

第5章习题答案

1. 判断下列命题是否正确.

(1) 满足 $Ax = \lambda x$ 的 x 一定是 A 的特征向量;

(2) 如果 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r$ 是矩阵 A 对应于特征值 λ 的特征向量, 则 $k_1x_1 + k_2x_2 + \dots + k_rx_r$ 也是 A 对应于 λ 的特征向量;

(3) 实矩阵的特征值一定是实数.

解:

(1) 错误. 当 $x = 0$ 时, 无论 λ 取何值, 都有 $Ax = \lambda x$, 但此时 x 不是 A 的特征向量.

(2) 错误. 理由同上, 只有当 $k_1x_1 + k_2x_2 + \dots + k_rx_r \neq 0$ 时, 它才是 A 对应于 λ 的特征向量.

(3) 错误. 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则特征方程为 $|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 1$, 此时特征值为 $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$, 都不是实数. 只有实对称矩阵, 才能保证特征值一定是实数.

2. 求下列矩阵的特征值和特征向量.

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

解:

A 的特征方程为

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -3 \\ -3 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - (-3)(-3) = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 7 = 0$$

所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \frac{3-\sqrt{37}}{2}$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{37}}{2}$.

当 $\lambda_1 = \frac{3-\sqrt{37}}{2}$ 时, 解方程 $\left(A - \frac{3-\sqrt{37}}{2}E\right)x = 0$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{3-\sqrt{37}}{2} & -3 \\ -3 & 1 - \frac{3-\sqrt{37}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得 $(\sqrt{37}+1)x_1 = 6x_2$, 所以对应的特征向量可取为:

$$p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ \sqrt{37}+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $k_1 p_1$ ($k_1 \neq 0$) 为 $\lambda_1 = \frac{3-\sqrt{37}}{2}$ 对应的全部特征向量;

当 $\lambda_2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{37}}{2}$ 时, 解方程 $\left(A - \frac{3+\sqrt{37}}{2}E\right)x = 0$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\frac{3+\sqrt{37}}{2} & -3 \\ -3 & 1-\frac{3+\sqrt{37}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得 $(1-\sqrt{37})x_1 = 6x_2$, 所以对应的特征向量可取:

$$\mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1-\sqrt{37} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $k_2\mathbf{p}_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$ 为 $\lambda_2 = \frac{3+\sqrt{37}}{2}$ 对应的全部特征向量.

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

$\mathbf{A}$ 的特征方程为:

$$|\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} 6-\lambda & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_3+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & -2+\lambda \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{c_1+c_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 10-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 4 \\ 2 & 10-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)^2(11-\lambda) = 0$$

所以 $\mathbf{A}$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 11$.

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 时, 解方程 $(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6-2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3-2 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6-2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 可得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1x_1 + 0x_3, \\ x_2 = -2x_1 - 2x_3, \\ x_3 = 0x_1 + 1x_3, \end{cases}$$

所以对应的特征向量可取:

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $k_1\mathbf{p}_1 + k_2\mathbf{p}_2 (k_1^2 + k_2^2 \neq 0)$ 为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 对应的全部特征向量.

当 $\lambda_3 = 11$ 时, 解方程 $(\mathbf{A} - 11\mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6-11 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3-11 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6-11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 可得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2, \\ x_2 = 1x_2, \\ x_3 = 2x_2, \end{cases}$$

所以对应的特征向量可取:

$$\mathbf{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $k_3 \mathbf{p}_3 (k_3 \neq 0)$ 为 $\lambda_3 = 11$ 对应的全部特征向量.

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

$\mathbf{A}$ 的特征方程为:

$$|\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{沿第二行展开} (-1)^{2+1}(-2) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{2+2}(1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{2+3}(-2) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = 4\lambda + (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(-\lambda) + (4\lambda-8) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2-2\lambda-8) = (\lambda+2)(1-\lambda)(\lambda-4) \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\mathbf{A}$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$.

