

一、解答下列问题，并给出相应的证明

2014

- ① 在  $Z^2 = Z \times Z$  上 ( $Z$  是整数环) 定义加法与乘法  $(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$   
 $(a, b) \cdot (c, d) = (ac, bd)$ , 那么  $(Z^2, +, \cdot)$  也作成环, 现命  $f: (a, b) \mapsto a$   
 证明  $f$  是环  $Z^2$  到环  $Z$  的一个同态映射, 并求同态核  $\ker f$ . (P43, 4) (题 2.3)
- ② 域上  $n$  维空间  $V$  上的线性变换空间  $L(V)$  作为环与  $n$  阶矩阵环  $M_n$  同构, 是
- ③ 设有线性变换  $\delta \in L(V)$ , 证明若  $V = \langle \delta^2 | X \rangle$ ; 则  $V = \langle \delta | X \rangle$ ; 其中  $X \in V$   
 举例说明逆命题不成立 (题 3.1, 17)
- ④ 设线性空间  $V$  上有两组基  $\varepsilon, \varepsilon'$ , 并且由  $\varepsilon$  到  $\varepsilon'$  的过渡矩阵为  $T_{\varepsilon|\varepsilon'}$ , 证明向量  $X \in V$  在这两组基  $\varepsilon, \varepsilon'$  下有坐标变换  $[X]_{\varepsilon'} = T_{\varepsilon|\varepsilon'}^{-1} [X]_{\varepsilon}$  (题 3.1, 8)
- ⑤ 若有空间直和分解  $V = W_1 \oplus W_2$ ; 证明有唯一算子  $\pi \in L(V)$ , 使得  
 $\text{Im } \pi = W_1, \ker \pi = W_2$  (题 4.1, 15)

二、给定矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 请解答下列问题: 第五章 (标准型)

1. 求特征矩阵  $\lambda I - A$  在复数域上的初等因子和 Smith 标准型.
2. 求  $A$  的 Jordan 标准型和最小多项式
3. 求线性微分方程组  $\frac{dx}{dt} = AX$  在初始条件  $X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  下的解  $X(t)$ , 并分析  $t \rightarrow \infty$  时  $X(t)$  的特性. (参考线性系统理论)

三、已知矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 向量  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ; 请解答下列问题

1. 求  $A$  的奇异值分解
  2. 求  $\max_{\|z\|=1, z \in \mathbb{C}^3} \|Ax\|$  的值, 其中  $\|\cdot\|$  依次取向量 1-范数, 2-范数和  $\infty$ -范数
  3. 证明方程组  $Ax=b$  不相容; 并求向量  $b$  在  $A$  的列空间  $R(A)$  上的正交投影.
  4. 求方程组  $Ax=b$  的最小 2-范数最小二乘解; 并计算  $b$  到  $R(A)$  的最短距离.
- 四、设  $A$  为  $m$  阶常数矩阵,  $X$  是  $m \times n$  型矩阵变量, 请推导计算  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{Tr}(X^T A X)$  的值.

五、请论证以下结论 严格.

1. 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  是行对角占优矩阵, 记  $\Lambda = \text{diag}[a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}]$   
 证明:  $\rho(I - \Lambda^{-1}A) < 1$  定理 6.4.4
2. 设矩阵  $X \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ , 且  $\|X\|_2 < \gamma$ ; 证明  $XX^T - \gamma^2 I < 0$ .

