

线性代数

五、矩阵的特征值理论与相似对角化

• 一、特征值与特征向量

◦ 1. 定义

定义 1: 对于给定的 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, 若存在实数 $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ 及非零向量 $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 使得 $A\xi = \lambda_0 \xi$, 则 λ_0 为 A 的一个特征值, ξ 为 A 的属于 λ_0 的特征向量.

$$\underbrace{A}_{n \times n} \underbrace{\xi}_{n \times 1} = \underbrace{\lambda_0}_{\substack{\in \mathbb{R} \\ \neq 0}} \underbrace{\xi}_{n \times 1}$$

◦ 2. 注意:

问: 1. $A_{n \times n}$ 给定, $\xi \neq 0$, λ_0 唯一吗? 不唯一. 若 $A\xi = \lambda_0 \xi \Rightarrow A\left(\frac{1}{k}\xi\right) = \frac{1}{k}A\xi = \frac{1}{k}(\lambda_0 \xi) = \lambda_0 \left(\frac{1}{k}\xi\right)$

2. $A_{n \times n}$ 给定, $\xi \neq 0$, λ_0 唯一吗?

唯一. $A\xi = \lambda_0 \xi$ 与 $A\xi = \lambda_1 \xi$ 同时成立 $\Rightarrow 0 = (\lambda_0 - \lambda_1)\xi \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_0 = \lambda_1$

3. 求 ξ 和 λ

$\xi \in A_{n \times n}$, 如何求 λ 及 ξ ?

$$\because A\xi = \lambda\xi \quad \therefore \lambda\xi - A\xi = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} \lambda E - A \end{pmatrix} \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Cramer's rule

$$\therefore |\lambda E - A| = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{求 } \lambda$$

可知: λ 有且只有 n 个复数域上的解

$$W_{\lambda_0} = \{ \xi \mid A\xi = \lambda_0 \xi \} \cup \{ 0 \} \cong \mathbb{R}^n + i\mathbb{R}^n$$

\therefore 特征空间

特征 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A|$ 特征多项式

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

4. 例

例 1: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 在实数域和复数域中

求: $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 6 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 - 2R_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 + 4 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - 2R_2} (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 + 4 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$$

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 特征向量 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 1$ 特征向量 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

例1: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ -a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $a \neq 0$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$ 求特征值

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -a \\ a & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + a^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = \pm ai$$

二、特征值与特征向量的基本性质

性质1:

1. 结论: $A_{n \times n}$ 有 n 个特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ (重根按重数计算)

则 $|A| = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$ $\text{tr}(A) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$

证: $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \dots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^n$

$$= (a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn})\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n |A|$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

$$= \lambda^n - (\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n)\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n$$

性质2: 不同特征值的特征向量线性无关

1. 结论: 若 A 的属于不同特征值的特征向量

1. 线性无关

证: 设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 互异

\downarrow ξ_1, \dots, ξ_s 为 ξ_i

$s=1$ 时, $\xi_1 \neq 0$, 线性无关

$s-1$ 时, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{s-1}$ 互异

$\Rightarrow \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{s-1}$ 线性无关 ✓

下证: s 时.

设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 互异

ξ_1, \dots, ξ_s 为 ξ_i

$k_1 \xi_1 + \dots + k_s \xi_s = 0$ ①

$A \odot A(k_1 \xi_1 + \dots + k_s \xi_s) = A \odot 0$

$\therefore k_1 A \xi_1 + \dots + k_s A \xi_s = 0$

$\therefore k_1 \lambda_1 \xi_1 + \dots + k_s \lambda_s \xi_s = 0$ ②

① $\times \lambda_s -$ ②

$k_1 (\lambda_s - \lambda_1) \xi_1 + \dots + k_{s-1} (\lambda_s - \lambda_{s-1}) \xi_{s-1} = 0$

$\Rightarrow k_1 = \dots = k_{s-1} = 0$, 由 ① $k_s = 0$

- 性质3: $1 \leq \text{每个 } \lambda \text{ 对应 } \xi \text{ 的基础解系解向量个数} \leq \text{该 } \lambda \text{ 重数}$