当 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 时, 解方程 $(\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1+2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0+2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1x_1 \\ x_2 = 2x_1 \\ x_3 = 2x_1 \end{cases}, \text{ 所以对应的特征向量可取为 } \mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $k_1 \mathbf{p}_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$ 为 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 对应的全部特征向量.

当 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 解方程 $(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 \\ x_2 = 1x_2 \\ x_3 = -2x_2 \end{cases}, \text{ 所以对应的特征向量为 } \mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $k_2 \mathbf{p}_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$ 为 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 对应的全部特征向量.

当 $\lambda_3 = 4$ 时, 解方程 $(\mathbf{A} - 4\mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-4 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0-4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_3, \\ x_2 = -2x_3, \\ x_3 = 1x_3, \end{cases}, \text{ 所以对应的特征向量为 } \mathbf{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $k_3 \mathbf{p}_3 (k_3 \neq 0)$ 为 $\lambda_3 = 4$ 对应的全部特征向量.

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解:

$\mathbf{A}$ 的特征方程为:

$$\begin{aligned}
|A - \lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{沿第一行展开}} (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & -2 & 1 \\ -\lambda & -\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-c_2+c_1} (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{\text{沿第一行展开}} (2-\lambda)(1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(1-\lambda)^3
\end{aligned}$$

所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$, $\lambda_4 = 2$.

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 时, 解方程 $(A - E)x = 0$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-1 & 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1-1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_3, \\ x_2 = -1x_3, \\ x_3 = 1x_3, \\ x_4 = 0x_3, \end{cases} \text{ 对应的特征向量为 } p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $k_1 p_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$ 为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 对应的全部特征向量.

当 $\lambda_4 = 2$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-2 & 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1-2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2-2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1x_1, \\ x_2 = 0x_1, \\ x_3 = 0x_1, \\ x_4 = 0x_1, \end{cases} \text{ 对应的特征向量为 } p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $k_2 p_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$ 为 $\lambda_4 = 2$ 对应的全部特征向量.

3. 设 3 阶方阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 0$, $\lambda_3 = -1$, 对应的特征向量依次为:

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

求矩阵 A .

解:

$$\text{令矩阵 } X = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则有:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(X : E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_2+r_3 \\ -2r_1+r_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{\substack{2r_3 \\ r_2+r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-3r_2 \\ r_3+r_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 4 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{9r_1 \\ 2r_3+r_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 9 & 18 & 0 & 5 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 4 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_2+r_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 9 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) = (9\mathbf{E} : 9\mathbf{X}^{-1})$$

$$\text{所以有: } \mathbf{X}^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由特征值和特征向量定义得:

$$\mathbf{AX} = (\mathbf{Ax}_1, \mathbf{Ax}_2, \mathbf{Ax}_3) = (\lambda_1 \mathbf{x}_1, \lambda_2 \mathbf{x}_2, \lambda_3 \mathbf{x}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以有:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 设 3 阶实对称矩阵 $\mathbf{A}$ 的特征值为 $-1, 1, 1$, 与特征值 -1 对应的特征向量 $\mathbf{x} = (-1, 1, 1)^T$, 求 $\mathbf{A}$.

解:

因为特征值 1 是 $\mathbf{A}$ 的 2 重特征值, 所以对应特征值 1 恰有 2 个线性无关的特征向量.

对应特征值 1 的特征向量必然与对应特征值 -1 的特征向量 $\mathbf{x} = (-1, 1, 1)^T$ 正交.

取与 $\mathbf{x} = (-1, 1, 1)^T$ 正交的线性无关的两个向量 $\mathbf{y} = (1, 1, 0)^T$, $\mathbf{z} = (1, 0, 1)^T$, 设它们都是对应特征值 1 的特征向量, 于是我们有:

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}) = (\mathbf{Ax}, \mathbf{Ay}, \mathbf{Az}) = (-\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}), \text{ 即:}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则有:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

容易验证, 这样求出来的 $\mathbf{A}$ 是满足题意的.