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1. 证明: (1)  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2, (c, d) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$   $f(a, b) = a$   $f(c, d) = c$ .

$$\text{证: } f[(a, b) + (c, d)] = f(a+c, b+d) = a+c$$

$$\text{同理 } f[(a, b) \cdot (c, d)] = f(ac, bd) = ac$$

$\Rightarrow$  映射  $f$  为保运算的 即  $f$  为  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  到  $\mathbb{Z}$  的一个同态映射.

$$(2) \text{ Ker } f = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid \phi(x) = 0\} = \{(0, y) \mid \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

2. 证明:

设  $n$  维线性空间  $V$  中的基  $\varepsilon = \{\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n\}$  任取  $\phi \in L(V)$  设在  $\phi$  线性变换下  $\varepsilon$  变为  $\varepsilon' = \{\varepsilon'_1, \dots, \varepsilon'_n\}$  从而  $\phi(\varepsilon_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \varepsilon'_i$   $\varepsilon'$  构成矩阵  $A$ .

$$[\phi(\varepsilon_1), \phi(\varepsilon_2), \dots, \phi(\varepsilon_n)] = [\varepsilon'_1, \dots, \varepsilon'_n] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 则 } A \in F^{n \times n}, \text{ 并对确定的 } \phi, \text{ 有唯一的 } A \text{ 与之对应,}$$

同样对于给定的  $\phi \in L(V)$  与之对应得证.

3. (1) 证明: 当  $V = \langle \phi^i | x \rangle$  时, 不妨设  $\dim V = \dim \langle \phi^i | x \rangle = n$ .  $\dim \langle \phi | x \rangle = m$

$$\text{从而有 } \langle \phi^i | V \rangle = \text{span}\{x, \phi^2 x, \dots, \phi^{2(n-1)} x\}$$

$$\langle \phi | V \rangle = \text{span}\{x, \phi x, \dots, \phi^{m-1} x\}$$

$$\because \langle \phi | x \rangle \subset V, \therefore m \leq n$$

$$\text{又 } x, \phi^2 x, \dots, \phi^{2(n-1)} x \text{ 中的向量均可由 } x, \phi x, \dots, \phi^{m-1} x \text{ 所生成}$$

$$\text{且 } x, \phi x, \dots, \phi^{m-1} x \text{ 线性无关.}$$

$$\therefore m \geq n$$

$$\text{综上所述, } m = n, \dim \langle \phi | x \rangle = \dim V : \text{ 即 } V = \langle \phi | x \rangle.$$

(2). 举例反证不成立.

$$\text{作如下线性变换 } \phi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2; \phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\text{取 } x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \langle \phi | x \rangle = \text{span}\{x, \phi x\} = \text{span}\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right\} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\langle \phi^2 | x \rangle = \text{span}\{x, \phi^2 x\} = \text{span}\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right\} = \text{span}\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right\} \neq \mathbb{R}^2$$



4. 证明: 由向量  $X \in V$  在两组基下表示知:  $X = \varepsilon[X]_{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon'[X]_{\varepsilon'}$

$\therefore \varepsilon$  至  $\varepsilon'$  的过渡矩阵为  $T_{\varepsilon|\varepsilon'}$   $\therefore \varepsilon' = \varepsilon T_{\varepsilon|\varepsilon'}$

$$\therefore \varepsilon[X]_{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon T_{\varepsilon|\varepsilon'} [X]_{\varepsilon'}$$

$\therefore$  向量在一组基下的坐标唯一

$$\therefore [X]_{\varepsilon} = T_{\varepsilon|\varepsilon'} [X]_{\varepsilon'}$$

$\therefore \varepsilon'$  与  $\varepsilon$  的列向量线性无关.

$\therefore T_{\varepsilon|\varepsilon'}$  可逆, 从而  $[X]_{\varepsilon'} = T_{\varepsilon|\varepsilon'}^{-1} [X]_{\varepsilon}$  得证.

5. 证明:

$$\Rightarrow \because \phi(X) \in V, \therefore \phi(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i e_i, x_i \in F$$

~~构造映射  $\phi: V \rightarrow F$~~

~~$\therefore \phi$  为线性映射.~~

$$\therefore \text{对 } \forall X, Y \in V \text{ 有 } \phi(X+Y) = \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i+y_i) e_i = \phi(X) + \phi(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i e_i + \sum_{i=1}^m y_i e_i$$

5. 证明:

作投影算子  $\pi_1: V \rightarrow W$ .  $\pi_1: X \mapsto X_1$ , 则  $\pi_1 \in \mathcal{L}(W)$ .

