§ 2 特征值与特征向量

一、特征值和特征向量的概念

定义1 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,如果存在 $\lambda \in C$ 和非零向量 $x \in C^n$,使 $Ax = \lambda x$,

则 λ叫做 A的特征值, x叫做 A的属于特征值 λ的特征向量.

(1) 矩阵的谱:A的所有特征值的全体,叫做A的谱记为 $\lambda(A)$.



(2) 特征多项式:

- (3)代数重数: n_i 叫做 λ_i 的代数重数
- (4)几何重数:
 - (I) 若 $\operatorname{rank}(\overline{\lambda_i}E A) = n m_i$, m_i 叫做 λ_i 的几何重数.
- (II) $W = \{x | (\lambda_i E A)x = 0\}$ $m_i = \dim W = n - \operatorname{rank}(\lambda_i E - A)$ 叫做 λ_i 的几何重数.
- (5) 特征值的几何重数不超过代数重数 $(m_i \leq n_i)$
- (6) 不同特征值对应的特征向量线性无关.





注: 1.特征值的几何重数不超过代数重数

$$V_{\lambda_0} = \{x | (\lambda_0 E - A)x = 0\}, \dim V_{\lambda_0} = k \text{ in } x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \text{ in } X_k \}$$

$$V_{\lambda_0}$$
的基: $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k \xrightarrow{\text{fric}} C^n$ 的基: $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \cdots, x_n$

$$C = (x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) \Longrightarrow E_n = C^{-1}C = C^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow C^{-1}x_k = e_k = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T (k = 1, \dots, n) \Rightarrow$$

$$C^{-1}AC = C^{-1}A(x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) = C^{-1}(Ax_1, \dots, Ax_k, Ax_{k+1}, \dots, Ax_n)$$

$$= C^{-1}(\lambda_0 x_1, \dots, \lambda_0 x_k, Ax_{k+1}, \dots, Ax_n)$$

=
$$(\lambda_0 C^{-1} x_1, \dots, \lambda_0 C^{-1} x_k, C^{-1} A x_{k+1}, \dots, C^{-1} A x_n)$$

$$= (\lambda_0 e_1, \dots, \lambda_0 e_k, C^{-1} A x_{k+1}, \dots, C^{-1} A x_n)$$



$$C^{-1}AC = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_0 & \\ \hline 0 & & A_0 \end{pmatrix} = B \implies |\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B| =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \lambda_0 & & * \\ & \ddots & & \\ & \lambda - \lambda_0 & & \\ \hline 0 & & \lambda E_{n-k} - A_0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - \lambda_0)^k |\lambda E_{n-k} - A_0|$$

 $\Rightarrow \lambda_0$ 至少为 k 重特征值 \Leftrightarrow

代数重数 $\geq k = \dim V_{\lambda_0}$ ---- 几何重数





注: 2. 不同特征值对应的特征向量线性无关

$$\Rightarrow x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}, \dots, x_{s_1}^{(1)}, x_1^{(2)}, x_2^{(2)}, \dots, x_{s_2}^{(2)}, \dots, x_1^{(r)}, x_2^{(r)}, \dots, x_{s_r}^{(r)}$$
 线性无关

TIE!

$$\underbrace{k_{11}x_1^{(1)} + \dots + k_{1s_1}x_{s_1}^{(1)}}_{} + \underbrace{k_{21}x_1^{(2)} + \dots + k_{2s_2}x_{s_2}^{(2)}}_{} + \dots + \underbrace{k_{r1}x_1^{(r)} + \dots + k_{rs_r}x_{s_r}^{(r)}}_{} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$(\lambda_1 E - A)(k_{11}x_1^{(1)} + \dots + k_{1s_1}x_{s_1}^{(1)} + k_{21}x_1^{(2)} + \dots + k_{2s}x_{s_2}^{(2)} + \dots + k_{r1}x_1^{(r)} + \dots + k_{rs_r}x_{s_r}^{(r)}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\underline{k_{21}x_1^{(2)} + \dots + k_{2s} x_{s_2}^{(2)}}) + \dots + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_r)(\underline{k_{r1}x_1^{(r)} + \dots + k_{rs_r}x_{s_r}^{(r)}}) = \mathbf{0}$$



