

## 本讲主要内容：单阵谱分解

复习：若  $A = A_{n \times n}$  为单阵（A 可对角化），即存在可逆  $P$

$$\text{使 } P^{-1}AP = D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ (对角形), } \lambda(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$$

其中  $P = (X_1 \dots X_n)$  可逆，P 的列  $X_1 \dots X_n$  都是 A 的特向（不一定正交）。

单阵谱分解：若  $A = A_{n \times n}$  为单阵，全体互异根为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ ，则有

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

其中  $G_1, \dots, G_k$  叫 A 的谱阵

且有公式：①  $G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_k = I$

$$\text{② } G_i G_j = 0, \dots, G_i G_j = 0 (i \neq j)$$

$$\text{③ } G_i^2 = G_i, \dots, G_k^2 = G_k \text{ (幂等),}$$

Pf(证) 方法与正规谱分解证明完全一样(改写如下)

$$\text{根据单阵条件: } P^{-1}AP = D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ (A 相似于对角形 D)}$$

可写

$$P^{-1}AP = D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_k I_k \end{pmatrix} \text{ (把重根写在一起) } \dots \dots \dots (*)$$

其中  $I_1, \dots, I_k$  为小单位阵。

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

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

$$\text{代入公式 } (*) \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = D = \lambda_1 D_1 + \lambda_2 D_2 + \dots + \lambda_k D_k$$

显然有①  $D_1 + D_2 + \cdots + D_k = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & I_k \end{pmatrix} = I$  (单位阵)

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

③  $D_1^2 = D_1, \cdots, D_k^2 = D_k$  (幂等),

因为  $P^{-1}AP = D = \lambda_1 D_1 + \lambda_2 D_2 + \cdots + \lambda_k D_k$

$\Rightarrow A = PDP^{-1} = P(\lambda_1 D_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k D_k)P^{-1} = \lambda_1 (PD_1 P^{-1}) + \cdots + \lambda_k (PD_k P^{-1})$

令  $G_1 = PD_1 P^{-1}, \cdots, G_k = PD_k P^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow$  谱分解公式  $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \cdots + \lambda_k G_k \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots (**)$

利用以上①, ②, ③可知如下公式:

①  $G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_k = I$

$\because G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_k = P(D_1 + \cdots + D_k)P^{-1} = PIP^{-1} = PP^{-1} = I$

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

$\because G_1 G_2 = (PD_1 P^{-1})(PD_2 P^{-1}) = P(D_1 D_2)P^{-1} = 0,$

③  $G_1^2 = G_1, \cdots, G_k^2 = G_k$  (幂等), 因  $G_1^2 = (PD_1 P^{-1})^2 = PD_1 P^{-1} = G_1, \cdots$  同理  $G_k^2 = G_k$

备注: 这里没有 hermit 公式:  $G_1^H = G_1, \cdots, G_k^H = G_k$  不一定成立

这里  $P$  不一定是优阵  $P^{-1} \neq P^H$ , 例如  $G_1 = PD_1 P^{-1} \neq PD_1 P^H$ .

可知  $G_1^H = (PD_1 P^{-1})^H = (P^{-1})^H D_1^H P^H = (P^{-1})^H D_1 P^H \neq PD_1 P^{-1} = G_1$ .

可写主要公式如下

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

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

其中  $G_1, \cdots, G_k$  叫  $A$  的谱阵

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

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

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

备注：这里没有 hermit 公式：  $G_1^H = G_1, \dots, G_k^H = G_k$  不一定成立

.....

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

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

备注：且有补充公式：

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

$$\text{公式 (5): } f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + \dots + f(\lambda_k)G_k,$$

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

公式 (4), (5) 证明思路如下：

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

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

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

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

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 (5)

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

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

$$G_1 = \frac{\cancel{(A - \lambda_1 I)} \dots (A - \lambda_k I)}{(\lambda_1 - \cancel{\lambda_1}) \dots (\lambda_1 - \lambda_k)},$$

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

.....

$$G_k = \frac{(A - \lambda_1) \cdots \cancel{(A - \lambda_k)}}{(\lambda_k - \lambda_1) \cdots \cancel{(\lambda_k - \lambda_k)}}, \text{ (可知谱阵都是 } A \text{ 多项式)}$$

其中, 记号 “ $\cancel{\phantom{x}}$ ” 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  $f(x) = \cancel{(x - \lambda_1)}(x - \lambda_2) \cdots (x - \lambda_k)$ , 则  $f(\lambda_2) = \cdots = f(\lambda_k) = 0$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

备注: 可把多项式  $f(x)$  推广为解析函数  $f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + \cdots + c_k x^k + \cdots = \sum_0^{\infty} c_k x^k$

可写  $f(A) = c_0 I + c_1 A + \cdots + c_k A^k + \cdots = \sum_0^{\infty} c_k A^k$  叫  $A$  幂级数

利用取极限方法可知, 若  $A$  单阵, 则有谱公式:

$$f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_k)G_k$$

对解析函数  $f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + \cdots + c_k x^k + \cdots = \sum_0^{\infty} c_k x^k$  成立!

