

### §4.3 实对称矩阵的特征值和特征向量

数学系 梁卓滨

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# 本节内容

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

# 向量内积

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

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即

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

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

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

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

# 向量单位化

- **定义** 长度为 1 的向量称为**单位向量**。

- **例** 向量

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

例 将下列向量单位化

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# 向量正交

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

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# 正交向量组

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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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实现正交化步骤 (施密特正交化方法):

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# 正交化

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

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



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

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

例 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解

$$\beta_1 =$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

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

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 =$$

$$\beta_3 =$$

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

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

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

$$\beta_3 =$$

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

解

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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



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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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# 正交矩阵

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定义 设  $n$  阶矩阵  $Q$  满足  $Q^T Q = I_n$ , 则称  $Q$  是正交矩阵。

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例 验证下列矩阵是否正交矩阵：

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

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# 实对称矩阵的特征值和特征向量

- 对任意  $n$  阶方阵：
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注意  $\alpha_2^T A\alpha_1 = (\alpha_2^T A\alpha_1)^T =$

$$\alpha_1^T A\alpha_2 = 0$$

**定理** 实对称矩阵的对应于不同特征值的特征向量正交。

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注意  $\alpha_2^T A\alpha_1 = (\alpha_2^T A\alpha_1)^T = \alpha_1^T A^T (\alpha_2^T)^T = \alpha_1^T A\alpha_2$ , 两式相减得

$$0 = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)\alpha_2^T \alpha_1$$

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$$0 = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \alpha_2^T \alpha_1$$

由于  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , 所以

$$\alpha_2^T \alpha_1 = 0$$

**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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解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值  | 重<br>数   | 正交化 | 单位化 |
|--|----------|-----|-----|
| $\lambda_1$  | $n_1$    |     |     |
| $\lambda_2$  | $n_2$    |     |     |
| $\vdots$   | $\vdots$ |     |     |
| $\lambda_s$  | $n_s$    |     |     |
| 共 $n$  |          |     |     |
| $ \lambda I - A  = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\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。

解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值  | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系 | 正交化 | 单位化 |
|--|----------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| $\lambda_1$  | $n_1$    |                                  |     |     |
| $\lambda_2$  | $n_2$    |                                  |     |     |
| $\vdots$   | $\vdots$ |                                  |     |     |
| $\lambda_s$  | $n_s$    |                                  |     |     |
| 共 $n$  |          |                                  |     |     |
| $ \lambda I - A  = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ |          |                                  |     |     |

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解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化 | 单位化 |
|---|----------|---|-----|-----|
| $\lambda_1$   | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |     |     |
| $\lambda_2$   | $n_2$    |   |     |     |
| $\vdots$  | $\vdots$ |   |     |     |
| $\lambda_s$   | $n_s$    |   |     |     |
| 共 $n$   |          |   |     |     |
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| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化 | 单位化 |
|---|----------|---|-----|-----|
| $\lambda_1$   | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |     |     |
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| $\vdots$  | $\vdots$ |   |     |     |
| $\lambda_s$   | $n_s$    |   |     |     |
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解释示意图

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|---|----------|---|-----|-----|
| $\lambda_1$   | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |     |     |
| $\lambda_2$   | $n_2$    | $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$ |     |     |
| $\vdots$  | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    |     |     |
| $\lambda_s$   | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |     |     |
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解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化 | 单位化 |
|-------------|----------|---|-----|-----|
| $\lambda_1$ | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |     |     |
| $\lambda_2$ | $n_2$    | $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$ |     |     |
| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    |     |     |
| $\lambda_s$ | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |     |     |

共  $n$  共  $n$  个无关特征向量

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

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解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化 | 单位化 |
|-------------|----------|---|-----|-----|
| $\lambda_1$ | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |     |     |
| $\lambda_2$ | $n_2$    | $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$ |     |     |
| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    |     |     |
| $\lambda_s$ | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |     |     |

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

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| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化 | 单位化 |
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| $\lambda_2$ | $n_2$    | $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$ |     |     |
| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    |     |     |
| $\lambda_s$ | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |     |     |

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| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化   | 单位化 |
|-------------|----------|---|---|-----|
| $\lambda_1$ | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |     |
| $\lambda_2$ | $n_2$    | $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$ |   |     |
| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    |   |     |
| $\lambda_s$ | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |   |     |

