

$$\text{例 1: } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) = \{ k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_s \mid k_1, \dots, k_s \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

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$$L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \quad \dim L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 2$$

α_1, α_2 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基.

$$\text{例 2: } A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{K}) \quad A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$N(A) = \{ X \mid X \in \mathbb{R}^n, AX = 0 \}$$

$$R(A) = \{ k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n \mid k_1, \dots, k_n \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$A \text{ 的秩 } \text{秩}(A) = \dim L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$X_0 \text{ 为 } AX=0 \text{ 的解} \Leftrightarrow X_0 \in N(A)$$

$$AX = \beta \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow \beta \in R(A)$$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \end{matrix}$$

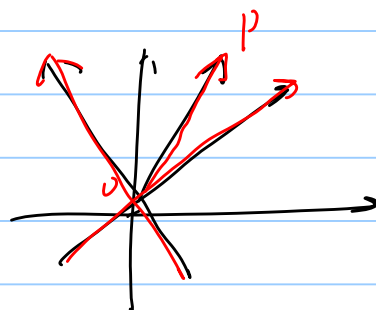
求 $R(A)$ 基与维数. 将其余向量用基表示.

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 1 & \textcircled{2} \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 为基}$$

$$\dim R(A) = 2 \quad \alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_4 = 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$$

第六节. 特征值与特征向量.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}: \text{ 旋转矩阵.}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{旋转矩阵}} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

旋转矩阵

• AX 表示的几何意义: 旋转和伸缩

伸缩 ✓

伸缩

对称。

旋转

旋转。

1. 定义: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 若 $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n \text{ 使 } A\xi = \lambda\xi, \forall \xi \neq 0$$

λ 是 A 的特征值. ξ 是 对应于特征值 λ 的特征向量.

Note: $\xi \neq 0$

$$\textcircled{1} A\xi = \lambda\xi, \xi \neq 0, A\eta = \lambda\eta, \eta \neq 0$$

$$A(\xi + \eta) = A\xi + A\eta = \lambda\xi + \lambda\eta = \lambda(\xi + \eta)$$

$$A(k\xi) = kA\xi.$$

② 对应于 λ 的全部特征向量 + 零向量构成了

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \{ \text{特征向量} \}.$$

2. 如何求特征值. 如何求特征向量.

$$A\xi = \lambda\xi, \xi \neq 0$$

$$\underline{(\lambda I - A)\xi = 0} \quad \text{即 } (\lambda I - A)X = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\text{条件: } |\lambda I - A| = 0. \quad \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

证 $f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A|$ 为 A 的特征多项式.

Note: ① A 与 A^T 特征值相同.

$$|\lambda I - A| = |\lambda I - A^T| = 0.$$

② A 不可逆 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) < n \Leftrightarrow |A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n$ 和为 0 (性质) $\Rightarrow A$ 存在零特征值.

③ 当 A 可逆时, 设 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$

则 A^{-1} 的特征值为 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$.

$$A\xi_1 = \lambda_1 \xi_1 \quad A\xi_2 = \lambda_2 \xi_2 \quad \dots \quad A\xi_n = \lambda_n \xi_n$$

$$\xi_1 = \lambda_1 A^{-1} \xi_1 \quad \xi_2 = \lambda_2 A^{-1} \xi_2 \quad \dots \quad \xi_n = \lambda_n A^{-1} \xi_n$$

$$A^{-1} \xi_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \xi_1, \quad A^{-1} \xi_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \xi_2, \quad \dots \quad A^{-1} \xi_n = \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \xi_n$$

对 λ_i 特征值而言.

例: 若 $a \neq 0$ 为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$ 特征值, 求 A^{-1} 特征值

及特征向量.

$$\text{解: } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda-2) [\lambda^2 - (a+1)\lambda + a - 1] = 0$$

$$\lambda=0 \text{ 是特征值. } a=1.$$

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

$$\lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=2. (=3 \text{ 根})$$

$$A\xi = \lambda\xi \quad \text{① } \lambda=0. \quad AX=0X=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = k \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$k \in \mathbb{R}, k \neq 0.$

$$\text{② } \lambda=2 \text{ 时: } AX=2X$$

$$(A-2I)X=0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{-1} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{---} & 0 & \text{---} \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$k_1, k_2 \text{ 不全为 } 0$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\lambda-1)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1.$$

1 是 A 的 2 重特征值.

$$(A-I)X=0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad X = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- $f_A(\lambda) = 0$ 中, $\lambda = \lambda_0$ 为根. λ_0 的重数称为特征值 λ_0 的代数重数

- 对应于特征值 λ 的线性无关的特征向量个数称为 λ 的几何重数.

- 几何重数 \leq 代数重数

例: $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ 的特征值为 $a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}$

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & & & \\ & \lambda - a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

- 特征值之和等于迹 (trace): ① $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = \text{tr}(A)$

迹

② $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n = |A|$ (韦达定理)

- 韦达定理: $a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = 0$
 $(a_i \in \mathbb{R}, a_n \neq 0)$ 有复数域内有 n 个根
 z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n (重根算重数)

例:

$$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = a_n (x - z_1)(x - z_2) \dots (x - z_n)$$

$$a_{n-1} = a_n (-z_1 - z_2 - \dots - z_n)$$

$$a_{n-2} = a_n \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} z_i z_j$$

$$a_0 = a_n (-1)^n z_1 z_2 \cdots z_n$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0 = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (*)$$

λ 的 n 个根 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$

$$(\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

$$-(a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}) = -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

$$(*) \text{ 中 } \sum \lambda = 0. \quad \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n = |A|$$

例 1: $A^2 = A$. 求 A 的特征值.

解: $A^2 - A = 0$ 设 λ 为 A 的特征值. X 为对应的特征向量.

$$AX = \lambda X$$

$$A \cdot AX = \lambda (AX)$$

$$A^2 X = \lambda^2 X$$

$$(A^2 - A)X = (\lambda^2 - \lambda)X$$

$$\text{即 } (\lambda^2 - \lambda)X = 0 \quad \lambda^2 - \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } 1$$

例: A 为 3×3 矩阵. 特征值为 $1, 2, -1$.

求 $A^3 - 5A^2$ 特征值. $2I - A$ 特征值.

$$\text{证: } AX = \lambda X. \Rightarrow A^2 X = \lambda^2 X$$

$$A^3 X = \lambda^3 X$$

$$(A^3 - 5A^2)X = (\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2)X$$