

第五章 特征值与特征向量

5.4 实对称矩阵的相似对角化

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本节目的:

讨论一类必可相似对角化的矩阵: **实对称矩阵**.

● 证明: 若 A 是 n 阶实对称矩阵, 则

(1) A 的特征值都是实数.

(2) 互异特征值的特征向量必然彼此正交.

(3) 存在 n 阶正交矩阵 C 使得

$$C^{-1}AC = C^T AC \text{ 为对角阵.}$$

● 给出实对称矩阵正交对角化的方法.

一、共轭矩阵

复数及其性质：

$$\mathbf{i}^2 = -1, \mathbf{i} : \text{虚单位}$$

$$z = a + b\mathbf{i}, a : \text{实部}, b : \text{虚部}$$

复数运算：加法，乘法

$$z_1 = a_1 + b_1\mathbf{i}, z_2 = a_2 + b_2\mathbf{i}$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)\mathbf{i},$$

$$z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + (a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)\mathbf{i}.$$

复共轭, 模

设 $z_1 = a_1 + b_1 i, \dots, z_n = a_n + b_n i$.

复共轭: $\overline{z_1} = a_1 - b_1 i$,

$$\overline{z_1 + \dots + z_n} = \overline{z_1} + \dots + \overline{z_n}, \quad \overline{z_1 \cdot \dots \cdot z_n} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \overline{z_n}.$$

模: $|z_1| = \sqrt{z_1 \overline{z_1}} = \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} \geq 0$

$$\overline{z_1 z_1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = 0$$

$$\overline{z_1 \cdot z_1} + \dots + \overline{z_n \cdot z_n} = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = \dots = z_n = 0$$

设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$, $\alpha = (z_1, \dots, z_n)^T$, $a_{ij}, z_i \in \mathbb{C}$.

$\bar{A} = (\bar{a}_{ij})_{m \times n}$ 称为 A 的共轭矩阵.

性质: (1) $\overline{A^T} = \bar{A}^T$ (2) $\overline{kA} = \bar{k} \bar{A}$

(3) $\overline{AB} = \bar{A} \bar{B}$. (4) $\overline{\alpha^T} \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = (0, \dots, 0)^T$

证明: (4) $0 = \overline{\alpha^T} \alpha = (\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n) \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = \bar{z}_1 z_1 + \dots + \bar{z}_n z_n$

$\Leftrightarrow z_1 = \dots = z_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = (0, \dots, 0)^T$

二. 实对称矩阵的特征值与特征向量

定理1. 实对称矩阵的特征值都是实数.

证明: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $A^T = A$, $\alpha = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)^T \neq 0$,

$$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha. \text{ 求证: } \lambda = \bar{\lambda}.$$

$$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha \Rightarrow \overline{A\alpha} = \overline{\lambda\alpha} \Rightarrow \overline{A}\overline{\alpha} = \overline{\lambda}\overline{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\alpha}^T \overline{A}^T = \overline{\lambda} \overline{\alpha}^T \Rightarrow \overline{\alpha}^T A = \overline{\lambda} \overline{\alpha}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\alpha}^T A\alpha = \overline{\lambda} \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha \Rightarrow \lambda \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha = \overline{\lambda} \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha,$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - \bar{\lambda}) \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha = 0,$$

$$\overline{\alpha}^T \alpha = \overline{z_1} z_1 + \overline{z_2} z_2 + \dots + \overline{z_n} z_n > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda}.$$

推论: 实对称矩阵 A 的任一特征值都有一个实特征向量.

Why?

定理2: 实对称矩阵不同特征值的实特征向量相互正交.

证. 设 $A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1\alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = \lambda_2\alpha_2, \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2,$

α_1, α_2 是非零实向量. 求证: $\alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1\alpha_1 &\Rightarrow \alpha_1^T A^T = \lambda_1\alpha_1^T && \Rightarrow \alpha_1^T A = \lambda_1\alpha_1^T \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha_1^T A\alpha_2 = \lambda_1\alpha_1^T \alpha_2 && \Rightarrow \lambda_2\alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = \lambda_1\alpha_1^T \alpha_2 \\ &\Rightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = 0 && \Rightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \neq 0)$$

三. 实对称矩阵的相似对角化

定理3: 对任一实对称矩阵 A , 均存在正交矩阵 C , 使

$$C^T A C = C^{-1} A C = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

其中, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是矩阵 A 的特征值.

推论: 设 A 是实对称矩阵, λ 是 A 的 k 重特征值, 则:

λ 恰有 k 个线性无关的特征向量.