特别: 令指数函数  $f(x) = e^{tx}$  ( $t$  为参数) 展开后

$$f(x) = e^{tx} = \sum \frac{(tx)^k}{k!} = 1 + tx + \frac{(tx)^2}{2} + \frac{(tx)^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(tx)^k}{k!} + \cdots$$

任一方阵  $A$  都有  $f(A)$  定义如下:

$$\text{可写 } f(A) = e^{tA} = I + tA + \frac{(tA)^2}{2} + \frac{(tA)^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(tA)^k}{k!} + \cdots$$

$$\text{参数 } t=1 \text{ 时 } f(A) = e^A = I + A + \frac{A^2}{2} + \frac{A^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{A^k}{k!} + \cdots$$

特别参数  $t=0$  时, (或  $A=0=0_{n \times n}$ ) 可知  $e^{0_{n \times n}} = I$

小结: 单阵  $A$  有谱公式  $A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2 + \cdots + \lambda_k G_k$ ,

$$\text{且 } f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_k)G_k$$

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + \cdots + c_k x^k + \cdots \text{ 为解析函数}$$

备注\*\*: 单阵  $A$  有补充公式

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:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  求谱分解与  $A^{100}$ , 写出 2 个特征向量; (备注: 求  $e^{tA} = ?$ )

解:  $|xI - A| = (x-5)(x+2)$ , 根  $\lambda(A) = \{5, -2\}$ ,  $\lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = -2$

2 阶方阵恰有 2 个不同根, 故  $A$  是单阵

$$G_1 = \frac{(A-5)(A+2)}{(5-5)(5+2)} = \frac{A+2}{7} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_2 = \frac{(A-5)(A+2)}{(-2-5)(-2+2)} = \frac{-1}{7}(A-5) = \frac{-1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} (G_1 + G_2 = I)$$

得谱分解:  $A = 5G_1 + (-2)G_2$ , 且  $f(A) = f(5)G_1 + f(-2)G_2$

$$A^{100} = 5^{100}G_1 + (-2)^{100}G_2 = 5^{100}G_1 + 2^{100}G_2$$

由补充公式(6)可知  $G_1, G_2$  中各列都是  $A$  的特征向量!

观察取  $G_1, G_2$  的列, 可知 2 个特向  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  不唯一 (不正交)

备注: 求  $e^{tA}$  如下

$$\text{令 } f(x) = e^{tx}, f(5) = e^{5t}, f(-2) = e^{-2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{tA} = f(5)G_1 + f(-2)G_2 = e^{5t} \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + e^{-2t} \frac{-1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{5t} + 4e^{-2t} & 4e^{5t} - 4e^{-2t} \\ 3e^{5t} - 3e^{-2t} & 4e^{5t} + 3e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } e^{tA} = I + tA + \frac{(tA)^2}{2} + \frac{(tA)^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(tA)^k}{k!} + \cdots = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{5t} + 4e^{-2t} & 4e^{5t} - 4e^{-2t} \\ 3e^{5t} - 3e^{-2t} & 4e^{5t} + 3e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t=1 \text{ 时 } e^A = I + A + \frac{A^2}{2} + \cdots + \frac{A^k}{k!} + \cdots = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3e^5 + 4e^{-2} & 4e^5 - 4e^{-2} \\ 3e^5 - 3e^{-2} & 4e^5 + 3e^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

小结: 若  $A$  单阵, 全体互异根为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ , 则有

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

$$\text{且 } f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_k)G_k$$

对任一解析函数成立

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

$$\text{② } G_i G_j = 0, \dots, G_i G_j = 0 (i \neq j)$$

$$\text{③ } G_1^2 = G_1, \dots, G_k^2 = G_k \quad (\text{幂等}),$$

.....

