

例 5.21

解: 相似矩阵具有相同特征值, 由特征值性质:

$$|B^{-1} - E| = \prod_{i=1}^4 (\lambda_{B_i}^{-1} - 1) = (2-1) \times (3-1) \times (4-1) \times (5-1) = 24$$

例 5.22

解: $|\lambda E - A|$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2-c_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \\ 2 & 4-\lambda & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (4-\lambda) \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \lambda^2 = 0, \therefore \text{非0特征值为4.}$$

例 5.23

解: 1) $|\lambda E - A|$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda+1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2-c_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & 0 & -2 \\ -4 & 0 & \lambda+3 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \cdot [(\lambda+3)(\lambda+1) - 6] = 0$$

解得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -5$.

2) $E + A^{-1}$ 的特征值为 $1 + \lambda_i^{-1}$ 即 $2, 2, \frac{4}{5}$

3) $|A| = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = -5 \neq 0 \therefore A$ 可逆 $\therefore A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1} = -5A^{-1}$

$\therefore E + A^* = E - 5A^{-1}$ 特征值为 $1 - 5\lambda_i^{-1}$ 即 $-4, -4, 2$

例 5.24

解: 设 A 的特征值为 λ , 对应特征向量为 α , 则: $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$

左乘 A^* : $A^*A\alpha = \lambda A^*\alpha$ 即 $|A|\alpha = \lambda A^*\alpha \Rightarrow A^*\alpha = \frac{|A|}{\lambda}\alpha$

加 $2E\alpha$: $A^*\alpha + 2E\alpha = (A^* + 2E)\alpha = \frac{|A|}{\lambda}\alpha + 2\alpha = (\frac{|A|}{\lambda} + 2)\alpha$

$\therefore (A^* + 2E)$ 与 A 的特征向量相同, 即 $(A^* + 2E)$ 的特征值 $(\frac{|A|}{\lambda} + 2)$ 对应的特征向量为 α .

$\therefore B = P^{-1}A^*P$

$\therefore B + 2E = P^{-1}A^*P + 2E = P^{-1}A^*P + P^{-1} \cdot 2E \cdot P = P^{-1}(A^* + 2E) \cdot P \therefore B + 2E \sim A^* + 2E$

记 $B + 2E$ 对应的特征值为 μ , 其对应的特征向量为 β , $(\mu = \frac{|A|}{\lambda} + 2)$

则 $(B + 2E) \cdot \beta = \mu \cdot \beta$

即 $P^{-1} \cdot (A^* + 2E) \cdot P \cdot \beta = \mu \beta$ 左乘 P : $(A^* + 2E) \cdot P\beta = \mu P\beta$

$\therefore A^* + 2E$ 的特征值 μ 对应的特征向量为 $P\beta$, 即 $\alpha = P\beta \quad \beta = P^{-1} \cdot \alpha$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2+c_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-7 & -2 & -2 \\ \lambda-7 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ \lambda-7 & -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1, r_3-r_1} (\lambda-7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-7)(\lambda-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 7, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \mu_1 = \frac{|A|}{\lambda_1} + 2 = 3 \quad \mu_2 = \mu_3 = 9$$

$$\lambda = 7: [\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+\frac{1}{2}r_1, r_3+\frac{1}{2}r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \times \frac{1}{4}, r_2 \times \frac{1}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_1 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \gamma_1 = \gamma_3 \\ \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 \end{matrix} \text{ 取 } \gamma_3 = 1 \text{ 得 } \alpha_1 = [1, 1, 1]^T$$

$\lambda = 1$ 时:

$$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\gamma_2 - \gamma_1, \gamma_3 - \gamma_1} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 \times (-\frac{1}{2})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \gamma_1 = -\gamma_2 - \gamma_3$$

分别取 $[\gamma_2, \gamma_3]^T = [1, 0]^T, [0, 1]^T$ 得: $\alpha_2 = [-1, 1, 0]^T, \alpha_3 = [-1, 0, 1]^T$

$$\therefore \beta_i = P^{-1} \alpha_i =$$

$$[P: E] \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 \leftrightarrow \gamma_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 - \gamma_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \therefore P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \beta_1 = P^{-1} \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = [0, 1, 1]^T$$

$$\beta_2 = P^{-1} \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = [1, -1, 0]^T$$

$$\beta_3 = P^{-1} \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = [1, -1, 1]^T$$

