

复习许尔公式:

许尔公式(1): 方阵 $\mathbf{A}_{n \times n}$ 存在可逆阵 \mathbf{P} 使 $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为上三角;

许尔公式(2): 方阵 $\mathbf{A}_{n \times n}$ 存在酉阵 \mathbf{Q} , 使 $\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为上三角

其中 \mathbf{A} 的根为 $\lambda(\mathbf{A}) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$

Cayley 定理: \mathbf{A} 的特征多项式 $T(x) = |x\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = c_0 + c_1x + \dots + x^n$ 满足

$$T(\mathbf{A}) = c_0\mathbf{I} + c_1\mathbf{A} + \dots + \mathbf{A}^n = \mathbf{0} \text{ (0 阵)} \quad \text{--- (也叫 Cayley 公式)}$$

备注: 令特征 $\lambda(\mathbf{A}) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$, 可写特式 $T(x) = (x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2) \cdots (x - \lambda_n)$ 分解式

可写 Cayley 公式: $T(\mathbf{A}) = (\mathbf{A} - \lambda_1)(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_2) \cdots (\mathbf{A} - \lambda_n) = \mathbf{0}$ (0 阵)

Pf: (只证 $n=3$, 同理可证 $n=n$), 复习相似公式: $\mathbf{P}^{-1}f(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{P} = f(\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P})$

利用许尔 (Schur) 公式(1): $\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & * \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{D}$ (相似)

利用公式 $\mathbf{P}^{-1}f(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{P} = f(\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P})$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}f(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{P} = f(\mathbf{D}), \Rightarrow f(\mathbf{A}) \sim f(\mathbf{D}) \text{ (相似)}$$

取特式 $T(x) = (x - \lambda_1)(x - \lambda_2)(x - \lambda_3)$, 则 $T(\mathbf{A}) \sim T(\mathbf{D})$ (相似)

其中 $T(\mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{D} - \lambda_1\mathbf{I})(\mathbf{D} - \lambda_2\mathbf{I})(\mathbf{D} - \lambda_3\mathbf{I})$, 要证 $T(\mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{0}$

令 $\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & b & c \\ & \lambda_2 & d \\ 0 & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 上三角, 令单位阵 $\mathbf{I} = (e_1, e_2, e_3), e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

可写 $\mathbf{D} = (\lambda_1 e_1, \lambda_2 e_2 + b e_1, \lambda_3 e_3 + c e_1 + d e_2)$ 按列分块, 则有

$$(\mathbf{D} - \lambda_1\mathbf{I})e_1 = \mathbf{D}e_1 - \lambda_1 e_1 = \lambda_1 e_1 - \lambda_1 e_1 = \vec{0}$$

$$(\mathbf{D} - \lambda_2\mathbf{I})e_2 = \mathbf{D}e_2 - \lambda_2 e_2 = (\lambda_2 e_2 + b e_1) - \lambda_2 e_2 = b e_1$$

$$(\mathbf{D} - \lambda_3\mathbf{I})e_3 = \mathbf{D}e_3 - \lambda_3 e_3 = (\lambda_3 e_3 + c e_1 + d e_2) - \lambda_3 e_3 = c e_1 + d e_2$$

又 $(D - \lambda_1 I)(D - \lambda_2 I)(D - \lambda_3 I) = (D - \lambda_2 I)(D - \lambda_3 I)(D - \lambda_1 I) = (D - \lambda_3 I)(D - \lambda_1 I)(D - \lambda_2 I)$ 可交换

$$\text{可知 } T(\mathbf{D})e_1 = (D - \lambda_2 I)(D - \lambda_3 I)(D - \lambda_1 I)e_1 = (D - \lambda_2 I)(D - \lambda_3 I)\vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

$$T(\mathbf{D})e_2 = (D - \lambda_3 I)(D - \lambda_1 I)(D - \lambda_2 I)e_2 = (D - \lambda_3 I)(D - \lambda_1 I)be_1 = b(D - \lambda_3 I)\vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(\mathbf{D})e_3 &= (D - \lambda_1 I)(D - \lambda_2 I)(D - \lambda_3 I)e_3 = (D - \lambda_1 I)(D - \lambda_2 I)(ce_1 + de_2) \\ &= c(D - \lambda_2 I)(D - \lambda_1 I)e_1 + d(D - \lambda_1 I)(D - \lambda_2 I)e_2 \\ &= \vec{0} + d(D - \lambda_1 I)be_1 = bd(D - \lambda_1 I)e_1 = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{可知 } T(\mathbf{D}) = T(\mathbf{D})I = T(\mathbf{D})(e_1, e_2, e_3) = (T(\mathbf{D})e_1, T(\mathbf{D})e_2, T(\mathbf{D})e_3) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } T(\mathbf{A}) \sim T(\mathbf{D}) = 0 \text{ (相似)}, \quad \text{故 } T(\mathbf{A}) = 0$$

