

§ 5.3 实对称矩阵的相似矩阵

说明： 1. 一般方阵常常不能对角化
2. 对角化条件一般难于判断。

本节主要结论： 实对称矩阵

- (1) 特征值必为实数
- (2) 必相似于对角矩阵
- (3) 且可正交相似于对角矩阵(相似变换可为正交变换)

一、实对称矩阵的特征值和特征向量

定理5.6 实对称矩阵的特征值为实数，对应的特征向量是实向量。

分析 复数 $z = a + bi$ 是实数 $\Leftrightarrow b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a - bi = a + bi$
 $\Leftrightarrow a + bi = a + bi \Leftrightarrow \bar{z} = z$

证明 设 λ 是 A 的特征值, x 是对应特征向量,

已知: $\bar{A} = A, A^T = A, Ax = \lambda x (x \neq 0)$, 欲证 $\bar{\lambda} = \lambda$

由 $Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow \bar{A}\bar{x} = \bar{\lambda}\bar{x}$, 但 $\bar{A} = A, \therefore A\bar{x} = \bar{\lambda}\bar{x}$

$\Rightarrow \bar{x}^T Ax = \bar{x}^T \lambda x = \lambda(\bar{x}^T x)$, 注意是数!

及 $\bar{x}^T Ax = (\bar{x}^T A)x = (A^T \bar{x})^T x = (A\bar{x})^T x = (\bar{\lambda}\bar{x})^T x$
 $= \bar{\lambda}(\bar{x}^T x)$ 数!

上二式相减 $\Rightarrow (\lambda - \bar{\lambda})(\bar{x}^T x) = 0$

设 $x^T = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$\therefore \bar{x}^T x = \bar{x}_1 x_1 + \bar{x}_2 x_2 + \dots + \bar{x}_n x_n = |x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2 + \dots + |x_n|^2 \neq 0$

$\therefore \lambda - \bar{\lambda} = 0$, 即 λ 是实数.

\therefore 在方程组 $(A - \lambda E)x = 0$ 中, 系数矩阵是实矩阵.

\therefore 解向量是实向量.

证毕

定理5.7 设实对称阵 A 的两个特征值 λ_1, λ_2 互异, p_1, p_2 是对应特征向量, 则 $p_1 \perp p_2$.

即: 实对称阵的不同特征值所对应的特征向量互相正交.

证明 已知 $A = A^T, \lambda_1 p_1 = Ap_1, \lambda_2 p_2 = Ap_2$, 欲证 $p_1^T p_2 = 0$.

$$\because A^T = A, \lambda_1 p_1 = Ap_1, \lambda_2 p_2 = Ap_2,$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 p_1^T = p_1^T A^T = p_1^T A$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 p_1^T p_2 = p_1^T Ap_2 = \lambda_2 p_1^T p_2$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \mathbf{p}_1^T \mathbf{p}_2 = 0.$$

但 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, $\therefore \mathbf{p}_1^T \mathbf{p}_2 = 0$, 即 $\mathbf{p}_1 \perp \mathbf{p}_2$ 证毕

例1 已知三阶实对称矩阵 A 的特征值为 $1, -1, 0$, 其中 $\lambda_1=1$ 与 $\lambda_3=0$ 对应的特征向量分别是

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = (1, a, 1)^T, \quad \mathbf{p}_3 = (a, a+1, 1)^T$$

求矩阵 A .

解 因为 A 是实对称矩阵, 所以 A 的不同特征值的特征向量正交, $\therefore \mathbf{p}_1 \perp \mathbf{p}_3$

$$\therefore [\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_3] = 1 \cdot a + a(a+1) + 1 \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

又设 $\mathbf{p}_2 = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3)^T$ 是 A 的对应于特征值 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 的特征向量, 它和 $\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_3$ 都正交, 则有

$$\begin{cases} [\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2] = 1 \cdot x_1 + (-1)x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3 = 0 \\ [\mathbf{p}_3, \mathbf{p}_2] = (-1) \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

齐次线性方程组系数矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{基础解系为 } \mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{p}_1 \ \mathbf{p}_2 \ \mathbf{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{P}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

二、正交矩阵

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2)$

$$\begin{aligned} A^T A = E &\Leftrightarrow A^{-1} = A^T \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2, \text{ 且 } \|\alpha_1\| = \|\alpha_2\| = 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \beta_1 \perp \beta_2, \text{ 且 } \|\beta_1\| = \|\beta_2\| = 1 \end{aligned}$$

定义5.5 n 阶实方阵 A 是正交矩阵

$$\Leftrightarrow A^T A = E (\Leftrightarrow A^{-1} = A^T \Leftrightarrow A A^T = E)$$

性质 (1) $\det A = \pm 1$;

证 $\det(A^T A) = \det E \Rightarrow \det A^T \cdot \det A = 1 \Rightarrow (\det A)^2 = 1$

(2) A 是正交阵 \Leftrightarrow 1°. A^T 是正交阵

\Leftrightarrow 2°. A^{-1} 是正交阵 (\Rightarrow 正交阵必可逆)