求正交矩阵 C 与对角矩阵 Λ 的计算步骤:

(1) 求 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A|$ 的根: $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$;

(2) 求 $(\lambda_i I - A)X = 0$ 的基础解系:

$$\alpha_{i1}, \alpha_{i2}, \dots, \alpha_{ir_i};$$

(3) 将 $\alpha_{i1}, \alpha_{i2}, \dots, \alpha_{ir_i}$ 正交化后再单位化得:

$$\gamma_{i1}, \gamma_{i2}, \dots, \gamma_{ir_i}$$

(4) 令 $C = (\gamma_{11}, \dots, \gamma_{1r_1}, \dots, \gamma_{k1}, \dots, \gamma_{kr_k})$, 则 C 为正交矩阵且

$$C^T A C = C^{-1} A C = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n).$$

例1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 求正交矩阵 C 与对角矩阵 Λ , 使

$$C^T A C = C^{-1} A C = \Lambda.$$

解: $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 (\text{二重}), \lambda_2 = 10.$$

求 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 的特征向量:

$$\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = -2x_2 + 2x_3, \quad \alpha_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T, \quad \alpha_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T.$$

将 α_1, α_2 正交化: $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T$,

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \cdots = \frac{1}{5}(2, 4, 5)^T.$$

再将 β_1, β_2 单位化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_1\|} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-2, 1, 0)^T, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_2\|} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{45}}(2, 4, 5)^T.$$

求 $\lambda_2 = 10$ 的特征向量:

$$\lambda_2 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3, \quad x_2 = -x_3,$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_3 = (1, 2, -2)^T.$$

将 α_3 单位化: $\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_3\|} \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{3}(1, 2, -2)^T.$

$$\text{令 } C = (\gamma_1 \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

则 C 为正交矩阵且：

$$C^T A C = C^{-1} A C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 10 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例2. 实对称矩阵 A 与 B 相似

$\Leftrightarrow A$ 与 B 有相同的特征值 .

证明: " \Rightarrow " 相似矩阵有相同的特征值.

\Leftarrow : 设 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是 A 与 B 的特征值, 由 A, B 实对称知

$$A \sim \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \sim B,$$

由矩阵相似的传递性得: $A \sim B$.

四. 综合例题

例3. 求 a, b 的值与正交矩阵 C , 使

$C^{-1}AC = \Lambda$ 为对角矩阵, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 \\ b & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解1: $A \sim \Lambda \Rightarrow |\lambda I - A| = |\lambda I - \Lambda|$

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

$$= \lambda^3 - (a + 2)\lambda^2 + (2a - b^2 - 1)\lambda + b^2 - 2b + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\lambda I - A| &= \lambda^3 - (a+2)\lambda^2 + (2a - b^2 - 1)\lambda + b^2 - 2b + 1 \\
 &= |\lambda I - \Lambda| = \lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4) = \lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 4\lambda, \\
 &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + 2 = 5, \\ b^2 - 2b + 1 = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 3, \quad b = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4.$$

经计算可求得 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的一个特征向量: $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$,

计算可得 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的一个特征向量: $\alpha_2 = (1, -1, 1)^T$

$\lambda_3 = 4$ 的一个特征向量: $\alpha_3 = (1, 2, 1)^T$.

将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 单位化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_1\|} \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1, 0, -1)^T,$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_2\|} \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, -1, 1)^T,$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_3\|} \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 2, 1)^T.$$

令 $C = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$, 则 C 为正交矩阵且

$$C^{-1}AC = \text{diag}(0, 1, 4).$$

例3. 求 a, b 的值与正交矩阵 C , 使

$C^{-1}AC = \Lambda$ 为对角矩阵, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 \\ b & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解2: $A \sim \Lambda \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1+a+1 = 0+1+4 \\ |A| = 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ |A| = 0 \end{cases}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & 1 \\ b & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & 1 \\ b-1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(b-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow b = 1$$

其余计算类似于前一解法.

例4. 设3阶实对称矩阵的秩为2, 且满足 $A^2 = 3A$,

则 $|A - 2I| =$ _____.

分析: 3阶实对称矩阵 A 的秩为2

$\Rightarrow 0$ 是 A 的 $3-2=1$ 重特征值

$A^2 = 3A \Rightarrow A$ 的特征值 λ 满足 $\lambda^2 = 3\lambda$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$ 或 3

} \Rightarrow

$\Rightarrow A$ 的特征值为 $0, 3, 3 \Rightarrow A - 2I$ 的特征值为 $-2, 1, 1$

$\Rightarrow |A - 2I| = (-2) \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -2$

例5. 设3阶实对称矩阵 A 的特征值为1, 2, 3. 矩阵 A 的属于特征值1, 2的特征向量分别是 $\alpha_1 = (-1, -1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, -2, -1)^T$.

(1) 求 A 的属于特征值3的特征向量; (2) 求矩阵 A .

解: (1) 设 A 属于特征值3的特征向量为 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$

因为实对称矩阵不同特征值的特征向量彼此正交

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha) = (\alpha_2, \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解得基础解系为 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A$ 的属于特征值3的全部特征向量为 $k(1, 0, 1)^T, k \neq 0$

例5. 设3阶实对称矩阵 A 的特征值为1, 2, 3. 矩阵 A 的属于特征值1, 2的特征向量分别是 $\alpha_1 = (-1, -1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, -2, -1)^T$.

(1) 求 A 的属于特征值3的特征向量; (2) 求矩阵 A .

A 属于特征值3的一个特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (1, 0, 1)^T$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) &\Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{计算可知 } P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/6 & -1/3 & -1/6 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 13 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 10 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$