

本讲主要内容：正规阵谱分解

备注：实对称（反对称）、Hermite 阵、优阵(含实正交阵)都为正规阵

复习：正规分解：若方阵 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 正规，全体互异(不同)根为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ ，则存在优阵 Q

($Q^H = Q^{-1}$)使 A 优相似于对角形 D ：可写

$$Q^{-1}AQ = D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_k I_k \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{把重根写在一起}),$$

I_1, \dots, I_k 为小单位阵.

例如

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \\ & & & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \\ & 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2I_1 & \\ & 3I_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $Q^{-1}AQ = D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_k I_k \end{pmatrix} \quad (Q \text{ 为 } U \text{ 阵}) \dots\dots\dots ①$

可写 $D = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & I_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \lambda_k \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & I_k \end{pmatrix}$

令 $D_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, D_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & I_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \dots, D_s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & 0 \\ & & \ddots \\ 0 & & I_k \end{pmatrix}$

代入① $\Rightarrow Q^{-1}AQ = D = \lambda_1 D_1 + \lambda_2 D_2 + \dots + \lambda_k D_k$

显然，知：① $D_1 + D_2 + \dots + D_k = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & I_k \end{pmatrix} = I \quad (\text{单位阵})$

② $D_1 D_2 = 0, \dots, D_i D_j = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$

③ $D_1^2 = D_1, \dots, D_k^2 = D_k \quad (\text{幂等}),$

因为 $Q^{-1}AQ = D = \lambda_1 D_1 + \lambda_2 D_2 + \dots + \lambda_k D_k$

$\Rightarrow A = QDQ^{-1} = Q(\lambda_1 D_1 + \dots + \lambda_k D_k)Q^{-1};$

$$A = \lambda_1(QD_1Q^{-1}) + \cdots + \lambda_k(QD_kQ^{-1}),$$

令 $G_1 = QD_1Q^{-1}, \cdots, G_k = QD_kQ^{-1}$

$$\implies \text{可写 } A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k G_k \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

利用以上结论可知如下公式:

$$\textcircled{1} G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_k = I$$

$$\because G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_k = Q(D_1 + \cdots + D_k)Q^{-1} = QIQ^{-1} = QQ^{-1} = I$$

$$\textcircled{2} G_1 G_2 = 0, \cdots, G_i G_j = 0 (i \neq j)$$

$$\because G_1 G_2 = (QD_1Q^{-1})(QD_2Q^{-1}) = Q(D_1 D_2)Q^{-1} = 0,$$

$$\textcircled{3} G_1^2 = G_1, \cdots, G_k^2 = G_k \text{ (幂等)}, \text{ 因为 } G_1^2 = (QD_1Q^{-1})^2 = G_1, \cdots \text{ 同理 } G_k^2 = G_k$$

备注③: 且有 $G_1^H = G_1, \cdots, G_k^H = G_k$ (hermite)

因 $D_1^H = D_1, \cdots, D_k^H = D_k$ 可知 $G_1^H = (QD_1Q^{-1})^H = QD_1^H Q^H = QD_1 Q^H = G_1$

可写主要公式如下

正规阵谱公式: 若 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 正规, 全体互异根为 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_k$, 则有

$$A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k G_k \quad (\text{叫 } A \text{ 的谱分解})$$

其中 G_1, \cdots, G_k 叫 A 的谱阵

且有公式: $\textcircled{1} G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_k = I$

$$\textcircled{2} G_1 G_2 = 0, \cdots, G_i G_j = 0 (i \neq j)$$

$$\textcircled{3} G_1^2 = G_1, \cdots, G_k^2 = G_k \text{ (幂等)},$$

备注: 且有 hermite 公式: $G_1^H = G_1, \cdots, G_k^H = G_k$

利用幂等公式: $G_1^2 = G_1, \cdots, G_k^2 = G_k$ 可知

$$G_1^p = G_1, \cdots, G_k^p = G_k, \quad p = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

备注: 也有补充公式:

$$\text{公式 (4): } A^p = \lambda_1^p G_1^p + \cdots + \lambda_k^p G_k^p, \quad p = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

公式(5): $f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_k)G_k$,

其中 $f(x) = c_0 + c_1x + \cdots + c_px^p$ 为任一多项式.

