

Dase 算法 第8章

$$2. \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ -4 & \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 4 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 5) - 4$$

$$10 - 7\lambda + \lambda^2 - 4 = \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6 = 0 = (\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = 1, \text{特征矩阵} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 6 \text{ 时} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore k p_1 (k \neq 0)$ 是对应 $\lambda_1 = 6$ 的特征向量

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 时} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore k p_2 (k \neq 0)$ 是对应 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的特征向量, 特征矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(2) \quad k V = (1, 1)^T$$

$$1 \quad (3, 9) \quad 9 \quad \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$$

$$2 \quad \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{19}{3}\right) \quad \frac{19}{3} \quad \left(\frac{5}{19}, 1\right)$$

\vdots

$$(1.500, 6.000) \quad 6.000 \quad \left(\frac{1}{6}, 1\right)$$

特征值为 6, 对应的特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$



3. $\therefore \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是矩阵 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 的特征值

(1)

$$\therefore Ax = \lambda_1 x \quad Ax = \lambda_2 x \quad Ax = \lambda_i x$$

$$Ax - \sigma Ix = \lambda_i x - \sigma Ix = \lambda_i x - \sigma x = (\lambda_i - \sigma)x \quad (1)$$

$$(A - \sigma I)x = (\lambda_i - \sigma)x, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

\therefore 矩阵 $A - \sigma I$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_i - \sigma, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

$$(2) \quad Ax = \lambda_i x$$

$$(A - \sigma I)x = Ax - \sigma Ix = \lambda_i x - \sigma x = (\lambda_i - \sigma)x$$

$$\text{左右同左乘} \quad \frac{(A - \sigma I)^{-1}}{\lambda_i - \sigma}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\lambda_i - \sigma} x = (A - \sigma I)^{-1} x$$

\therefore 逆矩阵 $(A - \sigma I)^{-1}$ 的特征值为 $(\lambda_i - \sigma)^{-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

4. (1) 取初始向量 $(1, 0)$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{x_0^T A x_0}{x_0^T x_0} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = (A - \lambda_1 I)^{-1} \bar{x}_0 = \left(-\frac{1}{10}, -\frac{3}{10}\right)^T$$

迭代多次迭代后 可得最大特征值 5.9,

对应的特征向量为 $(0.53, 0.85)$

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A' = A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{用反幂法求解 } A' \text{ 的主}$$

特征值及特征向量, $(A - I)^{-1}$ 的主特征值和特征向量稳定于 $-0.54, (-0.85, 0.53)$, $\therefore A$ 第二大特征值为 $\frac{1}{-0.54} = -0.85$
对应的特征向量为 $(-0.85, 0.53)$



$$6. \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 & -3 \\ -1 & -3 & \lambda-6 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6) - 3 - 3 - (\lambda-2) - (\lambda-6) - 9(\lambda-1) = 0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6) - 6 - \lambda + 2 - \lambda + 6 - 9\lambda + 9 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6) - 11\lambda + 11 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6) = 11\lambda - 11 = 11(\lambda-1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 12 = 11$$

$$\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64-4}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{15}}{2} = 4 \pm \sqrt{15}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 4 + \sqrt{15}, \lambda_3 = 4 - \sqrt{15}$$

$$P_1 = (2, 1, -1)^T$$

$$P_2 = \left(\frac{6 + 2\sqrt{15}}{(3+\sqrt{15})(5+\sqrt{15})}, \frac{\sqrt{15}+1}{5+\sqrt{15}}, 1 \right)^T$$

$$P_3 = \left(\frac{6}{(3-\sqrt{15})(5+\sqrt{15})}, \frac{1-\sqrt{15}}{5+\sqrt{15}}, 1 \right)^T$$



$$7. (AA^T)^T = AA^T \quad (A^T A)^T = A^T A$$

$\therefore AA^T$ 和 $A^T A$ 是对称的

对任意长度为 n 的向量 X

$$X^T AA^T X = (A^T X)^T A^T X \geq 0 \text{ 恒成立}$$

$$X^T A^T A X = (AX)^T AX \geq 0 \text{ 恒成立}$$

$\therefore AA^T$ 和 $A^T A$ 是半正定的

9. 使用代码进行计算

$$\text{取 } u_0 = [1, 0, 0]^T, \text{ 计算 } u_i = \frac{A u_{i-1}}{\|A u_{i-1}\|_2}$$

多次迭代后, 可得

主特征值为 2.53, 特征向量为 (0.75, 0.65, 1)

$$10. A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

取 $\mu = 1$

$$A - \mu I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

选定 $u = [1, 1, 1]^T$

经过多次迭代后可得 特征值 $3 - \sqrt{3}$ 的特征向量为

(-0.3090, -0.5878, 0.5010)

