

1. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors

Definition 1 设 A 是复数域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的 n 阶矩阵, 若存在数 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ 和非零的 n 维向量 x 使得:

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

就称 λ 为矩阵 A 的特征值, x 是 A 对应 λ 的特征向量

Definition 2 设 n 阶矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$ 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda) &= \det(\lambda I - A) \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

称为 A 的特征多项式, $\lambda I - A$ 称为 A 的特征矩阵,

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$$

称为 A 的特征方程

Theorem 1 (Rank-Nullity Theorem 秩-零化度定理) 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$

定义零空间 $N(A) = \{x \in \mathbb{F}^n \mid Ax = 0\}$, 则有:

$$\text{rank}(A) + \dim(N(A)) = n$$

Proof: ① A 初等行变换为:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & F \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = r(R) = r(E_r) = r$$

$$\textcircled{2} F \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times (n-r)}$$

构造 R 的零空间矩阵 $N(R) = N(A)$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -F \\ E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix}$$

验证:

$$RP = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & F \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -F \\ E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -F+F \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

显然: $r(P) = n-r$ 即列向量线性无关

③ 下证: $Rx = 0$ 的解 x 可由 P 的列向量表出

$$\text{对 } \forall x = [x_1, x_2]^T \quad x_1 \in \mathbb{F}^r \quad x_2 \in \mathbb{F}^{n-r}$$

使 $Rx = 0$ 则

$$Rx = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & F \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + Fx_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -Fx_2$$

$$\text{即 } x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -Fx_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -F \\ E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix} x_2 = Px_2 \quad \square$$

$$\text{也即 } N(R) = \{x \in \mathbb{F}^n \mid x \in P\}$$

④ 综上:

$$\text{rank}(A) = r$$

$$\dim(N(A)) = \dim(N(R)) = \dim(C(P)) = r(P) = n-r$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A) + \dim(N(A)) = n \quad \square$$

Theorem 2 下面两式等价:

(a). λ 是 A 的特征值, α 是 A 关于 λ 的特征向量

(b). λ 满足 $|\lambda I - A| = 0$, α 满足 $\alpha \neq 0$ $(\lambda I - A)\alpha = 0$

Proof: (a) $\Rightarrow$ (b)

$$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha \quad \alpha \neq 0$$

即 $(\lambda I - A)\alpha = 0$ 存在非零解

$$\therefore \text{rank}(\lambda I - A) < n$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda I - A| = 0 \quad \square$$

(b) $\Rightarrow$ (a)

定义显然, $\square$

Proposition 1 (性质) λ 是 A 的特征值, $\{\alpha_i \mid i=1,2,\dots,m\}$ 是 A 对应 λ 的 m 个特征向量:

(a) $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{F}$, $b\lambda + a$ 是 $bA + aI$ 的特征值

$\{\alpha_i \mid i=1,2,\dots,m\}$ 是 $bA + aI$ 关于 $b\lambda + a$ 的特征向量

(b) $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}_+$, λ^k 是 A^k 的特征值, $\{\alpha_i \mid i=1,2,\dots,m\}$ 是 A^k 关于 λ^k 的特征向量

(c) 如果 A 可逆, $\lambda \neq 0$. 则 λ^{-1} 是 A^{-1} 的特征值 $\{\alpha_i \mid i=1,2,\dots,m\}$ 是 A^{-1} 关于 λ^{-1} 的特征向量

(d) λ 也是 A^T 的特征值

(e) 任意 α_i 的非零线性组合都是 A 关于 λ 的特征向量

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Proof (a)} \quad (b\lambda + a)\alpha &= b\lambda\alpha + a\alpha \\
 &= bA\alpha + a\alpha \\
 &= (bA + aI)\alpha \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad \lambda^k \alpha &= \lambda^{k-1}(\lambda\alpha) = \lambda^{k-2} \cdot A\alpha \\
 &= A \cdot \lambda^{k-2} \cdot \alpha = A^2 \cdot \lambda^{k-3} \cdot \alpha \\
 &= \dots = A^k \alpha \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c).} \quad \lambda^{-1}\alpha &= A^{-1}\alpha \\
 \Leftrightarrow A\alpha &= \lambda\alpha \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(d)} \quad |\lambda I - A| &= 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow |(\lambda I - A)^T| &= 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow |\lambda I - A^T| &= 0 \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(e).} \quad A\alpha_i &= \lambda\alpha_i \Rightarrow A k_i \alpha_i = \lambda k_i \alpha_i \\
 \Rightarrow A(\sum k_i \alpha_i) &= \lambda(\sum k_i \alpha_i) \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3 (Linear Independence of eigenvectors) $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s$ 是矩阵 A 的 s 个不同的特征值, $\{\alpha_{ij} \mid j=1, 2, \dots, r_i\}$ 是 A 关于 λ_i 的 r_i 个线性无关的特征向量。则整体集 $\{\alpha_{ij} \mid j=1, 2, \dots, r_i; i=1, 2, \dots, s\}$ 也是线性无关的。