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补充根公式 $\lambda[f(\mathbf{A})] = \{f(\lambda_1), \dots, f(\lambda_n)\}$

根公式: 设 n 方阵 \mathbf{A} 特征根为 $\lambda(\mathbf{A}) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$, 则 $f(\mathbf{A})$ 的特根为

$$\lambda[f(\mathbf{A})] = \{f(\lambda_1), \dots, f(\lambda_n)\}$$

$$\text{其中 } f(\mathbf{A}) = c_0 I + c_1 \mathbf{A} + \dots + c_k \mathbf{A}^k$$

$$f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + \dots + c_k x^k \text{ 为任一多项式}$$

特别推论: (记住)

$$(1) \text{ 平移公式: } \mathbf{A} \pm cI \text{ 的根为 } \lambda(\mathbf{A} \pm cI) = \{\lambda_1 \pm c, \dots, \lambda_n \pm c\}$$

$$(2) \text{ 倍法公式: } k\mathbf{A} \text{ 的根为 } \lambda(k\mathbf{A}) = \{k\lambda_1, \dots, k\lambda_n\}, \quad \lambda(-\mathbf{A}) = \{-\lambda_1, \dots, -\lambda_n\}$$

$$(3) \text{ 幂公式: } \mathbf{A}^p \text{ 根公式为 } \lambda(\mathbf{A}^p) = \{\lambda_1^p, \dots, \lambda_n^p\}, \quad p = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Pf: (只证 $n=3$), **复习相似公式:** $\mathbf{P}^{-1}f(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{P} = f(\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P})$

$$\text{利用许尔 (Schur) 公式 (1): } \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & * \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ 0 & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{D} \text{ (相似)}$$

$$\text{利用公式 } \mathbf{P}^{-1}f(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{P} = f(\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}f(\mathbf{A})\mathbf{P} = f(\mathbf{D}) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & & \tilde{*} \\ & f(\lambda_2) & \\ & & f(\lambda_3) \end{pmatrix}, f(\mathbf{A}) \sim f(\mathbf{D}) \text{ (相似)}$$

$\Rightarrow f(A)$ 的特根为 $\lambda[f(A)] = \{f(\lambda_1), f(\lambda_2), f(\lambda_3)\}$. 证毕

备注: 若 A 可逆 (A^{-1} 存在), 可取解析函数 $f(x) = x^{-1}$ 可写 $f(A) = A^{-1}$

逆根公式: 若 A 可逆, A^{-1} 的根为 $\lambda(A^{-1}) = \{\lambda_1^{-1}, \dots, \lambda_n^{-1}\} = \{\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \dots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}\}$

备注: 若 A 半正定 (\sqrt{A} 存在), 可取解析函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ 可写 $f(A) = \sqrt{A}$

方根公式: 若 A 半正, \sqrt{A} 的根为 $\lambda(\sqrt{A}) = \{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}\}$

备注: 可写解析函数 $f(x) = c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_kx^k + \dots = \sum_0^{\infty} c_kx^k$ 幂级数

可写 $f(A) = c_0I + c_1A + \dots + c_kA^k + \dots = \sum_0^{\infty} c_kA^k$ 叫 A 幂级数

也有相似公式: $P^{-1}f(A)P = f(P^{-1}AP)$!

