单纯矩阵谱分解的另外一种方法

设矩阵 $A \in C^{n \times n}$, 互异的特征值为 $\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_k$, 令

$$m(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_k),$$

如果 $m(A) = (A - \lambda_1 I) \cdots (A - \lambda_k I) = 0$,则A是单纯 矩阵.由推论知

则有谱分解 $A = \lambda_1 E_1 + ... + \lambda_k E_k$.



例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 容易看到 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$.
$$A = \lambda_1 E_1 + \lambda_2 E_2 + \lambda_3 E_3,$$

$$f(A) = f(\lambda_1) E_1 + f(\lambda_2) E_2 + f(\lambda_3) E_3,$$

$$\sharp \Phi E_1 = \frac{(A-2I)(A-3I)}{(1-2)(1-3)}, E_2 = \frac{(A-I)(A-3I)}{(2-1)(2-3)},$$

$$E_3 = \frac{(A-I)(A-2I)}{(3-1)(3-2)} = I - E_1 - E_2.$$

例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,通过计算
$$\lambda_1 = 1, (二重)\lambda_2 = -2$$

因为 $r(\lambda_1 I - A) = 1 = n - 2$,所以代数重数等于几何重数 $\Rightarrow A$ 是单纯矩阵.

所以
$$A^{100} = 1^{100}E_1 + (-2)^{100}E_2$$
.

秩1公式: 若
$$r(A) = 1$$
, 则 $A = \alpha \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1, ..., b_n)$

且
$$\lambda(A) = \left\{ (\beta \alpha), \underbrace{0, ..., 0}_{n-1 \uparrow} \right\} = \{tr(A), \underbrace{0, ..., 0}_{n-1 \uparrow}\}, 且\alpha =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$
是一个特征向量, $A\alpha = \lambda_1 \alpha$, $\lambda_1 = \beta \alpha$.

证明: $A\alpha = \alpha(\beta\alpha) = \lambda_1\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha$ 是特征向量, $\lambda_1 = \beta\alpha$ 是特征根. 由换位公式

$$|\lambda I_m - AB| = \lambda^{m-n} |\lambda I_n - BA| (m \ge n),$$

其中 $A = A_{m \times n}, B = B_{n \times m}$ 得

$$|\lambda I_n - \alpha \beta| = \lambda^{n-1} |\lambda I_1 - \beta \alpha|.$$

例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1, ..., 1) = : \alpha \beta.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{tr(A), 0, ..., 0\} = \{n, 0, ..., 0\}.$$

第二章 矩阵的分解——谱分解

例:
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & \cdots & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$
 , $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & \cdots & -1 \\ & & \ddots & \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & 2 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$.

因为
$$B = A + 2I \Rightarrow \lambda(B) = \{n + 2, 2, ..., 2\},$$

因为 $C = 3I - A \Rightarrow \lambda(C) = \{3 - n, 3, ..., 3\}.$

例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 $\lambda(A)$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\1\\-1 \end{pmatrix} (1,-1,-1,1) \Rightarrow \lambda(B) = \{tr(B),0,0,0\} = \{-1\}$$

$$4,0,0,0$$
}. 因为 $A = B + I \Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{-4 + 1,1,1,1\}$.

例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 \\ -4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求谱分解.

解:令

$$B = A - 3I = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \\ -4 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (4,4,-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(B) = \{tr(B), 0,0\} = \{9,0,0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{9 + 3,3,3\}.$$

第二章 矩阵的分解——谱分解

 $\lambda_1 = 12, \lambda_2 = 3$ (二重). 因为r(3I - A) = 1 = n - 2, 所以A是单纯矩阵, 所以 $f(A) = f(12)E_1 + f(3)E_2$.

特征值观察法

引理: (1)若 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 的行和等于常数a, 则 $\lambda = a$ 是一个特征值, 且A必有特征向量 $x = (1, ..., 1)^T$ 使得Ax = ax.

- (2)若 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 的列和等于常数a, 则 $\lambda = a$ 是一个特征值.
- (3) $\lambda_1 + ... + \lambda_n = tr(A) = a_{11} + ... + a_{nn}$. 特别地当n = 2时,

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = tr(A) \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = tr(A) - \lambda_1.$$



例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 或 $B = A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A 的谱分解.

解: 行和等于 $4 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = tr(A) - 4 = 1.$

 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \Rightarrow A$ 是单纯矩阵.

所以
$$A = \lambda_1 E_1 + \lambda_2 E_2 \coprod f(A) = f(\lambda_1) E_1 + f(\lambda_2) E_2$$
,

若取
$$f(x) = e^{tx} = 1 + tx + \frac{(tx)^2}{2} + \frac{(tx)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

则
$$f(A) = e^{tA} = 1 + tA + \frac{(tA)^2}{2} + \frac{(tA)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

在本例中 $f(A) = e^{4t}E_1 + e^tE_2$.