

第 4 章 c: 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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$$|a_1 b_1 + \cdots + a_n b_n| \leq \sqrt{a_1^2 + \cdots + a_n^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_1^2 + \cdots + b_n^2}$$

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都是单位向量

- 设 $\alpha \neq 0$, 则 $\|\alpha\| \neq 0$, 向量 $\frac{1}{\|\alpha\|}\alpha$ 是单位向量:

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\|\alpha\|}\alpha \right\| = \frac{1}{\|\alpha\|}\|\alpha\| = 1$$

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

例 将下列向量单位化

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2. $\|\beta\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 4^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{49} = 7$, 所以的 β 单位化为:

$$\frac{1}{\|\beta\|}\beta = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/7 \\ 2/7 \\ 4/7 \\ 5/7 \end{pmatrix}$$

向量正交

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

1. 每个向量非零: $\alpha_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, s$
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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)

实现正交化步骤 (施密特正交化方法):

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\vdots

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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

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$$\beta_1 =$$

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

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

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

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$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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解

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{10}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化

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

解

$$\beta_1 =$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

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

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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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:

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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 将矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交对角化。

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所以取 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

例 2 将矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交。

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

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: $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

例 2 将矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交。

解

- 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3)$
- $\lambda_1 = -1$, 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: $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

所以取 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \\ & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

例 3 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

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

- $\lambda_1 = -1$,
- $\lambda_2 = 2$,
- $\lambda_3 = 5$,

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

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

- $\lambda_1 = -1,$

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

- $\lambda_1 = -1$, 特征向量 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- $\lambda_2 = 2$,

- $\lambda_3 = 5$,

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

- $\lambda_1 = -1$, 特征向量 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
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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 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

• $\lambda_1 = -1$, 特征向量 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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• $\lambda_3 = 5$, 特征向量 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

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

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

- $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重)

- $\lambda_3 = 10$

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

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

- $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重)

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• $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重), 特征向量

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

• $\lambda_3 = 10$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

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• $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重), 特征向量

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{正交化}} \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

• $\lambda_3 = 10$, 特征向量 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

• $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重), 特征向量

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{正交化}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \gamma_2 = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

• $\lambda_3 = 10$, 特征向量 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

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• $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重), 特征向量

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• $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重), 特征向量

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{正交化}} \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \begin{cases} \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \gamma_2 = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

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

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

例 5 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$

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

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

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

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

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

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

- $\lambda_1 = -1$ (二重)

- $\lambda_2 = 5$

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

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- $\lambda_1 = -1$ (二重)

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

例 5 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$ [▶ Det](#)

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

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

$$\left. \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

• $\lambda_2 = 5$

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

例 5 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$ [▶ Det](#)

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

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

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• $\lambda_2 = 5$, 特征向量: [▶ Det](#) $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

例 5 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$ [▶ Det](#)

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

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

• $\lambda_2 = 5$, 特征向量: [▶ Det](#) $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

例 5 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$ [▶ Det](#)

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

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

• $\lambda_2 = 5$, 特征向量: [▶ Det](#) $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

例 5 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$ [▶ Det](#)

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

• $\lambda_2 = 5$, 特征向量: [▶ Det](#) $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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例 5 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 5)$ [▶ Det](#)

• $\lambda_1 = -1$ (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](#) $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

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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 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$\gamma_1 \qquad \gamma_2 \qquad \gamma_3$

取 $Q = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 2/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}}_{Q: \text{正交阵}}, \text{ 则 } Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

—————The End—————

- 求解特征方程

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

- 求解特征方程

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

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

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

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

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● 求解特征方程

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

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所以

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

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

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► Back

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► Back

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

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

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

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

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

$$(5I - A : 0) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

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$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3}$$

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

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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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所以
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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

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$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

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

► Back

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► Back

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

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

► Back

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► Back

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

► 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