## 特征值与特征向量(よ)

矩阵的对角化

定理: n 阶矩阵A可对角化

<=> A有 n 个线性无关的特征向量.

定理:若n阶矩阵A<u>有n个互异的特征值</u>, 则A可对角化.

定理:n阶矩阵可对角化

- ①<=> A的每个重特征值对应的线性无关 特征向量的个数恰好等于 该特征 值的重数;
- ②<=> 对于A的任-s重特征值入,齐次 线性方程组(入E-A)x=O的基础 解系含有 S个向量;
- ③<=> 对于A的任-s重特征值入,有 n-r(λE-A)=s;
- ④<=> 对于A的任-s重特征值λ,有 r(λE-A)=n-s.

例1. 设矩阵A=(213),且A~B,

- (1) 判断 B可否对角化?
- (2) 求 r (B).

解: (1) B有三个互异的特征值,B可对角化

(2) 
$$r(B)=r(A)=3$$

例 2. 设矩阵 A = ( 1 1 -1 ), 判断可否对 角化.

解: | λE-A|=0

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 0 & 4 - \lambda \\ -1 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda+2 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{c|c} \lambda-4 \end{array} \right) \left| \begin{array}{cc} \lambda+2 & -3 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $(\lambda-4)(\lambda-1)(\lambda+3)=0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -3$$

A t I T P ch It In It

- · A月3个互开的特征组
- : A可对角化

例3. 设矩阵A=(-1 0 0),判断可否对 角化.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda - 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -1 \\ 4 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)^{1}=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$
  
対于  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ ,  $E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$r(E-A) = 2 \neq n-s=1$$

· A不可对角化

例 4. 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 判断 A 可 B 对 角 A 化 .

解: r(A)=I

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \operatorname{tr}(A) = b, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$$

$$r(-A) = 1 = n-s = 1$$

例 5. 已知矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
 且  $A$  可相似于对角刑矩阵, 求  $a$ .

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & -a \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1) \times (-1)^{2f2} \times \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)^{2}(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$$

:A可相似于对角形矩阵

$$\therefore \Gamma(E-A) = n-s=1$$

$$E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -\alpha \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -(1+\alpha) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例6. 判断 A = (-2-24)能否对角化? 若能, 求出 P和 1/2 使得 P-'AP=1.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda + 2 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda+2 & \lambda-2 \\ -2 & -4 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda + b & 0 \\ -2 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 \\ 4 & \lambda+6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda^{-2})^{2}(\lambda+7)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -7$$

① 
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$$
 By,  $2E-A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

同解方程组为 X1=-2X2 +2X3

则基础解系为 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

(2) 
$$\lambda_2 = -7B + \frac{1}{2} - 7E - A - \frac{1}{2} - 8 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\langle x_3 = -2,$$
 则基础解系为 $d_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\langle P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$