

1.

$$(1) \text{ 令 } |A - \lambda I| = 0 \text{ 得: } \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0. \text{ 化简得: } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2-5\lambda+5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\therefore (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4)=0. \text{ 特征值 } \lambda_1=1, \lambda_2=2, \lambda_3=4.$$

$$\text{分别把 } \lambda=1, 2, 4 \text{ 代入 } \begin{bmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \xi = 0 \text{ 得特征向量:}$$

$$\xi_1 = (-1, 1, 1)^T, \xi_2 = (0, -1, 1), \xi_3 = (2, 1, 1)$$

$$(2) A \text{ 可对角化: } P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{且 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 对于特征值特征向量分别为  $\lambda, \xi$  的矩阵  $A$ .

$$\text{则 } A^n = A^{n-1} \lambda \xi = \lambda^n \xi, \text{ 特征值为 } \lambda^n, \text{ 特征向量为 } \xi.$$

$$\text{而 } \alpha = -\xi_1, \therefore A^{100} \alpha = -A^{100} \xi_1 = -\lambda_1^{100} \xi_1 = (1, -1, -1)^T$$

$$\beta = (\xi_3 + \xi_1), \therefore A^{100} \beta = A^{100} \xi_3 + A^{100} \xi_1 = \lambda_3^{100} \xi_3 + \lambda_1^{100} \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 4^{100} - 1 \\ 4^{100} + 1 \\ 4^{100} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.

$$A(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 3\lambda+1 & \lambda & 4\lambda-1 \\ 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda-1 & \lambda-\lambda^2 \\ \lambda^2+\lambda+2 & \lambda & \lambda^2+2\lambda \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{c_1-c_3} \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda+2 & \lambda & 4\lambda-1 \\ 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 & \lambda-\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2-2\lambda+1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2+r_3]{r_1-r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda^2+3\lambda-1 \\ 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[c_3-c_2, \frac{1}{2}c_1]{c_1+c_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda^2+3\lambda-1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

不变因子:  $1, \lambda-1, (\lambda-1)^2$ .

$$B(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+1 & \lambda-2 & \lambda^2-2\lambda \\ 2\lambda & 2\lambda-3 & \lambda^2-2\lambda \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[c_1-c_2]{r_2-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \lambda-2 & \lambda^2-2\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+r_2]{r_3+r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda-2 & \lambda^2-2\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

不变因子:  $1, (\lambda-1), (\lambda-1)^2$

$A(\lambda), B(\lambda)$  不变因子相同, 所以它们等价.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3. (1) \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda+1 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \\ \lambda^2+1 & \lambda^2+\lambda-1 & -\lambda^2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1-r_3]{c_1+c_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda^2-\lambda & -\lambda^2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3-\lambda r_2]{-r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda^2+1) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda^2+1) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda & \lambda(\lambda^2+1) \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda^2+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2). D_2(\lambda) = \lambda^2(\lambda-1)^2, \quad D_1(\lambda) = 1$$

$$\therefore d_1(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad d_2(\lambda) = \frac{D_2(\lambda)}{D_1(\lambda)} = \lambda^2(\lambda-1)^2$$

$$\text{史密斯标准型为 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2(\lambda-1)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3). D_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad D_2(\lambda) = 1, \quad D_3(\lambda) = 1, \quad D_4(\lambda) = (\lambda+4)^4$$

$$\therefore d_1(\lambda) = d_2(\lambda) = d_3(\lambda) = 1, \quad d_4(\lambda) = \frac{D_4(\lambda)}{D_3(\lambda)} = (\lambda+4)^4$$

$$\therefore \text{史密斯标准型为 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda+4)^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4. (1) |\lambda I - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-17 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ -9 & 0 & \lambda+3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)^2, \quad \therefore D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)^2$$

$$D_2(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad d_1(\lambda) = d_2(\lambda) = 1, \quad d_3(\lambda) = \frac{D_3(\lambda)}{D_2(\lambda)} = (\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)^2$$

$$\therefore B \text{ 的 Jordan 标准形为: } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{初等因子组为: } \lambda-3, (\lambda-2)^2$$

$$(2). |\lambda I - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda-4 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^3, \quad \therefore D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)^3$$

$$D_2(\lambda) = \lambda-2, \quad D_1 = 1, \quad \therefore d_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad d_2(\lambda) = \frac{D_2(\lambda)}{D_1(\lambda)} = \lambda-2, \quad d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda-2)^2$$

$$\text{初等因子组为 } \lambda-2, (\lambda-2)^2$$

$$\therefore B \text{ 的 Jordan 标准形为: } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 第一步: 求特征值:

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda+2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^3, \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1.$$

第二步: 求  $r(\lambda_i I - A)^j$ :

$$r_1(1) = r(I - A) = r \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$r_2(1) = r(I - A)^2 = r \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

$$r_3(1) = r(I - A)^3 = 0, \quad r_4(1) = r(I - A)^4 = 0.$$

第三步: 求 Jordan 块个数, 阶数:

$$b_1(1) = n - 2r_1(1) + r_2(1) = 0$$

$$b_2(1) = r_3(1) - 2r_2(1) + r_1(1) = 0$$

$$b_3(1) = r_4(1) - 2r_3(1) + r_2(1) = 1$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 的 Jordan 块为 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵分解

$$L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{5} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{(1)} = L_1 A^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{9}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = A^{(2)} = L_2 A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

LU 分解:

$$L = L_1^{-1} L_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = LU = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

