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华南理工大学.《线性代数与解析几何》习题解答

第5章 特征值与特征向量(习题5)

求下列矩阵的特征值和特征向量.

東下列起注的存在恒和存在问里.
$$(2)\begin{pmatrix}3&2&-1\\-2&-2&2\\3&6&-1\end{pmatrix}$$
解: $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix}\lambda - 3 & -2 & 1\\2&\lambda + 2 & -2\\-3&-6&\lambda + 1\end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0$ 所以矩阵 A 特征值为 -4 , 2 (2重).
$$\lambda = -4$$
时 由 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ⇒特征向量

$$\lambda = -4$$
时, 由 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0 \Rightarrow$ 特征向量

$$k_1(1,-2,3)^T, \quad k_1 \neq 0$$

$$\lambda = 2$$
时, 由 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ⇒特征向量

$$k_2(1,0,1)^T + k_3(0,1,2), \quad k_2^2 + k_3^2 \neq 0$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = egin{array}{c|cccc} \lambda & 0 & 0 & -1 \ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 & \lambda & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \ \end{array} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$$

⇒矩阵A的特征值为-1(2重

$$\lambda = 1$$
时, 由 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0 \Rightarrow$ 特征向量

$$k_1(1,0,0,1)^T + k_2(0,1,1,0)^T, \quad k_1^2 + k_2^2 \neq 0$$

$$\lambda = -1$$
时,由 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0$ ⇒特征向量

$$k_3(1,0,0,-1)^T + k_4(0,1,-1,0), \quad k_3^2 + k_4^2 \neq 0$$

2. 求下列n阶矩阵的特征值和特征向量

(2)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
解、中口 $E = A = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda)$

解: $\dot{\operatorname{al}}(\lambda E - A) = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda - n) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = n, 0 \ (n-1 ext{ })$

 $\lambda = n$ 时,由 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0 \Rightarrow$ 特征向量

$$k_1(1,1,\cdots,1)^T, \quad k_1 \neq 0$$

 $\lambda = 0$ 时,由 $(\lambda E - A)X = 0 \Rightarrow$ 特征向量

$$k_2(1,-1,0,\cdots,0)^T+k_3(1,0,-1,0,\cdots,0)+\cdots \ \cdots +k_n(1,0,\cdots,0,-1)$$

其中 k_2, k_3, \cdots, k_n 不全为0.

3. 设 λ 是n阶可逆矩阵A的一个特征值, α 是A对应于特征值 λ 的一个特征向量. 证明 $\frac{|A|}{\lambda}$ 是A*的一个特征值, α 也是A*对应于此特征值的一个特征向量.

证明:
$$A\alpha = \lambda \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \lambda A^{-1}\alpha \Rightarrow A^{-1}\alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda}\alpha$$

 $A^*\alpha = |A|A^{-1}\alpha = \frac{|A|}{\lambda}\alpha$
即: $\alpha \in A^*$ 对应于特征值 A 0 的一个特征向量.

9. 下列矩阵A能否对角化?在能对角化的情况下, 试求出能使 $T^{-1}AT$ 成为对角矩阵的可逆矩阵T.

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: $\exists |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1, 1$ (2重)

 $\lambda = 1$ 时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为 $(0,1,0)^T$, $(1,0,1)^T$;

 $\lambda = -1$ 时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为 $(1, 0, -1)^T$.

所以,
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $T^{-1}AT = \operatorname{diag}(1, 1, -1)$.

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

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

$$\lambda = 1$$
时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为 $(2, 4, -1)^T$;

$$\lambda = i$$
时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为 $(1 + i, 2 + 3i, -i)^T$;

$$\lambda = -i$$
时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为 $(1 - i, 2 - 3i, i)^T$.

所以,
$$T=egin{pmatrix} 2&1+i&1-i\ 4&2+3i&2-3i\ -1&-i&i \end{pmatrix}$$
, $T^{-1}AT=\mathrm{diag}(1,i,-i).$

14.

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

解: $\exists |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 11)0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 11, 2$ (2重).

$$\lambda = 2$$
时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为 $(1, 0, -1)^T$, $(1, -2, 0)^T$;

$$\lambda = 11$$
时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为 $(2,1,2)^T$.

对
$$(1,0,-1)^T$$
, $(1,-2,0)^T$, $(2,1,2)^T$ 标准正交化后得到

$$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^T, (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6})^T, (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$$

$$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^T, (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}, -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6})^T, (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$$

$$\text{MW, } T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \ T^{-1}AT = \text{diag}(2, 2, 11).$$

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

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

解:
$$\exists |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 3)^3 (\lambda - 7) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 7,3$$
 (3重).

$$\lambda = 3$$
时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为

$$(1,1,0,0)^T,(1,0,1,0)^T,(-1,0,0,1)^T;$$

$$\lambda = 7$$
时, $(\lambda E - A)x = 0$ 对应基础解系为 $(-1, 1, 1, -1)^T$;

对上述两组基础解系作标准正交化后得到

$$(rac{\sqrt{2}}{2},rac{\sqrt{2}}{2},0,0)^T, (rac{\sqrt{6}}{6},-rac{\sqrt{6}}{6},rac{\sqrt{6}}{3},0)^T, (-rac{\sqrt{3}}{6},rac{\sqrt{3}}{6},rac{\sqrt{3}}{6},rac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^T, (-rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},-rac{1}{2})^T, (-rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2})^T, (-rac{1}{2},old 1},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2},o$$

15. 试证明: 设A为n阶实对称矩阵, 且 $A^2 = A$, 则存在正交矩阵T, 使得 $T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中r为秩, E_r 为r阶单位矩阵.

证明:不妨设 $A \neq 0$,由于A是实对称矩阵,设A的特征值为

$$\lambda_1\geqslant\lambda_2\geqslant\cdots\geqslant\lambda_n$$
 ,

则存在正交矩阵T使得

$$T^{-1}AT = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n).$$

$$\Rightarrow T^{-1}A^2T = T^{-1}AAT = T^{-1}ATT^{-1}AT$$

$$=\operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_n)^2=\operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1^2,\lambda_2^2,\cdots,\lambda_n^2)$$

$$\therefore \quad A^2 = A \Rightarrow T^{-1}AT = T^{-1}A^2T \Rightarrow \lambda_i^2 = \lambda_i, 1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0$$
 $\c ext{\o} 1, \ 1 \leqslant i \leqslant n.$

$$egin{array}{ll} \therefore &\exists 1\leqslant r\leqslant n, \; ar{\psi}$$
 使得 $oldsymbol{\lambda}_i=\left\{egin{array}{ll} 1, &1\leqslant i\leqslant r \ 0, &r< i\leqslant n \end{array}
ight., \;$ 即有

$$T^{-1}AT=egin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中
$$r(A) = r(AT) = r(T^{-1}AT) = r(E_r) = r$$
为 A 的秩.