例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 判定单阵再求谱分解, 求  $A^{100}$

解(1)  $\lambda(A) = \{1, 2, 1\}$ , 不同根  $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$

可知 3 阶阵恰有 3 个不同根, 故 A 是单阵

$$G_1 = \frac{(A - \lambda_1 I)(A - \lambda_2 I)(A - \lambda_3 I)}{(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)} = \frac{(A - 2I)(A - I)}{(3 - 2)(3 - 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_2 = \frac{(A - \lambda_1 I)(A - \lambda_2 I)(A - \lambda_3 I)}{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)} = \frac{(A - 3I)(A - I)}{(2 - 3)(2 - 1)} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{且 } G_3 = I - (G_1 + G_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because G_1 + G_2 + G_3 = I)$$

得谱分解:  $A = 3G_1 + 2G_2 + 1G_3$ , 且  $f(A) = f(3)G_1 + f(2)G_2 + f(1)G_3$

$$A^{100} = 3^{100}G_1 + 2^{100}G_2 + 1^{100}G_3 = 3^{100}G_1 + 2^{100}G_2 + 1G_3$$

备注: 观察  $G_1, G_2, G_3$  的列, 恰有 3 个特向:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (不正交) 不唯一

习题 Ex 判定单阵再求谱分解, 求  $A^{100}$ ; 利用谱阵的列写出特征向量:

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 判定单阵再求谱分解, 求  $A^{100}$

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解(1)  $\lambda(A) = \{1, 2, 1\}$ , 令不同根  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$ ,

验:  $(A-I)(A-2I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ ,  $A$  为单阵

或, 2 重根  $\lambda_1 = 1$  的秩  $r(A - \lambda_1 I) = r \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 = 3 - 2 = n - 2$ , 故  $A$  为单

或  $A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  为秩 1, 且  $\text{tr}(A - I) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A - I$  为单阵,  $A$  为单

令  $G_1 = \frac{A - \lambda_2 I}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} = \frac{1}{(-1)}(A - 2I) = (2I - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$G_2 = I - G_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \because G_1 + G_2 = I$$

得谱分解:  $A = 1G_1 + 2G_2$ ,  $f(A) = f(1)G_1 + f(2)G_2$

且  $A^{100} = 1^{100}G_1 + 2^{100}G_2 = G_1 + 2^{100}G_2$

备注: 观察  $G_1, G_2$  的列, 可知 3 个特向为:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  不唯一 (不正交)

解(2):  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\lambda(A) = \{1, -2, 1\}$ , 令  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2$

验:  $(A - I)(A + 2I) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ ,  $A$  为单阵

或  $A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  为秩 1, 且  $\text{tr}(A - I) \neq 0 \Rightarrow A$  为单

或 2 重根  $\lambda_1 = 1$  的秩  $r(A - I) = r \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 = 3 - 2 = n - 2$ , 故  $A$  为单



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

得谱公式:  $A = 1G_1 + (-2)G_2, f(A) = f(1)G_1 + f(-2)G_2$

$$A^{100} = 1^{100}G_1 + (-2)^{100}G_2 = G_1 + 2^{100}G_2$$

解(3):  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \lambda(A) = \{1, 1, 2\}, \text{ 令 } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$

验:  $(A - 1)(A - 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0, A \text{ 非单阵}$

故 A 没有谱公式!!!

可知  $\because \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (k \geq 1) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 100 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

用分块公式可知  $A^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{100} & \\ & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix}$

.....

备注: 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  $A^k$

.....

习题 Ex1. 求 A 与  $f(A)$  的谱分解, 计算  $A^{100} = ?$

(1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (4) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

补充题:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 用分块法求 } A^{100} = ?$

习题 Ex2. 判定单阵, 求 A 与  $f(A)$  的谱分解; 利用谱阵  $G_1, G_2$  的列写出特征向量

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2) a, b \text{ 为非0实数}, A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{pmatrix}$$

提示:  $|xI - A| = (x^2 - (a^2 + b^2))$  可知  $\lambda(A) = \{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\}$  恰有  $n=2$  个不同根

**补充公式:** 若  $A$  单阵, 互异根为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \neq 0$ , 则有

$$A^{-1} = \lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k \quad (\text{叫 } A^{-1} \text{ 的谱分解})$$

**(公式)证明:** 令  $A^{-1} = \lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k$  (右边有定义)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{验证可知: } AA^{-1} &= (\lambda_1 G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k G_k)(\lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k) \\ &= G_1^2 + \dots + G_k^2 + 0 + 0 + \dots + 0 = G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_k = I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{或计算 } AA^{-1} &= A(\lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k) = \lambda_1^{-1} AG_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} AG_k \\ &= \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_1 G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} \lambda_k G_k = G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_k = I \end{aligned}$$

证毕

**补充习题:** 求谱分解, 用公式  $A^{-1} = \lambda_1^{-1} G_1 + \dots + \lambda_k^{-1} G_k$  求  $A^{-1}$

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & -1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{求 } A^{-1}$$