Matrix Theory

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Homework 2

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1. 试计算
$$2A^8+3A^5+A^4+A^2-4I$$
, 其中 $A=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&2\\0&-1&1\\0&1&0\end{bmatrix}$ (提示:考虑用 $Hamilton\text{-}Caley$ 定理)

解,由题可得:

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda + 1$$

根据 Hamilton-Caley 定理可知, $A^3 - 2A + I = 0$, 因此有:

$$2A^{5} + 4A^{3} + A^{2} + 9A - 2I$$

$$A^{3} - 2A + I \overline{\smash)2A^{8} + 3A^{5} + A^{4} + A^{2} - 4I}$$

$$2A^{8} - 4A^{6} + 2A^{5}$$

$$4A^{6} + A^{5} + A^{4} + A^{2} - 4I$$

$$4A^{6} - 8A^{4} + 4A^{3}$$

$$A^{5} + 9A^{4} - 4A^{3} + A^{2} - 4I$$

$$A^{5} - 2A^{3} + A^{2}$$

$$9A^{4} - 2A^{3} - 4I$$

$$9A^{4} - 18A^{2} + 9A$$

$$- 2A^{3} + 18A^{2} - 9A - 4I$$

$$- 2A^{3} + 4A - 2I$$

$$18A^{2} - 13A - 2I$$

因此:

$$2A^{8} + 3A^{5} + A^{4} + A^{2} - 4I = 18A^{2} - 13A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 36 & 10 \\ 0 & 47 & -31 \\ 0 & -31 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 给定线性空间 V^6 的基及线性变换 T:

$$T(x_i) = x_i + 2x_{7-i} (i = 1, 2, \dots, 6)$$

求 T 的全体特征值与特征向量 (利用已知基表示); 判断是否存在另一个基,使得 T 在该基下的矩阵为对角矩阵?若存在,把它构造出来 (利用已知基表示)。

解,由题可得:取线性空间 V^6 的一组基 $\mathbf{X}_1 = [1,0,0,0,0,0]; \mathbf{X}_2 = [0,1,0,0,0,0]; \mathbf{X}_3 = [0,0,1,0,0,0]; \mathbf{X}_4 = [0,0,0,1,0,0]; \mathbf{X}_5 = [0,0,0,0,1,0]; \mathbf{X}_6 = [0,0,0,0,0,1],$ 故 T 在基 $\mathbf{X}_1,\mathbf{X}_2,\mathbf{X}_3,\mathbf{X}_4,\mathbf{X}_5,\mathbf{X}_6$ 下映射和矩阵 \mathbf{A} 分别为:

$$T(\mathbf{X}_1) = \mathbf{X}_1 + 2\mathbf{X}_6, \quad T(\mathbf{X}_4) = \mathbf{X}_4 + 2\mathbf{X}_3$$

 $T(\mathbf{X}_2) = \mathbf{X}_2 + 2\mathbf{X}_5, \quad T(\mathbf{X}_5) = \mathbf{X}_5 + 2\mathbf{X}_2$
 $T(\mathbf{X}_3) = \mathbf{X}_3 + 2\mathbf{X}_4, \quad T(\mathbf{X}_6) = \mathbf{X}_6 + 2\mathbf{X}_1$

$$|\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4}(\lambda - 3)^3(\lambda + 1)^3 = 0$$

故矩阵 **A** 有 6 个特征值: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 3, \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = \lambda_6 = -1$, 因此:

$$|3\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

可得 3 个特征向量为: [1,0,0,0,0,-1]; [0,1,0,0,-1,0]; [0,0,1,-1,0,0]

$$|-\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

可得 3 个特征向量为: [1,0,0,0,0,1]; [0,1,0,0,1,0]; [0,0,1,1,0,0] 因此得到可逆矩阵 \boldsymbol{P} ,使得 $\boldsymbol{P}_{-1}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}=\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$,其中:

$$\Lambda = \begin{vmatrix}
3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{vmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{P} = \begin{vmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{vmatrix}$$

根据 $(\mathbf{Y}_1, \mathbf{Y}_2, \mathbf{Y}_3, \mathbf{Y}_4, \mathbf{Y}_5, \mathbf{Y}_6) = (\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3, \mathbf{X}_4, \mathbf{X}_5, \mathbf{X}_6)$ **P** 可求得使得线性变换 T 在下述基下的表示为对角矩阵 Λ :

$$\mathbf{Y}_1 = \mathbf{X}_1 - \mathbf{X}_6 = [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1]$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_2 = \mathbf{X}_2 - \mathbf{X}_5 = [0, 1, 0, 0, -1, 0]$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_3 = \mathbf{X}_3 - \mathbf{X}_4 = [0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0]$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_4 = \mathbf{X}_3 + \mathbf{X}_4 = [0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0]$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_5 = \mathbf{X}_2 + \mathbf{X}_5 = [0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0]$$

$$\mathbf{Y}_6 = \mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_6 = [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]$$

$$3$$
. 求下列矩阵的若当标准形 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

解,由题可得:

$$|\lambda \boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -(\lambda+1) \\ 0 & -2(\lambda-2) & (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2) \\ 0 & \lambda-5 & 2(\lambda+1) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -(\lambda+1) \\ 0 & -(\lambda+1) & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-5 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)$$

故矩阵 A 有 3 个不同的特征值 -1,1,2,故可得 Jordan 标准形为:

$$m{A} \sim m{J} = egin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$