

第 14 周作业解答

练习 1. 将下列向量组正交化

$$1. \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

解

1.

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|^2} \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{5}{9}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-10}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|^2} \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{30}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-26}{26} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

练习 2. 已知对称矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求正交矩阵 Q , 使得 $Q^T A Q$ 为对角矩阵。

解

- 解特征方程 $|\lambda I - A| = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda I - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-2r_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2\lambda-2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2+2c_3} (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -10 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda-4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -10 \\ -2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda^2 - 7\lambda - 8) = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-8) \end{aligned}$$

所以特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1$ (二重特征值), $\lambda_2 = 8$ 。

- 关于特征值 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 求解 $(\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0$ 。

$$(-I - A : 0) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

同解方程组为

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_2 = -2x_1 - 2x_3$$

自由变量取为 x_1, x_3 。分别取 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 得基础解系

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

– 下面将 α_1, α_2 正交化:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \beta_2 &= \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \beta_1}{\beta_1^T \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

– 下面将 β_1, β_2 单位化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_1\|} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_2\|} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{45}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 关于特征值 $\lambda_2 = 8$, 求解 $(\lambda_2 I - A)x = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (8I - A : 0) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 5 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ -2 & 8 & -2 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{2} \times r_2 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \times r_2 \\ -\frac{1}{6} \times r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-5r_1 \\ r_3+4r_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ -2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 \\ x_3 = 2x_2 \end{cases}$$

自由变量取为 x_2 。取 $x_2 = 1$, 得基础解系

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

— 将 α_3 单位化得:

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_3\|} \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 令

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

则 Q 为正交矩阵, 且

$$Q^T A Q = Q^{-1} A Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注. Q 的选取不唯一. Λ 也可以是 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 8 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 或 $\begin{pmatrix} 8 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 但此时 Q 要作相应调整。

练习 3. 写出二次型 $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$ 所对应的矩阵。

解

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

练习 4. 设方阵 A 满足 $A^2 = I_n$ 。证明 A 的特征值只能是 1 或 -1 。

证明 设 λ 是 A 的特征值, α 是相应的特征向量, 则

$$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha.$$

所以

$$\alpha = I_n \alpha = A^2 \alpha = A(A\alpha) = A(\lambda\alpha) = \lambda A\alpha = \lambda^2 \alpha.$$

所以 $\lambda^2 = 1$, $\lambda = \pm 1$ 。