

# 习题课 Ch5

1 求下列矩阵的特征值与特征向量

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: STEP1. 求特征值

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & \lambda + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A| &= (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 1) - 12 - 12 \\ &\quad + 3(\lambda + 2) + 4(\lambda + 1) - 12(\lambda - 3) \\ &= \lambda^3 - 12\lambda + 16 \end{aligned}$$

计算(猜出?) 入的方程 (取何?)

记  $\lambda E - A$  的行向量  $\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{尝试 } \beta_1 \parallel \beta_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda - 3}{2} = \frac{-2}{\lambda + 2} = \frac{1}{-2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2 \Rightarrow \lambda E - A = 2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ 的特征子空间维数为 } n - r(2E - A) = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 2$  至少有 2 重根

$\Rightarrow |\lambda E - A| \text{ 含有 } (\lambda - 2)^2$

则另一特征值  $\lambda'$  满足

$$(\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - \lambda') = \lambda^3 - 12\lambda + 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda' = -4$$

## STEP 2. 求特征向量

•  $\lambda = 2$

$$(\lambda E - A)X = (1 \ 2 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

可取  $x_2, x_3$  为自由未知量

取特征向量  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

•  $\lambda = -4$

$$(\lambda E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

求  $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$  约分.  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

综上所述  $\lambda = 2$  的特征向量  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda = -4 \quad \cdots \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$(4) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: STEP 1. 求特征值  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda & \lambda \\ -1 & \lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda & \lambda \\ -1 & \lambda & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & \lambda-1 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}^2 = (\lambda^2-1)^2 = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)^2$$

得特征值  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$

STEP 2. 求特征向量.

$$\lambda = 1: \lambda E - A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1-1 & & \\ -1 & 1 & \\ & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1-1 & & \\ 1 & 1-1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

取自由变量  $x_2, x_4$

$$\text{得特征向量 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1: \lambda E - A \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1-1 & & \\ -1 & -1 & \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

取自由变量  $x_2, x_4$

$$\text{得特征向量 } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

综上所述 属于特征值 1 的特征向量为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  和  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$-1 \cdot \dots \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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## 2. 求特征值与特征向量

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 1 \\ \vdots & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: STEP 1. 求特征值.

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \lambda-1 \\ -1 & \cdots & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{i=2, \dots, n \\ r_i + r_1}]{} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-(n-1) & \lambda-(n-1) & \cdots & \cdots & \lambda-(n-1) \\ -1 & \lambda & \ddots & \ddots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow (\lambda-(n-1)) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda & \ddots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{i=2, \dots, n \\ \lambda_i + \lambda_1}]{} (\lambda-(n-1)) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda+1 & \ddots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

得特征值  $\lambda = n-1$  (1重根)

$\lambda = -1$  ((n-1)重根)

## STEP 2. 求特征向量

$$\bullet \lambda = n-1 : (\lambda E - A)X = \begin{pmatrix} n-1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & n-1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & n-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

得解  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\bullet \lambda = -1 : (\lambda E - A)X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

取自由变量  $x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ .

得解系  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3. 记  $A$  为可逆，有  $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$

回顾 P.57. 求证:  $A^* \cdot \alpha = \frac{|A|}{\lambda} \cdot \alpha$

$$\text{Rank: } |A|E = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & |A| \end{pmatrix}$$

Rank: "A 可逆"  
不能少

Pf. 由  $A$  可逆得:  $A^* = |A|E \cdot A^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A^* \alpha &= |A|E \cdot A^{-1} \cdot \alpha \\ &= |A|E \cdot \lambda^{-1} \alpha \\ &= \frac{|A|}{\lambda} \cdot \alpha \end{aligned}$$

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4. 求:  $A^k$  where  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & \\ 4 & 3 & \end{pmatrix}$

解: STEP 1. 求特征值

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -4 & -2 \\ \lambda + 3 & -4 & \\ -4 & \lambda - 3 & \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\lambda + 3}{-4} &= \frac{-4}{\lambda - 3} \\ \lambda^2 &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

有特征值  $\lambda = \pm 5$  (猜 2nd 行向量与 3rd 共线)

$$\lambda = 1 \quad (1st - - 2nd)$$

STEP 2. 求特征向量

$$\lambda = 5 \rightsquigarrow \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} 1/5 \ 2/5 \\ -2/5 \ 1/5 \\ 1 \quad -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lambda = -5 \rightsquigarrow \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2(5^{k-1} + (-5)^{k-1}) & 45^{k-1} - (-5)^{k-1} \\ 0 & 2(5^{k-1} - (-5)^{k-1}) & 2(5^{k-1} + (-5)^{k-1}) \\ 0 & 2(5^{k-1} + (-5)^{k-1}) & 45^{k-1} - (-5)^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \rightsquigarrow \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