$\therefore B+2E$ 的特征值为 $\gamma_1 = 3$, 对应特征向量为 $k_1 [0, 1, 1]^T, (k_1 \neq 0)$

$\gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = 1, \dots \dots \dots k_2 [1, -1, 0]^T + k_3 [-1, -1, 1]^T (k_2, k_3 \text{ 不全为 } 0)$

例 5.25 (第 2 次习题课, 第 10 次习题课 知识点) 群文件

解: (1) $A^2 = \alpha \beta^T \alpha \beta^T \alpha = \alpha (\beta^T \alpha) \beta^T$

由内积定义: $\alpha^T \beta = \beta^T \alpha \therefore A^2 = 0_{n \times n}$

(2) 由题得: $\gamma(A) = 1$

$$\therefore \neq |\lambda E - A| = \lambda^{n-1} (\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}) = \lambda^{n-1} (\lambda - \alpha^T \beta) = \neq \lambda^n = 0 \therefore \text{特征值全为 } 0.$$

$$\therefore [\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_n \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

设 ξ_i 为方程组 $b_1 \xi_1 + b_2 \xi_2 + \dots + b_n \xi_n = 0$ 的基础解系, 则该方程的通解即为 A 的特征值 0 对应的特征向量即: $k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + \dots + k_{n-1} \xi_{n-1} \mid k_i (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \text{ 不全为 } 0$

例 5.26

解: $\alpha^T \alpha = (1, 1) = 2 \therefore \alpha \cdot \alpha^T \alpha = A \alpha = 2\alpha$ 即 2 为 A 的一个特征值

$$A = \alpha \alpha^T = (1, 1, 0)^T (1, 1, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore \gamma(A) = 1$$

$\because A$ 实对称 $\therefore A$ 一定可对角化

$$\text{即 } A \sim \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \because \gamma(A) = 1 \therefore \forall A \gamma(\Lambda) = 1 \therefore \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$$

$\lambda=0$ 时:

$$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2, \text{ 分别取 } [x_1, x_2]^T = [1, 0]^T, [0, 1]^T \text{ 有 } \alpha_1 = [-1, 1, 0]^T, \alpha_2 = [0, 0, 1]^T$$

$\lambda=0$ 时

$$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2, x_3 = 0 \text{ 取 } x_1 = 1, \alpha_3 = [1, 1, 0]^T$$

令 $P = [\alpha_3 \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2]$ 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$

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

12) $|I - A^{2017}| = \prod_{i=1}^3 (1 - \lambda_i^{2017}) = 1 \times 1 \times (1 - 2^{2017}) = 1 - 2^{2017}$

例 5.27

解: 设 λ 为对应特征值为 λ , 则 $Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2-1-2 = \lambda \\ 5+a-3 = \lambda \\ -1+b+2 = -\lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda = -1, a = -3, b = 0$

12) 由 11) 知

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & -2 \\ -5 & \lambda+3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)^3 = 0 \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -5 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 + 5r_1 \\ r_3 + 3r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - \frac{1}{2}r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore r(\lambda E - A) = 2$, 其对应基础解系个数为 1, 代数重数 \neq 几何重数, 不能相似于对角阵.