LDU 分解:

$$A = LDU = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Doolittle 分解:

$$A = L(DU) = L \hat{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Crowt 分解:

$$A = (LD)U = \hat{L}D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ -4 & -\frac{2}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. A的顺序主子式  $\Delta_1=1, \Delta_2=1, \Delta_3=-13$  都不为0, A存在LU分解。

$$A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(2)} = L_2 A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -13 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(3)} = L_3 A^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{13} & 1 \end{bmatrix} A^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -13 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{142}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = L_1^{-1} L_2^{-1} L_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & \frac{5}{13} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 的 LU 分解: } A = LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & \frac{5}{13} & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & \frac{5}{13} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -13 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{142}{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

解方程组  $\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$  得:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & \frac{5}{13} & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & \frac{5}{13} & 1 \end{bmatrix} y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad y = (5, -7, -47, -\frac{142}{13})^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -13 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{142}{13} \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \\ -47 \\ -\frac{142}{13} \end{bmatrix}, \quad x = (1, 2, 3, -1)^T.$$

$\therefore$  原方程解为:  $x = (1, 2, 3, -1)^T$

3. 将A列向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  正交化得:  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \beta_1 = (4, 0, 3)^T, \quad \beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{2}{5}\beta_2 - \beta_1 = \frac{1}{5}(-3, 0, 4)^T.$$

$\therefore \|\beta_1\|=1, \|\beta_2\|=5, \|\beta_3\|=1$ , 单位化得:  $\gamma_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T$ .

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{5}(4, 0, 3)^T, \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{5}(-3, 0, 4)^T.$$

$$\therefore \text{得到正交矩阵: } Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{并由 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\text{得: } R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 的 QR 分解为: } A = QR = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 对 A 的第一列  $\alpha_1 = (3, 0, 4)^T$ , 取  $c = \frac{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $s = \frac{x_3}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}} = \frac{4}{5}$

作  $T_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & 0 & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则有  $T_{13}\alpha_1 = (5, 0, 0)^T$

令  $T_1 = T_{13}$ ,  $\therefore T_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 取  $T_1 A$  右下子块  $A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  第一列  $\alpha_1^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

取  $c = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $s = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} = -\frac{4}{5}$

作  $T_2 = T_{23} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $T_2 A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & \frac{16}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{13}{5} \end{bmatrix}$

令  $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & T_2 \end{bmatrix} T_1 = \frac{1}{25} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 & 20 \\ 16 & 15 & -12 \\ -12 & 20 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\therefore R = TA = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{16}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{5} \end{bmatrix}$

且正交矩阵  $Q = T^{-1} = T^T = \frac{1}{25} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 16 & -12 \\ 0 & 15 & 20 \\ 20 & -12 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore A$  有 QR 分解:  $A = QR = \frac{1}{25} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 16 & -12 \\ 0 & 15 & 20 \\ 20 & -12 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{16}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{5} \end{bmatrix}$

5. 对 A 第一列  $\alpha_1 = (0, 0, 2)^T$ ,  $\|\alpha_1\| = 2$ ,  $\alpha_1 - \|\alpha_1\|e_1 = 2(-1, 0, 1)^T$ ,

取单位向量  $u = \frac{\alpha_1 - \|\alpha_1\|e_1}{\|\alpha_1 - \|\alpha_1\|e_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 0, 1)^T$

作  $H_1 = I_3 - 2uu^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $H_1\alpha_1 = (2, 0, 0)^T = \|\alpha_1\|e_1$ ,

$\therefore H_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 对  $H_1 A$  右下方子块  $A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  第一列  $\alpha_1^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

$\alpha_1^{(1)} - \|\alpha_1^{(1)}\|e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , 取单位向量  $u = \frac{\alpha_1^{(1)} - \|\alpha_1^{(1)}\|e_1}{\|\alpha_1^{(1)} - \|\alpha_1^{(1)}\|e_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

作  $H_2 = I_2 - 2uu^T = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $H_2 A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{令 } H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & H_2 \end{bmatrix} H_1 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \therefore \text{上三角矩阵 } R = HA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{正交矩阵 } Q = H^T = H^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 有 } QR \text{ 分解: } A = QR = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_2]{r_3-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

由  $i_1=1, i_2=3$ , 取  $C = [\alpha_1, \alpha_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  得:

$$A = CD = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7. \because A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{求 } A^T A \text{ 特征值得 } \lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 0,$$

对应的特征向量为:  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, -2)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (2, 0, 1)^T$

得到正交矩阵:  $V = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  使得:

$$V^T (A^T A) V = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^T A) = 2$ ,  $A$  的奇异值  $b_1 = \sqrt{5}, b_2 = 1, b_3 = 0$ ,

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, U_1 = AV_1 \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

令正交矩阵  $U = U_1$ ,  $\therefore A$  的奇异值分解为:

$$A = U[\Sigma \ 0]V^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.  $\because |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)$ ,  $\therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -2$ .  $\therefore A$  可对角化.

$$\text{令 } \varphi_1(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2), \varphi_2(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2), \varphi_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\therefore p_1 = \frac{\varphi_1(A)}{\varphi_1(\lambda_1)} = \frac{(A+I)(A+2I)}{2 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{\varphi_2(A)}{\varphi_2(\lambda_2)} = \frac{(A-I)(A+2I)}{(-2) \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_3 = \frac{\varphi_3(A)}{\varphi_3(\lambda_3)} = \frac{(A-I)(A+I)}{(-3) \times (-1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore A$  的谱分解为:

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i p_i = 1 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + (-2) \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$