四. 相似对角化的判定(2)

可以证明推论3:

n 阶矩阵A 与对角矩阵相似

⇔任一特征值的代数重数 = 几何重数

⇔ 若 λ_i 是A的 k_i 重特征值,则 $(\lambda_i I - A)X = 0$ 的基础解系由 k_i 个解向量组成

$$\Leftrightarrow R(\lambda_i I - A) = n - k_i$$
.



例3. 下列矩阵能否与对角矩阵相似?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -8 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解:

$$\left| \lambda I - A \right| = egin{array}{c|c} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \ -2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \ 2 & 2 & \lambda - 1 \ \end{array}$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3)$$

 $\Rightarrow A \sim \operatorname{diag}(1,-1,3)$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = 0, \quad \lambda_{2} = 1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right).$$

$$\lambda_{2}I - B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(\lambda_{2}I - B) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow B \sim \operatorname{diag}(0, 1, 1)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda I - C \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda + 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 8 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\lambda - 1\right)^2 \left(\lambda + 2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1$$
, $(-\pm)$ $\lambda_2 = -2$,

$$R(\lambda_1 I - C) = 2,$$

 $\rightarrow C$ 不能与**对**角矩**阵**相似.



例4. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x & 1 & y \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \Lambda$$
 为对角阵.

求x与y应满足的条件.

解:

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1$$
(二重), $\lambda_2 = -1$.

$$A \sim$$
对角阵 $\Leftrightarrow R(\lambda_I I - A) = 1$

$$\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -x & 0 & -y \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\lambda_1 I - A) = 1 \Leftrightarrow -x - y = 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x + y = 0$$

例 5. 已知
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -a \\ 2 & a & -2 \\ -a & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 A 的特征值和特征向量,

并指出A可相似对角化的条件。

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

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

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda - a \\ 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 - a, \lambda_2 = a, \lambda_3 = a + 1$$

$$k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - 2a \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; k \begin{pmatrix} 2 - a \\ -4a \\ a + 2 \end{pmatrix}; k \neq 0$$

$$5.2 \text{ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -a \\ 2 & a & -2 \\ -a & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 - a, \lambda_2 = a, \lambda_3 = a + 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \qquad k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 - 2a \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \qquad k \begin{pmatrix} 2 - a \\ -4a \\ a + 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_3 \Rightarrow 3$ 个特征值不全相等

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \Longrightarrow$$

 $a=1/2 \Rightarrow 2$ 重特征值1/2 只有1 个线性无关的特征向量

A 不能相似对角化

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_3 \Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow 2$$
 重特征值1只有1个线性无关的特征向量

A 不能相似对角化

其它情形: 3个

3个特征值互不相同,

A可以相似对角化

5.2 經降的相做对角化



例6. 下列矩阵中不能相似于对角矩阵的是()

$$(A)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$
 $(B)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$ $(C)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$ $(D)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$

分析: 分别计算各矩阵的特征值:

(A)
$$1(2 \oplus)$$
 (B) $1, 2$ (C) $\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ (D) $0,3$

选项(B)(C)(D)中,对应2阶矩阵A有两个不同的特征值,都可对角化

选项(A)中,对2重特征值1 $R(1I-A)=1 \neq 2-2$ 不能对角化.