公式(4), (5)证明思路如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例如 } A^2 &= (\lambda_1 G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k G_k)^2 = \lambda_1^2 G_1^2 + \cdots + \lambda_k^2 G_k^2 + 0 + \cdots + 0 \\ &= \lambda_1^2 G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k^2 G_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{可知: } A^p &= (\lambda_1 G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k G_k)^p = \lambda_1^p G_1^p + \cdots + \lambda_k^p G_k^p + 0 + \cdots + 0 \\ &= \lambda_1^p G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k^p G_k \end{aligned}$$

取任一多项式: $f(x) = c_0 + c_1x + \cdots + c_px^p$, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= c_0 I + c_1 A + \cdots + c_p A^p \\ &= c_0 (G_1 + \cdots + G_k) + c_1 (\lambda_1 G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k G_k) + \cdots + c_p (\lambda_1^p G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k^p G_k) \\ &= (c_0 + c_1 \lambda_1 + \cdots + c_p \lambda_1^p) G_1 + \cdots + (c_0 + c_1 \lambda_k + \cdots + c_p \lambda_k^p) G_k \\ &= f(\lambda_1) G_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_k) G_k \\ \implies f(A) &= f(\lambda_1) G_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_k) G_k. \end{aligned}$$

备注: 公式(5)对任一多项式都成立, 故可取特定的 $f(x)$ 代入公式。

取不同的 $f(x)$, 由公式 $f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_k)G_k$ 可求出谱阵 G_1, \cdots, G_k

谱阵公式: 设 A 正规, 全体不同根为 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_k$, 则有谱阵公式

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 &= \frac{(A - \cancel{\lambda_1} I) \cdots (A - \lambda_k I)}{(\lambda_1 - \cancel{\lambda_1}) \cdots (\lambda_1 - \lambda_k)}, \\ G_2 &= \frac{(A - \lambda_1 I) (A - \cancel{\lambda_2} I) \cdots (A - \lambda_k I)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) (\lambda_2 - \cancel{\lambda_2}) \cdots (\lambda_2 - \lambda_k)} \\ &\cdots \\ G_k &= \frac{(A - \lambda_1 I) \cdots (A - \cancel{\lambda_k} I)}{(\lambda_k - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda_k - \cancel{\lambda_k})}, \quad (\text{可知谱阵都是 } A \text{ 多项式}) \end{aligned}$$

其中, 记号 “ $\cancel{}$ ” 表示 “没有此项”, (此记号便于记公式, 它不是 “约分” 的含义)

证: 先令 $f(x) = (x - \cancel{\lambda_1})(x - \lambda_2) \cdots (x - \lambda_k)$, 则 $f(\lambda_2) = \cdots = f(\lambda_k) = 0$

且 $f(\lambda_1) = (\lambda_1 - \cancel{\lambda_1})(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda_1 - \lambda_k) = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda_1 - \lambda_k) \neq 0$,

代入公式(5): $f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_k)G_k$:

$$\implies f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + 0G_2 + \cdots + 0G_k = f(\lambda_1)G_1$$

$$\implies \text{解出 } G_1 = \frac{f(A)}{f(\lambda_1)} = \frac{\cancel{(A-\lambda_1 I)} \cdots \cdots (A-\lambda_k I)}{\cancel{(\lambda_1-\lambda_1)} \cdots \cdots (\lambda_1-\lambda_k)}$$

同理，令 $f(x) = (x-\lambda_1)(x-\lambda_2)\cdots\cdots\cancel{(x-\lambda_k)}$ ，由公式(5)解得

$$G_k = \frac{f(A)}{f(\lambda_k)} = \frac{(A-\lambda_1)\cdots\cdots\cancel{(A-\lambda_k)}}{(\lambda_k-\lambda_1)\cdots\cdots\cancel{(\lambda_k-\lambda_k)}};$$

注：若 A 正规，且只有 2 个不同根 $(\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2)$ ，则有谱公式

$$G_1 = \frac{\cancel{(A-\lambda_1 I)}(A-\lambda_2 I)}{\cancel{(\lambda_1-\lambda_1)}(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)} = \frac{A-\lambda_2 I}{\lambda_1-\lambda_2}, \quad G_2 = \frac{A-\lambda_1 I}{\lambda_2-\lambda_1}; \quad \text{且 } G_1 + G_2 = I$$