STEP 3: 求  $P$  与  $P^{-1}$

$$P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 2/5 \\ -2/5 & 1/5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \cdot 5^{k-1} (1 + (-1)^{k-1}) & 5^{k-1} (4 - (-1)^{k-1}) \\ 2 \cdot 5^{k-1} (1 - (-1)^{k-1}) & 25^{k-1} (1 + (-1)^{k-1}) \\ 2 \cdot 5^{k-1} (1 + (-1)^{k-1}) & 5^{k-1} (4 - (-1)^{k-1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

STEP 4: 求  $A^k$

$$\text{由 } P^{-1} A P = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ -5 & & \\ & 1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^k = (P \Lambda P^{-1})^k = P \cdot \Lambda^k \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ -5 & & \\ & 1 & \end{pmatrix}^k \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 2/5 \\ -2/5 & 1/5 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5 设  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$  为 A 的特征值, 对应特征向量为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$   
求证  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$  不是 A 的特征向量

Pf. 反证. 假设  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$  是 A 属于  $\lambda$  的特征向量.

$$\text{i.e. } A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A\alpha_1 + A\alpha_2 = \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2$$

$$\therefore (\lambda_1 - \lambda)\alpha_1 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda)\alpha_2 = 0$$

由不同特征值的特征向量线性无关得

$$\lambda_1 - \lambda = \lambda_2 - \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda = \lambda_2 \text{ 与 } \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \text{ 矛盾} \quad \#$$

9. 判断下列矩阵是否对角化?

若可以, 则求 T s.t.  $T^{-1}AT$  对角.

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Pf. } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\lambda = 1 : \lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解系: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1 : \lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解系: } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{取 } T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 有 } T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -4 \\ 7 & -5 & -10 \\ -3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

解  $\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 2 & 4 \\ -7 & \lambda + 5 & 10 \\ 3 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda E - A| = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + \lambda - 1 \\ = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + 1) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - i)(\lambda + i)$$

①  $\lambda = 1$  :  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 4 \\ -7 & 6 & 10 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & \\ 0 & & \end{pmatrix}$

得解空间维数为  $n - \text{rank}(\lambda E - A) = 3 - 2 = 1$ , 取基础解系  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

由 Thm 2.1 ( 可对角化  $\Leftrightarrow \exists n$  个线性无关特征向量 )

得  $A$  不与实对角阵相似

②  $\lambda = i$  :  $\begin{pmatrix} i-3 & 2 & 4 \\ -7 & i+5 & 10 \\ 3 & -2 & i-3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -(i+3) & -2(i+3) \\ 1 & -2i+3 & \\ 0 & & \end{pmatrix}$

得基础解系  $\begin{pmatrix} i-1 \\ 2i-3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

③  $\lambda = -i$  : 略 ..

13 具有相同特征值的矩阵的可对角性不一定相同.

试判断以下两个矩阵是否可对角化

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解：易得 A, B 的特征值为 2(二重), 4.

1). 解  $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$

1.1)  $\lambda = 2$  时

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  解空间维数  $n - \text{rank}(2E - A) = 3 - 2 = 1$ .

i.e. 属于 2 的特征子空间为 1 维.

1.2)  $\lambda = 4$  时

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

同理，属于 4 的特征子空间为 1 维.

$\therefore A$  有  $1+1=2 (< 3)$  个线性无关的特征向量

$\therefore A$  不可对角化

2) 解  $(\lambda E - B)X = 0$

1.1)  $\lambda = 2$  时

$$\lambda E - B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & -6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  属于 2 . . . . 维数为  $3-1=2$ .

1.2)  $\lambda = 4$  时

$$\lambda E - B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  属于 4 . . . . .  $3-2=1$ .

$\therefore B$  有  $2+1=3$  个线性无关的特征向量

$\therefore B$  可对角化

并

以下求解有理根的方法由杨助教指出 (Ref [李扬高代强化讲义 §1.2])

Claim 1. 若  $f(x)$  为整系数多项式  $a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = 0$   
 $\frac{P}{q}$  为  $f(x)$  的(有理)根  
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} P | a_0 & (P 是 a_0 的因子) \\ q | a_n & \end{cases} \quad f(x) = (x - \frac{P}{q}) \cdot g(x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{q} (qx - P) \cdot g(x)$   
 $|x - \frac{P}{q}| = x^n + \dots + a_0$

Claim 2. 另外, 如果  $a_n = 1$ .