\Leftrightarrow 3°. A^* 是正交阵

证 1° “ \Rightarrow ” 设 $AA^T = E, \therefore (A^T)^T (A^T) = AA^T = E$
 $\Rightarrow A^T$ 是正交阵;

“ \Leftarrow ” 设 $(A^T)^T (A^T) = E, \therefore AA^T = E$
 $\Rightarrow A$ 是正交阵;

2° “ \Rightarrow ” 设 $AA^T = E,$

$\therefore (A^{-1})^T A^{-1} = (A^T)^{-1} A^{-1} = (AA^T)^{-1} = E^{-1} = E$

$\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ 是正交阵;

“ \Leftarrow ” 设 $(A^{-1})^T A^{-1} = E \Rightarrow (A^T)^{-1} A^{-1} = E$

$$\Rightarrow (AA^T)^{-1} = E \Rightarrow AA^T = E$$

$\Rightarrow A^T$ 是正交阵;

3° “ \Rightarrow ” 设 A 是正交阵, $\therefore A$ 可逆. 由 $A^* A = (\det A)E$

$$\Rightarrow A^* = (\det A)A^{-1}, \therefore (A^*)^T = (\det A)(A^{-1})^T$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore (A^*)^T A^* &= \det A \cdot (A^{-1})^T \cdot \det A \cdot A^{-1} \\ &= (\det A)^2 (A^{-1})^T (A^{-1})E.\end{aligned}$$

“ \Leftarrow ” 设 A^* 是正交阵, $\therefore A^*$ 可逆. 由 $A^* A = (\det A)E$

$$\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0 \text{ (否则 } A^* A = O \Rightarrow A = O, \text{ 矛盾)}$$

$$\therefore \det A^* = (\det A)^{n-1} = \pm 1, \det A = \pm 1$$

$$\text{由 } A^* A = (\det A)E \Rightarrow A = (\det A)(A^*)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore A^T A &= (\det A)(A^*)^{-T} (\det A)(A^*)^{-1} \\ &= (\det A)^2 [A^* \cdot (A^*)^T]^{-1} = (\det A)^2 E = E.\end{aligned}$$

证毕

(3) A, B 是正交阵 $\Rightarrow AB$ 是正交阵;

证 设 $A^T A = E, B^T B = E \Rightarrow (AB)^T (AB) = B^T (A^T A) B = E$

反之, 取 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 都不是正交阵,

但 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是正交阵.

(4) 实方阵 A 是正交阵

$\Leftrightarrow A$ 的列向量组是单位正交向量组;

$\Leftrightarrow A$ 的行向量组是单位正交向量组;

证

$$\text{设 } A = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n) \Rightarrow A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \beta_1 & \beta_1^T \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_1^T \beta_n \\ \beta_2^T \beta_1 & \beta_2^T \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_2^T \beta_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \beta_1 & \beta_n^T \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_n^T \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^T A = E \Leftrightarrow \beta_i^T \beta_j = [\beta_i, \beta_j] = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}, (i, j = 1, \cdots, n)$$

证毕

三、实对称矩阵正交相似于对角矩阵

定理5.8 设 A 是 n 阶实对称阵, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是 A 的特征值
则有正交矩阵 Q , 使

$$Q^{-1}AQ = Q^T AQ = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

此时称 A 正交相似于 Λ .

证明 对 A 的阶数用数学归纳法

(1) 当 $n = 1$ 时, $A = (a_{11})$, 取正交阵 $Q = (1)$, 使
 $Q^T AQ = (a_{11}) = \Lambda$ 成立;

(2) 设对 $n-1$ 时, 结论成立.

对 n : 设 q_1 是对应于特征值 λ_1 的单位特征向量, 即

$$Aq_1 = \lambda_1 q_1 \text{ 且 } \|q_1\| = 1,$$

考虑与 q_1 正交的任一向量 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$: $q_1^T x = 0$

视 x 为未知向量, 则此齐次线性方程组:

有 n 个未知数, 一个方程, 系数矩阵为 q_1^T , $\text{rank} q_1^T = 1$

\therefore 基础解系恰含 $n-1$ 个线性无关解向量, 设为

p_2, p_2, \dots, p_n . 对其正交化且标准化, 可得

标准正交向量组 q_2, q_2, \dots, q_n

$\therefore Q_1 \triangleq (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n)$ 是正交阵, 且数:

$$q_1^T A q_i = (q_1 A q_i)^T = q_i^T A^T q_1 = q_i^T (A q_1) = \lambda_1 q_i^T q_1 = \lambda_1 \delta_{1i},$$

$(i = 1, \dots, n)$

$$\therefore \mathbf{Q}_1^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q}_1 = \mathbf{Q}_1^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1^T \\ \mathbf{q}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{q}_n^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \dots, \mathbf{q}_n)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_1 & \mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_n \\ \mathbf{q}_2^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_1 & \mathbf{q}_2^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{q}_2^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{q}_n^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_1 & \mathbf{q}_n^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{q}_n^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$, $b_{ij} = \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_j$, $i, j = 2, \dots, n$

易见 $b_{ji} = \mathbf{q}_j^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_i = (\mathbf{q}_j^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_i)^T = \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{q}_j = \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{q}_j = b_{ij}$

$\therefore \mathbf{B}$ 是 $n-1$ 阶实对称矩阵, 由归纳假设,

$\exists n-1$ 阶正交阵 $\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2$, 使

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2^{-1} \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2 = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2^T \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2 = \text{diag}(\lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

现令 $\mathbf{Q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$, 及 $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{Q}_2$.