注，若 A 只有 3 个不同根 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ ，则有谱公式

$$G_1 = \frac{\cancel{(A-\lambda_1 I)}(A-\lambda_2 I)(A-\lambda_3 I)}{\cancel{(\lambda_1-\lambda_1)}(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_1-\lambda_3)} = \frac{(A-\lambda_2 I)(A-\lambda_3 I)}{(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_1-\lambda_3)}$$

$$G_2 = \frac{(A-\lambda_1 I)\cancel{(A-\lambda_2 I)}(A-\lambda_3 I)}{(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)\cancel{(\lambda_2-\lambda_2)}(\lambda_2-\lambda_3)} = \frac{(A-\lambda_1 I)(A-\lambda_3 I)}{(\lambda_2-\lambda_1)(\lambda_2-\lambda_3)}$$

$$G_3 = \frac{(A-\lambda_1 I)(A-\lambda_2 I)\cancel{(A-\lambda_3 I)}}{(\lambda_3-\lambda_1)(\lambda_3-\lambda_2)\cancel{(\lambda_3-\lambda_3)}} = \frac{(A-\lambda_1 I)(A-\lambda_2 I)}{(\lambda_3-\lambda_1)(\lambda_3-\lambda_2)}.$$

例： $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ (实对称正规阵)，求谱分解与 $A^{100} + I = ?$

可知 (秩 1 阵)，全体根 $\lambda(A) = \{5, 0, 0\}$ ，有 2 个不同根为 $\lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = 0$ ，令

$$G_1 = \frac{A - \lambda_2 I}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} = \frac{A - 0}{5 - 0} = \frac{1}{5}A = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_2 = \frac{A - \lambda_1 I}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} = \frac{A - 5I}{0 - 5} = \frac{1}{5}(5I - A) = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

可验 $G_1 + G_2 = I$ ， (也可由 $G_2 = I - G_1$ 求 G_2)

得谱公式： $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2$ ，且 $f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + f(\lambda_2)G_2$

$$\text{即 } f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + f(\lambda_2)G_2 = f(5)G_1 + f(0)G_2$$

$$\text{令: } f(x) = x^{100} + 1, \implies$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= A^{100} + 1 = f(5)G_1 + f(0)G_2 = (5^{100} + 1)G_1 + 1G_2 \\ &= 5^{100}G_1 + (G_1 + G_2) = 5^{99}A + I \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{注: } A^{100} = \lambda_1^{100}G_1 + 0G_2 = 5^{100}\left(\frac{1}{5}A\right) = 5^{99}A$$

小结: 正规阵 A 有谱公式: $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2 + \cdots + \lambda_s G_s$, 且

$$A^p = \lambda_1^p G_1^p + \cdots + \lambda_k^p G_k^p, \text{ 且 } G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_s = I$$

备注:** 若 A 正规, 则有

补充公式 (6): $AG_1 = \lambda_1 G_1, AG_2 = \lambda_2 G_2, \cdots, AG_k = \lambda_k G_k$

结论: G_1, G_2, \cdots, G_k 中各列都是 A 的特征向量!!! (分别属于 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_k$)

证: $\because AG_1 = (\lambda_1 G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k G_k)G_1 = (\lambda_1 G_1^2 + 0 \cdots + 0) = \lambda_1 G_1,$

例如, 观察前例中 G_1, G_2 中的列, 可知特向为: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (且互正交)

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (对称正规阵) $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 1$, 求 A 与 $f(A)$ 的谱公式, $A^{100} = ?$

解: A 正规, 有谱阵: $G_1 = \frac{A - \lambda_2 I}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = \frac{A - I}{3 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$G_2 = \frac{A - \lambda_1 I}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} = \frac{A - 3I}{1 - 3} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (G_1 + G_2 = I)$$

注: 观察 G_1, G_2 的列, 可知特向为: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ (且正交)

得谱分解: $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2 = 3G_1 + 1G_2$, 且 $f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + f(\lambda_2)G_2$

$$\text{且 } A^{100} = 3^{100}G_1 + 1^{100}G_2 = \frac{3^{100}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3^{100} + 1 & 3^{100} - 1 \\ 3^{100} - 1 & 3^{100} + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

注：有时可用分块公式 $\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^k & 0 \\ 0 & A_2^k \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A^k

例如： $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2 = (2)$ 求 $\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}^{100}$ (不必用 A 的谱公式)

因为 $A_1^{100} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3^{100}+1 & 3^{100}-1 \\ 3^{100}-1 & 3^{100}+1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3^{100}+1}{2} & \frac{3^{100}-1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{3^{100}-1}{2} & \frac{3^{100}+1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 (备用)：求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & -1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $f(A)$ 的谱公式，计算 A^{100}

