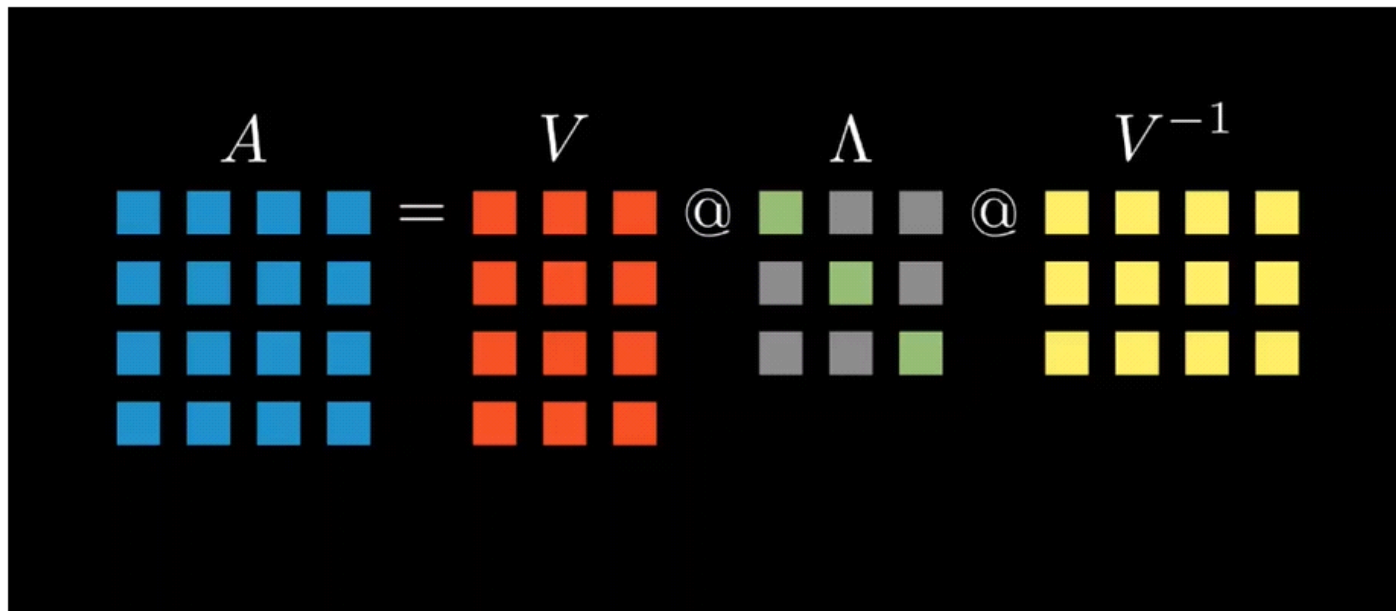


# 特征值分解 (旋转-缩放-旋转)

2025年3月19日 10:41

## 特征值分解EVD

Eigenvalue Decomposition



$$\text{公式 } A = V \Lambda V^{-1}$$

还是之前的例子：进行特征分解

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ，求  $A$  的特征值与特征向量。

由之前的步骤：

① 构建由特征向量组成的矩阵  $V$ ，验证  $P$  可逆

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{行列式 } \det(V) = -3 \neq 0, \text{ 可逆}$$

② 构建由特征值构成的对角矩阵  $\Lambda$

特征向量  
与对应的特  
征值位置保  
持一致

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

特征值从大到小排列

征值位置保  
持一致

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

③ 计算  $V^{-1}$

(1) 计算余子式矩阵

由  $V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 可计算余式:

$$a_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad a_{12} = 0 \quad a_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$a_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \quad a_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \quad a_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$a_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \quad a_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad a_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\therefore C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 计算伴随矩阵  $C^*$

$$C^* = C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 计算  $V^{-1}$

$$V^{-1} = \frac{1}{|V|} C^* = \frac{1}{-3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

④ 最终结果:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

V
缩放
V<sup>-1</sup>

旋转

用代码绘制结果

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
# 定义矩阵 A
```

```

A = np.array([[-2, 1, 1],
              [0, 2, 0],
              [-4, 1, 3]])