Proof: ① 先证简单情形: $r_1 = r_2 = \dots = r_s = 1$

(i) 当 $s=1$ 显然,

(ii) 假设 $s=m-1$ 有 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}\}$ 线性无关

(iii) 当 $s=m$ 时

若 $\exists \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m\}$ 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^m k_i \alpha_i = 0 \quad (1)$$

(1) 同乘 A :

$$\sum_{i=1}^m k_i (A\alpha_i) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$\because A\alpha_i = \lambda_i \alpha_i$ 故,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m k_i \lambda_i \alpha_i = 0 \quad (3)$$

(1) 同乘 λ_m :

$$\sum_{i=1}^m k_i \lambda_m \alpha_i = 0 \quad (4)$$

用 (3) - (4):

$$\sum_{i=1}^m k_i (\lambda_i - \lambda_m) \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} k_i (\lambda_i - \lambda_m) \alpha_i = 0 \quad (5)$$

$\because s=m-1$ 有 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}\}$ 线性无关

故式(5)有:

$$k_i (\lambda_i - \lambda_m) = 0 \quad \forall i=1, 2, \dots, m-1 \quad (6)$$

$\because \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m\}$ 互不相同

$$\therefore k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{m-1} = 0$$

代回(1)有

$$k_m \alpha_m = 0 \quad (7)$$

$\because \alpha_m \neq 0 \therefore k_m = 0$ 同一个 λ_i 它的特征向量必定线性独立

即 $\{k_i\} = 0$ 故 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ 线性无关 $s=m$ 成立 $\square$

② 一般情形:

若 $\exists \{k_{ij} \mid j=1,2,\dots,r_i; i=1,2,\dots,s\}$ 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} k_{ij} \alpha_{ij} = 0 \quad (8)$$

记 $\xi_i = \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} k_{ij} \alpha_{ij}$. 则 (8) 变为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \xi_i = 0 \quad (9)$$

$\therefore \forall$ 给定 i 有 $\{\alpha_{ij} \mid j=1,2,\dots,r_i\}$ 线性无关

故若 $\xi_i = 0$ 有 $k_{i1} = k_{i2} = \dots = k_{ir_i} = 0$

$\therefore$ 原问题 $\Leftrightarrow \forall i$ 有 $\xi_i = 0$

(反证) 记非空集合 $I \subset \{1,2,\dots,s\}$ $I \neq \emptyset$ 使得集合

$$\{\xi_i \neq 0 \mid i \in I\}, \{\xi_i = 0 \mid i \notin I\}$$

原式 (9) 有:

$$\sum_{i \in I} \xi_i = 0 \quad (10)$$

于是 $0 \neq \xi_i = \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} k_{ij} \alpha_{ij}$ 线性组合 $\Rightarrow \xi_i$ 也是 A 关于 λ_i ($i \in I$)

的特征值。但在①中, 我们已证:

每个特征值对应的自己的特征向量一定线性独立

(ξ_i 是 λ_i 的特征向量, 但 $\sum 1 \cdot \xi_i = 0$ 却表明 ξ_i 之间不是独立)

这与 (10) $\sum_{i \in I} \xi_i = 0$ 矛盾!

故 $\xi_i = 0$ $\square$

2. Diagonalization of Square Matrices

Theorem 4 A 可以被对角化 当且仅当 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, 且 A 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量

Proof (1) $\Rightarrow$

已有 $A = PDP^{-1}$ 其中 $D = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$ $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

且 P 是可逆 (即满秩)

$$\therefore AP = PD$$

$$\text{即 } A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \cdot \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$\therefore (A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n) = (\lambda_1\alpha_1, \dots, \lambda_n\alpha_n)$$

$$\therefore A\alpha_i = \lambda_i\alpha_i$$

$\therefore \alpha_i$ 是 A 关于 λ_i 的特征向量,

又 $\because P$ 满秩 $\Rightarrow \alpha_i \neq 0$ 且线性独立 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) $\square$