$\Rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_2$ 是正交阵: $\mathbf{Q}_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_2^T \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q}_2^T$

$\therefore Q$ 是正交阵.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore Q^{-1}AQ &= Q^T AQ = Q_2^T (Q_1^T A Q_1) Q_2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{Q}_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{Q}_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \mathbf{0}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & \tilde{Q}_2^T B \tilde{Q}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

\therefore 由(1)与(2), 可知实对称矩阵 A 正交相似于对角矩阵

证毕

推论 设 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ 是 n 阶实对称矩阵 A 的 m 个不同的特征值, 重数依次为 r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m , 且

$$r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_m = n$$

则 r_i 重特征值 λ_i 必有 r_i 个线性无关的特征向量.

证 由定理5.8, A 实对称 $\Rightarrow A$ 相似于对角阵 Λ ,
由定理5.5 推论2 $\Rightarrow \lambda_i$ 有 r_i 个线性无关特征向量.

➤ n 阶实对称阵 A 正交相似于对角阵的问题与求解步骤

问题: 求正交阵 Q , 使 $Q^{-1}AQ = \Lambda$.

步骤 (1) 求 A 的全部特征值(含重数), 即

解一元 n 次方程 $\det(A - \lambda E) = 0$

根: $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$;

重数: r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m , 且 $r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_m = n$

(2) 对每个 λ_i , 求对应的 r_i 个线性无关的特征向量:

$$\mathbf{p}_{i1}, \mathbf{p}_{i2}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_{ir_i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

即求齐次线性方程组 $(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_i \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 的基础解系,

注意: 必有 $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_i \mathbf{E}) = n - r_i$, 对应解空间 S_i , $\dim S_i = r_i$

(3) 将 $\mathbf{p}_{i1}, \mathbf{p}_{i2}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_{ir_i}$, 正交化, 单位化, 得

$$\mathbf{q}_{i1}, \mathbf{q}_{i2}, \dots, \mathbf{q}_{ir_i}, \quad \text{仍为 } \lambda_i \text{ 之特征向量;}$$

(4) 写出正交矩阵 (即为正交相似变换矩阵)

$$\mathbf{Q} = (\mathbf{q}_{11}, \dots, \mathbf{q}_{1r_1}, \mathbf{q}_{21}, \dots, \mathbf{q}_{2r_2}, \dots, \mathbf{q}_{m1}, \dots, \mathbf{q}_{mr_m}),$$

及对角阵

$$Q^{-1}AQ = Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_1}_{r_1 \uparrow} & & & \\ & \underbrace{\lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_2}_{r_2 \uparrow} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \underbrace{\lambda_m \cdots \lambda_m}_{r_m \uparrow} \end{pmatrix}$$

例2 对下列实对称矩阵 A , 求正交矩阵 Q , 使 $Q^T A Q$ 为对角矩阵

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1) $\det(\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (4-\lambda)(\lambda-1)(\lambda+2)$

特征值 $\lambda_1=4, \lambda_2=1, \lambda_3=-2$

由 $\mathbf{A} - 4\mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量 $\mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

由 $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量 $\mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

由 $\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

特征向量 $\mathbf{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\because \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 互异, $\therefore p_1, p_2, p_3$ 互相正交 (可直接验证)

$$\text{单位化} \Rightarrow \mathbf{q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{q}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{所求正交阵为 } \mathbf{Q} = (\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{使 } \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 由P133例题5.4知A的特征值为 $\lambda_1=5$, $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=-1$

相应于 $\lambda_1=5$ 的特征向量 $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 单位化 $q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$

相应于 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=-2$ 的特征向量 $p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 p_2, p_3 与 p_1 正交, 但 p_2, p_3 不正交, 正交化得

$$\alpha_2 = p_2 = (-1 \ 1 \ 0)^T,$$

$$\alpha_3 = p_3 - \frac{[p_3, \alpha_2]}{[\alpha_2, \alpha_2]} \alpha_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \ 1 \right)^T,$$

再单位化 $\boldsymbol{q}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{a}_2}{\|\boldsymbol{a}_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$,

$$\boldsymbol{q}_3 = \frac{\boldsymbol{a}_3}{\|\boldsymbol{a}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

所求正交阵为 $\boldsymbol{Q} = (\boldsymbol{q}_1, \boldsymbol{q}_2, \boldsymbol{q}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$,

使 $\boldsymbol{Q}^T \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

练习 (2002数一 8分)

设 A, B 为同阶方阵,

- (1) 如果 A, B 相似, 试证 A, B 的特征多项式相等;
- (2) 举一个2阶方阵的例子, 说明(1)的逆命题不成立;
- (3) 当 A, B 均为实对称矩阵时, 试证(1)的逆命题成立.