$$\therefore V = W_1 \oplus W_2$$

$\therefore$  对  $\forall X \in V$ , 有唯一分解:  $X = X_1 + X_2$ ,  $X_1 \in W_1$ ;  $X_2 \in W_2$

$$\therefore \text{Im } \pi_1 = W_1, \text{ Ker } \pi_1 = W_2$$

$$\text{对 } \forall X \in V, \text{ 有 } \pi_1^2(X) = \pi_1(\pi_1(X)) = \pi_1(X) = X_1 = \pi_1(X)$$

即:  $\pi_1^2 = \pi_1$ ;  $\pi_1$  为幂等算子.

$\therefore$  空间  $V$  中的任意向量  $X$  在  $W_1$  和  $W_2$  中分解唯一.

$\therefore \pi_1$  是唯一满足条件的.

二. 解:

$$1. \lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda+2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad d_0(\lambda) = 1 \quad d_1(\lambda) = 1 \quad d_2(\lambda) = \lambda+2 \quad d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda+2)(\lambda+1)^2$$

$$\phi_k(\lambda) = \frac{d_k(\lambda)}{d_{k-1}(\lambda)} \Rightarrow \phi_2(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)^2 \quad \phi_1(\lambda) = \lambda+2 \quad \phi_0(\lambda) = 1$$

$$\text{即: 初等因子为 } (\lambda+1)^2, (\lambda+2); 1; \text{ smith 标准形式: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda+2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda+1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 求解 Jordan 标准形.

由 1). 初等因子为  $(\lambda+2), (\lambda+1)^2$ ; 则: 特征值为  $-2, -1, -1$ .

$$\text{Jordan 标准形为 } \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{最小多项式为 } \phi(\lambda) = (\lambda+2)(\lambda+1)^2$$

$$\perp [e^{\frac{2t}{1-t}} - \frac{t}{1-t}] = 1 \quad 0 = 1/(1-t^2) \quad \text{or } 0 = 1/(1-t^2) \quad \text{or } 0 = 1/(1-t^2)$$

$$3. X = AX,$$

$$X(t) = e^{At} \cdot X(0) \quad f(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda+1)^2 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2 \quad \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$\psi(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 \lambda^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^{-2t} = a_0 - 2a_1 - 4a_2 \\ e^{-t} = a_0 - a_1 + a_2 \\ t e^{-t} = a_1 - 2a_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 2e^{-t} + 4e^{-2t} \\ a_1 = (3t-2)e^{-t} + 7e^{-2t} \\ a_2 = (t-1)e^{-t} + e^{-2t} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore e^{At} = a_0 I + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} (1-t)e^{-t} & 0 & -te^{-t} \\ te^{-t} & 0 & (1-t)e^{-t} \\ te^{-t} & 0 & (1-t)e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} X(0) = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1-t)e^{-t} \\ te^{-t} \\ te^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \quad t \rightarrow \infty, X(t) = e^{At} X(0) = [0, 0, 0]^T$$

即:  $X(t)$  渐近稳定.

二. 有关奇异值分解, 范数, 正交投影, 广义逆, 最小二乘模相关问题

1. 求解奇异值分解:

$$\text{由题: } A^H A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad [\lambda I - A] = \lambda(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$\text{对 } A \text{ 的奇异值为 } \sigma_1 = \sqrt{2}, \sigma_2 = \sqrt{2}, \sigma_3 = 0$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = 2 \text{ 时: } (2I - A^H A) V_1 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_2 = 4 \text{ 时: } (4I - A^H A) V_2 = 0 \Rightarrow V_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_3 = 0 \text{ 时: } (0I - A^H A) V_3 = 0 \Rightarrow V_3 = (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$

$$\Rightarrow V = [V_1, V_2, V_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\because r(A) = 2, \therefore [y_1, y_2] = A \begin{bmatrix} \frac{V_1}{\sigma_1} & \frac{V_2}{\sigma_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{选取 } y_3 \text{ 与 } y_1, y_2 \text{ 构成单位向量 } y_3 = [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}]^T$$

$$\text{则: } U = [y_1, y_2, y_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow A$  的奇异值分解为:

$$A = U \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}^T$$



$$2. \max_{\|X\|=1, X \in \mathbb{C}^n} \|AX\| = \|A\|_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\|_1 = 2 \quad \|A\|_2 = \sigma_1(A) = 2 \quad \|A\|_\infty = 2.$$

