# §4.2 相似矩阵与矩阵对角化

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2016 - 2017 学年 I 暑修班





定义 设 A, B 是 n 阶方阵。若存在 n 阶可逆矩阵 P, 满足  $P^{-1}AP = B.$ 

则称  $A 与 B相似, 记为 <math>A \sim B$ 。

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#### 注

1.  $A \sim B$  ⇔ ∃可逆Q, 使 $QAQ^{-1} = B$ 



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#### 注

1. 
$$A \sim B \iff \exists \ \text{可逆}Q, \ \text{使}QAQ^{-1} = B$$
 (令  $P := Q^{-1}, \ \text{则 } P^{-1}AP = B$ )



定义 设 
$$A$$
,  $B$  是  $n$  阶方阵。若存在  $n$  阶可逆矩阵  $P$ , 满足 
$$P^{-1}AP = B.$$

则称  $A 与 B相似, 记为 <math>A \sim B$ 。

#### 注

2.  $A \sim B \iff B \sim A$ 

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 19 & 45 \\ -7 & -17 \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \qquad \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{B}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&2\\2&5\end{array}\right)^{-1}\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{cc}19&45\\-7&-17\end{array}\right)}\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&2\\2&5\end{array}\right)\quad\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{cc}3&1\\5&-1\end{array}\right)}_{R}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 19 & 45 \\ -7 & -17 \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{B}$$

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所以 $A \sim B$ 

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- "λ 矩阵"的方法,但并不简单的。。。
- 2. 下面只给出两个矩阵相似的必要条件

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- 1. A 与 B 有相同特征值;
- 2. r(A) = r(B);
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证明 存在可逆矩阵 P,满足

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$$|\lambda I - A|$$

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定义 若方阵 
$$A_{n\times n}$$
 与对角阵  $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$  相似,则称  $A$ 可对角化

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推论 若方阵  $A_{n \times n}$  有 n 不同特征值,则 A 可对角化。



## 步骤

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$$\Rightarrow AP = P\Lambda \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$$



例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = -2$ ,

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda 4)$
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- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 4$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = -2$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda 4)$
- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 4$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = -2$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 A 可以对角化,且

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 特征方程: 0 = |λI − A| = (λ + 2)(λ − 4)
- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 4$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = -2$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 A 可以对角化,且

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

这是因为:

$$(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = (4\alpha_1, -2\alpha_2)$$

例 
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这是因为:

$$(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = (4\alpha_1, -2\alpha_2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

这是因为:

例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

• 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 4)$ 

• 特征值 
$$\lambda_1 = 4$$
,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

• 特征值  $\lambda_2 = -2$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$ 所以 A 可以对角化,且

 $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = (4\alpha_1, -2\alpha_2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 所以

$$A\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
阿格特斯科化

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

例 判断  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  是否能对角化? 若能,写出 P 和  $\Lambda$ 

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否能对角化? 若能,写出  $P$  和  $\Lambda$ 

特征方程: 0 = |λI − A|

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否能对角化? 若能, 写出  $P$  和  $\Lambda$ 

• 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 6)$ 

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否能对角化? 若能, 写出  $P$  和  $\Lambda$ 

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 2)^2 (\lambda 6)$
- 特征值 λ₁ = 2 (二重)
- 特征值 λ<sub>2</sub> = 6

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否能对角化? 若能,写出  $P$  和  $\Lambda$ 

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 2)^2 (\lambda 6)$
- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 2$  (二重) ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- 特征值 λ<sub>2</sub> = 6

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否能对角化? 若能,写出  $P$  和  $\Lambda$ 

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 2)^2 (\lambda 6)$
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- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = 6$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 2)^2 (\lambda 6)$
- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 2$  (二重) ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = 6$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 
$$\begin{array}{cccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ A \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否能对角化? 若能,写出  $P$  和  $\Lambda$ 

• 特征方程: 
$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 6)$$

• 特征值 
$$\lambda_1 = 2$$
 (二重) ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

• 特征值 
$$\lambda_2 = 6$$
,特征向量  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$A\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{p} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{p} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  是否能对角化? 若能,写出 P 和  $\Lambda$ 

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 2)^2 (\lambda 6)$
- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 2$ (二重),特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = 6$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

所以
$$A\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)}_{P} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

即, 
$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 判断  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  是否能对角化? 若能, 写出 P 和  $\Lambda$ 

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所以
$$A\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_{P} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

