#### 特征值的估计

## 定理 1 (Shur不等式) 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 的特征值为

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n,$$
则
$$\sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^2 \le \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 = ||A||_F^2$$

且等号成立当且仅当为正规矩阵

定理 2 (Hirsch) 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 的特征值为  $\lambda_1$ ,

$$\lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n, 则$$

1) 
$$|\lambda_i| \le n \max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$$
, 2)  $|\operatorname{Re} \lambda_i| \le n \max_{i,j} |b_{ij}|$ ,

3) 
$$|\operatorname{Im} \lambda_i| \le n \max_{i,j} |c_{ij}|,$$





## 定理 3 (Bendixson) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,则A的任一特

值 $\lambda_i$ 满足

$$|\operatorname{Im} \lambda_i| \leq \sqrt{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \max_{i,j} |c_{ij}|$$

定理 4(Browne): 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1$ ,

$$\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$$
,奇异值为 $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_n$ ,则

$$|\sigma_n| \leq |\lambda_i| \leq |\sigma_1| \quad (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$$



$$B = \frac{1}{2}(A^{H} + A), C = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^{H})$$

A,B,C的特征值分别为 $\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\dots,\lambda_n$ },

 $\{\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n\}, \{i\gamma_1, i\gamma_2, \dots, i\gamma_n\},$ 且满足

$$|\lambda_1| \ge |\lambda_2| \ge \cdots \ge |\lambda_n|, \quad \mu_1 \ge \mu_2 \ge \cdots \ge \mu_n,$$

$$\gamma_1 \ge \gamma_2 \ge \cdots \ge \gamma_n.$$

定理 5 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ ,  $B, C, \lambda_i, \mu_i, \gamma_i$ 定义同上,则

$$\mu_n \le \operatorname{Re} \lambda_i \le \mu_1, \ \gamma_n \le \operatorname{Im} \lambda_i \le \gamma_1$$





#### 圆盘定理

定义 1 设 $A = (a_{ii}) \in C^{n \times n}$ 

行盖尔圆盘 
$$S_i = \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le R_i = \sum_{j \ne i} |a_{ij}|\}$$

列盖尔圆盘 
$$G_i = \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le C_i = \sum_{j \ne i} |a_{ji}|\}$$

定理 2 (圆盘定理1)设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ ,则A的任一特征值

$$\lambda \in S = \bigcup_{j=1}^n S_j$$





定理 3 (圆盘定理2)设n阶方阵A的n个盖尔圆盘中有k个圆盘的并形成一连通区域G,且它与余下的n-k个圆盘都不相交,则在该区域G中恰好有A的k个特征值.

推论 1 设n阶方阵A的n个盖尔圆盘两两互不相交,则A相似于对角阵.

推论  $^{2}$  设 $^{n}$ 阶实阵 $^{A}$ 的 $^{n}$ 个盖尔圆盘两两互不相交,则 $^{A}$ 特征值全为实数.



推论 3 
$$B = D^{-1}AD \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_i(A) = \lambda_i(B) \in \bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i(B) \\ \rho(A) = \rho(B) \end{cases}$$

$$D^{-1}AD = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \frac{p_2}{p_1} a_{12} & \cdots & \frac{p_n}{p_1} a_{1n} \\ \frac{p_1}{p_2} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & \frac{p_n}{p_2} a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{p_1}{p_n} a_{n1} & \frac{p_2}{p_n} a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{i} = \frac{1}{p_{i}} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}| |p_{j}, Q_{i} = \{z \in C : |z - a_{ii}| \le r_{i}\}$$

$$t_{j} = p \sum_{\substack{i=1 \ i \neq j}}^{n} \frac{|a_{ij}|}{p_{i}}, \quad P_{j} = \{z \in C : |z - a_{jj}| \le t_{j}\}$$

推论 4 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ ,则A的任一特征值  $\lambda_i \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^n Q_i) \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^n P_i)$ 



#### 定义 2 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$

行对角占优 
$$|a_{ii}| \ge R_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j\neq i}}^n |a_{ij}| \quad (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$$
列对角占优  $|a_{ii}| \ge C_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j\neq i}}^n |a_{ji}| \quad (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 
行严格对角占优  $|a_{ii}| > R_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j\neq i}}^n |a_{ij}|$ 
列严格对角占优  $|a_{ii}| > C_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j\neq i}}^n |a_{ji}|$ 

返回

#### 定理 4 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 行(或列)严格对角占优,则

- (1) A可逆,且 $\lambda_i \in \bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i$   $(S_i = \{z \in C : |z a_{ii}| \le |a_{ii}|\})$
- (2)若A的所有主对角元都为正数,则A的特征值都有正实部:
- (3)若A为Hermite矩阵,且所有主对角元都为正数,则A的特征值都为正数.



