

Chapter 8 矩阵特征值计算

Ex2. 计算如下矩阵的特征值与特征向量. 它们是否相似于对角阵?

(1).
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2).
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3).
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve.

(1).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其特征多项式 } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda + 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

令 $|\lambda I - A| = 0$, 得 $(\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 9) + 8(\lambda - 2) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$$

A 有三个互异的实特征值, 因此相似于对角阵.

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \Rightarrow Ax = \lambda_1 x \Rightarrow x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \Rightarrow Ax = \lambda_2 x \Rightarrow x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -1 \Rightarrow Ax = \lambda_3 x \Rightarrow x^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$$

A 有三个互异的实特征值，因此相似于对角阵

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \Rightarrow Ax = \lambda_1 x \Rightarrow x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \Rightarrow Ax = \lambda_2 x \Rightarrow x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3 \Rightarrow Ax = \lambda_3 x \Rightarrow x^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) + \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$

将 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 代入特征方程 $Ax = \lambda_1 x$ ，得两个线性无关的特征向量：

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 A 不相似于对角阵。

Ex3 用幂法计算下列矩阵的主特征值和特征向量

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve.

计算公式为

$$\begin{cases} v_0 = u_0 = 0 \\ v_k = A u_{k-1} \\ u_k = \frac{v_k}{\max(v_k)} \end{cases} \quad k=1, 2, \dots$$

取 $u_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$, 将 A 代入公式, 计算结果如下

k	u_k^T	$\max(v_k)$
1	(1, 0.75, 0)	8
2	(1, 0.648648649, -0.2974727)	9.25
4	(1, 0.608798347, -0.388839681)	9.59490085
6	(1, 0.605776832, -0.394120752)	9.605429002
7	(1, 0.605609752, -0.394368924)	9.605572002

即: A 的主特征值 $\lambda_1 \approx 9.605572$, 特征向量

$$x_1 \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.605610 \\ -0.394369 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex4: 利用反幂法求矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ 的最接近 6 的特征值及对应特征向量.

Solve: 取 $p = 6$, 将矩阵 $B = A - pI = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ 进行

三角分解, 得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{11}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{27}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

记为 $PB = LU$

解 $UV_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1 = (1.618518518, 0.807407407, 0.185185185)^T \\ U_1 = \frac{V_1}{\max(V_1)} = (1, 0.498855835, 0.114416475)^T \end{cases}$

迭代公式

$$\begin{cases} Ly_k = PU_{k-1}, \\ Uv_k = y_k, \\ \mu_k = \max(v_k), \\ u_k = \frac{v_k}{\mu_k}, \\ \lambda = p + \frac{1}{\mu_k}. \end{cases}$$

编程计算可得 $\lambda \approx 7.288$, 特征向量

$$x \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0.529 \\ 0.2433 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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Ex 5 求矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 与特征值 4 对应的特征向量.

Solve.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 4) \cdot [(\lambda - 3)^2 - 1] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4, \quad \lambda_3 = 2$$

因此可以用幂法求与特征值 4 对应的特征向量.

取 $u_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 用幂法计算得

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此与特征值 4 对应的特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$