即,
$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,或  $A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 



例 判断  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否能对角化? 若能,写出 P 和  $\Lambda$ 

例 判断  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否能对角化? 若能,写出 P 和  $\Lambda$ 

• 特征值 
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Details

• 特征值 
$$\lambda_2 = 2(二重)$$
,特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Det

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否能对角化? 若能,写出  $P$  和  $\Lambda$ 

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 1)(\lambda 2)^2$  Details
- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Details
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = 2$ (二重),特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 
$$\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3 \quad \alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3$$
  $A\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

例 判断 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否能对角化? 若能, 写出  $P$  和  $\Lambda$ 

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 1)(\lambda 2)^2$  Details
- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Details
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = 2$ (二重),特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Det

所以
$$A\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否能对角化? 若能,写出 P 和  $\Lambda$ 

- 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 1)(\lambda 2)^2$  Details
- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Details
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = 2$ (二重),特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Details

所以
$$A\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

即, 
$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 判断  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否能对角化? 若能,写出 P 和  $\Lambda$ 

• 特征方程: 
$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$
 ①Details

- 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,特征向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Details
- 特征值  $\lambda_2 = 2$ (二重),特征向量  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Det

所以
$$A\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即,  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 或  $A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$ 

矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

 $n_1$ 

图解如下:

 $\lambda_1$ 

不同 重  $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$  基础解系特征值 数 /线性无关特征向量

$$\lambda_2$$
  $n_2$ 

$$\lambda_s$$
  $n_s$ 

— 共 n

矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

图解如下:

不同 重  $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$  基础解系特征值 数 /线性无关特征向量

$$\lambda_1$$
  $n_1$   $r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$ 
 $\lambda_2$   $n_2$ 
 $\vdots$   $\vdots$ 

共 n

 $n_{s}$ 

 $\lambda_{s}$ 



矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

图解如下:

不同 重 
$$(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$$
 基础解系  $/$  线性无关特征向量  $\lambda_1$   $n_1$   $r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha_1^{(1)}$ ,  $\alpha_2^{(1)}$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $\alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ 

$$\lambda_2$$
  $n_2$ 
 $\vdots$   $\vdots$ 
 $\lambda_s$   $n_s$ 

共 n

矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

图解如下:

不同 重  $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$  基础解系 /线性无关特征向量  $\lambda_1 \qquad n_1 \qquad r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_1^{(1)}, \, \alpha_2^{(1)}, \, \cdots, \, \alpha_n^{(1)}$ 

$$\lambda_{2} \qquad n_{2} \qquad r(\lambda_{2}I - A) = n - n_{2}$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$\lambda_{5} \qquad n_{5}$$

矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

图解如下:

不同 重  $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$  基础解系 特征值 /线性无关特征向量 数

特征値 数 /线性无关特征问重 
$$\lambda_1 \qquad n_1 \qquad r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_1^{(1)}, \, \alpha_2^{(1)}, \, \cdots, \, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$$
 
$$\lambda_2 \qquad n_2 \qquad r(\lambda_2 I - A) = n - n_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_1^{(2)}, \, \alpha_2^{(2)}, \, \cdots, \, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$$
 
$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$
 
$$\lambda_s \qquad n_s$$

共 n

矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

图解如下:

 $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ 

 $\lambda_s$   $n_s$   $r(\lambda_s I - A) = n - n_s$ 

矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

图解如下:

不同  $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$  基础解系 特征值 /线性无关特征向量 数  $n_1$   $r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1 \Rightarrow \alpha_1^{(1)}, \alpha_2^{(1)}, \cdots, \alpha_n^{(1)}$  $\lambda_1$  $n_2 r(\lambda_2 I - A) = n - n_2 \Rightarrow \alpha_1^{(2)}, \alpha_2^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$  $\lambda_2$ 

 $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ 

λς

矩阵  $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是  $n - n_i$ 。

图解如下:

不同 特征值	重 数		(,	$egin{aligned} \lambda_i I - A) x &= 0 \$
$\lambda_1$	$n_1$	$r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(1)},  \alpha_2^{(1)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$
$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>	$r(\lambda_2 I - A) = n - n_2$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(2)},  \alpha_2^{(2)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$
:	:	:		<b>:</b>

 $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ 

 $n_s$   $r(\lambda_s I - A) = n - n_s$   $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \alpha_2^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_n^{(s)}$ 

\_\_\_\_

 $\lambda_s$ 

● <sup>器</sup> · 大學

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与 Λ 相似 ↔

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = \qquad \qquad \exists \ r(2I-A) =$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 \perp r(2I-A) =$$

例 下列哪个矩阵与  $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 100\\ 010\\ 002 \end{pmatrix}$  相似?