则] 根  $\frac{P}{q}$  中的  $q = \pm 1$ . ( $\Rightarrow$  根是整数)

Claim 3.  $\frac{P}{q}$  为  $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$  的有理根

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} p+q | f(-1) \\ p-q | f(1) \end{cases}$$

(例) 1.7 of Ref 求  $f(x) = 4x^4 - 7x^2 - 5x - 1$  的所有有理根.

解: 由 Claim 1:  $\begin{cases} p | (-1) \Rightarrow p = (\pm) 1 \\ q | 4 \Rightarrow q = (\pm) 1, 2, 4. \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  有理根  $\frac{P}{q}$  可能为  $\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{4}$ .

由 Claim 3:  $\begin{cases} p+q | f(-1) = 1 \\ p-q | f(1) = -9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \pm 1 (X), \pm \frac{1}{2} (X) \\ -\frac{1}{2} (\checkmark), \pm \frac{1}{4} (X) \end{array}$

$-\frac{1}{2}$  满足必要条件

再验证  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  确为  $f(x) = 0$  的有理根即可 #

14 求使下列矩阵可角化的正交矩阵 T

1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

解: STEP 1. 求特征值.

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 6 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - 15\lambda^2 + 48\lambda - 44$$

$\lambda = \frac{p}{q}$  为  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$  的根的必要条件

①  $p \mid (-44) \Rightarrow p$  可  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 11, \pm 22, \pm 44$ .

②  $q \mid 1 \Rightarrow q$  可为  $\pm 1$

③  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p+q \mid f(-1) = -108 = -2^2 \cdot 3^3 \\ p-q \mid f(1) = -10 = -2 \cdot 5 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$  排除  $-1, 4, -11, \pm 22, \pm 44$

$|p-q| \mid f(1) = -10 = -2 \cdot 5$  排除  $-2,$

可见, 可能的根有  $1, 2, -4, 11$

代入验证, 只有  $2, 11$

待定系数法求  $\lambda'$

$$(\lambda - \lambda')(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 11) = \lambda^3 - 15\lambda^2 + 48\lambda - 44$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda' = 2$$

综上所述, 特征值  $2$ (二重),  $11$

STEP 2. 求特征向量.

①  $\lambda = 2:$   $\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

取  $x_2, x_3$  为自由变量

取基础解系  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

②  $\lambda = 11$   $\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 8 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

取  $x_3$  为自由变量

取基础解系  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

STEP 3: 将特征向量的正交化

$$1) \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位化 } \beta_1 \text{ 得 } \gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, \gamma_1) \cdot \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位化 } \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3) \beta_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_1) \cdot \gamma_1 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_2) \cdot \gamma_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - 0 \cdot \gamma_1 - 0 \cdot \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

STEP 4. 求正交矩阵

$$T = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{s.t. } T^{-1} A T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

解：STEP 1. 求特征值

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda-4 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda-4 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} \\ \underline{R_4 + R_3} &\quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & - & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \end{array} \right| \\ \underline{C_3 - C_4} &\quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \cdot & \cdot & \frac{2}{\lambda-3} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & -2 & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{array} \right| \\ \underline{R_3 - R_2} &\quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \cdot & - & - & - \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \end{array} \right| \\ \underline{C_2 + C_3} &\quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \lambda-4 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda-6 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \end{array} \right| \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda-6 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 \\ \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= ((\lambda-4)(\lambda-6)-3)(\lambda-3)^2 \\ &= (\lambda-3)^3(\lambda-7) \end{aligned}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = 0 \text{ 有根 } 3(\text{三重}), 7$$

STEP 2. 特征向量

$$1) \lambda = 3 \quad \lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解  $\lambda E - A = 0$  的基础解系

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \lambda = 7 \quad \lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

解  $\lambda E - A = 0$  的基础解系

$$\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### STEP 3. 单位正交化 { $\alpha_i$ }

$$1) \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位化 } \gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \text{正交化 } \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, \gamma_1) \cdot \gamma_1 \quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$\text{单位化 } \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3) \text{正交化 } \beta_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_1) \cdot \gamma_1 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_2) \cdot \gamma_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位化 } \gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4) \text{正交化 } \beta_4 = \alpha_4 \quad (\because \text{不同特征值的特征向量正交})$$

$$\text{单位化 } \gamma_4 = \frac{\beta_4}{\|\beta_4\|} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### STEP 4. 求正交矩阵 T

$$T = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{s.t. } T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ & & & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