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|-------------|----------|---|---|---|
| $\lambda_1$ | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |
| $\lambda_2$ | $n_2$    | $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$ |   |   |
| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    |   |   |
| $\lambda_s$ | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |   |   |

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|-------------|----------|---|---|---|
| $\lambda_1$ | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |
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| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    |   |   |
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|-------------|----------|---|---|---|
| $\lambda_1$ | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |
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| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    |   | $\vdots$  |
| $\lambda_s$ | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |   |   |

共  $n$  共  $n$  个无关特征向量

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

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| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化   | 单位化   |
|-------------|----------|---|---|---|
| $\lambda_1$ | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |
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| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    | $\vdots$  | $\vdots$  |
| $\lambda_s$ | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(s)}, \dots, \beta_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |   |

共  $n$  共  $n$  个无关特征向量

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

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解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化   | 单位化   |
|-------------|----------|---|---|---|
| $\lambda_1$ | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |
| $\lambda_2$ | $n_2$    | $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(2)}, \dots, \beta_{n_2}^{(2)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(2)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_2}^{(2)}$ |
| $\vdots$    | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    | $\vdots$  | $\vdots$  |
| $\lambda_s$ | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(s)}, \dots, \beta_{n_s}^{(s)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(s)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |

共  $n$  共  $n$  个无关特征向量

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

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解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值   | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化   | 单位化   |
|---|----------|---|---|---|
| $\lambda_1$   | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |
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| $\vdots$  | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    | $\vdots$  | $\vdots$  |
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| 共 $n$ 个无关特征向量   |          |   |   | 构成单位正交特征向量  |
| $ \lambda I - A  = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{n_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{n_2} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{n_s}$ |          |   |   |   |

- 令  $P = (\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(n_s)})$ , 则  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ 。但一般地,  $P$  不是正交矩阵。

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解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值     | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化   | 单位化   |
|---------------|----------|---|---|---|
| $\lambda_1$   | $n_1$    | $\alpha_1^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_{n_1}^{(1)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_1}^{(1)}$ |
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| $\vdots$      | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    | $\vdots$  | $\vdots$  |
| $\lambda_s$   | $n_s$    | $\alpha_1^{(s)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_s}^{(s)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(s)}, \dots, \beta_{n_s}^{(s)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(s)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_s}^{(s)}$ |
| 共 $n$ 个无关特征向量 |          |   |   | 构成单位正交特征向量  |

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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。

解释示意图

| 不同<br>特征值     | 重<br>数   | $(\lambda_i I - A)x = 0$<br>基础解系            | 正交化   | 单位化   |
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| $\lambda_2$   | $n_2$    | $\alpha_1^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_{n_2}^{(2)}$ | $\Rightarrow \beta_1^{(2)}, \dots, \beta_{n_2}^{(2)}$ | $\Rightarrow \gamma_1^{(2)}, \dots, \gamma_{n_2}^{(2)}$ |
| $\vdots$      | $\vdots$ | $\vdots$                                    | $\vdots$  | $\vdots$  |
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 $\gamma_1 \qquad \gamma_2$

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

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解 ● 特征方程:  $0 = |\lambda I - A|$

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

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 $\gamma_1 \qquad \gamma_2$

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

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•  $\lambda_3 = 5$ , 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 2  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

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



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

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

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

- $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重)

- $\lambda_3 = 10$

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

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•  $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重), 特征向量

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

•  $\lambda_3 = 10$

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

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

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

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

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

•  $\lambda_1 = 1$  (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  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- $\lambda_1 = -1$  (二重)

- $\lambda_2 = 5$

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

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

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

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

•  $\lambda_2 = 5$

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

例 3  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 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 3  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 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 3  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 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 3  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 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](#)  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

例 3  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 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  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

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

例 3  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 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  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{单位化}} \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

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

$Q$ : 正交阵

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The End

- 求解特征方程

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

- 求解特征方程

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



- 求解特征方程

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

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

- 求解特征方程

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

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

- 求解特征方程

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

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

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

- 求解特征方程

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

- 求解特征方程

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

- 求解特征方程

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

- 求解特征方程

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

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

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

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

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

• 求解特征方程

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



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

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

► Back

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

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

► Back

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

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

► Back

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

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

所以

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

► Back

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

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

所以

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

► Back

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

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

所以

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

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

▶ Back

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

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▶ Back

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► Back



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

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

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

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

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

► Back

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$$\beta_1 =$$

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► Back

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► Back



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► Back

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

► Back

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

► Back

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► Back