# 计算特征值和特征向量
eigenvalues, eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(A)

# 提取特征向量 (实部)
v1 = eigenvectors[:, 0].real
v2 = eigenvectors[:, 1].real
v3 = eigenvectors[:, 2].real

# 计算变换后的向量
Av1 = A @ v1
Av2 = A @ v2
Av3 = A @ v3

# 定义示例向量 w 并计算变换后的结果
w = np.array([1, 1, 1])
Aw = A @ w

# 将w分解到特征向量基
coefficients = np.linalg.inv(eigenvectors) @ w

# 创建三维图形
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
ax = fig.add_subplot(111, projection='3d')

# 绘制坐标轴
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, color='gray', arrow_length_ratio=0.05, linestyle=':')
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, color='gray', arrow_length_ratio=0.05, linestyle=':')
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, color='gray', arrow_length_ratio=0.05, linestyle=':')

# 绘制特征向量及其变换
colors = ['red', 'blue', 'green']
for i, (vec, av,  $\lambda$ ) in enumerate(zip([v1, v2, v3], [Av1, Av2, Av3], eigenvalues)):
    # 原始特征向量
    ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, *vec,
              color=colors[i],
              label=f'v{i+1} ( $\lambda = \{ \lambda :.2f \}$ )',
              arrow_length_ratio=0.1,
              linewidth=2)

    # 变换后的向量
    ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, *av,
              color=colors[i],
              alpha=0.4,
              linestyle='--',
              arrow_length_ratio=0.1,
              linewidth=2)

# 绘制示例向量及其变换
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, *w,
          color='purple',
          label='Original w',
          arrow_length_ratio=0.1,
          linewidth=2)
ax.quiver(0, 0, 0, *Aw,
          color='purple',
          alpha=0.4,
          linestyle='--',

```

```

        label='Transformed Aw',
        arrow_length_ratio=0.1,
        linewidth=2)

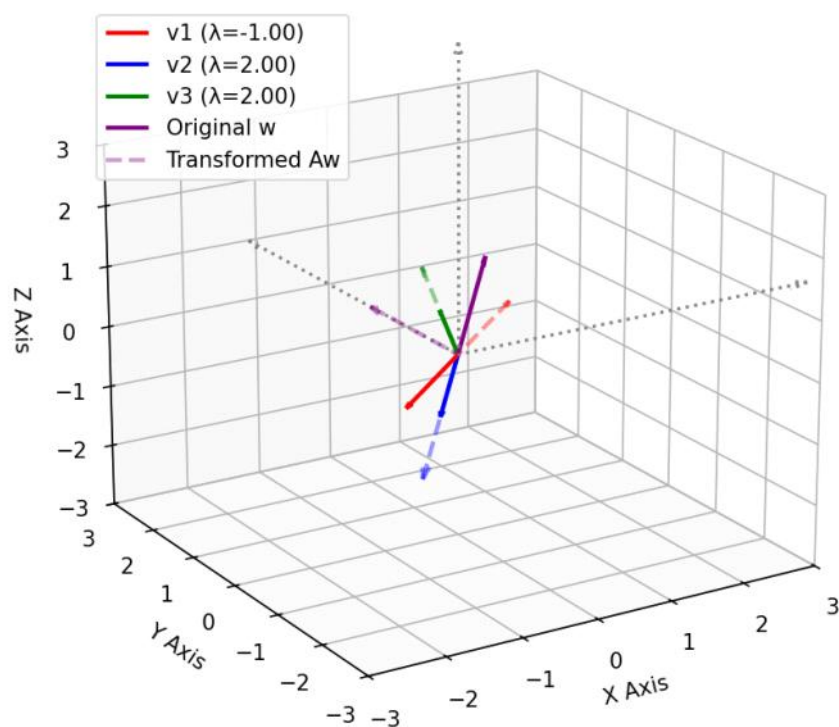
# 设置坐标轴
ax.set_xlim([-3, 3])
ax.set_ylim([-3, 3])
ax.set_zlim([-3, 3])
ax.set_xlabel('X Axis')
ax.set_ylabel('Y Axis')
ax.set_zlabel('Z Axis')
ax.set_title('3D Visualization of Matrix Transformation\n'
            'Eigenvectors Show Directional Scaling', pad=20)