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 \perp r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化

$$\bowtie$$
  $r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1$  且  $r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$

I - A

r(I-A)

2I - A



$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化

$$\bowtie$$
  $r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1$  且  $r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>
I-A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$			
r(I-A)				
2 <i>I</i> – A				

$$r(2I-A)$$



$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化

解 
$$\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$$

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I-A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$		
r(I-A)				

2I - A



$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化

解 
$$\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$$

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>
I-A	$\left( \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	
r(I-A)				

2I - A



$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化

$$\bowtie$$
  $r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I – A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} $
r(I-A)				

2I - A

r(2I-A)

**●** 

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化

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  $r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>
I – A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
r(I-A)	2			

$$2I - A$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似 ⇔ A 可对角化

解 
$$\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$$

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I – A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
r(I-A)	2	2		

2I - A

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似 ⇔ A 可对角化

 $\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 \perp r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

2I - A

r(I-A)

解

$$r(2I-A)$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似 ⇔ A 可对角化

$$\bowtie$$
  $r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1$  且  $r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

	$A_1$	$A_2$	<b>A</b> <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I-A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} $
r(I-A)	2	2	1	2

2I - A

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似 ⇔ A 可对角化

$$\bowtie$$
  $r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1$  且  $r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

79T				
	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I-A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\left( \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$
r(I-A)	2	2	1	2
2 <i>I</i> – <i>A</i>			$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化

$$\bowtie$$
  $r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

<i>π</i> +				
	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I-A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} $
r(I-A)	2	2	1	2
2 <i>I</i> – A			$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	

2

§4.2 相似矩阵与矩阵对角化

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似 ⇔ A 可对角化

解  $\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

		$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<i>A</i> <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>
I	- A	$\left( \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} \hline \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} $
r(1	(-A)	2	2	1	2
2	I — A	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} $
r(2	(I-A)			2	

§4.2 相似矩阵与矩阵对角化

解

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化

例 下列哪个矩阵与  $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  相似?

 $\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 \perp r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则

$$P^{-1}AP = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & \\ & 2 \\ & & 6 \end{array}\right)$$

例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & 6 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & \\ & 2 & \\ & 6 & \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & \\ & 6 & \\ \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \wedge P^{-1}$$

这相当对 A 作了一个"好的"分解。

例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则
$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \wedge P^{-1}$$

这相当对 A 作了一个"好的"分解。应用:

$$A^n =$$

例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 
$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \wedge P^{-1}$$

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

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

例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则
$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \wedge P^{-1}$$

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

=

这相当对 A 作了一个"好的"分解。应用:

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



例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \wedge P^{-1}$ 

这相当对 A 作了一个"好的"分解。应用:

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

 $= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n \\ 2^n \\ 6^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$ 



\_\_\_\_\_The End\_\_\_\_\_

$$0 = |\lambda I - A| =$$



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$r_3-r_2$$



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 + 2c_3}$$



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 + 2c_3}{=} (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$





$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 + 2c_3}{=} (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 + 2c_3}{=} (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$





$$(1I - A : 0) =$$

• 
$$\exists \lambda_1 = 1, \ \ x \ \ (\lambda_1 I - A) x = 0$$
:

$$(1I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2-r_1$$

$$(1I - A : 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

所以 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -\frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

所以 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -\frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

所以 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -\frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$(1I - A \mid 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \mid 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \mid 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \mid 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \mid 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \mid 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \mid 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

所以  $\begin{cases} x_1 & -\frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$ 

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(1I - A : 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

所以  $\begin{cases} x_1 & -\frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$ 

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



•  $\exists \lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\forall x \in (\lambda_2 I - A)x = 0$ :

$$(2I - A : 0) =$$



•  $\exists \lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\forall x \in (\lambda_2 I - A)x = 0$ :

$$(2I - A \stackrel{!}{\cdot} 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$





$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$





$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$$





$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 - x_3$$



$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_1 = x_2 - x_3$$

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_1 = x_2 - x_3$$

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $x_1 = x_2 - x_3$  基础解系:  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $x_1 = x_2 - x_3$  基础解系:  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$