 \Rightarrow

$$(\lambda_{2}E - A)[(\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2})(\underbrace{k_{21}x_{1}^{(2)} + \dots + k_{2s_{2}}x_{s_{2}}^{(2)}}) + \dots + (\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{r})(\underbrace{k_{r1}x_{1}^{(r)} + \dots + k_{rs_{r}}x_{s_{r}}^{(r)}})] = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{3})(\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{3})(\underbrace{k_{31}x_{1}^{(3)} + \dots + k_{3s_{3}}x_{s_{3}}^{(3)}}) + \dots + (\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{r})(\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{r})\underbrace{(k_{r1}x_{1}^{(r)} + \dots + k_{rs_{r}}x_{s_{r}}^{(r)})] = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_r)(\lambda_2 - \lambda_r) \cdots (\lambda_{r-1} - \lambda_r) \underbrace{(k_{r1} x_1^{(r)} + \cdots + k_{rs_r} x_{s_r}^{(r)})} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_{r1} = \dots = k_{rs_r} = 0 \Rightarrow \dots \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$k_{11} = \dots = k_{1s_1} = k_{21} = \dots = k_{2s_2} = \dots = k_{r1} = \dots = k_{rs_r} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}, \dots, x_{s_1}^{(1)}, x_1^{(2)}, x_2^{(2)}, \dots, x_{s_2}^{(2)}, \dots, x_1^{(r)}, x_2^{(r)}, \dots, x_{s_r}^{(r)}$$
 线性无关

$$P^{-1}AP = diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

则矩阵 A 叫做可对角化矩阵.

注: n阶矩阵A可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 有n个线性无关特征向量

灾理1 设矩阵 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,则存在可逆矩阵 $P \in C^{n \times n}$, 使得

$$P^{-1}AP = J = diag(J(\lambda_1), J(\lambda_2), \dots, J(\lambda_r))$$

- (1) J 称为A的Jordan标准形;
- (2) 其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_r$ 不一定不相同





Jordan矩阵的结构与几个结论:

- (1) Jordan块的个数 r是线性无关特征向量的个数;
- (2) 矩阵可对角化,当且仅当r=n;
- (3) (I): 对应于同一特征值的Jordan块的个数是该特征值的几何重数, 它是相应的特征子空间的维数.
 - (II):对应于同一特征值的所有Jordan块的阶数之和是该特征值的代数重数。

<u>定理 2</u> 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,则下列命题等价:

- (1) A 是可对角化矩阵;
- (2) Cⁿ 存在由A的特征值向量构成的一组基底。
- (3) A的Jordan标准形中的Jordan块都是一阶的。
- (4) $m_i = n_i$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$

二. 特征值与特征向量的几何性质

1. 变换

V---线性空间

$$V \xrightarrow{T} V$$

$$\forall \alpha \in V, \alpha \xrightarrow{T} \alpha' \in V$$

(V中任一元素 α ,都有V中唯一确定的元素 α' 与之对应).

则称 T imes V的变换





2. 线性变换

$$T$$
为 V 的变换且满足 $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} <1> &orall &lpha,eta\in V, T(lpha+eta)=T(lpha)+T(eta) \ <2> &orall &k\in P, \end{array}
ight.$

则称 T imes V的线性变换

例:在线性空间 P_n 中,求微分是一线性变换,即

$$Df(t) = f'(t), \forall f(t) \in P_n$$

3. 线性变换的特征值

定义 1' 设T是线性空间 $V_n(C)$ 的一个线性变换,如果存在 $\lambda \in C$ 和非零向量 $\xi \in V_n(C)$,使得 $T\xi = \lambda \xi$,则 λ 叫做T的特征值, ξ 叫做T的属于特征值 λ 的特征向量。





$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1$$
, $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2$, ..., $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n$

$1 \leftrightarrow 1$

V---n维线性空间 $, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$ 为基, T---V上的线性变换

$$T\varepsilon_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}\varepsilon_i , T\varepsilon_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}\varepsilon_i , \cdots, T\varepsilon_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in}\varepsilon_i$$

则有

$$T(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (T\varepsilon_1, T\varepsilon_2, \dots, T\varepsilon_n)$$

$$(\varepsilon_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n)$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n) A$

A: 线性变换T在基 \mathcal{E}_1 , \mathcal{E}_1 ,..., \mathcal{E}_n 下的矩阵.





$$E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$$

$$T - - - - - \longrightarrow A$$

$$1 \longleftrightarrow 1$$

5. 线性变换与矩阵特征值关系 $(T\alpha = \lambda \alpha \leftarrow \frac{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n}{\lambda})$ $Ax = \lambda x$

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \varepsilon_i, \quad x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, \quad T\alpha = \lambda \alpha$$

$$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \lambda x = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda x_i \varepsilon_i = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i = \lambda \alpha = T \alpha$$

$$=T\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}\varepsilon_{i}=\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}T\varepsilon_{i}=\left(T\varepsilon_{1},T\varepsilon_{2},\cdots,T\varepsilon_{n}\right)x=\left(\varepsilon_{1},\varepsilon_{2},\cdots,\varepsilon_{n}\right)Ax$$