3. 证明:

1). 求解,  $A^+$

由 1 中奇异值分解结果可知:

$$A^+ = V \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则: } AA^+b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} \neq b$$

$\therefore$  方程  $AX=b$  不相容.

向量  $b$  在  $A$  的列空间  $R(A)$  上的正交投影为  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}^T$ .

4. 方程  $AX=b$  的最小二范数最小二乘解:

$$X = A^+b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

向量  $b$  到  $R(A)$  的最短距离:

$$d = \|AX - b\| = \|AA^+b - b\| = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}^T \right\| = 1$$

四. 证明:

$X^T A$  的第  $j$  行元素为  $(\sum_{p=1}^m X_{pj} a_{p1}, \sum_{p=1}^m X_{pj} a_{p2}, \dots, \sum_{p=1}^m X_{pj} a_{pm})$ .

$X^T A X$  的第  $j$  行第  $j$  列元素为:  $\sum_{p=1}^m X_{pj} a_{p1} X_{1j} + \dots + \sum_{p=1}^m X_{pj} a_{pm} X_{mj}$ .

$$\therefore \text{Tr}(X^T A X) = \sum_{j=1}^n (\sum_{p=1}^m X_{pj} a_{p1} X_{1j} + \dots + \sum_{p=1}^m X_{pj} a_{pm} X_{mj})$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{Tr}(X^T A X)}{\partial X_{ij}} = a_{i1} X_{1j} + \dots + a_{im} X_{mj} + \sum_{p=1}^m X_{pj} a_{pi} = \sum_{p=1}^m a_{pi} X_{ij}$$

$$\frac{d \text{Tr}(X^T A X)}{dX} = AX + A^T X = (A + A^T) X$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d \text{Tr}(X^T A X)}{dX} = \frac{d \text{Tr}(X^T A X)}{dX} (AX + (X^T A)^T = AX + A^T X = (A + A^T) X)$$

证. 1). 证明:

$$\Lambda = \text{diag}[a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}]$$

$$\Lambda^{-1} = \text{diag}(\frac{1}{a_{11}}, \dots, \frac{1}{a_{nn}})$$

$$\Lambda^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \dots & \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ \frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad I - \Lambda^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \dots & -\frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ & & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore A$  为严格对角优势阵.

$$\therefore \|I - \Lambda^{-1}A\|_\infty < 1; \Rightarrow \rho(I - \Lambda^{-1}A) < 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

(矩阵的谱半径不大于矩阵的任意一种范数,  $\rho(A) \leq \|A\|$ )

2). 证明:  $\|X\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(X^T X)} < r$

$$\text{令 } X = U \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^H, \quad \Sigma = \text{diag}\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_r\}, \quad \delta_1 > \delta_2 > \dots > \delta_r$$

$$\text{证: } X X^H = U \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^H V \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H = U \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U^H$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha X X^H - r^2 I &= U \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - U \text{diag}\{r^2, \dots, r^2\} U^H \\ &= U \begin{bmatrix} T & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix} U^H \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中: } T = \text{diag}\{\delta_1^2 - r^2, \delta_2^2 - r^2, \dots, \delta_r^2 - r^2\}$$

$$S = \text{diag}\{\underbrace{-r^2, \dots, -r^2}_{m-r \uparrow}\}$$

$$\therefore \|X\|_2^2 = \delta_1^2 < r^2 \Rightarrow \delta_i^2 - r^2 < 0$$

$$\text{证: } X X^T - r^2 I < 0$$