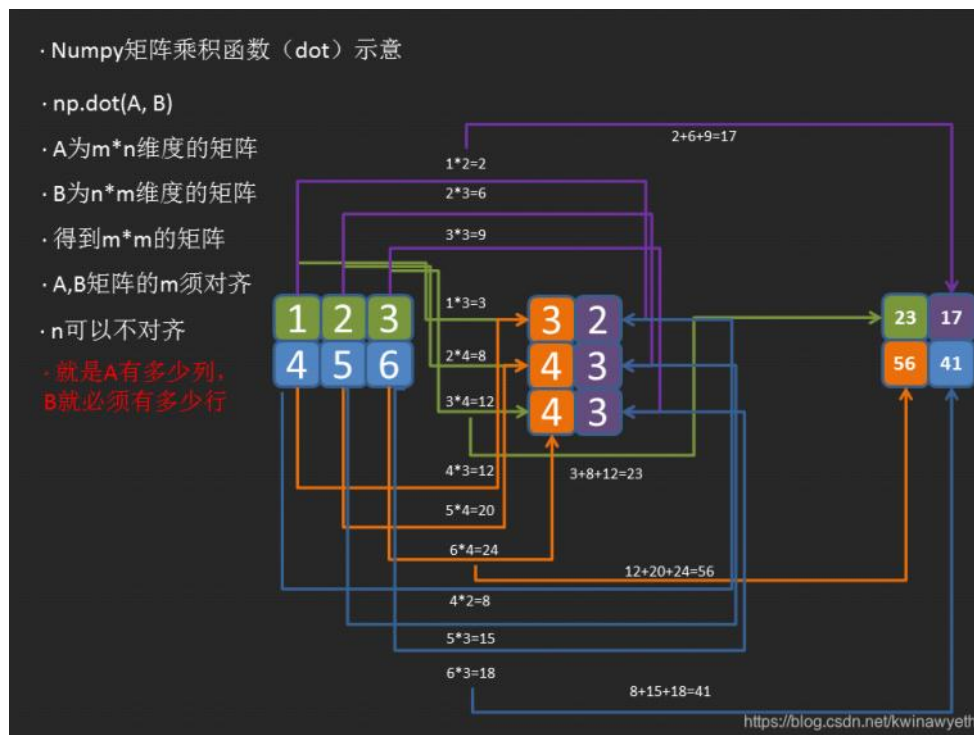
# 调整视角
ax.view_init(elev=25, azim=-45)

# 添加图例
ax.legend(loc='upper left', bbox_to_anchor=(0.05, 0.95))
plt.show()

# 打印分解信息
print("="*50)
print("特征值:", eigenvalues)
print("\n特征向量矩阵 (每列为一个特征向量) :")
print(eigenvectors)
print("\n示例向量 w 的分解系数:", coefficients.round(2))
print("\n验证变换结果:")
print("Aw (直接计算) :", Aw)
print("Aw (通过特征分解) :",
      sum(coefficients[i] * eigenvalues[i] * eigenvectors[:, i] for i in range(3)).round(2))

```





```
import numpy as np

# 设置打印选项 (保留3位小数, 禁用科学计数法)
np.set_printoptions(precision=3, suppress=True)

# 定义原始矩阵
A = np.array([[-2, 1, 1],
              [0, 2, 0],
              [-4, 1, 3]])

# 特征值分解
eigenvalues, eigenvectors = np.linalg.eig(A)
D = np.diag(eigenvalues)
V = eigenvectors
V_inv = np.linalg.inv(V)

# 重构原始矩阵
A_reconstructed = V @ D @ V_inv

# 输出结果
print("特征值: \n", eigenvalues)
print("\n特征向量矩阵V: \n", V)
print("\n对角矩阵D: \n", D)
print("\n特征向量逆矩阵V_inv: \n", V_inv)
print("\n重构矩阵: \n", A_reconstructed)
print("\n原始矩阵与重构矩阵差异: \n", A - A_reconstructed)
```

```
特征值:
[-1.  2.  2.]

特征向量矩阵V:
[[-0.707 -0.243  0.302]
 [ 0.      0.      0.905]
 [-0.707 -0.97   0.302]]

对角矩阵D:
[[-1.  0.  0.]
 [ 0.  2.  0.]
 [ 0.  0.  2.]]

特征向量逆矩阵V_inv:
[[-1.886  0.471  0.471]
 [ 1.374 -0.      -1.374]
 [ 0.      1.106  0.   ]]

重构矩阵:
[[-2.  1.  1.]
 [ 0.  2.  0.]
 [-4.  1.  3.]]

原始矩阵与重构矩阵差异:
[[ 0.  0. -0.]
 [ 0.  0.  0.]
 [ 0.  0. -0.]]
```