性质4: $\dim U_{\lambda_0} \leq \lambda_0$ 重数

解向量个数 $< \lambda$ 重数的例子

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求A的所有特征值和特征向量

解: $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2 = (\lambda-2)(\lambda+1)^2 = 0$

$\therefore \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$

对于 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 的特征向量应满足 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \therefore \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore k_1 \xi_1 (k_1 \neq 0) \text{ 为 } \lambda_1 = 2 \text{ 的所有特征向量}$

对于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$ 的特征向量应满足 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \times \frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 所有解为 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- 性质4: 所有特征值的基础解系合在一起是一个线性无关向量组

例3: $A_{6 \times 6} \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \quad \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 \quad \lambda_6$

$\xi_1 \quad \xi_2 \quad \xi_3 \quad \xi_4 \quad \xi_5 \quad \xi_6$

知: $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4, \xi_5$ 无关系

$\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4, \xi_5$ 无关系

问: $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4, \xi_5$ 无关系 ✓

定理1: 哈密顿凯莱定理

定理1: (哈密顿-凯莱定理). 设 A_{nn} .

$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A|, \quad \text{且 } f(A) = 0$$

意思 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \lambda^n - (a_{11} + \dots + a_{nn})\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n |A|$

$$\Rightarrow f(A) = A^n - (a_{11} + \dots + a_{nn})A^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n |A| E = 0$$

定理2: $A\xi = \lambda\xi$ 的灵活运用

$$\because A\xi = \lambda\xi$$

$$\because A^2\xi = A(A\xi) = A(\lambda\xi) = \lambda A\xi = \lambda^2\xi$$

$$A^3\xi = A(A^2\xi) = A(\lambda^2\xi) = \lambda^2 A\xi = \lambda^3\xi$$

$$\vdots$$

$$A^k\xi = \lambda^k\xi$$

$$(2A^2 + 3A + E)\xi = 2A^2\xi + 3A\xi + E\xi = 2\lambda^2\xi + 3\lambda\xi + \xi = (2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1)\xi$$

$$(a_n A^n + a_{n-1} A^{n-1} + \dots + E)\xi = (a_n \lambda^n + a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + 1)\xi$$

$$\textcircled{1} g(A)\xi = g(\lambda)\xi$$

A 可逆时. $|A| \neq 0 \therefore |A| = \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i \neq 0$

$$\because A\xi = \lambda\xi, \quad A \text{ 可逆}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1}(A\xi) = A^{-1}(\lambda\xi) \therefore \xi = \lambda A^{-1}\xi$$

$$\textcircled{2} \boxed{A^{-1}\xi = \frac{1}{\lambda}\xi}$$

$$\therefore \frac{A^*}{|A|}\xi = \frac{1}{\lambda}\xi$$

$$\textcircled{3} \boxed{A^*\xi = \frac{|A|}{\lambda}\xi}$$

◦ 例题:

例: $A_{3 \times 3}$, $|A|=6$, A 有一个特征值为 2 , 则 A^* 必有
 - 一个特征值为 $\frac{|A|}{\lambda} = -3$ $A^3 + 4A^2 + 8A + 6E$ 必有
 - 一个特征值为 0 $\therefore |A^3 + 4A^2 + 8A + 6E| = 0$
 \downarrow
 $\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 6 = 0 \quad |B|=0$
 $B^3 = 0$ 有非零解,

• 三、矩阵的相似

◦ 1. 定义

定义: $A_{n \times n}$, $B_{n \times n}$, $\exists P_{n \times n}$ 可逆, 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$,
 则 A 与 B 相似 $AP = PB$

◦ 2. 性质123:

传递性: $A \sim B$
 1. 自反性: A 与 A 相似 $\therefore E^{-1}AE = A$
 2. 对称性: $A \sim B$, 则 $B \sim A$
 $A \sim B$ 相似, 则 $B \sim A$ 相似.
 $P^{-1}AP = B \Rightarrow A = PBP^{-1} = (P^{-1})^{-1}BP^{-1}$
 3. 传递性: $A \sim B$ 相似, $B \sim C$ 相似, 则 $A \sim C$ 相似.
 $\because P^{-1}AP = B, Q^{-1}BQ = C \Rightarrow Q^{-1}P^{-1}APQ = C$
 $A \sim B, B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C \Rightarrow (PQ)^{-1}APQ = C$

