# 第 4 章 b: 相似矩阵与矩阵对角化

数学系 梁卓滨

2019-2020 学年 I

定义 设 A, B 是 n 阶方阵。若存在 n 阶可逆矩阵 P,满足

$$P^{-1}AP = B$$
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则称 A 与 B 相似,记为  $A \sim B$ 。

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这是:

$$A \sim B \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = B \Rightarrow$$

$$Q^{-1}BQ = A \Rightarrow B \sim A$$

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$$\stackrel{\cdot}{\not\equiv} A \sim B \iff B \sim A$$

这是:

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相似与对角化

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 19 & 45 \\ -7 & -17 \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \qquad \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{B}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&2\\2&5\end{array}\right)^{-1}\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{cc}19&45\\-7&-17\end{array}\right)}_{A}\left(\begin{array}{cc}1&2\\2&5\end{array}\right)\quad\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{cc}3&1\\5&-1\end{array}\right)}_{B}$$

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所以 $A \sim B$ 

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所以 $A \sim B$ 

- 1. " $\lambda$  矩阵"的方法,但并不简单的。。。
- 2. 下面只给出两个矩阵相似的必要条件

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- 1. A 与 B 有相同特征值;
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证明 存在可逆矩阵 P,满足

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1.  $|\lambda I - B| =$ 

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定义 若方阵 
$$A_{n\times n}$$
 与对角阵  $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$  相似,则称  $A$  可对角化

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相似与对角化 4/14 ▽ △ ▽

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#### **定理** A 可对角化 ⇔ A 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量

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**定理** A 可对角化  $\Leftrightarrow A$  有 n 个线性无关的特征向量 **推论** 若方阵  $A_{n\times n}$  有 n 不同特征值,则 A 可对角化。

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#### 步骤

1. 求出 A 的所有特征值,及相应特征向量

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- 3. 假设存在 n 个线性无关特征向量  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$ , 记对应特征值为  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ , ...,  $\lambda_n$

#### 步骤

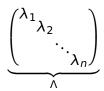
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$$\underbrace{(\alpha_1,\,\alpha_2,\,\ldots,\,\alpha_n)}_{P}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \ddots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}}_{\Lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$$

#### 步骤

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例 **1** 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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**定理** n 阶方阵 A 可对角化的充分必要条件是:每个  $n_i$  重的特征值  $\lambda_i$ ,矩

阵 $\lambda_i I - A$  的秩是 $n - n_i$ 。

图解如下:

不同 特征值	重 数	$(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$ 基础解系 $/$ 线性无关特征向量
$\lambda_1$	n <sub>1</sub>	
$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>	
:	÷	
$\lambda_{s}$	ns	
	共n	

 $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ 

图解如下:

不同 特征值	重 数		$(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$ 基础解系 /线性无关特征向量
$\lambda_1$	$n_1$	$r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$	
$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>		
÷	:		

共加

 $n_{s}$ 

 $\lambda_s$ 

$$|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$$

图解如下:

不同 特征值	重 数		(	$\lambda_i I - A$ ) $x = 0$ 基础解系 /线性无关特征向量
$\lambda_1$	$n_1$	$r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(1)},  \alpha_2^{(1)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$
$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>			
:	÷			
$\lambda_{s}$	ns			
	共n			

图解如下:

不同 特征值	重 数			$(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$ 基础解系 /线性无关特征向量
$\lambda_1$	$n_1$	$r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(1)},  \alpha_2^{(1)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$
$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>	$r(\lambda_2 I - A) = n - n_2$		
÷	÷			
$\lambda_{s}$	ns			
	共n			

 $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ 

图解如下:

不同 特征值	重 数		(	$\lambda_i I - A$ ) $x = 0$ 基础解系 /线性无关特征向量
$\lambda_1$	n <sub>1</sub>	$r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(1)},  \alpha_2^{(1)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$
$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>	$r(\lambda_2 I - A) = n - n_2$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(2)},  \alpha_2^{(2)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$
:	÷			
$\lambda_{s}$	ns			

