phi_1 \otimes W_2 & \xrightarrow{i \otimes 1} & V_1 \otimes W_2 & \xrightarrow{\phi_1 \otimes 1} & W_1 \otimes W_2 \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \end{array}$$

是 $\ker \phi_1 \otimes \phi_2 \supseteq \dots$
 易见, $\forall x \in \ker \phi_1 \otimes \phi_2$
 令 $y = 1 \otimes \phi_2(x), \phi_1 \otimes 1(y) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists z \in \ker \phi_2 \otimes W_2$ 有 $i \otimes 1(z) = y$.
 $\exists w \in \ker \phi_1 \otimes V_2$ 使 $1 \otimes \phi_2(w) = z$
 令 $u = i \otimes 1(w), \text{ 则 } (1 \otimes \phi_2)(x - u) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists v \in V_1 \otimes \ker \phi_2, 1 \otimes j(v) = x - u$
 $x = 1 \otimes j(v) + u = 1 \otimes j(v) + i \otimes 1(w)$
 $\in \ker \phi_1 \otimes V_2 + \ker \phi_2 \otimes V_1. \square$