例 5.28

解: 1) $A \sim B \therefore |A| = |B|$, $\text{trace}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$ 即 $-2 = -2y$, $2+x = 2+y-1$
 $\Rightarrow x = 0, y = 1$

2) $A \sim B \therefore A$ 的特征值为 $2, 1, -1$

$\lambda=2$ 时, $[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \ x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0, \alpha_1 = [1, 0, 0]^T$

$\lambda=1$ 时 $[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore x_1 = 0, x_2 = x_3, \text{ 取 } x_3 = 1, \alpha_2 = [0, 1, 1]^T$

$\lambda=-1$ 时 $[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore x_1 = 0, x_2 = -x_3 \text{ 取 } x_3 = 1, \alpha_3 = [0, -1, 1]^T$

令 $P = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = B$

例 5.29

解: $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ -x & \lambda-1 & -y \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$

$\lambda = 1$ 时: $[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -x & 0 & -y \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3+r_1 \\ r_2 \div (-x)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -x & 0 & -y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

当 $\gamma(\lambda E - A) = 1$ 时, $\lambda = 1$ 对应特征向量有 2 个, 才符合题意, 即 $\frac{1}{-x} = \frac{1}{-y} \Rightarrow x+y=0$

例 5.30

解: $|\lambda E - A|$

$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda-4 & 3 \\ -1 & -a & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2-\lambda & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda^2-6\lambda+18+3a) = 0 \quad ①$

① 设 2 为 2 重根则 $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 18 + 3a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -2$ 代入 ① 式: $(\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-6) = 0$

$\lambda = 2$ 时:

$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma(\lambda E - A) = 2, \quad \begin{matrix} (\lambda E - A)x = 0 \\ \text{有 2 个基础解系, 即可相似对角化.} \end{matrix}$

② 2 不是 2 重根

则 $\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 18 + 3a = 0$

$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 18 = -2 - 3a$

$\therefore -2 - 3a = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{2}{3}$ 此时 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4$

$\lambda = 4$ 时:

$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma(\lambda E - A) = 2, \quad (\lambda E - A)x = 0 \text{ 有 1 个基础解系}$

代数重数 \neq 几何重数: 不可相似对角化.

综上所述: $a = -2$, 可以相似对角化

$a = -\frac{2}{3}$, 不... ..

例 5.31

解 1)

第 10 次习题课第 2 题 方法 2, 步骤略, 第 7 题

$\lambda_1 = H(n-1)b \quad \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \dots = \lambda_n = Hb$

$\lambda = Hb$: $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \quad \alpha_{n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 特征向量 $k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1}$, k_1, \dots, k_{n-1} 不全为 0.

$\lambda = H(n-1)b$ 特征向量 $k_n[1, 1, \dots, 1]^T$, $k_n \neq 0$.

12) $b=0$ 时 $A = E_n$, 任取可逆阵 P 都可使 A 对角化.

$b \neq 0$ 时 令 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 则 $\Lambda = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} Hb & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & Hb \\ & & & H(n-1)b \end{bmatrix}$

例 5.32

解:

$$1) \quad (x_1, x_2, x_3, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_1, r_3-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \times \frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_3, r_1-r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \beta = 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3$$

$$12) \quad A^n \beta = 2A^n x_1 - 2A^n x_2 + A^n x_3$$

$$= 2\lambda_1^n x_1 - 2\lambda_2^n x_2 + \lambda_3^n x_3$$

$$= 2x_1 - 2^{n+1}x_2 + 3^n x_3$$

$$= (2 - 2^{n+1} + 3^n, 2 - 2^{n+2} + 3^{n+1}, 2 - 2^{n+3} + 3^{n+2})^T$$

例 5.33

解: 1) 由题得: $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{6}x_n + \frac{2}{5}(\frac{1}{6}x_n + y_n)$ $y_{n+1} = \frac{3}{5}(\frac{1}{6}x_n + y_n)$

即 $\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{10} & \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$, 令 $A = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$12) \quad \text{令 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 10 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \eta_1, \eta_2$ 是 B 对应于特征值 10, 5 的特征向量

$\because A = \frac{1}{10}B \therefore \eta_1, \eta_2$ 是 A 对应于特征值 $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{2}$ 的特征向量

13) 由 1) 得 $\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A^n \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5}\eta_1 + \frac{3}{10}\eta_2$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = A^n \left(\frac{1}{5}\eta_1 + \frac{3}{10}\eta_2 \right) = \frac{1}{5}A^n\eta_1 + \frac{3}{10}A^n\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{10 \cdot 2^n} \\ \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10 \cdot 2^n} \end{pmatrix}$$