

Quiz 4-4 参考答案

1. (1) The area of the triangle on the plane \mathbf{R}^2 with the vertices $(2, 1), (3, 4), (0, 5)$ is _____.
- (2) Let \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} be $n \times n$ matrices, and $|\mathbf{A}| = -2, |\mathbf{B}| = -3$, and \mathbf{A}^* is the adjoint matrix (伴随矩阵) of \mathbf{A} , then $|2\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^*| =$ _____.
- (3) A matrix \mathbf{A} is diagonalizable if and only if it is a normal matrix. ()
- (4) A matrix \mathbf{A} is invertible if and only if it has no zero eigenvalue. ()
- (5) If \mathbf{A} is a 3×3 matrix, and none of $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I}, 5\mathbf{A} - 3\mathbf{I}$ is invertible, then \mathbf{A} is diagonalizable. ()

(1) 由三个顶点可以得到向量: $(1, 3)^\top, (-2, 4)^\top$, 则有面积为 $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5$ 。

(2) $|2\mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^*| = 2^n |\mathbf{B}^{-1}| |\mathbf{A}^*| = 2^n \frac{1}{|\mathbf{B}|} |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1} = 2^n \frac{1}{-3} (-2)^{n-1} = \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n-1}}{3}$ 。

(3) F

反例: $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 。A有两个不同特征值0, 1, 因而A可对角化。

而 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^\top = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 。

(4) T

A可逆当且仅当A的行列式不等于0。由于A的行列式等于特征值的乘积, 则A可逆当且仅当A的特征值全不等于0。

(5) T

设A的特征值为 λ , 则 $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I}, 5\mathbf{A} - 3\mathbf{I}$ 的特征值为 $\lambda - 1, \lambda + 2, 5\lambda - 3$ 。由于 $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{I}, 5\mathbf{A} - 3\mathbf{I}$ 均不可逆, 因而 $\lambda - 1 = 0, \lambda + 2 = 0, 5\lambda - 3 = 0$, 则有A的特征值为 $\lambda = 1, -2, 3/5$ 。因而A有三个不同的特征值, 因而A可逆。

2. Suppose that a 3×3 real symmetric matrix \mathbf{A} has the eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 0$. The eigenvectors corresponding to λ_1, λ_2 are $\mathbf{p}_1 = (1, 2, 2)^\top, \mathbf{p}_2 = (2, 1, -2)^\top$. Find the matrix \mathbf{A} .

解：设 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 的特征向量为 p_3 。由于 A 是对称矩阵，因而有

$$\begin{cases} p_1^\top p_3 = 0, \\ p_2^\top p_3 = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} p_3 = 0 \Rightarrow p_3 = (2, -2, 1)^\top.$$

则有

$$P = [p_1 \ p_2 \ p_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

由于 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ ，则有

$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. Find an orthogonal diagonalizing matrix for the following matrix:

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

解：

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 - \lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 10).$$

则有特征值为1, 1, 10.

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时：

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

当 $\lambda = 10$ 时：

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

对 ξ_1, ξ_2 做正交化如下:

$$\tilde{\xi}_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{\xi_2^\top \xi_1}{\xi_1^\top \xi_1} \xi_1 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

再对 $\xi_1, \tilde{\xi}_2, \xi_3$ 做单位化

$$q_1 = \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_1^\top \xi_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad q_2 = \frac{\tilde{\xi}_2}{\tilde{\xi}_2^\top \tilde{\xi}_2} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad q_3 = \frac{\xi_3}{\xi_3^\top \xi_3} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

则对矩阵 A 做对角化的正交矩阵 Q 为:

$$Q = [q_1 \quad q_2 \quad q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -2/\sqrt{5} & 2/3\sqrt{5} & 1/3 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 4/3\sqrt{5} & -2/3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5}/3 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. Find a unitary diagonalizing matrix for the following matrix:

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2i \\ -2i & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解: 解:

$$|B - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 2i \\ -2i & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 4.$$

则特征值为 $(1 - \sqrt{17})/2, (1 + \sqrt{17})/2$

当 $\lambda = (1 - \sqrt{17})/2$ 时:

$$B - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -(1 - \sqrt{17})/2 & 2i \\ -2i & (1 + \sqrt{17})/2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{17} & -4i \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4i \\ 1 - \sqrt{17} \end{bmatrix}.$$

当 $\lambda = (1 + \sqrt{17})/2$ 时:

$$B - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} -(1 + \sqrt{17})/2 & 2i \\ -2i & (1 - \sqrt{17})/2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{17} & -4i \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4i \\ 1 + \sqrt{17} \end{bmatrix}.$$

再对 ξ_1, ξ_2 做单位化

$$q_1 = \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_1^H \xi_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{34 - 2\sqrt{17}}} \begin{bmatrix} 4i \\ 1 - \sqrt{17} \end{bmatrix}, \quad q_2 = \frac{\xi_2}{\xi_2^H \xi_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{34 + 2\sqrt{17}}} \begin{bmatrix} 4i \\ 1 + \sqrt{17} \end{bmatrix}.$$

则对矩阵 A 做对角化的酉矩阵 Q 为:

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{34-2\sqrt{17}}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4i}{\sqrt{34-2\sqrt{17}}} & \frac{4i}{\sqrt{34+2\sqrt{17}}} \\ \frac{1-\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{34-2\sqrt{17}}} & \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{\sqrt{34+2\sqrt{17}}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

5. Suppose the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} a & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & a+1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3a+3 & 25 \end{vmatrix} = 0$. The 3×3 matrix A has three eigenvalues $1, -1, 0$, with the corresponding eigenvectors $\mathbf{p}_1 = (1, 2a, -1)^T, \mathbf{p}_2 = (a, a+3, a+2)^T, \mathbf{p}_3 = (a-2, -1, a+1)^T$. Try to determine the parameter a , and find the matrix A .

解: (1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & a+1 & 8 \\ 0 & 3a+3 & 25 \end{vmatrix} = a(a+1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0, a = -1.$$

由于 p_1, p_2, p_3 对应的特征值不同, 因而 p_1, p_2, p_3 线性无关。当 $a = -1$ 时,

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

此时 p_1, p_2, p_3 线性相关, 因而 $a \neq -1$, 则有 $a = 0$ 。此时有:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 & -6 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

令

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

有

$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 & -6 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 7 & -6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$