相似与对角化

共n

图解如下:

不同 特征值	重 数			$(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$ 基础解系 /线性无关特征向量
$\lambda_1$	$n_1$	$r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(1)},  \alpha_2^{(1)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$
$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>	$r(\lambda_2 I - A) = n - n_2$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(2)},  \alpha_2^{(2)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$
:	÷	:		:
$\lambda_s$	ns	$r(\lambda_s I - A) = n - n_s$		
	共n			

图解如下:

不同 特征值	重 数		(	$(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$ 基础解系 /线性无关特征向量
$\lambda_1$	$n_1$	$r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(1)},  \alpha_2^{(1)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$
$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>	$r(\lambda_2 I - A) = n - n_2$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(2)},  \alpha_2^{(2)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$
÷	:	:		:
$\lambda_{s}$	ns	$r(\lambda_s I - A) = n - n_s$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(s)}, \alpha_2^{(s)}, \cdots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$
	共n			

图解如下:

-	不同 特征值	重 数			$(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$ 基础解系 /线性无关特征向量
-	$\lambda_1$	$n_1$	$r(\lambda_1 I - A) = n - n_1$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(1)},  \alpha_2^{(1)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$
	$\lambda_2$	n <sub>2</sub>	$r(\lambda_2 I - A) = n - n_2$	⇒	$\alpha_1^{(2)},  \alpha_2^{(2)},  \cdots,  \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$
	:	÷	:		:
	$\lambda_{s}$	ns	$r(\lambda_s I - A) = n - n_s$	$\Rightarrow$	$\alpha_1^{(s)}, \alpha_2^{(s)}, \cdots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$
-		共n			共 n 个无关特征向量

• 特征方程  $0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 

$$A$$
 可对角化  $\iff$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

• 特征方程  $0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$ 

$$A$$
 可对角化  $\Leftrightarrow$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

• 特征方程  $0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$ 

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特征值 λ₁ = 1

A 可对角化  $\iff$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数 相似与对角化

• 特征方程  $0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$ 

特征值 λ₁ = 1 (2 重根)

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

例 矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否对角化?

• 特征方程  $0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$ 

• 特征值 
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
 (2 重根)
$$\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

A 可对角化  $\iff$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

**例** 矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否对角化?

解

• 特征方程 
$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$$

• 特征值  $\lambda_1 = 1$  (2 重根)

$$\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

A 可对角化  $\iff$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

解

• 特征方程 
$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$$

特征值 λ₁ = 1 (2 重根)

$$\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 - 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies r(\lambda_1 I - A) = 2$$

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

A 可对角化  $\Leftrightarrow$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

解
• 特征方程 
$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$$

特征值 λ₁ = 1 (2 重根)

$$\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r(\lambda_1 I - A) = 2 \neq 3 - \underline{\text{mbs}}$$

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

$$A$$
 可对角化  $\iff$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

• 特征方程  $0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$ 

特征值 λ₁ = 1 (2 重根)

$$\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r(\lambda_1 I - A) = 2 \neq 3 - 重数$$
所以不能对角化

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

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例 矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 能否对角化?

所以不能对角化

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

 $\lambda_2 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

A 可对角化  $\iff$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

 $\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies r(\lambda_1 I - A) = 2 \neq 3 - \text{\text{mag}}$ 

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• 特征方程 
$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$$







特征值 λ₁ = 1 (2 重根)

**例** 矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  能否对角化?

所以不能对角化

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

 $\lambda_2 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

A 可对角化  $\iff$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

 $\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies r(\lambda_1 I - A) = 2 \neq 3 - \text{\text{mag}}$ 

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• 特征方程 
$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$$



例 矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 能否对角化?

