

第十一次

例 5.34

解: 设该正交向量为  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^T$  则:  $\alpha \cdot \alpha_1^T = 0, \alpha \cdot \alpha_2^T = 0$  即

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 = \alpha_3 \quad \text{取 } \alpha_2 = k \text{ 得 } \alpha = [2k, k, 2k]^T, k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

例 5.35

P226, 2

例 5.36

解:  $\gamma(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$   $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 使用施密特正交化方法:

$$\eta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\eta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \cdot \eta_1}{\eta_1^T \cdot \eta_1} \cdot \eta_1 = \left[\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0\right]^T$$

$$\eta_3 = \alpha_3 - \sum_{i=1}^2 \left( \frac{\alpha_3^T \cdot \eta_i}{\eta_i^T \cdot \eta_i} \cdot \eta_i \right) = \left[\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1\right]^T$$

$\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$  即为所求

例 5.37 P27. 4

例 5.38

解: 实对称阵一定可以对角化

$$|\lambda E - A|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda-4 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda-4 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+r_4]{r_2+r_4} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3)^2 \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-3)^3(\lambda-7) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{该对角阵为 } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ & & & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

例 5.39

解:  $|\lambda E - A|$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & \lambda+2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & 0 & 5-\lambda \\ 2 & \lambda+2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & \lambda+2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_3+C_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda+2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{(\lambda-5)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda+2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-5)^2(\lambda+4) \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = -4$$

$\lambda = 5$  时

$$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_2 - x_3$$

分别取  $[x_1, x_2]^T = [0, 1]^T, [2, 0]^T$   $\alpha_1 = [-1, 0, 1]^T$   $\alpha_2 = [-1, 2, 0]^T$

施密特正交化:  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$ ,  $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \cdot \beta_1}{\beta_1^T \cdot \beta_1} \cdot \beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2}[1, -4, 1]$

单位化:  $\eta_1 = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 0, 1)$   $\eta_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}[1, -4, 1]$

$\lambda = -4$  时

$$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -8 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times \frac{1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 + 5r_1 \\ r_3 - 4r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 \\ 0 & 18 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{18})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + 4r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -13 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_1 = \frac{1}{13}x_3$   $x_2 = +\frac{1}{2}x_3$

$\therefore \alpha_3 = [2, 1, 2]^T$  单位化:  $\eta_3 = \frac{1}{3}[2, 1, 2]$

令  $P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$  则  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ & -4 & \\ & & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

例 5.40  $B_{29}$  7, 例 5.41  $B_{30}$ , 8 例 5.42  $B_{30}$ , 9 例 5.43  $B_{31}$ , 10

例 5.44

解: (1) 令  $\beta_1 = (1, 0, -1)^T$ ,  $\beta_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$

则  $A(\beta_1, \beta_2) = (-\beta_1, \beta_2) \Rightarrow A\beta_1 = -\beta_1$   $A\beta_2 = \beta_2$

$\therefore \gamma(A) = 2 \therefore |A| = 0$

$\therefore$  由上可以看出  $A$  的特征值为  $-1, 1, 0$ .

$\because A$  是实对称,  $\therefore A$  不同特征值对应的特征向量是正交

$\therefore$  再设 0 对应的特征向量为  $\beta_3 = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$

则  $\beta_1^T \beta_3 = 0$ ,  $\beta_2^T \beta_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \beta_3 = [0, 1, 0]^T$$

$\therefore A$  的特征值  $-1$  对应的特征向量为  $k_1(1, 0, -1)^T$ ,  $k_1 \neq 0$

$k_2(1, 0, 1)^T$ ,  $k_2 \neq 0$

$k_3[0, 1, 0]^T$ ,  $k_3 \neq 0$

(2) 取  $P = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  则  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(P|E) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \times \frac{1}{2}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1-r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore A = P \Lambda P^{-1}$$

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

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

例 5.45.

解: 1)  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1+C_2+C_3} \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 1 & a \\ a+2 & a & 1 \\ a+2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{r_2-r_1}{r_3-r_1}} (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (a+2)(a-1)^2$$

$\because A \neq \beta$  解不唯一,  $\therefore r(A) < 3, |A| = 0 \Rightarrow a = -2$  或  $a = 1$

$a = -2: [A|\beta] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow r(A) = r(A|\beta) = 2$

$a = 1: [A|\beta] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad r(A) \neq r(A|\beta)$

$\therefore a = -2$

12)  $|E-A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda+2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1+C_2+C_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ \lambda & \lambda+2 & -1 \\ \lambda & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda+2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-3)(\lambda+3) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = -3$$

$\lambda = 0$  时  $[E-A] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+2r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{matrix}$

$\therefore \alpha_1 = [1, 1, 1]^T$ , 单位化:  $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [1, 1, 1]^T$

$\lambda = 3$  时  $[E-A] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2+\frac{1}{2}r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{9}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = -x_3 \end{matrix} \therefore \alpha_2 = [-1, 0, 1]^T$

单位化  $\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [-1, 0, 1]^T$

$\lambda = -3$  时

$[\lambda E - A]$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 \leftrightarrow \gamma_2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\gamma_3 + 2\gamma_1]{\gamma_2 - 4\gamma_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 \\ x_3 = [1, -2, 1]^T \end{matrix}$$

单位化:  $\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [1, -2, 1]^T$

$$\therefore Q = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3], \quad Q^T A Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$