◦ 性质4: 相似则行列式和秩均相等

证: $A \sim B$ 相似, 则 $|A| = |B|, r(A) = r(B)$
 $\because P^{-1}AP = B \therefore |B| = |P^{-1}AP| = |P^{-1}| |A| |P| = |A|$
 $\therefore P^{-1}AP = B \therefore r(A) = r(B)$

- 性质5: 相似, 则特征多项式一样, 特征值一样, 行列式的值和迹相同

证: 1. 直接: $A \sim B$ 相似, 则 $|\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B|$ (因 $P^{-1}AP = B$)
 (所以特征值相同, $\text{tr} A = \text{tr} B$, $|A| = |B|$)

证: $\because A \sim B$ 相似 $\therefore \exists P$ 可逆, s.t. $P^{-1}AP = B$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |\lambda E - B| &= |\lambda E - P^{-1}AP| = |P^{-1}(\lambda E - A)P| \\ &= (P^{-1}(\lambda E - A)P) = (P^{-1}|\lambda E - A|P) = |\lambda E - A| \end{aligned}$$

特征向量不一样, 但存在联系

$$P^{-1}AP = B \quad B\xi = \lambda\xi \quad \therefore P^{-1}AP\xi = \lambda\xi$$

$$\therefore \boxed{AP\xi = \lambda P\xi}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} P^{-1}AP = B \quad A\xi = \lambda\xi \Rightarrow PBP^{-1}\xi = \lambda\xi \\ \downarrow \\ A = PBP^{-1} \end{array} \right. \quad \therefore \boxed{BP^{-1}\xi = \lambda P^{-1}\xi}$$

- 例题:

例: 已知 $P \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ 且 $A \sim B$ 相似, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$

求 a, b

$$\text{解: } |A| = |B| \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 6a - 8 = 2b$$

$$\text{tr} A = \text{tr} B \quad \therefore a + 5 = 3 + b \quad \therefore a = 3 \quad b = 5$$

- 四、矩阵的相似对角化

○ 1.由来:

§5.4 实对称矩阵的对角化

$P^{-1}AP=B$. 若 A 与 B 相似, $\therefore A$ 与 B 相似, 它们的特征值很多, 希望借助 B 来研究 A . 自然地, 希望 B 越简单越好.

1. $B=O_X \Rightarrow A=O_X$
2. $B=E_X \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP=E \Rightarrow A=PEP^{-1}=E_X$
3. $B=\begin{pmatrix} k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & k \end{pmatrix}_X \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP=\begin{pmatrix} k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & k \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A=P\begin{pmatrix} k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & k \end{pmatrix}P^{-1}=kE_X$
4. $B=\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP=\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A?$ ✓

○ 2.充分条件: 有 n 个互异的特征值

问: A 满足什么条件能相似于对角阵?

如果 A 有 n 个互异的特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, 则 A 是可对角化的.

分析: $A\xi_1=\lambda_1\xi_1, \dots, A\xi_n=\lambda_n\xi_n \Rightarrow$

$$(A\xi_1 \ A\xi_2 \ \dots \ A\xi_n) = (\lambda_1\xi_1 \ \lambda_2\xi_2 \ \dots \ \lambda_n\xi_n)$$

$$\therefore A(\underbrace{\xi_1 \ \dots \ \xi_n}_{P}) = (\underbrace{\xi_1 \ \dots \ \xi_n}_{P}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore AP=P\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \therefore P^{-1}AP=\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Leftrightarrow r(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)=n$
 $\Leftrightarrow r(P)=n$
 $\therefore P$ 可逆

性质: $A_{n \times n}$, 它有 n 个互异特征值, 则 A 一定能对角化.

