

设  $A$  是一个  $n$  阶可对角化的矩阵, 特征值为  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  与其相对应的特征向量分别为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ , 如果记

$$P = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]$$

那么

$$A = P \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda_1 \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \lambda_n \alpha_n \beta_n^T$$

其中

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{bmatrix}$$

## 可对角化矩阵的谱分解步骤:

(1) 首先求出矩阵  $A$  的全部互异特征值  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r$  及每个特征值  $\lambda_i$  所决定的线性无关的特征向量

$$\alpha_{i1}, \alpha_{i2}, \dots, \alpha_{in_i}$$

$$P = [\alpha_{11}, \dots, \alpha_{1n_1}, \alpha_{21}, \dots, \alpha_{2n_2}, \dots, \alpha_{r1}, \dots, \alpha_{rn_r}]$$

(2) 写出

$$(P^{-1})^T = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]$$

(3) 令  $G_i = \alpha_{i1}\beta_{i1}^T + \alpha_{i2}\beta_{i2}^T + \cdots + \alpha_{in_i}\beta_{in_i}^T$

(4) 最后写出

$$A = \lambda_1 G_1 + \lambda_2 G_2 + \cdots + \lambda_r G_r$$

例：已知矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

为一个可对角化矩阵，求其谱分解表达式.

解: 首先求出矩阵  $A$  的特征值与特征向量. 容易计算

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

从而  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -2$ .

再求出分别属于这三个特征值的三个线性无关的特征向量

$$\alpha_1 = [2, -1, 0]^T, \alpha_2 = [0, 0, 1]^T, \alpha_3 = [-1, 1, 1]^T$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} P &= [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]^{-1} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (P^{-1})^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

取  $\beta_1 = [1, 1, 0]^T, \beta_2 = [-1, -2, 1]^T, \beta_3 = [1, 2, 0]^T$

令  $G_1 = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T \quad G_2 = \alpha_3 \beta_3^T$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

那么其谱分解表达式为  $A = G_1 - 2G_2$ .