即得

$$\lambda x = Ax$$



$$\begin{cases} \xi \longleftrightarrow \frac{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n}{} & x = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)^T \\ \eta \longleftrightarrow y = (y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)^T \end{cases} \qquad \eta = T \xi \Leftrightarrow y = Ax.$$

$$(\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})y = \eta = T\xi = T(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\varepsilon_{i})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}T\varepsilon_{i}$$

$$= (T\varepsilon_{1}, T\varepsilon_{2}, \dots, T\varepsilon_{n})x$$

$$= (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})Ax$$

$$\Rightarrow y = Ax.$$

6. 线性变换在不同基下矩阵之间的关系

定理4:
$$T \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)} A$$
, $T \xrightarrow{(\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n')} B$, $(\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n') = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)C$ $\downarrow \downarrow$ $B = C^{-1}AC$

证明:
$$T(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) A$$
,
 $T(\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n') = (\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n') B$,
 $(\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n') = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) C$

$$(\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})CB = (\varepsilon'_{1}, \varepsilon'_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon'_{n})B = T(\varepsilon'_{1}, \varepsilon'_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon'_{n})$$

$$= T((\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})C)$$

$$= (T(\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})A)C$$

$$= ((\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})A)C$$

$$= (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})AC$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)(CB - AC) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow CB - AC = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow AC = CB$$



 $\Rightarrow B = C^{-1}AC$



三、广义特征值问题

1. 设 $A \setminus B \in C^{n \times n}$, 如果存在 $\lambda \in C$ 和非零向量 $x \in C^n$, 使得

$$Ax = \lambda Bx \quad (1-3)$$

则称 λ 为矩阵A与B确定的广义特征值,x称为与 λ 对应的

广义特征向量。

2. 广义特征值问题的简化







- (1) 当B 可逆时,式(1-3)可化为 $B^{-1}Ax = \lambda x$ (1-4)
- (2) 当 $A \setminus B$ 都是Hermite矩阵,即 $A = A^H \setminus B = B^H$ 且 B 正定时,有

$$Qy = \lambda y (\not \exists r \cdot P^{-1})^H AP^{-1}, y = Px, B = P^H P)$$

证明: $B = B^H$ 且正定 存在可逆矩阵 $P \rightarrow B = P^H P$ 则(1-3)式化为

 $Qy = \lambda y \xrightarrow{Q^H = Q}$ 广义特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots \lambda_n$ 都是实数 存在标准正交基 y_1, \dots, y_n

$$y_i^H y_j = \delta_{ij} \quad \underbrace{y_i^H P_i}_{j} \quad y_i^H y_j = (Px_i)^H (Px_j) = x_i^H P^H P x_j = x_i^H B x_j$$

$$x_i^H B x_j = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & j = i \\ 0, & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

当 $x_i^H B x_j = \delta_{ij}$, 称 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为 B 共轭向量系

定理 5 设 $n \times n$ 矩阵 $A = A^H$, $B = B^H$, 且B正定,则B共轭向量系 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 具有以下性质:

(1)
$$x_i \neq 0 \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$
;

(2)
$$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$$
 线性无关;

(3)
$$\lambda_i$$
与 x_i 满足方程 $Ax_i = \lambda_i Bx_i$;

(4) 若令
$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$
,

$$X^{H}BX = E, X^{H}AX = diag(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \dots, \lambda_{n})$$



四. 二次特征值问题

对于一个聚动系统,当衰减效应被引入模型时,结构的固有模式和频率为二次特征值问题的解,二次特征值问题由如下公式给出:

$$Mx'' + Cx' + Kx = 0, \qquad x = e^{\lambda t}u$$

$$(\lambda^2 M + \lambda C + K)u = 0 \qquad (1) \quad \vec{\boxtimes} \qquad v^H(\lambda^2 M + \lambda C + K) = 0 \qquad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} -C & -K \\ E & 0 \end{pmatrix}, G = \begin{pmatrix} M \\ E \end{pmatrix}, z = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda u \\ u \end{pmatrix}, 则 (1) 可转化为:$$

$$Pz = \lambda Gz$$
.

当外力的频率和结构的固有频率非常接近时就 会引起共振,从而会破坏系统的结构,使得系统不 稳定.因此,确定一个系统的固有频率尤为重要.





On its opening day in June 2000, the 320-meter-long Millennium footbridge over the river Thames in London (see Figure) started to wobble alarmingly under the weight of thousands of people; two days later the bridge was closed.



Fig. The Millennium footbridge over the river Thames.





推荐参考书:

- (1) 《矩阵论》,方保镕、周继东、李医民编著, 清华大学出版社
- (2) 《Matrix Analysis》, Roger A. Horn, Charles.
 R. Johnson, 人民邮电出版社
- (3) 《矩阵分析与应用》, 张贤达著, 清华大学出版社