(2) $\Leftarrow$

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 A 的 n 个线性独立的特征向量 (关于 λ_i)

$$\therefore A\alpha_i = \lambda_i\alpha_i$$

构造 $P = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 是可逆的

构造 $D = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ 是对角阵

$$\text{有 } AP = A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n)$$

$$= (\lambda_1\alpha_1, \dots, \lambda_n\alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \cdot \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$= PD$$

$$\therefore A = PDP^{-1} \quad \square$$

Theorem 5 已知 $\{\lambda_i : i=1, 2, \dots, s\}$ 是 A 的 s 个不同的特征值, 用

$$V_i = \{x \in \mathbb{F}^n \mid (\lambda_i I - A)x = 0\}$$

表示 λ_i 的 特征空间. $\dim(V_i)$ 称为 λ_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, s$) 的 几何重数 (geometric multiplicity). A 可对角化, 当且仅当 $\sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n$

$$A \text{ 可对角化} \iff \sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n$$

Proof:

根据 Theorem 4, 我们 去证:

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n \iff A \text{ 有 } n \text{ 个线性独立的特征向量}$$

$\Rightarrow$:

可以从每个 V_i 中取 $\dim(V_i)$ 个线性独立的特征向量

又 $\sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n$, 加之 Theorem 3

故找到了 n 个线性独立的特征向量 $\square$

$\Leftarrow$:

A 有 n 个线性独立的特征向量

而 A 的所有特征向量应在所有特征空间 V_i 中 ($i=1, 2, \dots, s$)

$$\therefore n \leq \sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i)$$

另一方面: $x: (\lambda I - A)x = 0$ 其中 $(\lambda I - A) \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$

$\therefore$ 解空间 $\leq n$, 即

至多只有找到 n 个线性独立的特征向量

$$\therefore n \geq \sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i)$$

$$\text{故 } n = \sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) \quad \square$$

Theorem 6 设不同的特征值 $\lambda_i (i=1, 2, \dots, s)$, 则 特征多项式 (characteristic polynomial) $|\lambda I - A|$ 可表示为:

$$|\lambda I - A| = \prod_{i=1}^s (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{r_i} \quad (\sum r_i = n)$$

我们称 r_i 为 λ_i 的 代数重数 (algebraic multiplicity)

(a) 每个特征值对应的 几何重数 $\leq$ 代数重数

$$\dim(V_i) \leq r_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, s)$$

(b) A 可对角化, 当且仅当 几何重数 = 代数重数

A is diagonalizable

$$(\Leftrightarrow) \quad \forall i \quad \dim(V_i) = r_i$$

(c) 如果 A 是可对角化的, 取 A 的每个 λ_i 的特征空间的基, 它们共同构成 F^n 的一组基

Proof (a) 略

(b) 根据 Theorem 5: A 可对角化 $(\Leftrightarrow) \sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n$

我们须证: $\sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n \Leftrightarrow \dim(V_i) = r_i$

$\Rightarrow$:

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^s r_i = n \quad \text{而} \quad \dim(V_i) = r_i$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n \quad \square$$

② $\Rightarrow$:

由 (a) 知 $\dim(V_i) \leq r_i$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^s r_i = n$$

但 $\sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n$ 等号成立

故 $\forall \dim(V_i) = r_i$ $\square$

(c) A 可对角化 $(\Leftrightarrow) \sum_{i=1}^s \dim(V_i) = n$

又 V_i 为 λ_i 的特征空间

λ_i 的特征向量张成 V_i , 而 $\dim(V_i)$ 之和为 n

故这些特征向量共同张成 $\mathbb{F}^n$ $\square$

Corollary 2 A 可对角化

$$(\Leftrightarrow) r_i + \text{rank}(\lambda_i I - A) = n \quad i=1, 2, \dots, s$$

Proof: A 可对角化 $(\Leftrightarrow) \dim(V_i) = r_i$

V_i 是 $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$ 的解空间

$$\therefore \dim(V_i) + \text{rank}(\lambda_i I - A) = n$$

$$\therefore r_i + \text{rank}(\lambda_i I - A) = n \quad \square$$

3. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors of real symmetric matrices