5. 若 n 阶方阵满足 $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{A}$, 则称 $\mathbf{A}$ 为幂等矩阵. 试证, 幂等矩阵的特征值只可能是 1 或者是零.

证明:

任取幂等矩阵 A 的特征值 λ 和对应的特征向量 x , 则 $Ax = \lambda x$.

因为 $A^2 = A$, 所以 $A^2x = Ax$, 于是有:

$$\lambda x = Ax = A^2x = A(Ax) = A(\lambda x) = \lambda(Ax) = \lambda(\lambda x)$$

$$(\lambda - \lambda^2)x = 0$$

因为特征向量 x 为非零向量, 所以 $\lambda - \lambda^2 = 0$, 因而幂等矩阵 A 的特征值 λ 只可能是 1 或者是 0.

6. 若 $A^2 = E$, 则 A 的特征值只可能是 ± 1 .

证明:

任取 A 的特征值 λ 和对应的特征向量 x , 则 $Ax = \lambda x$.

因为 $A^2 = E$, 所以 $A^2x = Ex = x$, 于是有:

$$x = A^2x = A(Ax) = A(\lambda x) = \lambda(Ax) = \lambda(\lambda x)$$

$$(1 - \lambda^2)x = 0$$

因为特征向量 x 为非零向量, 所以 $1 - \lambda^2 = 0$, 因而 A 的特征值 λ 只可能是 ± 1 .

7. 设 λ_1, λ_2 是 n 阶矩阵 A 的两个不同的特征根, α_1, α_2 分别是 A 的属于 λ_1, λ_2 的特征向量, 证明 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 不是 A 的特征向量.

证明:

反证法.

设 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 是 A 对应特征值 λ 的特征向量, 则有:

$$A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$$

又因为 α_1, α_2 分别是 A 的属于 λ_1, λ_2 的特征向量, 所以有:

$$A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1\alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = \lambda_2\alpha_2$$

综上有:

$$\lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = A\alpha_1 + A\alpha_2 = \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2$$

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

又因为 λ_1, λ_2 是 n 阶矩阵 A 的两个不同的特征值, 所以 $\lambda - \lambda_1$ 和 $\lambda - \lambda_2$ 不可能同时为 0, 所以 α_1, α_2 线性相关, 这与 α_1, α_2 分别是 A 的属于不同特征值 λ_1, λ_2 的特征向量矛盾.

8. 计算 $[\alpha, \beta]$.

$$(1) \alpha = (-1, 0, 3, -5), \beta = (4, -2, 0, 1);$$

$$(2) \alpha = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, -1\right), \beta = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, -2, \sqrt{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right).$$

解:

$$(1) [\alpha, \beta] = (-1) \times 4 + 0 \times (-2) + 3 \times 0 + (-5) \times 1 = -9$$

$$(2) [\alpha, \beta] = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \times (-2) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \sqrt{3} + (-1) \times \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

9. 把下列向量单位化:

$$(1) \alpha = (3, 0, -1, 4); (2) \alpha = (5, 1, -2, 0).$$

解：

$$(1) \mathbf{e} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}{\|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}{\sqrt{[\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}]}} = \frac{(3, 0, -1, 4)}{\sqrt{3^2+0^2+(-1)^2+4^2}} = \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{26}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{26}}\right)$$

$$(2) \mathbf{e} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}{\|\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}{\sqrt{[\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}]}} = \frac{(5, 1, -2, 0)}{\sqrt{5^2+1^2+(-2)^2+0^2}} = \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{30}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{30}}, 0\right)$$

10. 利用施密特正交化方法把下列向量组正交化.

$$(1) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (0, 1, 1)^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (1, 0, 1)^T;$$

解：

$$\text{取 } \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 &= \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

