

# 线性代数第六次作业

## 特征值和特征向量

$$1. (a) \det(\lambda I - A_1) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)(\lambda-3) - 2 = \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 10 = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-5)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 5$$

$$\lambda_1 \text{ 对应的特征向量: } \lambda_1 I - A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dim \text{Nul}(\lambda_1 I - A_1) = 1$$

$$\text{取特征向量 } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 \text{ 对应的特征向量: } \lambda_2 I - A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dim \text{Nul}(\lambda_2 I - A_1) = 1$$

$$\text{取特征向量 } \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) \det(\lambda I - A_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & -5 & -6 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -5 \\ -5 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$\lambda_1 \text{ 对应的特征向量 } \lambda_1 I - A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dim \text{Nul}(\lambda_1 I - A_2) = 1$$

$$\text{取特征向量 } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 \text{ 对应的特征向量 } \lambda_2 I - A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -5 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dim \text{Nul}(\lambda_2 I - A_2) = 1$$

$$\text{取特征值 } \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 \text{ 对应的特征向量 } \lambda_3 I - A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dim \text{Nul}(\lambda_3 I - A_2) = 1$$

$$\text{取特征值 } \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) (i) \text{ 构建矩阵 } P = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } C = P^{-1}AP = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 构建矩阵 } P = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = [I|P^{-1}]$$

$$\therefore P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 10 & 74 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \square$$

2. 证明 (a) 假设不同特征值对应特征向量线性相关  $C_1 x_1 + C_2 x_2 + \dots + C_m x_m = 0$  ①  
其中  $x_i$  为  $\lambda_i$  对应的特征向量,  $C_i$  不全为 0, 不妨令  $C_m \neq 0$

$$\text{则 } C_1 A x_1 + C_2 A x_2 + \dots + C_m A x_m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 \lambda_1 x_1 + C_2 \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + C_m \lambda_m x_m = 0$$

$$\text{由① } C_1 \lambda_1 x_1 + C_2 \lambda_1 x_2 + \dots + C_m \lambda_1 x_m = 0$$

$$\text{作差 } C_2 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) x_2 + C_3 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) x_3 + \dots + C_m (\lambda_1 - \lambda_m) x_m = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) A x_2 + C_3 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) A x_3 + \dots + C_m (\lambda_1 - \lambda_m) A x_m = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \lambda_2 x_2 + C_3 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) \lambda_3 x_3 + \dots + C_m (\lambda_1 - \lambda_m) \lambda_m x_m = 0$$

$$\text{由② } C_2 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \lambda_2 x_2 + C_3 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) \lambda_3 x_3 + \dots + C_m (\lambda_1 - \lambda_m) \lambda_m x_m = 0$$

$$\text{作差 } C_3 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) x_3 + \dots + C_m (\lambda_1 - \lambda_m) (\lambda_2 - \lambda_m) x_m = 0$$

类似, 以此进行有限次步骤可得  $C_m (\lambda_1 - \lambda_m) (\lambda_2 - \lambda_m) \dots (\lambda_{m-1} - \lambda_m) x_m = 0$

而  $\lambda_m \neq \lambda_i (i \leq m-1)$  且  $C_m \neq 0$

则  $x_m = 0$ , 明显与  $x_m$  为  $\lambda_m$  特征向量矛盾!

则假设不成立, 不同特征值对应的特征向量线性无关! 口

(b)

$$|\lambda I - B| = |\lambda I - P^{-1} A P| = |P^{-1} \lambda I P - P^{-1} A P| = |P^{-1} (\lambda I - A) P|$$

$$= |P^{-1}| |\lambda I - A| |P| = |P^{-1}| |P| |\lambda I - A| = |P^{-1} P| |\lambda I - A|$$

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

即  $|\lambda I - B| = |\lambda I - A|$  A, B 特征多项式一样

3. 证明: 由上次作业题 4(a) 对于分块矩阵  $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$  若 A 可逆且  $AC = CA$  则  $|M| = |AD - CB|$

$$\text{则 } |\lambda I - AB| = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda I_{n \times n} & B \\ A & I_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda I_{n \times n} & B \\ A & I_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix}^T = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda I_{n \times n} & A \\ B & I_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix} = |\lambda I - BA|$$

$$\text{即 } |\lambda I - AB| = |\lambda I - BA|$$

则 AB 与 BA 的特征多项式相同! 口

4. ① 解: 设该矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  不妨令  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  易知 P 可逆

$$P^{-1} A P = A \Rightarrow A P = P A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & a+b \\ c & c+d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+c=a \\ b+d=a+b \\ d=c+d \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c=0 \\ a=d \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 时 } A P = P A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ a+c & b+d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a+b & b \\ c+d & d \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow b=0$$

则  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} = aI$  即 A 为单位矩阵的 a 倍 ( $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ) 口

② 解: 设该矩阵为 A, 不妨令  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  即除对角元素及  $(P)_{ij}$  外全为 0, P 可逆

$$P^{-1} A P = A \Rightarrow A P = P A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1j}+a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2j}+a_{2i} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{ij}+a_{ii} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nj}+a_{ni} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

则  $a_{jk} = 0 (k \neq j)$   $a_{ki} = 0 (k \neq i)$  且  $a_{ii} = a_{jj}$



将  $i, j$  ( $i \neq j$ ) 取遍  $1 \sim n$  可得  $\begin{cases} a_{ij} = 0 & (i \neq j) \\ a_{ij} = a_{ii} & (i = j) \end{cases}$

则  $A = a_{11} I_{n \times n}$  即  $A$  为单位矩阵的  $a$  倍 ( $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ).  $\square$

5.