- 3. 充要条件: 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量

小结: $A_{n \times n}$ 可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda_i$ 对应的特征向量的个数

- 4. 例题

例2: 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ -a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ($a \neq 0$) 的全部特征值

解: $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -a \\ a & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + a^2 = 0$

$\therefore \lambda = \pm a i$
属于 $\lambda = a i$ 的特征向量: $\begin{pmatrix} a i & -a \\ a & a i \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1} \begin{pmatrix} a & a i \\ a & a i \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a & a i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore x_1 = -i x_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \xi_1$

属于 $\lambda = -a i$: $\begin{pmatrix} -a i & -a \\ a & -a i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -i & -1 \\ 1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\therefore x_1 = +i x_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \xi_2 \quad \therefore P = (\xi_1, \xi_2) \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} a i & 0 \\ 0 & -a i \end{pmatrix}$

例5: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A^{1000} 的秩

$f(x) = 3x^{10} + 5x^7 + 4x^6 + 2x^4 + 1$

解: $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda + 3 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 25) = 0$
 $\therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = -5$

属于 $\lambda_1 = 1$: $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad k_1 \xi_1 \quad (k_1 \neq 0) \dots$

属于 $\lambda_2 = 5$: $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad k_2 \xi_2 \quad (k_2 \neq 0) \quad P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$

属于 $\lambda_3 = -5$: $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad k_3 \xi_3 \quad (k_3 \neq 0) \quad = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

$A^{1000} = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{1000} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^{1000} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (-5)^{1000} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

○ 5. 常用结论

$$P^{-1}AP = B$$

$$B^2 = B \cdot B = P^{-1}AP P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}A^2P$$

$$B^k = B \cdots B = P^{-1}AP P^{-1}AP \cdots P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}A^kP$$

$$\begin{aligned} P^{-1}AP = B &\Rightarrow P^{-1}(3A^2 + 2A + 3E)P = 3B^2 + 2B + 3E \\ &\quad 3P^{-1}A^2P + 2P^{-1}AP + 3P^{-1}P \quad P^{-1}AP = B \\ &= 3B^2 + 2B + 3E \Rightarrow P^{-1}g(A)P = g(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1}g(A)P = \begin{pmatrix} g(\lambda_1) & & \\ & g(\lambda_2) & \\ & & g(\lambda_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P^{-1}(A^2 + A + E)P &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}^2 + \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & & \\ & \lambda_2^2 & \\ & & \lambda_3^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1 + 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad g(A) \Rightarrow g(x) = 3x^{10} + 5x^7 + 4x^6 + 2x^4 + 1$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}g(A)P = P^{-1}(3A^{10} + 5A^7 + 4A^6 + 2A^4 + E)P$$

$$= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{10} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & -5 \end{pmatrix}^7 + 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & -5 \end{pmatrix}^6 + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & -5 \end{pmatrix}^4 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 + 5 \cdot 1^2 + 4 \cdot 1^4 + 2 \cdot 1^4 & & \\ & 3 \cdot 5^{10} + 5 \cdot 5^7 + 4 \cdot 5^6 + 2 \cdot 5^4 + 1 & \\ & & 3 \cdot (-5)^{10} + 5 \cdot (-5)^7 + 4 \cdot (-5)^6 + 2 \cdot (-5)^4 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(A) = P \begin{pmatrix} \text{diagonal matrix} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

• 五、实对称矩阵的相似对角化

◦ 1. 实对称矩阵

§5.5 实对称阵的相似对角化

$$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i \text{ 实数} = \text{特征值}$$

实对称阵 $A^T = A \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

◦ 性质1: 实对称矩阵的 n 个特征值都是实数

例证: n 阶实对称阵有 n 个实特征值 (用根按实数计算).

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 实对称阵} \quad |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \pm i$$

◦ 性质2: 实对称阵的属于不同特征值的特征向量必正交

例证: 实对称阵的属于不同特征值的特征向量必正交.