可得推广**根公式**:

推广根公式: 设 n 方阵 A 特根为 $\lambda(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$, 则 $f(A)$ 的特根为

$$\lambda[f(A)] = \{f(\lambda_1), \dots, f(\lambda_n)\}$$

其中 $f(x) = c_0 + c_1x + \dots + c_kx^k + \dots = \sum_0^{\infty} c_kx^k$ 为任一解析函数

$$f(A) = c_0I + c_1A + \dots + c_kA^k + \dots = \sum_0^{\infty} c_kA^k$$

特别例子: 令指数函数 $f(x) = e^x$ 展开后

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

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

注意: e^A 对任一方阵 A 都有如上定义

备注 (e^A 根公式): 设 n 方阵 A 特根为 $\lambda(A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$, 则 e^A 的特根为

$$\lambda(e^A) = \{e^{\lambda_1}, e^{\lambda_2}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n}\}$$

Pf 证：令解析函数 $f(x) = e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + \frac{x^k}{k!} + \cdots$

用推广根公式可知 $f(A) = e^A$ 的根为 $\lambda[f(A)] = \{f(\lambda_1), \cdots, f(\lambda_n)\} = \{e^{\lambda_1}, \cdots, e^{\lambda_n}\}$

即 $\lambda(e^A) = \{e^{\lambda_1}, e^{\lambda_2}, \cdots, e^{\lambda_n}\}$ **证毕**

#推论：令 n 方阵 $A = (a_{i,j})$ ，则 $f(A) = e^A$ 的行列式为

$$\det(e^A) = |e^A| = e^{\text{tr}(A)} = e^{a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}}$$

Pf 证：因为 $\lambda(e^A) = \{e^{\lambda_1}, e^{\lambda_2}, \cdots, e^{\lambda_n}\}$ ，可知行列式

$$\det(e^A) = |e^A| = e^{\lambda_1} e^{\lambda_2} \cdots e^{\lambda_n} = e^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n} = e^{\text{tr}(A)}$$

$$\text{且 } \text{tr}(A) = \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n = a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}$$

可知 $\det(e^A) = |e^A| = e^{\text{tr}(A)} = e^{a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}}$ **证毕**

备注：任 n 方阵 $A = (a_{i,j})$ ，则 e^A 必可逆！即 $(e^A)^{-1}$ 存在

因为 $\det(e^A) = |e^A| = e^{\text{tr}(A)} \neq 0$ 则 e^A 必可逆

例如 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -t \\ t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ， $\text{tr}(A) = 0 + 0 = 0$ ，则 $e^A = e^{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -t \\ t & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$ 必可逆

且行列式 $\det(e^A) = e^{\text{tr}(A)} = e^0 = 1 \neq 0$

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例 用“平移法”与“秩1公式”求下列特征根 $\lambda(A) = \{\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n\}$

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

解：(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，平移可知

$\therefore A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 为秩1, 由秩1公式 $\Rightarrow \lambda(A - I) = \{\text{tr}(A - I), 0, 0\} = \{1, 0, 0\}$

且 $A = (A - I) + I$ ，由**平移公式**： $\lambda(A \pm cI) = \{\lambda_1 \pm c, \cdots, \lambda_n \pm c\}$ 可知

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{1+1, 0+1, 0+1\} = \{2, 1, 1\}$$

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

由秩1公式 $\Rightarrow \lambda(A - I) = \{\text{tr}(A - I), 0, 0\} = \{-3, 0, 0\}$

由平移法 $\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{-3+1, 0+1, 0+1\} = \{-2, 1, 1\}$

解: (3) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\because A - 2I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为秩1

由秩1公式 $\Rightarrow \lambda(A - 2I) = \{\text{tr}(A - 2I), 0, 0\} = \{0, 0, 0\}$

由平移法 $\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{0+2, 0+2, 0+2\} = \{2, 2, 2\}$

例 用“平移法”与“秩1公式”求根 $\lambda(A)$: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & -1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

解: $A + 4I = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 为秩1阵, 由秩1公式

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(A + 4I) = \{\text{tr}(A + 4I), 0, 0, 0\} = \{12, 0, 0, 0\}$$

由平移法 $\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{8, -4, -4, -4\}$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & c \\ c & 0 & c \\ c & c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, c 为复数, 求特根 $\lambda(A)$

解: $A + cI = \begin{pmatrix} c & c & c \\ c & c & c \\ c & c & c \end{pmatrix}$ 为秩1阵, 由秩1公式

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(A + cI) = \{\text{tr}(A + cI), 0, 0\} = \{3c, 0, 0\}$$

由平移法 $\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{2c, -c, -c\}$

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求特根 $\lambda(A)$ 与特式 $|xI - A|$

因为 $A - I = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 1, 由秩 1 公式

$\Rightarrow \lambda(A - I) = \{\text{tr}(A - I), 0, 0\} = \{0, 0, 0\} \Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{0 + 1, 0 + 1, 0 + 1\} = \{1, 1, 1\}$

