

## § 5.3 实对称阵的对角化



定理: 实对称阵的特征值为实数.

证明:设入是实对称矩阵A的特征值,x是对应的特征向量,则有 $Ax = \lambda x$ , $A\overline{x} = \overline{\lambda}\overline{x}$ , $\overline{\lambda}\overline{x}^Tx = (A\overline{x})^Tx = \overline{x}^T(Ax) = \lambda \overline{x}^Tx$ ,由此可得 $\overline{\lambda} = \lambda$ .

定理:设 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ 是实对称矩阵A的两个特征值, $p_1, p_2$ 是对应的特征向量,若 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ ,则 $p_1, p_2$ 正交.

(实对称矩阵对应不同特征值的特征向量必正交)

证明:  $\lambda_1 p_1^T p_2 = (A p_1)^T p_2 = p_1^T (A p_2) = \lambda_2 p_1^T p_2$ ,  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \Rightarrow p_1^T p_2 = 0$ .

定理:设A为n阶实对称阵,则必有n阶正交阵P,使得

$$P^{-1}AP = P^{T}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是实对称矩阵A的特征值。

上述定理表明n阶实对称阵一定有n个线性无关的特征向量。



推论:设入是实对称矩阵A的k重特征值,则矩阵A对应于特征值 $\lambda$ 必有k个线性无关的特征向量。

证明:由于矩阵A与对角矩阵  $\Lambda = diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$  相似,从而  $A - \lambda E$  与  $\Lambda - \lambda E = diag(\lambda_1 - \lambda, \lambda_2 - \lambda, \dots, \lambda_n - \lambda)$  相似 当  $\lambda$  是 A 的 k 重特征值时,  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  这 n 个特征值中有 k 个等于  $\lambda$  ,有 n - k 个不等于  $\lambda$  ,从而对角阵  $\Lambda - \lambda E$  的对角元恰有 k 个等于  $\lambda$  ,于是 k ( $\Lambda - \lambda E$ ) = n - k ,而

$$R(A-\lambda E) = R(\Lambda - \lambda E)$$

故  $R(A-\lambda E)=n-k$ .



## 实对称矩阵对角化的方法与步骤 (一定要掌握)

- (1) 求出A的特征值与特征值对应的线性无关的特征向量;
- (2)如果特征值是单根,对应线性无关的特征向量只有一个, 将其单位化;如果特征值是二(多)重根,对应线性无 关的特征向量有二(多)个,则先用施密特正交化方法, 将其正交化,然后单位化;
- (3)将这些正交单位向量构成正交矩阵P(注意对角阵的主对角线上元素(即A的特征值)的排列次序与正交阵的列向量的排列次序对应).

注意: 正交阵P不唯一.

例: 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求正交阵 $P$ , 使得 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角阵.

解: 
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 - \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 8), \diamondsuit$$

$$-(\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 8) = 0$$

得A的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 8, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ .

当 $\lambda_1 = 8$  时,方程组(A - 8E)x = 0的基础解系为 $\xi_1 = (1,1,1)^T$ 当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ 时,方程组(A - 2E)x = 0的基础解系为  $\xi_3 = (-1,1,0)^T, \xi_3 = (-1,0,1)^T$ 

将
$$\xi_1 = (1,1,1)^T$$
单位化得 $p_1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^T$ 

将 
$$\xi_2 = (-1,1,0)^T$$
,  $\xi_3 = (-1,0,1)^T$  正交化,得

$$\eta_2 = (-1,1,0)^T, \eta_3 = (1,1,-2)^T$$

然后将 
$$\eta_2 = (-1,1,0)^T$$
,  $\eta_3 = (1,1,-2)^T$  单位化,得

$$p_2 = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)^T, p_3 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}})^T$$

故正交阵 
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$
,使得  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .



例: 已知
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & x \end{pmatrix}$$
与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似,求

(1) x与y的值; (2) 求一个满足P-1AP=B的正交阵P.

简解: (1) 由于A与B相似,所以  $\begin{cases} tr(A) = tr(B) \\ |A| = |B| \end{cases}$ 

即 
$$\begin{cases} 2+x=1+y \\ -2=-2y \end{cases}$$
, 解得 
$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$
.

即  $\begin{cases} 2+x=1+y \\ -2=-2y \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$  (2) 方法与步骤同上例,参考答案  $P = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$



例:设3阶实对称矩阵A的特征值为6,3,3,且与特征值6对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = (1,1,1)^T$ ,求A.

解:由于属于实对称矩阵不同特征值的特征向量一定正交,

所以属于特征值3的特征向量 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)^T$ 必与 $\alpha_1=(1,1,1)^T$ 正交,故

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0,$$

取其基础解系为 $\alpha_2 = (-1,1,0)^T, \alpha_3 = (1,1,-2)^T$ .

由于 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 为正交向量组,所以可直接单位化,

$$\xi_1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^T, \xi_2 = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)^T, \xi_3 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})^T,$$

因此正交矩阵 
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{T}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{T}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## 分析:

□ 数学归纳法

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3^{2} & 1-3^{2} \\ 1-3^{2} & 1+3^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{3} = A^{2}A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -13 \\ -13 & 14 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3^{3} & 1-3^{3} \\ 1-3^{3} & 1+3^{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{n} = A^{n-1}A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3^{n-1} & 1-3^{n-1} \\ 1-3^{n-1} & 1+3^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3^{n} & 1-3^{n} \\ 1-3^{n} & 1+3^{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

例4: 
$$\mathop{\mathfrak{C}}_{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ,  $\mathop{\mathfrak{K}}_{A^n}$  .

## 分析:

- □ 数学归纳法
- □ 因为 A 是对称阵,所以 A 可以对角化.

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - \lambda)^2 + 1 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

求得 A 的特征值  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 3$ .

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \Lambda^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n \end{pmatrix}$$

下面求满足 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ 的正交矩阵P.

当  $\lambda_1 = 1$  时,解方程组 (A-E)x = 0.

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{得基础解系} \quad \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

当  $\lambda_2 = 3$  时,解方程组 (A-3E) x = 0.

$$A - 3E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{if $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{R}$ $\mathcal{E}_{2}$} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是 
$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda$$
,即  $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$ 

$$A^{n} = (P\Lambda P^{-1})^{n} = P\Lambda^{n}P^{-1} = P\Lambda^{n}P^{T}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{n} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3^n & 1-3^n \\ 1-3^n & 1+3^n \end{pmatrix}$$