所以不能对角化

特征值 λ₂ = 2 (1 重根)

A 可对角化  $\iff$   $r(\lambda I - A) = n - \lambda$  重数

 $\lambda_1 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r(\lambda_1 I - A) = 2 \neq 3 - \text{\text{mag}}$ 

 $\lambda_2 I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r(\lambda_2 I - A) = 2 = 3 - \text{\textwidth}$ 

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• 特征方程 
$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 2)$$













特征值 λ₁ = 1 (2 重根)

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与 Λ 相似 ⇔

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 A 与  $\Lambda$  相似 ⇔ A 可对角化

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 
$$A \subseteq \Lambda$$
 相似  $\Leftrightarrow A \supseteq A$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$   $\lambda_2 = 2$ 

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A \subseteq \Lambda$  相似  $\iff A$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$ 

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A \subseteq \Lambda$  相似  $\iff A$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 
$$A = \Lambda$$
 相似  $\Leftrightarrow$   $A = \Lambda$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重) 
$$\Leftrightarrow r(I - A) = \qquad \qquad \exists r(2I - A) =$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 
$$A \subseteq \Lambda$$
 相似  $\Leftrightarrow$   $A \subseteq \Lambda$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)   
  $\Leftrightarrow$   $r(I-A) = 3 - 2 = 1$  且  $r(2I-A) =$ 

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若 
$$A = \Lambda$$
 相似  $\Leftrightarrow$   $A$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\Leftrightarrow$   $r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1$  且  $r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A = \Lambda$  相似  $\iff$   $A = \Lambda$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\iff r(I - A) = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ L} r(2I - A) = 3 - 1 = 2$ 

## 解

$$A_1$$
  $A_2$   $A_3$   $A_4$ 

I - A

r(I-A)

2I - A

r(2I-A)

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A \subseteq \Lambda$  相似  $\iff A$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 \exists r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

## 解

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
A_1 & A_2 & A_3 & A_4 \\
\hline
I-A & \begin{pmatrix} 0-1 & 0 \\ 0-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
r(I-A) & & & & \\
2I-A & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

r(2I-A)

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A \subseteq \Lambda$  相似  $\iff A$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 \exists r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2$ 

#### 解

2I - A

r(2I-A)

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A ext{ 与 } \wedge$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$   $A ext{ 可对角化}, \lambda_1 = 1$  (二重),  $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\Leftrightarrow r(I - A) = 3 - 2 = 1 ext{ 且 } r(2I - A) = 3 - 1 = 2$ 

## 解

$$r(2I-A)$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A = \Lambda$  相似  $\iff$   $A = \Lambda$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\iff r(I - A) = 3 - 2 = 1 \text{ L} r(2I - A) = 3 - 1 = 2$ 

## 解

$$r(2I-A)$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A = \Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$  A 可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\Leftrightarrow$  r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1 且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2

#### 解

$$r(2I-A)$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A \subseteq \Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow A \supseteq A$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\Leftrightarrow r(I-A) = 3-2 = 1$  且 r(2I-A) = 3-1 = 2

### 解

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I – A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
r(I-A)	2	2		

$$r(2I-A)$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A = \Lambda$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$   $A = \Lambda$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\Leftrightarrow$  r(I - A) = 3 - 2 = 1 且 r(2I - A) = 3 - 1 = 2

#### 解

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I – A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
r(I-A)	2	2	1	

$$r(2I-A)$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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#### 解

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	<b>A</b> <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I – A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
r(I-A)	2	2	1	2

$$r(2I-A)$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A ext{ 与 } \wedge$  相似  $\Leftrightarrow$   $A ext{ 可对角化}, \lambda_1 = 1$  (二重),  $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\Leftrightarrow r(I - A) = 3 - 2 = 1 ext{ 且 } r(2I - A) = 3 - 1 = 2$ 

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I-A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
r(I-A)	2	2	1	2
2 <i>I</i> – A			$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	
r(2I-A)				