再将 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3$ 单位化即得：

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_1}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{e}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_2}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{e}_3 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_3}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 0, -1, 1), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, -1, 0, 1), \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (-1, 1, 1, 0).$$

解：

$$\text{取 } \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 0, -1, 1)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = (1, -1, 0, 1) - \frac{2}{3} (1, 0, -1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 &= \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \\ &= (-1, 1, 1, 0) + \frac{2}{3} (1, 0, -1, 1) + \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{1}{3}, -1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right) \end{aligned}$$

再将 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 单位化即得:

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \\ e_2 &= \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{15}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \right) \\ e_3 &= \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{35}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

11. 试证: 若 n 维向量 α 与 β 正交, 则对于任意实数 k, l , 有 $k\alpha$ 与 $l\beta$ 正交.

证明:

若 α 与 β 正交, 则 $[\alpha, \beta] = 0$, 因而对于任意实数 k, l , 由内积性质有:

$$[k\alpha, l\beta] = k[l\beta, \alpha] = k(l[\beta, \alpha]) = kl[\beta, \alpha] = kl[\alpha, \beta] = kl \cdot 0 = 0$$

所以 $k\alpha$ 与 $l\beta$ 正交.

12. 下列矩阵是否为正交矩阵?

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解:

$$(1) \text{ 因为第 1 行向量的长度为 } \sqrt{1^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{7}{6} \neq 1,$$

所以该矩阵不是正交矩阵;

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^T \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = E \end{aligned}$$

所以由正交矩阵定义, 该矩阵为正交矩阵.

13. 设 x 为 n 维列向量, $x^T x = 1$, 令 $H = E - 2xx^T$, 求证 H 是对称的正交矩阵.

证明:

因为 $H^T = (E - 2xx^T)^T = E^T - 2(xx^T)^T = E - 2(x^T)^T x^T = E - 2xx^T = H$, 所以 H 是对称矩阵, 并且有:

$$\begin{aligned} H^T H &= (E - 2xx^T)(E - 2xx^T) = E - 2xx^T E - E \cdot 2xx^T + (2xx^T)(2xx^T) \\ &= E - 2xx^T - 2xx^T + 4x(x^T x)x^T = E - 4xx^T + 4x \cdot 1 \cdot x^T = E \end{aligned}$$

所以由正交矩阵定义, H 是对称的正交矩阵.

14. 设 A 与 B 都是 n 阶正交矩阵, 证明 AB 也是正交矩阵.

证明:

因为 A 与 B 都是 n 阶正交矩阵, 所以 $A^T A = B^T B = E$, 于是有:

$$(AB)^T (AB) = (B^T A^T) (AB) = B^T (A^T A) B = B^T E B = B^T B = E$$

所以 AB 也是正交矩阵.

15. 求正交矩阵 T , 使 $T^{-1}AT$ 为对角矩阵:

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

特征方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} |A - \lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} 0-\lambda & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3-\lambda & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3-\lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-c_3+c_2} \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -7-\lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -7-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 + 7\lambda - 8) = -(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+8) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

求得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -8, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = -8$, 求解线性方程组 $(A + 8E)x = 0$. 由:

$$\begin{aligned} A + 8E &= \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{4r_2+r_1 \\ r_2+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 18 & 18 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_3 \\ \frac{1}{18}r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{-5r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{2}r_2 \\ r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得基础解系为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化得: } \gamma_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\|\alpha_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

对于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$, 求解线性方程组 $(A - E)x = 0$. 由:

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_1 \\ r_2+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得基础解系为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{正交化得: } \beta_2 = \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{[\beta_2, \alpha_3]}{[\beta_2, \beta_2]} \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{单位化得: } \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

以正交向量组 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 为列向量的矩阵 T 就是所求的正交矩阵, 即:

$$T = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{5} & -6 & 2 \\ -2\sqrt{5} & 3 & 4 \\ 2\sqrt{5} & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