可知 $|xI - A| = (x - 1)^3$

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 \\ -4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求特根 $\lambda(A)$ 与特式 $|xI - A|$

令 $\because A - 3I = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \\ -4 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 1, 由秩 1 公式

$\Rightarrow \lambda(A - 3I) = \{\text{tr}(A - 3I), 0, 0\} = \{9, 0, 0\} \Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{12, 3, 3\}$

特式 $|xI - A| = (x - 12)(x - 3)^2$

习题 1: 求特根 $\lambda(A)$ 与特式 $|xI - A|$

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

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

(6) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $A - 2 = ?$ (7) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A - 2 = ?$

(8) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $A - 2 = ?$ (9) $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $A - I = ?$

$$(10)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A-2=?, (11)A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A-1=?$$

备注 (镜面阵): 设非 0 列 $\alpha = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^T \neq 0$, 令 $A = I - \frac{2\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2}$ (叫镜面阵),

$$\text{其中 } |\alpha|^2 = \alpha^H \alpha.$$

可令 $\varepsilon = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}$ 单位化, 可写镜面阵 $A = I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H$, 其中 $\varepsilon^H \varepsilon = |\varepsilon|^2 = 1$

证明: 镜面阵 $A = I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H$, ($\varepsilon = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}$, $|\varepsilon|=1$) 满足

1. $A^H = A$ (hermite阵), $A^2 = I$, 即 $A^{-1} = A$, 且 $A^{-1} = A = A^H$, A 为优阵

2. $\lambda(A) = \{-1, 1, 1, \dots, 1\}$, 行列式 $\det(A) = -1$

1 证: $A^H = (I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H)^H = I^H - 2(\varepsilon\varepsilon^H)^H = I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H = A$

再验: $A^2 = AA = (I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H) \cdot (I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H)$

$$= I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H + 4\varepsilon(\varepsilon^H \varepsilon)\varepsilon^H$$

$$= I - 4\varepsilon\varepsilon^H + 4\varepsilon\varepsilon^H (\because \varepsilon^H \varepsilon = 1)$$

$$= I \quad \text{即 } A^2 = I,$$

可知 $A^H = A$ (hermite阵), $A^2 = I$, 即 $A^{-1} = A$, 即 $A^{-1} = A = A^H$

因为 $A^{-1} = A^H$, 故 A 为优阵

2 证: $\because A - I = -2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H = -2 \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix} (\overline{\varepsilon_1}, \dots, \overline{\varepsilon_n})$ 秩为 1, 由秩 1 公式

$\Rightarrow \lambda(A - I) = \{-2\text{tr}(\varepsilon\varepsilon^H), 0, \dots, 0\}$, 用换位公式 $\text{tr}(\varepsilon\varepsilon^H) = \text{tr}(\varepsilon^H \varepsilon) = \varepsilon^H \varepsilon = |\varepsilon|^2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow \lambda(A - I) = \{-2, 0, \dots, 0\}$, 由平移法 $\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{-1, 1, 1, \dots, 1\}$

\Rightarrow 行列式 $\det(A) = (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1 = -1$ $A - I = -2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H =$

证法 2: $\because \varepsilon^H \varepsilon = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda(\varepsilon^H \varepsilon) = \{1\}$ 由换位公式 $\Rightarrow n$ 方阵 $\varepsilon\varepsilon^H$ 与 1 阶阵 $\varepsilon^H \varepsilon$

只差 $n-1$ 个 0 根 $\Rightarrow \lambda(\varepsilon\varepsilon^H) = \{1, 0, \dots, 0\} \Rightarrow \lambda(2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H) = \{2, 0, \dots, 0\}$ 可知

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \lambda(I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H) = \{-1, 1, 1, \dots, 1\}$$

注：若 $\alpha \neq 0$ 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}$ ，则 $A = I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H = I - \frac{2\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2}$ 为**镜面优阵**

例： $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，求**镜面优阵** $A = I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H = I - \frac{2\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2}$

解： 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = I - 2\varepsilon\varepsilon^H = I - \frac{2\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2} = I - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \left[3I - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

备注：**镜面阵** $A = I - \frac{2\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2}$ 有特向 α 使 $A\alpha = -\alpha$ (特根 $\lambda = -1$)

$$\because A\alpha = \left(I - \frac{2\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2} \right) \alpha = \alpha - \frac{2}{|\alpha|^2} \alpha(\alpha^H\alpha) = \alpha - 2\alpha = -\alpha (\because \alpha^H\alpha = |\alpha|^2)$$