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

提示 若  $A = \Lambda$  相似  $\iff$   $A = \Lambda$  可对角化, $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$  (一重)  $\iff r(I - A) = 3 - 2 = 1 \perp I = 2$ 

	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I-A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
r(I-A)	2	2	1	2
2 <i>I</i> – <i>A</i>			$\begin{pmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{pmatrix}$	
r(2I-A)			2	

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I-A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
r(I-A)	2	2	1	2
2 <i>I</i> – A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1-1&0\\0&0&-1\\0&0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix}1-1&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{pmatrix}$	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&0&-1\\0&0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right)$
r(2I-A)			2	

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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	$A_1$	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	$A_4$
I – A	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}0&-1&0\\0&-1&-1\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$   \begin{pmatrix}     0 & 0 & -1 \\     0 & -1 & -1 \\     0 & 0 & 0   \end{pmatrix} $
r(I-A)	2	2	1	2
2 <i>I</i> – <i>A</i>	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&-1&0\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&1&0\\0&0&0\end{smallmatrix}\right)$	$\left(\begin{smallmatrix}1&0&-1\\0&0&-1\\0&0&1\end{smallmatrix}\right)$
r(2I-A)	2	2	2	2

例设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求 $A^n$ 

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$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \wedge P^{-1}$$

所以

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例设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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所以

$$A^{n} = (P \wedge P^{-1}) \cdot (P \wedge P^{-1})(P \wedge P^{-1}) \cdots (P \wedge P^{-1})(P \wedge P^{-1})$$

例 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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解

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$$A^{n} = (P \wedge P^{-1}) \cdot (P \wedge P^{-1})(P \wedge P^{-1}) \cdots (P \wedge P^{-1})(P \wedge P^{-1})$$
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例设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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解

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所以

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例设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & \\ & 2 & \\ & 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & \\ & 6 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \wedge P^{-1}$$

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$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & & \\ & 2^n & \\ & & 6^n \end{pmatrix}$$

例设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \wedge P^{-1}$$

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$$A^{n} = (P \wedge P^{-1}) \cdot (P \wedge P^{-1})(P \wedge P^{-1}) \cdots (P \wedge P^{-1})(P \wedge P^{-1})$$

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$$= P \wedge^{n} P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^{n} & & \\ & 2^{n} & \\ & & 6^{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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-----The End-----

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



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$



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$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{}$$



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 + c_3}{=}$$

→ Back

$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 + c_3} (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

→ Back

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

→ Back

$$0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -\lambda + 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 + c_3}{=} (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

•  $\exists \lambda_1 = 1$ ,  $\vec{x}$  $\vec{x}$  $\vec{x}$  $\vec{x}$  $\vec{y}$  $\vec$ 

$$(1I - A : 0) =$$

$$(1I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1}$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(1I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -\frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -\frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$(1I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$(1I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

相似与对角化

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



$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$



$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$$



$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \implies x_1 = x_2 - x_3$$



$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$(2I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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

基础解系: 
$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

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



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



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

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

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{c_2 + c_3}{2}$$



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

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 + c_3}{=} (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

→ Back

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

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{c_2 + c_3}{2} (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 + c_3}{=} (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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



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

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

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -\lambda - 1 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{C_2 + C_3}{2}} (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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



$$(-I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$



$$(-I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



•  $\exists \lambda_1 = -1$ ,  $\forall M (\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0$ :

$$(-I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$



$$(-I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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



$$(-I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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

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

$$(-I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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

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

$$(-I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

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

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

$$(5I - A : 0) =$$

$$(5I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3$$

$$(5I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(5I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - 2r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$(5I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - 2r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

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

$$(5I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - 2r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$(5I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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相似与对角化

$$(5I - A \vdots 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
所以
$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(5I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & | & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
所以
$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$$



$$(5I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

相似与对角化

$$(5I-A:0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int x_1 - x_3 = 0 \qquad \int x_1 = x_3$$

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

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