此时有:

$$T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角矩阵.}$$

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

解:

特征方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} |A - \lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -3-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -3-\lambda & 2 \\ 3+\lambda & 0 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & -3-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-3-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 23) = (-3-\lambda)[\lambda - (1-2\sqrt{6})][\lambda - (1+2\sqrt{6})] \end{aligned}$$

求得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 1-2\sqrt{6}, \lambda_3 = 1+2\sqrt{6}$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = -3$, 求解线性方程组 $(A+3E)x=0$. 由:

$$A+3E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[i=1,2]{\frac{1}{2}r_i} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 单位化得: $\gamma_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\|\alpha_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$.

对于 $\lambda_2 = 1 - 2\sqrt{6}$, 求解线性方程组 $(A - (1 - 2\sqrt{6})E)x = 0$. 由:

$$\begin{aligned} A - (1 - 2\sqrt{6})E &= \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{6} & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -4 + 2\sqrt{6} & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_3 + r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{6} - 4 & 0 & 4 - 2\sqrt{6} \\ 2 & -4 + 2\sqrt{6} & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}-4}r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 + 2\sqrt{6} & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1 + r_2 \\ -4r_1 + r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 + 2\sqrt{6} & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 + 2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{(2 - \sqrt{6})r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 + 2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}r_3 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 + \sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

得基础解系为 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 - \sqrt{6} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 单位化得: $\gamma_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\|\alpha_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3+\sqrt{6}}} \\ \frac{-2-\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3+\sqrt{6}}} \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3+\sqrt{6}}} \end{pmatrix}$.

对于 $\lambda_3 = 1 + 2\sqrt{6}$, 求解线性方程组 $(A - (1 + 2\sqrt{6})E)x = 0$. 由:

$$\begin{aligned} A - (1 + 2\sqrt{6})E &= \begin{pmatrix} -2\sqrt{6} & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -4 - 2\sqrt{6} & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & -2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_3 + r_1} \begin{pmatrix} -4 - 2\sqrt{6} & 0 & 4 + 2\sqrt{6} \\ 2 & -4 - 2\sqrt{6} & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & -2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{-4-2\sqrt{6}}r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 - 2\sqrt{6} & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & -2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1 + r_2 \\ -4r_1 + r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 - 2\sqrt{6} & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 - 2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{(2 + \sqrt{6})r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 - 2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}r_3 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 - \sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

得基础解系为 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2+\sqrt{6} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 单位化得: $\gamma_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{\|\alpha_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-\sqrt{6}}} \\ \frac{-2+\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{3-\sqrt{6}}} \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3-\sqrt{6}}} \end{pmatrix}$.

以正交向量组 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 为列向量的矩阵 T 就是所求的正交矩阵, 即:

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

此时有:

$$T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+2\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角矩阵.}$$

$$(3)A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

特征方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} |A-\lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1]{r_i + r_1, i=2, 3, 4} \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 4-\lambda & 4-\lambda & 4-\lambda \\ 1 & 4-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 + r_4]{-r_1 + r_2} (4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_1} (4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & 4-\lambda \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (4-\lambda)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-c_1 + c_3} (4-\lambda)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (4-\lambda)^2 ((4-\lambda)^2 - 4) = (4-\lambda)^2 (6-\lambda)(2-\lambda) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

求得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=2, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=4, \lambda_4=6$.

对于 $\lambda_1=2$, 求解线性方程组 $(A-2E)x=0$. 由:

$$A-2E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4+r_2]{2r_4+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[2r_3+r_2]{r_3+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[-r_4]{-r_1+r_2, -r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1+r_4]{\frac{1}{4}r_1, 2r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 单位化得: $\gamma_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\|\alpha_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$.