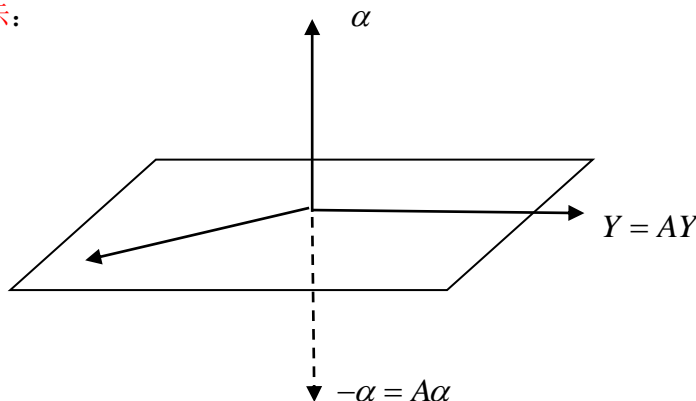
备注：**镜面阵** $A = I - \frac{2\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2}$ 其它特征向量如下

若 $Y \perp \alpha$ ($Y \neq 0$)，则 $AY = 1 \cdot Y = Y$ ，即 $\lambda = 1$ 的特向 Y 都与 α 正交

证：若 $Y \perp \alpha$ ($Y \neq 0$)，则内积 $(Y, \alpha) = \alpha^H Y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow AY = \left(I - \frac{2\alpha\alpha^H}{|\alpha|^2} \right) Y = Y - \frac{2}{|\alpha|^2} \alpha(\alpha^H Y) = Y - 0 = Y$$

如图所示：



备注：复习换位公式

换位公式：令 $\mathbf{A}_{n \times p}$ 和 $\mathbf{B}_{p \times n}$ ，且 $n \geq p$

$$\text{则 } \det(x\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{AB}) = x^{n-p} \det(x\mathbf{I}_p - \mathbf{BA})$$

$$\text{或 } |x\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{AB}| = x^{n-p} |x\mathbf{I}_p - \mathbf{BA}|,$$

换位公式推论：1. \mathbf{AB} 与 \mathbf{BA} 只差 $n-p$ 个 0 根，其中 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}_{n \times p}$ ， $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_{p \times n}$

2. \mathbf{AB} 与 \mathbf{BA} 必有相同的非 0 根

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ，用“平移法”求根 $\lambda(A)$ 与特式 $|xI - A|$

解： $\because A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = BC$ (高低分解)

换位： $CB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

平移： $CB - 2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩 1，由秩 1 公式

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(CB - 2) = \{tr(CB - 2), 0\} = \{-4, 0\} \Rightarrow \lambda(CB) = \{-2, 2\}$$

由换位公式： BC 与 CB 只差 $3-2=1$ 个 0 根

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(A - I) = \lambda(BC) = \{-2, 2, 0\} \Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \lambda(BC) = \{-1, 3, 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3)$$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & i & 0 \\ -i & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 用“平移法”求根 $\lambda(A)$ 与特式 $|xI - A|$

解： $\because A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = BC$ (高低分解)

$$\because A + I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i & 0 \\ -i & 1 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 1 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = BC \text{ (高低分解)}$$

换位: $CB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 1 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

平移: $CB + I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2i \\ -i & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩 1, 由秩 1 公式

$\Rightarrow \lambda(CB + I) = \{tr(CB + I), 0\} = \{3, 0\} \Rightarrow \lambda(CB) = \{2, -1\}$

由换位公式: BC 与 CB 只差 $3-2=1$ 个 0 根

$\Rightarrow \lambda(A+1) = \lambda(BC) = \{2, -1, 0\} \Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \lambda(BC) = \{1, -2, -1\}$

$\Rightarrow |\lambda I - A| = \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)$

有 3 个不同特征根: $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -2$.

备注: 上例中 A 为 hermit 正规阵, 可用 3 个谱阵的列求出 3 个特征向量如下

特向分别为 $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 互正交, 单位化得优阵:

$Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$ 为优阵, 使得 $Q^H A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

补充习题 Ex: 求根 $\lambda(A)$ 与特式 $|xI - A|$ (模仿上面例子)

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

(4) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i & -1 \\ -i & 0 & i \\ -1 & -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A + 1 = ?, (5) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 1 \\ i & 0 & i \\ 1 & -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A + 1 = ?$