

### §4.3 实对称矩阵的特征值和特征向量

数学系 梁卓滨

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# 向量内积

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

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即

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



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

# 向量单位化

- **定义** 长度为 1 的向量称为**单位向量**。

- **例** 向量

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varepsilon_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow i\text{-th}$$

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  $\alpha$  的**单位化**

例 将下列向量单位化

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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# 向量正交

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

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

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所以  $k_i = 0$ 。由  $i$  的任意性

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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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$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|^2} \beta_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_s = \alpha_s - \frac{\alpha_s^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_s^T \beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|^2} \beta_2 - \dots - \frac{\alpha_s^T \beta_{s-1}}{\|\beta_{s-1}\|^2} \beta_{s-1}$$



# 正交化

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

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

例 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

$$\beta_1 =$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

例 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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$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

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例 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

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

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

$$\beta_3 =$$

例 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

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解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|^2} \beta_2$$

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

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解

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

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{10}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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例 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

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

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

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

例 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

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

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{10}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{10}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 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

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

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

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

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

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解

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_3 &= \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1 \cdot \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3 \cdot \beta_2}{\beta_2 \cdot \beta_2} \beta_2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{12}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{12}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例 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

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

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

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

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

例 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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

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

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例 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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

例 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 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

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

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

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



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

解

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

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_3 &= \alpha_3 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_2 \rangle}{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \beta_2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\beta_1 =$$

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# 正交矩阵

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1. 若  $Q$  为正交矩阵, 则  $|Q| = 1$  或  $|Q| = -1$ ;

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例 验证下列矩阵是否正交矩阵：

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



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答案  $A_1$  是正交矩阵， $A_2$  不是正交矩阵

# 实对称矩阵的特征值和特征向量

- 对任意  $n$  阶方阵：
  1. 一定有  $n$  个特征值（计算重数，复数域内），可能有非实数特征值
  2. 不一定能对角化

# 实对称矩阵的特征值和特征向量

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- 对实对称矩阵, 总成立:

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共 $n$			
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$\lambda_1$	$n_1$	$\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$	$\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$	$\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_1}^{(1)}$
$\lambda_2$	$n_2$	$\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$	$\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(2)}, \dots, \beta_{n_2}^{(2)}$	$\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(2)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_2}^{(2)}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$\lambda_s$	$n_s$	$\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$	$\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(s)}, \dots, \beta_{n_s}^{(s)}$	$\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(s)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_s}^{(s)}$
共 $n$ 个无关特征向量				
$ \lambda I - A  = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$				



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

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共 $n$		共 $n$ 个无关特征向量		构成单位正交特 征向量
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- $\lambda_2 = 2,$

- $\lambda_3 = 5,$

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

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

$Q$ : 正交阵

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

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

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

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$Q$ : 正交阵

**定理** 设  $A$  为实对称矩阵, 则  $\exists$  正交矩阵  $Q$ , 使  $Q^{-1}AQ$  为对角矩阵。

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由  $Q$  是正交矩阵, 成立

1.  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  是单位正交的特征向量;  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  是相应特征值。

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2.  $Q^{-1} = Q^T$ , 所以  $Q^T A Q = \Lambda$

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The End

- 求解特征方程

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

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

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

► Back

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

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

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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

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$$\beta_1 =$$

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