

习题四补充讲解(2)

10 证因为 $B - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 E = (A - \lambda_1 E)(A - \lambda_2 E)(A - \lambda_3 E)$, 故

$$B\xi_i - \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \xi_i = (A - \lambda_1 E)(A - \lambda_2 E)(A - \lambda_3 E)\xi_i = (\lambda_i - \lambda_1)(\lambda_i - \lambda_2)(\lambda_i - \lambda_3)\xi_i = \theta$$

即 $B\xi_i = (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)\xi_i, i=1, 2, 3$, 故其线性组合 $\eta = k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + k_3 \xi_3$ 也满足

$$B\eta = (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3)\eta. \text{ 又 } \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3 \text{ 属于 } A \text{ 的不同特征值, 故线性无关,}$$

于是非零线性组合 $\eta \neq \theta$, 故为 B 的特征向量

13 证设 $A\xi_1 = \lambda_1 \xi_1, A\xi_2 = \lambda_2 \xi_2, A(\xi_1 + \xi_2) = \lambda_3(\xi_1 + \xi_2)$, 又

$$A(\xi_1 + \xi_2) = A\xi_1 + A\xi_2 = \lambda_1 \xi_1 + \lambda_2 \xi_2 \text{ 故有 } (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)\xi_1 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)\xi_2 = \theta$$

假设 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 则 ξ_1, ξ_2 无关, 故有 $\lambda_1 - \lambda_3 = \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0$, 即 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3$ 矛盾

故有 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$

15 解 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-6 & 5 & 3 \\ -10 & \lambda+9 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda+1),$

则特征值为 $\lambda = 1, 2, -1$, 对应特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 并有 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 即 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$, 于是

$$A^n = (P\Lambda P^{-1})^n = (P\Lambda P^{-1})(P\Lambda P^{-1}) \cdots (P\Lambda P^{-1}) = P\Lambda^n P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-1)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^n \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + 2^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

16 解因为 $A \sim B$, 于是 $tr(A) = tr(B), |A| = |B|$, 即 $a+6 = 2a+8, 8a = 4(8a-2b)$

故得 $a = -2, b = -6$, 即有 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

解 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-4)(\lambda+2)$

得 A 特征值 $\lambda = 2, 4, -2$, 对应特征向量 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

B 有相同特征值 $\lambda = 2, 4, -2$, 对应特征向量 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $Q_1^{-1}AQ_1 = Q_2^{-1}BQ_2 = \Lambda = \text{diag}(2, 4, -2)$

再令 $P = Q_1 Q_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = B$