

②. B 在 $E_{11}, E_{22}, E_{33}, E_{44}$ 下的矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \\ & -1 \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$B = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = (E_{11}, E_{22}, E_{33}, E_{44}) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (E_{11}, E_{22}, E_{33}, E_{44}) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (a_i | E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) C^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_1 C^{-1}$$

$\therefore B$ 在 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 下的矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = C^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b). 设多项式空间 $P[x]_3 = \{f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 中线性变换为 $T(f(x)) = (a_0 - a_3)x + (a_1 - a_2)x^2 + (a_2 - a_0)x^3$ 求 T 在基下的矩阵为 T 的矩阵 \leftarrow (4分)

解: T 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 下, 有 $T(1, x, x^2, x^3) = (1, x, x^2, x^3)T$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{根据 } |TE - I| = 0 \quad \text{得 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 2$$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0, 1)^T$
 $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 2$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (1, 0, -1, 0)^T, \alpha_4 = (0, 1, 0, -1)^T$

$$\therefore (f(x), T(f(x)), T^2(f(x)), T^3(f(x))) = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. 设 A 是 n 阶矩阵, A 的特征多项式为 $f(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)^3(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$
 A 的最小多项式为 $m(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$

① 求 A 的所有不变因子
 ② 写出 A 的 Jordan 标准形 J

解: ① $f(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)^3(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$

$$\therefore d_1(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)^3(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$$

$$d_2(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$$

$$\therefore d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$$

$$d_4(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$$

$$\therefore m(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$$

$$d_5(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda+3)$$

②. 由题可知 A 为 $(\lambda+1), (\lambda-2), (\lambda+1)^2, (\lambda+3)$

$$\therefore A \sim J = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

①. 设 A, C 分别为 $n \times n$ 实对称矩阵, 且 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B' & C \end{pmatrix}$ 为正定矩阵

② 计算 $P'MP$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & -C^{-1}B'E_n \end{pmatrix}$

③ 设 $A - BC^{-1}B'$ 为实对称阵, 且 $A' = A, C' = C$

④ 证明: A, C 均为实对称阵

$$\therefore P' = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -C^{-1}B'E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & -BC^{-1} \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P'MP = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & -BC^{-1} \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B' & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -C^{-1}B'E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A - BC^{-1}B' & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ 证: $(A - BC^{-1}B')' = A' - B(C^{-1})'B' = A - B(C^{-1})'B' = A - BC^{-1}B'$