对于 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=4$, 求解线性方程组 $(A-4E)x=0$. 由:

$$A-4E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2+r_4]{r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系为 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为它们已经正交, 所以只需要单位化得:

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\|\alpha_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{\|\alpha_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

对于 $\lambda_4=6$, 求解线性方程组 $(A-6E)x=0$. 由:

$$A-6E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2+r_4]{2r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4+r_3]{-\frac{1}{2}r_4, 3r_4+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{2}r_1 \\ r_1+r_2 \\ 2r_1+r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_4+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得基础解系为 } \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化得: } \gamma_4 = \frac{\alpha_4}{\|\alpha_4\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

以正交向量组 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4$ 为列向量的矩阵 T 就是所求的正交矩阵, 即:

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

此时有:

$$T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角矩阵.}$$

$$(4)A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解:

特征方程为:

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{沿第二行展开}} (-2)(-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + (2-\lambda)(-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + (-2)(-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(-2)(1-\lambda) + (2-\lambda)(3-\lambda)(1-\lambda) + 2(3-\lambda)(-2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{第一项和第三项相加}} (-8)(2-\lambda) + (\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3)(2-\lambda)$$

$$= (2-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 - 8) = (2-\lambda)(\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1)$$

求得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 求解线性方程组 $(A + E)x = 0$. 由:

$$A+E=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2+r_3]{r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\frac{1}{2}r_2]{\frac{1}{4}r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得基础解系为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化得: } \gamma_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\|\alpha_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

对于 $\lambda_2=2$, 求解线性方程组 $(A-2E)x=0$. 由:

$$A-2E=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{2}r_2+r_3]{-\frac{1}{2}r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{4}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得基础解系为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化得: } \gamma_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\|\alpha_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

对于 $\lambda_3=5$, 求解线性方程组 $(A-5E)x=0$. 由:

$$A-5E=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-2r_2+r_3]{-2r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-r_2]{-\frac{1}{2}r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得基础解系为 } \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化得: } \gamma_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{\|\alpha_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

以正交向量组 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 为列向量的矩阵 T 就是所求的正交矩阵, 即:

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

此时有:

$$T^{-1}AT=\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角矩阵.}$$

16. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & x & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{pmatrix}$ 相似.

(1) 求 x 与 y ;

(2) 求可逆矩阵 P , 使 $P^{-1}AP = B$.

解:

(1) 由教材 P106 推论, $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & x & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与对角阵 $B = \text{diag}(-1, 2, y)$ 相似, 所以 $-1, 2, y$

是 A 的特征值. 又因为 A 的特征方程为:

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

所以 $-1, 2, y$ 都是特征方程的根.

对比得 $y = -2$, 且 $x - 2 = (-1) \cdot 2 = -2$, 所以 $x = 0$.

(2) 由上小题结论, 知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值为: $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -2$

对于 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 求解线性方程组 $(A + E)x = 0$. 由:

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_2+r_3 \\ 2r_1+r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

对于 $\lambda_2 = 2$, 求解线性方程组 $(A - 2E)x = 0$. 由:

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{4}r_1 \\ -2r_1+r_i \\ i=2,3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{2r_3+r_2 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

对于 $\lambda_3 = -2$, 求解线性方程组 $(A + 2E)x = 0$. 由:

$$A + 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_2+r_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3+r_2 \\ -r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令 $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则有 $P^{-1}AP = B$.

17. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{100} .

解:

特征方程为

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

0, 所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 2$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, 求解线性方程组 $(A - E)x = 0$. 由:

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1+r_3]{r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 2$, 求解线性方程组 $(A - 2E)x = 0$. 由:

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-r_2+r_3]{-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令 } P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则有 } P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{所以有: } A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{100} &= \left(P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \right)^{100} = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{100} P^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2^{100} \\ 0 & 1 & 2^{100} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \cdot 2^{100} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1-2^{100} & 1-2^{100} \\ 0 & 2-2^{100} & -1+2^{100} \\ 0 & 2-2 \cdot 2^{100} & -1+2 \cdot 2^{100} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$