(a) 证明:

i.  $Ax = \lambda x$

$$\Rightarrow B^k Ax = B^{k-1} (BA) x = B^{k-1} (AB) x = \dots = AB^k x = \lambda B^k x$$

$\Rightarrow A(B^k x) = \lambda (B^k x)$  则  $B^k x$  为  $A$  的特征向量, 对应特征值为  $\lambda$ .

ii. 反证法, 假设  $\exists k \leq m-1$  s.t.  $\exists c_0 x + c_1 Bx + c_2 B^2 x + \dots + c_k B^k x = 0$  ( $c_i$  不全为 0),

$$\text{则 } c_0 Bx + c_1 B^2 x + c_2 B^3 x + \dots + c_k B^{k+1} x = 0$$

$$\text{则 } 0x + c_0 Bx + c_1 B^2 x + c_2 B^3 x + \dots + c_k B^{k+1} x = 0$$

即  $\{x, Bx, \dots, B^{k+1}x\}$  线性相关

类似地  $B^i x$  ( $i \geq k$ ) 与  $\{x, Bx, \dots, B^k x\}$  线性相关

则  $\dim \text{span}\{x, Bx, \dots\} < k+1 \leq m$  与条件矛盾

则  $\forall k \leq m-1$   $c_0 x + c_1 Bx + c_2 B^2 x + \dots + c_k B^k x \neq 0$  ( $c_i$  不全为 0)

因此  $\{x, \dots, B^{m-1}x\}$  线性无关, 构成线性子空间的一组基.

iii. 不矛盾, 举反例  $A = B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ 时 } \lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则  $\lambda$  的几何重数为 2

$$\dim \text{span}\{x_1, Bx_1, B^2x_1, \dots\} = \dim \text{span}\{x_1\} = 1 \neq n_1$$

(c) 设  $\exists$  可逆矩阵  $P$  使  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$  且将  $\lambda$  值相同且相异的矩阵分为分块矩阵

$$\text{则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \Lambda_s \end{bmatrix} \text{ 其中 } \Lambda_i = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_i I$$

$$AB \Rightarrow (P^{-1}AP)(P^{-1}BP) = (P^{-1}BP)(P^{-1}AP)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \Lambda_s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1s} \\ & B_{22} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ B_{s1} & B_{s2} & \dots & B_{ss} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1s} \\ & B_{22} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ B_{s1} & B_{s2} & \dots & B_{ss} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \Lambda_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_1 B_{11} & \Lambda_1 B_{12} & \dots & \Lambda_1 B_{1s} \\ \Lambda_2 B_{21} & \Lambda_2 B_{22} & \dots & \Lambda_2 B_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \Lambda_s B_{s1} & \Lambda_s B_{s2} & \dots & \Lambda_s B_{ss} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} \Lambda_1 & B_{12} \Lambda_2 & \dots & B_{1s} \Lambda_s \\ B_{21} \Lambda_1 & B_{22} \Lambda_2 & \dots & B_{2s} \Lambda_s \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{s1} \Lambda_1 & B_{s2} \Lambda_2 & \dots & B_{ss} \Lambda_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i \neq j \text{ 时 } \Lambda_i B_{ij} = B_{ij} \Lambda_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i B_{ij} = \lambda_j B_{ij} \text{ 且 } \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \text{ 则 } B_{ij} = 0$$

$$\therefore P^{-1}BP = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & B_{ss} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 为准对称矩阵}$$

而由定理,

若  $B$  可对角化, 则  $\forall B$  任意一个不变子空间  $M_i$ ,  $B|_{M_i}$  也可对角化

此处  $B$  可化为准对称矩阵则  $\exists M_i$  s.t.  $B_{ii} = B|_{M_i}$  且  $\bigoplus M_i = \mathbb{R}^n$

$\therefore B|_{M_i} = B_{ii}$  也可对角化 即  $\exists R_i^{-1} B_{ii} R_i = C_{ii}$  使  $C_{ii}$  是对角矩阵

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & R_s \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow Q^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} R_1^{-1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & R_s^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{此时 } (PQ)^{-1}BPQ = Q^{-1}PBPQ = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & C_{ss} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(PQ)^{-1}APQ = Q^{-1}PAPQ = Q^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \Lambda_s \end{bmatrix} Q = \begin{bmatrix} R_1^{-1} \Lambda_1 R_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & R_s^{-1} \Lambda_s R_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \Lambda_s \end{bmatrix}$$

则  $AB$  可在  $PQ$  的作用下同时对称化  $\square$

6. (a) 证明.  $Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow (\lambda I - A)x = 0$ . 设  $n_\lambda$  为  $\lambda$  作为特征值的代数重数

$\lambda = 0$  时  $(\lambda I - A)x = 0$  的解空间即  $Ax = 0$  的解空间.