下面, 我们仅考虑实矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

Lemma 1 已知 λ 是 A 的特征值, α 是 A 关于 λ 的特征向量

则 $\bar{\lambda}$ 也是 A 的特征值, $\bar{\alpha}$ 是 A 关于 $\bar{\lambda}$ 的特征向量

Proof: $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$ ($\because A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \therefore \bar{A} = A$)

$$\therefore A\bar{\alpha} = \bar{A}\bar{\alpha} = \overline{A\alpha} = \overline{\lambda\alpha} = \bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}$$

$$\because \alpha \neq 0 \quad \therefore \bar{\alpha} \neq 0$$

$\therefore \bar{\lambda}$ 也是 A 的特征值, $\bar{\alpha}$ 是 A 关于 $\bar{\lambda}$ 的特征向量 $\square$

Theorem 7 已知 A 是实对称矩阵 (RSM: real symmetric matrix),

则 A 的所有特征值均为实数.

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad \text{and} \quad A^T = A \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

Proof: $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ 是 A 的特征值, 特征向量 $\alpha = (a_1 + b_1 i, a_2 + b_2 i, \dots, a_n + b_n i)^T$

$$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha \quad \alpha \neq 0$$

$$\text{由 Lemma 1: } A\bar{\alpha} = \bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A\bar{\alpha})^T = (\bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha})^T \Rightarrow \bar{\alpha}^T A^T = \bar{\alpha}^T A = \bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}^T$$

$$\text{右乘 } \alpha: \quad \bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}^T \alpha = \bar{\alpha}^T A \alpha = \bar{\alpha}^T (\lambda\alpha) = \lambda \bar{\alpha}^T \alpha$$

$$\therefore 0 = (\lambda - \bar{\lambda}) \bar{\alpha}^T \alpha = (\lambda - \bar{\lambda}) \cdot (a_1 - b_1 i, \dots, a_n - b_n i) (a_1 + b_1 i, \dots, a_n + b_n i)^T$$

$$= (\lambda - \bar{\lambda}) \sum_{j=1}^n (a_j^2 + b_j^2)$$

$$\because 0 \neq \alpha = (a_j + b_j i)^T \Rightarrow \sum (a_j^2 + b_j^2) \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda - \bar{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \square$$

Theorem 8 已知 A 是实对称矩阵, 则 A 的不同特征根的特征向量是相互正交的 (orthogonal)

Proof: α_1, α_2 是 A 关于 λ_1, λ_2 的特征向量 ($\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$)

$$A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 \quad A\alpha_2 = \lambda_2 \alpha_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lambda_1 \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 &= (\lambda_1 \alpha_1)^T \alpha_2 = (A\alpha_1)^T \alpha_2 \\ &= \alpha_1^T A^T \alpha_2 = \alpha_1^T (A^T \alpha_2) \\ &= \alpha_1^T (A\alpha_2) = \alpha_1^T (\lambda_2 \alpha_2) \\ &= \lambda_2 \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = 0 \quad (\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2)$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = 0$$

(注: 正交必独立, 易证)

4. Orthogonal Diagonalization of RSM

★ Theorem 9 A 是实对称矩阵, 等价于存在正交阵 Q , 使得 $Q^T A Q$ 是一个对角阵。我们称 A 可正交对角化:

A 是实对称阵

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{A = Q D Q^T}$$

其中 Q 为正交阵 ($Q Q^T = I$), D 为对角阵

Proof:

If $D = Q^T A Q$ is diagonal, the symmetry of A follows from the representation $A = Q D Q^T$.

We now prove the converse by the induction method:

- (i) Clearly, the conclusion holds when $n = 1$.
- (ii) Assume the conclusion holds when $n = m - 1$.
- (iii) Consider the case with $n = m$. Suppose λ_1 is an eigenvalue of A with an eigenvector α_1 . Since $c \alpha_1$ is also an eigenvector of A belonging to α_1 for any scalar $c \neq 0$, we assume $\|\alpha_1\| = 1$ without loss of generality. Expand α_1 to an orthonormal basis $\{\alpha_i : i = 1, \dots, m\}$ of $\mathbb{R}^m$, where all the vectors are unit vectors and orthogonal to each other, using the Gram-Schmidt process as described in Theorem 11. Denote $P = (\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m)$, $Q_1 = (\alpha_1, P)$ and $A_2 = P^T A P$. Then Q_1 is orthogonal. Since $\{\alpha_i : i = 1, \dots, m\}$ satisfy $\alpha_1^T \alpha_1 = 1$ and $\alpha_i^T \alpha_1 = 0$ for $i = 2, \dots, m$, we have $\alpha_1^T A \alpha_1 = \lambda_1 \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 = \lambda_1$ and $P^T A \alpha_1 = \lambda_1 P^T \alpha_1 = \lambda_1 (\alpha_2^T \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m^T \alpha_1)^T = 0$. It follows that

$$Q_1^T A Q_1 = (\alpha_1, P)^T A (\alpha_1, P) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T A \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T A P \\ P^T A \alpha_1 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, A_2). \quad (10)$$

