

§4.3 实对称矩阵的特征值和特征向量

数学系 梁卓滨

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本节内容

- ◇ 向量的内积
- ♣ 正交向量组，施密特正交化方法
- ♥ 正交矩阵
- ♠ 对称矩阵可对角化

向量内积

定义 \mathbb{R}^n 中两个向量 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ 的内积定义为:

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即

$$|a_1 b_1 + \cdots + a_n b_n| \leq \sqrt{a_1^2 + \cdots + a_n^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_1^2 + \cdots + b_n^2}$$

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称 $\frac{1}{\|\alpha\|}\alpha$ 为 α 的**单位化**

例 将下列向量单位化

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定义 若 $\alpha^T \beta = 0$, 则称 α, β 正交 (或垂直)

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正交向量组

定义 若 \mathbb{R}^n 中向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 满足

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正交化

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ (线性无关) $\longrightarrow \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ (等价, 两两正交)

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正交化

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ (线性无关) $\xrightarrow{\text{正交化}}$ $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ (等价, 两两正交)

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$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{12}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 1 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{12}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-32}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 1 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{12}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-32}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

$$\beta_1 =$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \text{——} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \text{——} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \text{——} \beta_1 - \text{——} \beta_2$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \text{——} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \text{——} \beta_1 - \text{——} \beta_2$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

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

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_2, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_2 \rangle}{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

$$\beta_1 =$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \text{——} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \text{——} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \text{——} \beta_1 - \text{——} \beta_2$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

例 3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

例3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_2, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_2 \rangle}{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_2, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_2 \rangle}{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{0}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_2, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_2 \rangle}{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例3 将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

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$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 \\ -1/4 \\ -1/4 \\ 3/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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例 验证下列矩阵是否正交矩阵：

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix},$$

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实对称矩阵的特征值和特征向量

- 对任意 n 阶方阵:

1. 一定有 n 个特征值 (计算重数, 复数域内), 可能有非实数特征值
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- 对实对称矩阵, 总成立:

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\vdots	\vdots		
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共 n			
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λ_1	n_1	$\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$		
λ_2	n_2	$\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$		
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots		
λ_s	n_s	$\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$		
共 n				
$ \lambda I - A = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$				

定理 设 A 为实对称矩阵, 则存在正交矩阵 Q , 使得 $Q^{-1}AQ$ 为对角矩阵。

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例 1 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值与特征向量。

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} * & \\ & * \end{pmatrix}$$

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基础解系: $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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所以取 $Q = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}}_{Q: \text{正交阵}}$, 则 $Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

例 2 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值与特征向量。

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} * & \\ & * \end{pmatrix}$$

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● $\lambda_1 = -1$, 求解 $(\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0$:

$$(-I - A : 0) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x_1 = -x_2 \end{array}$$

基础解系: $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

● $\lambda_2 = 3$, 求解 $(\lambda_2 I - A)x = 0$:

$$(3I - A : 0) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x_1 = x_2 \end{array}$$

基础解系: $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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 $\gamma_1 \qquad \gamma_2$

所以取 $Q = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}}_{Q: \text{正交阵}}$, 则 $Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

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例 1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 5)$

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- $\lambda_1 = -1,$

- $\lambda_2 = 2,$

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- $\lambda_2 = 2$, 特征向量 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\lambda_3 = 5$, 特征向量 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

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所以取 $Q = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 \\ 2/3 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ 2/3 & -1/3 & -2/3 \\ 1/3 & -2/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix}}_{Q: \text{正交阵}}$, 则 $Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

例 2 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

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例 2 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 10)$

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$$\bullet \lambda_3 = 10, \text{特征向量} \underset{\gamma_1}{\alpha_3} = \underset{\gamma_2}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \underset{\gamma_3}{\gamma_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以取 } Q = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -2/\sqrt{5} & 2/3\sqrt{5} & 1/3 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 4/3\sqrt{5} & 2/3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5}/3 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix}}_{Q: \text{正交阵}}, \text{ 则 } Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 3 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$

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• $\lambda_1 = -1$ (二重), 特征向量: [▶ Detail](#)

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

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$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\text{正交化}]{\text{▶ Det}}$$

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• $\lambda_1 = -1$ (二重), 特征向量: ▶ Detail

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\text{▶ Det}]{\text{正交化}} \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \begin{cases} \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{6} \\ -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

• $\lambda_2 = 5$, 特征向量: ▶ Det $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\text{取 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 2/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Q : 正交阵

The End

- 求解特征方程

$$0 = |\lambda I - A| =$$

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$$\underline{\underline{r_3 - r_2}}$$

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

- 求解特征方程

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = |\lambda I - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{r_3 - r_2}}} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{c_2 + c_3}}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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$$= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5)$$

• 求解特征方程

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} \\&\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} \\&= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 + c_3} (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\&= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} \\&= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5) \\&= (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)\end{aligned}$$

- 当 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 求解 $(\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0$:

$$(-I - A : 0) =$$

► Back

- 当 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 求解 $(\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0$:

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

► Back

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► Back

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所以

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

► Back

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► Back

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$$\text{基础解系: } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

▶ Back

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▶ Back

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► Back

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- 当 $\lambda_2 = 5$, 求解 $(\lambda_2 I - A)x = 0$:

$$(5I - A : 0) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

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所以
$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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基础解系: $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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基础解系: $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化:

► Back

将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化:

$$\beta_1 =$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

► Back

将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化:

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

► Back

将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化:

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \text{——} \beta_1$$

► Back

将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化:

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1$$

► Back

将线性无关组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化:

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

► Back

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► Back