## 实对称矩阵的特征值与特征向量的性质

性质1: 实对称矩阵的特征值都是实数。

设 $\lambda$ 。是n阶实对称矩阵A的特征值, $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T$ 

是对应的特征向量,即 $A\alpha = \lambda_0 \alpha$ , 两边取共轭, 得:

$$\overline{A}\,\overline{\alpha} = \overline{\lambda}_{\circ}\overline{\alpha}$$
 (1)

$$\overline{A} = (\overline{a}_{ij})_{n \times n} = A, \overline{\alpha} = (\overline{a}_1, \overline{a}_2, \dots, \overline{a}_n)^T$$
,由于A为实对称阵,故 $\overline{A}^T = A^T = A$ ,

(1) 两端取转置,得:

$$\overline{\alpha}^T A^T = \overline{\lambda}_{\circ} \overline{\alpha}^T \Rightarrow \overline{\alpha}^T A = \overline{\lambda}_{\circ} \overline{\alpha}^T$$
两端同时右乘 $\alpha \Rightarrow \overline{\alpha}^T A \alpha = \overline{\lambda}_{\circ} \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha \Rightarrow \lambda_{\circ} \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha = \overline{\lambda}_{\circ} \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha$ 

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_{\circ} - \overline{\lambda}_{\circ}) \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha = 0 : \overline{\alpha}^T \alpha = \|\alpha\|^2 \neq 0, : \lambda_{\circ} = \overline{\lambda}_{\circ}$$

练习

设 A 是 n 阶实对称阵且  $A^3 - 3A^2 + 5A - 3E = 0$ , 求 A 的特征值。

设  $\lambda$  为 A 的任一特征值,由  $A^3 - 3A^2 + 5A - 3E = 0$  知  $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 3 = 0$ .

从而  $\lambda = 1$  或  $\lambda = 1 + \sqrt{2}i$  或  $\lambda = 1 - \sqrt{2}i$ .

因为A为n阶实对称阵,所以 $\lambda=1$ ,即A的特征值全部为1.

性质2: 实对称矩阵的相异特征值所对应的特征向量必 定正交。

对一般矩阵,只能保证相异特征值所对应的特征向量线性无关。

$$A\alpha_{1} = \lambda_{1}\alpha_{1}, \quad A\alpha_{2} = \lambda_{2}\alpha_{2}. \qquad (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

$$(A\alpha_{1})^{T} = \lambda_{1}\alpha_{1}^{T} \Rightarrow \alpha_{1}^{T}A = \lambda_{1}\alpha_{1}^{T}. \quad \Rightarrow \alpha_{1}^{T}A\alpha_{2} = \lambda_{1}\alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{2}\alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{2} = \lambda_{1}\alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{2}. \quad \Rightarrow (\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1})\alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{2} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{2} = 0.$$

例:设1,1,-1是三阶实对称方阵A的3个特征值,

 $\alpha_1 = (1,1,1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (2,2,1)^T$ 是A的属于特征值1的特征向量,求A的属于特征值-1的特征向量。

设A的属于特征值-1的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ ,  $: \alpha_3 = \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 正交, $: (\alpha_3, \alpha_1) = (\alpha_3, \alpha_2) = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = (1, -1, 0)^T$$

性质3: 实对称矩阵A的k重特征值所对应的线性无关 的特征向量恰有k个。

由此推出: 实对称矩阵A一定与对角矩阵相似。

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \implies \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -2.$$

对
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$$
,

$$B + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \Rightarrow \xi_1 = (1, 2, -1)^T.$$

线性无关

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求可逆阵P, 使 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角阵。

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 - \lambda & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 2)^{2}(\lambda + 7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -7.$$
  
 $\xi_1 = (-2,1,0)^T, \xi_2 = (2,0,1)^T$ 为属于特征值2的线性无关的特

征向量.

$$\lambda_3 = -7$$
的特征向量为 $\xi_3 = (1,2,-2)^T$ .

$$P = (\xi_1 \quad \xi_2 \quad \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$