Since $A_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-1) \times (m-1)}$ is symmetric, assumption (ii) indicates there exist some orthogonal matrix $Q_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-1) \times (m-1)}$ and diagonal matrix $D_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-1) \times (m-1)}$, such that $Q_2^T A_2 Q_2 = D_2$. Let $Q = Q_1 \text{diag}(1, Q_2) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$. Since

$$Q^T Q = \text{diag}(1, Q_2^T) Q_1^T Q_1 \text{diag}(1, Q_2) = \text{diag}(1, Q_2^T) \text{diag}(1, Q_2) = I,$$

we know Q is orthogonal. Then, it follows from (10) that

$$\begin{aligned} Q^T A Q &= \text{diag}(1, Q_2^T) Q_1^T A Q_1 \text{diag}(1, Q_2) = \text{diag}(1, Q_2^T) \text{diag}(\lambda_1, A_2) \text{diag}(1, Q_2) \\ &= \text{diag}(\lambda_1, Q_2^T A_2 Q_2) = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, D_2), \end{aligned}$$

which is a diagonal matrix. This completes the proof.

Proposition 3 A 是实对称阵. 记 $\lambda_{\min}$ 和 $\lambda_{\max}$ 为 A 的最小和最大的特征值. 对任意, 模长为 1 的向量 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ($\|x\| = 1$), 有:

$$\lambda_{\min} \leq x^T A x \leq \lambda_{\max}$$

Proof: $\because A$ 为实对称矩阵

$$\therefore A = Q D Q^T \quad Q Q^T = I \quad D = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$\text{对 } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \|x\| = 1$$

$$\text{令 } y = Q^T x = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^T$$

$$\text{有 } y^T y = (Q^T x)^T Q^T x = x^T Q Q^T x = x^T x = \|x\| = 1$$

$$\therefore \|y\| = 1$$

$$\text{计算 } x^T A x = x^T Q D Q^T x$$

$$= (Q^T x)^T D (Q^T x)$$

$$= y^T D y$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i^2$$

$$\text{对 } \forall i \text{ 有 } \lambda_{\min} y_i^2 \leq \lambda_i y_i^2 \leq \lambda_{\max} y_i^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda_{\min} \sum y_i^2 \leq \sum \lambda_i y_i^2 \leq \lambda_{\max} \sum y_i^2$$

$$\text{又 } \|y\| = \sum y_i^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \lambda_{\min} \leq \sum \lambda_i y_i^2 = x^T A x \leq \lambda_{\max}$$

取等时: 以 $x^T A x = \lambda_{\max}$ 为例)

$$\text{当 } Ax = \lambda_{\max} x \text{ 时 } x^T A x = x^T \lambda_{\max} x = \lambda_{\max} \|x\| = \lambda_{\max}$$

即 x 为 A 关于 $\lambda_{\max}$ 的特征向量

Theorem 12

实对称阵是正定的, 当且仅当 它的特征值均正

实对称阵是半正定的, 当且仅当 它的特征值均非负

Proof: $\Leftarrow$

$$\text{由 } y = Q^T x \quad A = Q D Q^T \quad D = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$\text{有 } x^T A x = x^T Q D Q^T x = (Q^T x)^T D (Q^T x)$$

$$= y^T D y$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \forall \lambda_i > 0 \quad \text{有 } x^T A x = \sum \lambda_i y_i^2 > 0 \quad A \text{ 正定 } \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \forall \lambda_i \geq 0 \quad \text{有 } x^T A x = \sum \lambda_i y_i^2 \geq 0 \quad A \text{ 半正定 } \square$$

$\Rightarrow$ (以第①为例)

$$\text{由 } \forall x \text{ 有 } x^T A x > 0$$

$$\text{而解 } A = Q D Q^T \quad D = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

取 x 为 $\forall \lambda_i$ 对应的特征向量 α_i

$$\therefore x^T A x = \alpha_i^T A \alpha_i = \alpha_i^T \lambda_i \alpha_i = \lambda_i \|\alpha_i\|^2 > 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_i > 0 \quad \square$$