证: $A\xi_1 = \lambda_1\xi_1 \quad A\xi_2 = \lambda_2\xi_2 \quad \xi_1, \xi_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} (A\xi_1, \xi_2) &= (\lambda_1\xi_1, \xi_2) = \lambda_1(\xi_1, \xi_2) \\ (A\xi_1, \xi_2) &= (A\xi_1)^T \xi_2 = \xi_1^T (A^T \xi_2) = \xi_1^T (A\xi_2) \\ &= \xi_1^T (\lambda_2 \xi_2) = \lambda_2 (\xi_1^T \xi_2) = \lambda_2 (\xi_1, \xi_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 (\xi_1, \xi_2) = \lambda_2 (\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) (\xi_1, \xi_2) = 0 \quad \because \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \quad \therefore (\xi_1, \xi_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \xi_2 \text{ 与 } \xi_1 \text{ 正交}$$

◦ 2. 正交阵

分析: $U_{n \times n}$. $U^T U = E$. 若 U 为正交阵 $U^{-1} = \frac{U^*}{|U|}$
 注: ① U -可逆 $U^{-1} = U^T$
 ② U 正交 $\Rightarrow |U| = \pm 1$
 $\because U^T U = E \Leftrightarrow |U^T U| = |E| \Leftrightarrow |U^T| |U| = 1 \therefore |U|^2 = 1 \therefore |U| = \pm 1$
 ③ U 正交 $\Rightarrow U^{-1}, U^T, U^*$ 均正交
 $(U^T)^T U^T = (U^{-1})^T U^{-1} = E \therefore (U^*)^T U^* = (|U| U^T)^T |U| U^T$
 $= |U| |U| U^T = U U^T = E$

◦ 性质1: 正交变换不改变长度, 夹角, 内积

④ 正交变换是保长度, 保夹角, 保内积, 因此是刚体变换
 U 正交阵, 则 $(Ux, Uy) = (Ux)^T Uy = x^T \underbrace{U^T U}_E y = x^T y = (x, y)$
 $|Ux| = \sqrt{(Ux, Ux)} = \sqrt{(x, x)} = |x|$

◦ 性质2: 正交阵的充要条件是 n 个列向量是标准正交基

例证: $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 标准正交基 $\Leftrightarrow U = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \in \text{正交阵}$

orthogonal matrix. $U = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \dots \ \alpha_n)$

$$U^T U = E \Leftrightarrow (\alpha_1 \ \dots \ \alpha_n)^T (\alpha_1 \ \dots \ \alpha_n) = E$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = E$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_1^T \alpha_n \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_2^T \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_n^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_n^T \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = E$$

$\alpha_i^T \alpha_j = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的标准正交基

n个行向量也是标准正交基

定理:

定理5: 任意一个 $n \times n$ 实对称矩阵 A 可在 \mathbb{R} 上相似于对角阵.
 即存在 $n \times n$ 正交阵 U s.t. $U^T A U$ 为对角阵

具体操作

定理5: 具体题目如何操作?

$A^T = A$, 实对称. $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = \lambda_5, \lambda_6$

$6 \times 6 \quad 6 \times 6 \quad \xi_1, \xi_2 \quad \xi_3, \xi_4, \xi_5 \quad \xi_6$

普通相似对角化 $P = (\xi_1 \ \xi_2 \ \xi_3 \ \xi_4 \ \xi_5 \ \xi_6) \therefore P^{-1} A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_1 & \\ & & \lambda_3 & & \\ & & & \lambda_3 & \\ & & & & \lambda_3 & \\ & & & & & \lambda_6 \end{pmatrix}$

如何 $P \rightarrow$ 正交? $\xi_1, \xi_2 \xrightarrow{\text{正交化}} \beta_1, \beta_2$

$\xi_3, \xi_4, \xi_5 \xrightarrow{\text{正交化}} \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$

$\xi_6 \xrightarrow{\text{正交化}} \beta_6$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6$ 正交基 \therefore 令 $U = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 & \beta_4 & \beta_5 & \beta_6 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore U^T A U = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_1 & \\ & & \lambda_3 & & \\ & & & \lambda_3 & \\ & & & & \lambda_3 & \\ & & & & & \lambda_6 \end{pmatrix}$

◦ 例

例 6: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求正交阵 U , 使 $U^T A U = \Lambda$

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

$\therefore \lambda_3 = -2 \quad (\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 基础解系 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \quad (\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 基 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

将 ξ_2, ξ_3 施密特正交化: $\beta_2 = \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_3 = \xi_3 - \frac{(\xi_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交基 \therefore 再单位化: $\eta_1 = \frac{\xi_1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \eta_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \eta_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore U = (\eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3) \quad \therefore U^T A U = U^T \Lambda U = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$