#

15. 求证：如果实对称  $A$  满足  $A^2 = A$   
那么  $\exists$  正交  $T$  s.t.  $T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Pf.  $\because A$  是实对称  
 $\therefore \exists$  正交  $T_1$  s.t.  $T_1^{-1}AT_1 = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$   
得  $A = T_1\Lambda T_1^{-1}$

$$\therefore T_1\Lambda T_1^{-1} = A = A^2 = (T_1\Lambda T_1^{-1})^2 = T_1\Lambda^2 T_1^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \Lambda = \Lambda^2 \text{ 得 } \lambda_i = \lambda_i^2 \quad i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\therefore \lambda_i = 0 \text{ 或 } 1.$$

记  $T_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  则

恰有  $r = \text{rank}(A)$  个  $\alpha_i$  s.t.  $A\alpha_i = \alpha_i$

恰当重排  $\alpha_i$  的顺序得  $\alpha'_i$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} A \cdot \alpha'_i = \alpha'_i & i=1, \dots, r \\ A \cdot \alpha'_i = 0 & i=r+1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

则  $T = (\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_n)$

$$\text{满足 } T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

#

17. 求证：若  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  满足  $A^2 = A$ .

则  $A$  的特征值仅有  $\lambda = 0$  或  $1$ .

Pf. 记  $\alpha$  为  $A$  属于  $\lambda$  的特征向量

$$\text{i.e. } A\alpha = \lambda\alpha.$$

$$A\alpha = A^2\alpha = A(\lambda\alpha) = \lambda \cdot A\alpha = \lambda^2\alpha.$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2\alpha = \lambda\alpha$$

$$\text{由 } \alpha \neq 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda^2 = \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } 1 \quad \#$$

19. 设  $2 \times 2$  的  $A$  有  $\text{tr}A = 8$  &  $|A| = 12$

求  $A$  的特征值

解： $A$  的特征值  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  满足

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \text{tr}A = 8 \\ \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = |A| = 12 \end{cases}$$

得  $A$  的特征值为 2 和 6 #

21 设  $A, B$  为  $n$  阶方阵

(1) 求证：若  $\lambda$  为  $AB$  的一个非零特征值.

则  $\lambda$  也是  $BA$  的一个特征值.

Pf. 记  $\alpha$  为  $AB$  属于  $\lambda$  的特征向量

$$\text{i.e. } AB \cdot \alpha = \lambda \alpha$$

$$\text{记 } \beta = B\alpha, \text{ 则 } \lambda \neq 0 \Rightarrow \beta \neq 0$$

$$\therefore BA \cdot \beta = B \cdot \lambda \alpha = \lambda B\alpha = \lambda \beta$$

由  $\beta \neq 0$  得  $\lambda$  为  $BA$  的特征值 并

(2) 求证：若  $\lambda=0$  为  $AB$  的一个特征值

则  $\lambda=0$  也是  $BA$  的特征值.

Pf. ①  $A$  退化时.

$$\exists \alpha \neq 0 \text{ s.t. } A\alpha = 0$$

则  $BA \cdot \alpha = B \cdot 0 = 0$  得  $0$  为  $BA$  特征值.

②  $A$  非退化时

由  $0$  为  $AB$  特征值得

$$\exists \alpha \neq 0 \text{ s.t. } AB \cdot \alpha = 0.$$

由  $A$  非退化得  $B\alpha = 0$

$$\text{取 } \beta = A^{-1}\alpha \neq 0$$

$$\therefore BA \cdot \beta = BA \cdot A^{-1}\alpha = B\alpha = 0$$

$\Rightarrow 0$  为  $BA$  特征值

并

23. 求证. 若方阵  $A, B$  能被同一可逆  $P$  对角化

则)  $AB = BA$

$$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda_A \quad P^{-1}BP = \Lambda_B$$

Pf. 记对角矩阵  $\Lambda_A, \Lambda_B$  满足

$$\begin{cases} P^{-1}AP = \Lambda_A \\ P^{-1}BP = \Lambda_B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = P\Lambda_A P^{-1} \\ B = P\Lambda_B P^{-1} \end{cases}$$

则)  $AB = P\Lambda_A P^{-1}P\Lambda_B P^{-1} = P\Lambda_A \Lambda_B P^{-1}$

$= P\Lambda_B \Lambda_A P^{-1}$  (对角矩阵间的乘法可交换)

$$= P\Lambda_B P^{-1} \cdot P\Lambda_A P^{-1}$$

$$= B \cdot A$$

#

24. 求证:  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  有  $n$  重特征值

则)  $A$  可对角化  $\Leftrightarrow A = a \cdot E$ .

Pf:  $\Rightarrow A$  可对角化  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  可逆  $P$

s.t.  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore A = P \cdot aE \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$= aE \cdot PP^{-1} = aE.$$

$\Leftarrow$  显然

#