

习题四补充讲解(1)

2(2)解当 $n=2k$ 时,

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & & -1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & -1 \\ & & -1 & \lambda \\ & & & \ddots \\ -1 & & & & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\substack{r_i + r_{2k+1-i} \\ i=1, \dots, k}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & & & & \lambda-1 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \lambda-1 & \lambda-1 \\ & & -1 & \lambda \\ & & & \ddots \\ -1 & & & & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^k (\lambda+1)^k$$

$\lambda=1$ (k 重), $\lambda=-1$ (k 重)

当 $\lambda=1$ 时,

$$E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & -1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & -1 \\ & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & \ddots \\ -1 & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & -1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & -1 \\ & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \ddots \\ 0 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

易知特征向量 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} e_k \\ e_1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \xi_k = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_k \end{pmatrix}$

同理当 $\lambda=-1$ 时, 特征向量 $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -e_k \\ e_1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \eta_k = \begin{pmatrix} -e_1 \\ e_k \end{pmatrix}$

当 $n=2k+1$ 时,

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & & & -1 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \lambda & -1 \\ & & \lambda-1 & \lambda \\ & & -1 & \lambda \\ & & & \ddots \\ -1 & & & & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^{k+1} (\lambda+1)^k$$

$\lambda=1$ ($k+1$ 重), $\lambda=-1$ (k 重)

当 $\lambda=1$ 时, 特征向量 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \theta \\ 1 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} e_k \\ 0 \\ e_1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \xi_{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ 0 \\ e_k \end{pmatrix}$

同理当 $\lambda=-1$ 时, 特征向量 $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -e_k \\ 0 \\ e_1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \eta_k = \begin{pmatrix} -e_1 \\ 0 \\ e_k \end{pmatrix}$

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

(1) $a=1$ 时, 特征值: $\lambda=1$ (二重), $\lambda=3$

$\lambda=1$ 时, $E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 特征向量 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda=3$ 时, $3E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 特征向量 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $a=3$ 时, 特征值: $\lambda=3$ (二重), $\lambda=1$

$$\lambda=3 \text{ 时, } 3E-A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征向量 } k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=1 \text{ 时, } E-A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征向量 } k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) $a \neq 1, a \neq 3$ 时, 特征值: $\lambda=1, 3, a$

$$\lambda=1 \text{ 时, } E-A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征向量 } k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=3 \text{ 时, } 3E-A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & (1-3a)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & (1-a)/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征向量 } k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3a-1 \\ a-1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=a \text{ 时, } aE-A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -8/(a-1) \\ 0 & 1 & (3a-11)/(a-1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征向量 } k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 11-3a \\ a-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

6 证设 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ A^T & O \end{pmatrix}$ 属于 λ_0 的特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \xi \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ A^T & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \xi \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_0 \begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \xi \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} A\xi = \lambda_0 \eta, \\ A^T \eta = \lambda_0 \xi \end{cases} \text{ 于是有 } A^T A \xi = A^T (\lambda_0 \eta) = \lambda_0 A^T \eta = \lambda_0^2 \xi,$$

又若 $\xi = \theta$, 则有 $\theta = \lambda_0 \eta$, 而 $\lambda_0 \neq 0$, 故 $\eta = \theta$, 于是 $\begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \xi \end{pmatrix} = \theta$ 矛盾

故 $\xi \neq \theta$ 为 $A^T A$ 特征向量, λ_0^2 为 $A^T A$ 特征值