

$$\circ S = Q \Lambda Q^{-1} = Q \Lambda Q^T$$

在用 Schur's theorem 證後如何確保 QDQ^{-1} 即是 $Q \Lambda Q^{-1}$?

I. 表現行為法

$$S^k = (QDQ^{-1})^k = QD^kQ^{-1} \rightarrow \text{與 } Q \Lambda Q^{-1} \text{ 性質一樣} \rightarrow \text{可直接將 } D \text{ 視為 } \Lambda \quad \times$$

II. $D(\Lambda)$ 元素必相同

$$\text{假設 } S = Q_1 \Lambda Q_1^{-1} = Q_2 D Q_2^{-1} \quad D = Q_2^{-1} Q_1 \Lambda Q_1^{-1} Q_2 = Q_2^{-1} Q_1 \Lambda (Q_2^{-1} Q_1)^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = Q_3 \Lambda Q_3^{-1} = M^{-1} \Lambda M \rightarrow D, \Lambda \text{ 相似} \rightarrow \lambda's \text{ 一樣 (在對角線上)} \quad \times$$

$$\circ \text{因此 } QDQ^{-1} \text{ 即是 } Q \Lambda Q^{-1} \rightarrow S = Q \Lambda Q^{-1} \quad \times$$

2. $Q_1^{-1} Q_2 = Q_1^T Q_2 = Q_3$ 正交矩陣相乘依然為正交矩陣

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } A_3 &= Q_1^{-1} Q_2 = Q_1^T Q_2, \quad A_3^T A_3 = (Q_1^{-1} Q_2)^T Q_1^{-1} Q_2 = Q_2^T (Q_1^{-1})^T Q_1^{-1} Q_2 \\ &= Q_2^T (Q_1^{-1})^{-1} Q_1^{-1} Q_2 = Q_2^T Q_2 = I = A_3^{-1} A_3 \rightarrow A_3^T = A_3^{-1} \rightarrow A_3 = Q_3 \end{aligned}$$