# 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

$$C^{-1}AC = C^TAC$$
 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:

$$i^2 = -1$$
,  $i :$  **虚** 单 **位**

$$z = a + bi$$
,  $a$ :实部,  $b$ :虚部

### 复数运算:加法,乘法

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

$$z_1 + z_2 = (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2)i,$$

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

#### 复共轭,模

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

复共轭:
$$z_1 = a_1 - b_1 i$$
,

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

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

$$z_1 z_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = 0$$

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

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

性质: 
$$(1) \ \overline{A^T} = \overline{A}^T$$
  $(2) \ \overline{kA} = \overline{k} \ \overline{A}$   $(3) \ \overline{AB} = \overline{A} \ \overline{B}$  .  $(4) \ \overline{\alpha^T} \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = (0, \dots, 0)^T$ 

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

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