而  $Ax = 0$  非零解的个数为  $n - r$ , 这些解即为  $\lambda$  的特征向量

则  $\lambda = 0$  对应  $(n - r)$  个线性无关的特征向量, 几何重数  $= n - r$

而代数重数  $\geq$  几何重数  $= n - r$

考虑到  $\sum_i n_i = n_0 + \sum_{i \neq 0} n_i = n$

则  $\sum_{i \neq 0} n_i = n - n_0 \leq r$  又有  $n_i \geq 1$ .

即最多有  $r$  个非 0 特征值  $\square$

(b) 不是.  
反例:

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

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ 时 } \lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dim \text{Nul}(\lambda I - A) = 1$$

只能有 1 个线性无关特征向量, 无法构成 3 个线性无关特征向量组成的矩阵

则  $A$  不可对角化  $\square$

(c) 证明: 已知  $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$  (其中包含重根).

只需证  $|\lambda I - A^{-1}| = (\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda_1})(\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda_2}) \cdots (\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda_n})$  因为  $A$  可逆则  $\lambda \neq 0, |A| \neq 0$

即证  $|\frac{1}{\lambda} I - A^{-1}| = (\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda_1})(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda_2}) \cdots (\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda_n})$

$$= \frac{(\lambda_1 - \lambda)(\lambda_2 - \lambda) \cdots (\lambda_n - \lambda)}{\lambda^n \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n}$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)}{\lambda^n |A|}$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)}{\lambda^n |A|}$$

$$C_n = (-1)^n \det A = (-1)^n \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n$$

$$\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n = \det A$$

$$\text{即证 } (-1)^n \lambda^n |A| |\frac{1}{\lambda} I - A^{-1}| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

$$\text{即证 } (-1)^n \lambda^n |A| |\frac{1}{\lambda} I - A^{-1}| = |\lambda I - A|$$

$$\text{而 } (-1)^n \lambda^n |A| |\frac{1}{\lambda} I - A^{-1}| = \lambda^n \begin{vmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \vdots \\ \omega_n \end{vmatrix} |\frac{1}{\lambda} I - A^{-1}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda \omega_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda \omega_n \end{vmatrix} |\frac{1}{\lambda} I - A^{-1}| = |\lambda A| |\frac{1}{\lambda} I - A^{-1}|$$

$$= (-1)^n |\lambda A - I| = |\lambda I - A| \quad \square$$

## 2. 对称矩阵

$$1.1 \quad \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\lambda=2$  为  $A$  的一个特征值

$$\lambda=2 \text{ 时 } \lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则一个特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AP = P \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{令 } A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A_1) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3)^2 - 4 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = (\lambda-5)(\lambda-1)$$

$\lambda=1$  为  $A_1$  的一个特征值

$$\lambda=1 \text{ 时 } \lambda I - A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则一个特征向量为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } P_1^{-1}A_1P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = A_2 \Rightarrow A_1 = P_1 A_2 P_1^{-1}$$

$$AP = P \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & A_1 \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_1 \end{bmatrix}) = (P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_1 \end{bmatrix}) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \#$$

$$1.2 \quad \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-2)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3) - (\lambda-2)$$

$$= (\lambda-2)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 2)$$

$\lambda=2$  是  $A$  的一个特征值

$$\lambda=2 \text{ 时 } \lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{一个特征向量为 } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1} = P^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AP = P \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & A_1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & A_1 \end{bmatrix} = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A_1) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2 - 2 = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 2$$

$\lambda = 2 + \sqrt{2}$  是  $A_1$  的一个特征值

$$\lambda = 2 + \sqrt{2} \quad \lambda I - A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{一个特征向量为 } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P_1^{-1} = P_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_1^{-1}A_1P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2+\sqrt{2} & -2-\sqrt{2} \\ 2-\sqrt{2} & 2-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4+\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 4-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_1 \end{bmatrix}) = (P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_1 \end{bmatrix}) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2+\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \#$$



2. 证明: 实对称矩阵相似于一个对角矩阵  $C = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$

则  $\exists$  可逆矩阵  $P$  s.t.  $P^T A P = C$ .

$P$  可逆  $\Rightarrow P$  行等价于  $I$ ,  $P = (E_p E_{p-1} \cdots E_1) I$

则  $(E_p E_{p-1} \cdots E_1)^T A (E_p E_{p-1} \cdots E_1) = C$

$$E_1^T E_1^T \cdots E_p^T A E_p E_{p-1} \cdots E_1 = C$$

左乘为行变换, 右乘为列变换, 均不改变矩阵的秩

则  $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } C$

而  $A, C$  具有相同的特征多项式, 易知  $C$  非 0 特征值数目 =  $\text{rank } C$

$\therefore A$  非 0 特征值数目 =  $C$  非 0 特征值数目 =  $\text{rank } C = \text{rank } A$   $\square$