## 定义: 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 为Hermite矩阵, $x \in C$ ,称

$$R(x) = \frac{x^H A x}{x^H x} \quad x \neq 0$$

为A的 Rayleigh商.

# 定理1(Rayleigh-Ritz): 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 为Hermite矩阵,则

$$(1) \lambda_n x^H x \le x^H A x \le \lambda_1 x^H x \quad (\forall x \in C^n)$$

(2) 
$$\lambda_{\max} = \lambda_1 = \max_{x \neq 0} R(x) = \max_{x^H} x^H Ax$$

(2) 
$$\lambda_{\max} = \lambda_1 = \max_{x \neq 0} R(x) = \max_{x^H x = 1} x^H Ax$$
  
(3)  $\lambda_{\min} = \lambda_n = \min_{x \neq 0} R(x) = \min_{x^H x = 1} x^H Ax$ 





## 定理3(Courant-Fischer):设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 为Hermite矩阵,

特征值为 $\lambda_n \leq \lambda_{n-1} \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_1$ , *i*为给定的正整数, $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,则

$$\lambda_i = \max_{\substack{W \\ \dim W = i}} \min_{\substack{x \in W \\ x \neq 0}} R(x) = \max_{\substack{W \\ \dim W = i}} \min_{\substack{u \in W \\ \|u\|_2 = 1}} u^H A u$$

$$\lambda_{i} = \min_{\substack{W \\ \dim W = n-i+1}} \max_{\substack{x \in W \\ x \neq 0}} R(x) = \min_{\substack{W \\ \dim W = n-i+1}} \max_{\substack{u \in W \\ \|u\|_{2} = 1}} u^{H} A u$$

# 定理4(Weyl) 设 $A,B \in C^{n \times n}$ 为Hermite矩阵,则

$$\forall k=1,2,\cdots,n,$$
有

$$\lambda_k(A) + \lambda_n(B) \le \lambda_k(A + B) \le \lambda_k(A) + \lambda_1(B)$$



例 
$$1.A = egin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 1 & 2 \ 1 & 7 & 0 & 2 \ 0 & 4 & 7 & 5 \ 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 \ \end{pmatrix}$$
,证明 $r(A) < 13$ .

证明:取
$$D =$$

$$1$$

$$1$$







$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 14 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 7 & 5 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5/2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 5/2 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A) = r(B) \le 12.$$

例2. 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 2/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/5 & 2/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 \\ 1/6 & 1/6 & 3/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/7 & 1/7 & 1/7 & 4/7 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 证明 $r(A) = 1$ .

 $\nabla$ 



$$r(A) \le ||A||_{\infty} = 1 \pm |A|$$
  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \bullet \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $\Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 为A的特征值.  $\Rightarrow r(A) \ge 1 \Rightarrow r(A) = 1$ .

例3. 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 2/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 \\ 1/5 & 2/5 & 1/5 & 1/5 \\ 1/6 & 1/6 & 3/6 & 1/6 \\ 1/7 & 1/7 & 1/7 & 3/7 \end{pmatrix}$$
,证明 $r(A) < 1$ .



$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = D^{-1}AD = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ &$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1/_{4} & 2/_{4} & 1/_{4} & (1/_{4}) \times \frac{9}{10} \\
1/_{5} & 2/_{5} & 1/_{5} & (1/_{5}) \times \frac{9}{10} \\
1/_{6} & 1/_{6} & 3/_{6} & (1/_{6}) \times \frac{9}{10} \\
10/_{63} & 10/_{63} & 10/_{63} & 17/_{63}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A) = r(B) \le ||B||_{\infty} < 1.$$





有5个不同的实特征值.

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, a_{ii} = 2i(i = 1, \dots, 5) \Longrightarrow a_{i+1, i+1} - a_{ii} = 2(i+1) - 2i = 2$$

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$$R_{1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4})}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{4}}, R_{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{3^{4}},$$

$$R_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{4^4}, R_4 = 1 - \frac{1}{5^4}, R_5 = 1 - \frac{1}{6^4},$$

$$\left| a_{i+1,i+1} - a_{ii} \right| = 2 > R_i + R_{i+1} (i = 1, \dots, 4)$$

 $\Rightarrow$  A的5个盖尔圆互不相交  $\Rightarrow$  A有5个不同的实特征值.