Ans: 观察可知 $A+4I$ 为秩 1 阵，故 $\lambda(A+4I) = \{12, 0, 0, 0\}$ ，利用“求的平移法”

可知 $\lambda(A) = \{8, -4, -4, -4\}$ ， A 的不同根为 $\lambda_1 = 8, \lambda_2 = -4$

因为 A 正规，可用谱阵公式

$$G_1 = \frac{A - \lambda_2 I}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = \frac{1}{12}(A + 4) = \frac{3}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_2 = \frac{A - \lambda_1 I}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} = \frac{-1}{12}(A - 8) = \frac{-3}{12} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(注： $G_1 + G_2 = I$)

可得谱公式： $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2 = 8G_1 - 4G_2$ ，且 $f(A) = f(8)G_1 + f(-4)G_2$

且 $A^{100} = 8^{100}G_1 + (-4)^{100}G_2 = 8^{100}G_1 + 4^{100}G_2$

Eg 例 . $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, ($i = \sqrt{-1}$) 求 $f(A)$ 谱分解，计算 A^{100}

解: $|xI - A| = (x-3)x$, $\lambda(A) = \{3, 0\}$, $\lambda_1 = 3$, $\lambda_2 = 0$

$A^H = A$ (正规), 必有谱分解: $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2$, $f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + f(\lambda_2)G_2$

有谱阵: $G_1 = \frac{A - \lambda_2 I}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = \frac{A - 0I}{3 - 0} = \frac{1}{3}A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$G_2 = \frac{A - \lambda_1 I}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} = \frac{A - 3I}{0 - 3} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i-1 \\ -1-i & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (G_1 + G_2 = I)$$

谱分解 $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2 = 3 \left(\frac{A}{3} \right) + 0 \left(\frac{A-3I}{-3} \right)$, $f(A) = f(3)G_1 + f(0)G_2$

$$A^{100} = 3^{100} G_1 + 0^{100} G_2 = 3^{100} G_1 = 3^{100} \left(\frac{A}{3} \right) = 3^{99} A$$

备注: 利用补充公式(6), 可知 G_1, G_2 中各列都是 A 的特征向量!

观察 G_1, G_2 的列, 可知 2 个特向 $\begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix}$ (互正交) 不唯一

即知 $\lambda_1 = 3$: 特向 $X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$; $\lambda_2 = 0$: 特向量 $X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix}$

令 $Q = \left(\frac{X_1}{|X_1|}, \frac{X_2}{|X_2|} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-i & -1 \\ 1 & 1+i \end{pmatrix}$ (优阵 $Q^H = Q^{-1}$),

可知正规分解(也是 hermite 分解):

$$Q^H A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1+i) & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1-i) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1-i) & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1+i) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex. 求下列为正规阵 A 与 $f(A)$ 的谱分解, 计算 $A^{100} = ?$

(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, (2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, (3) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, (4) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(5) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, (6) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

补充题: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & 0 \\ i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 用分块法求 $A^{100} = ?$

思考题:

1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, ($i = \sqrt{-1}$) (1)求 $f(A)$ 谱分解, 计算 A^{100} ;

(2)利用谱阵 G_1, G_2 的列写出 2 个特征向量(是否正交)

(3)求优阵 Q , 使 $Q^{-1}AQ = D$ 为对角形

提示: 先用“平移法”求秩 1 阵 $A - I$ 的根 $\lambda(A - I) = ?$

2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, (1)求 $f(A)$ 谱分解, 计算 A^{100} ;

(2)利用谱阵 G_1, G_2 的列写出 3 个特征向量(是否正交)

(3)求优阵 Q , 使 $Q^{-1}AQ = D$ 为对角形

(4)令 $B = \sqrt{\lambda_1}G_1 + \sqrt{\lambda_2}G_2$, 证明: $B^2 = (\sqrt{\lambda_1}G_1 + \sqrt{\lambda_2}G_2)^2 = \lambda_1G_1 + \lambda_2G_2 = A$

可得平方根公式: $\sqrt{A} = \sqrt{\lambda_1}G_1 + \sqrt{\lambda_2}G_2$

(5)用公式 $\sqrt{A} = \sqrt{\lambda_1}G_1 + \sqrt{\lambda_2}G_2$ 计算平方根 $\sqrt{A} = ?$