

1. 解: (1) $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 4 \\ 3 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 6 = (\lambda - 6)(\lambda + 1) = 0$

得特征值 $\lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = -1$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = 6$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(6E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1)^T$, 所以, A 的属于特征值 6 的全部特征

向量为 $c_1\alpha_1, (c_1 \neq 0, \text{为任意常数})$

对于 $\lambda_2 = -1$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(-E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_2 = (4, 3)^T$, 所以, A 的属于特征值 -1 的全部特征

向量为 $c_2\alpha_2, (c_2 \neq 0, \text{为任意常数})$

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

得特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$,

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(2E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, -1, 1)^T$, 所以, A 的属于特

征值 2 的全部特征向量为 $c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2, (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为不全为零的任意常数})$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 1$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$, 所以, A 的属于特征值 1 的全部特

征向量为 $c_3\alpha_3, (c_3 \neq 0, \text{为任意常数})$.

$$(3) \quad |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 3 & -3 \\ -3 & \lambda+5 & -3 \\ -6 & 6 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+2)^2(\lambda-4) = 0$$

得特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 4$

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(-2E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, 所以, A 的属于特征值 -2 的全部特征向量为 $c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2, (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为不全为零的任意常数})$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 4$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(4E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 2)^T$, 所以, A 的属于特征值 4 的全部特征向量为 $c_3\alpha_3, (c_3 \neq 0, \text{ 为任意常数})$.

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

得特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$, 所以, A 的属于特征值 1 的全部特征向量为 $c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2, (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为不全为零的任意常数})$

对于 $\lambda_3 = -1$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(-E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$, 所以, A 的属于特征值 -1 的全部特征向量为 $c_3\alpha_3, (c_3 \neq 0, \text{ 为任意常数})$.

$$2. \text{解: (1) } \because A=0, \therefore |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^n = 0$$

得特征值 $\lambda = 0$ (n 重), 解齐次线性方程组 $(0E - 0)X = 0$,

可知 X 可取任一向量, \therefore 特征向量为任一非零 n 维列向量.

$$(2) \because A = aE, \therefore |\lambda E - aE| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a)^n = 0$$

得特征值 $\lambda = a$ (n 重), 解齐次线性方程组 $(aE - aE)X = 0$,

可知 X 可取任一向量, \therefore 特征向量为任一非零 n 维列向量.

$$3. \text{解: } \det A = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 4, \quad \text{tr} A = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 2.$$

4. 解: 设 α 是 A^{-1} 的对应于特征值 λ 的特征向量, 即 $A^{-1}\alpha = \lambda\alpha$, 则

$$AA^{-1}\alpha = \lambda(A\alpha), \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{\lambda}\alpha = A\alpha, \text{ 从而 } \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{可得 } \begin{cases} 3+k = \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 5-k = \frac{1}{\lambda}k \end{cases}, \text{ 解之得, } k = -5 \text{ 或 } k = 1.$$

5. 证明: 设 α 是 A 的对应于特征值 λ_0 的特征向量

$$(1) \because A\alpha = \lambda_0\alpha \therefore (kA)\alpha = k(A\alpha) = k(\lambda_0\alpha) = (k\lambda_0)\alpha.$$

即 $k\lambda_0$ 是 kA 的一个特征值.

$$(2) \text{ 当 } m=2 \text{ 时, } A^2\alpha = A(A\alpha) = A(\lambda\alpha) = \lambda(A\alpha) = \lambda^2\alpha$$

即 λ^2 是 A^2 的一个特征值.

设 λ_0^{m-1} 是矩阵 A^{m-1} 的一个特征值, 则 $A^{m-1}\alpha = \lambda_0^{m-1}\alpha$, 于是

$A^m\alpha = A(A^{m-1}\alpha) = \lambda_0^{m-1}A\alpha = \lambda_0^m\alpha$. 即 λ_0^m 是矩阵 A^m 的一个特征值.

(3) $\because A$ 可逆, 故 $\lambda_0 \neq 0$

又 $A\alpha = \lambda_0\alpha$, $\therefore A^{-1}A\alpha = A^{-1}\lambda_0\alpha$, $\therefore \alpha = \lambda_0 A^{-1}\alpha$, $\therefore A^{-1}\alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda_0}\alpha$.

即 $\frac{1}{\lambda_0}$ 是矩阵 A^{-1} 的一个特征值

(4) $\because A^* = |A|A^{-1}$, 由(1), (3) 可得 $A^*\alpha = \frac{\det A}{\lambda_0}\alpha$,

即 $\frac{\det A}{\lambda_0}$ 是矩阵 A^* 的一个特征值,

(5) $\because A\alpha = \lambda_0\alpha \quad \therefore kE\alpha - A\alpha = k\alpha - \lambda_0\alpha \therefore (kE - A)\alpha = (k - \lambda_0)\alpha$.

即 $k - \lambda_0$ 是矩阵 $kE - A$ 的一个特征值.

6. 证明: 设 $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$, 则

$$\alpha^T A^T = \lambda \alpha^T \quad \therefore \alpha^T A^T A \alpha = \lambda^2 \alpha^T \alpha, \therefore \alpha^T \alpha - \lambda^2 \alpha^T \alpha = 0, \\ \therefore (1 - \lambda^2) \alpha^T \alpha = 0$$

$$\because \alpha \neq 0, \therefore \alpha^T \alpha \neq 0 \therefore 1 - \lambda^2 = 0 \therefore \lambda = \pm 1.$$

7. 证明: (反证法) 假设 $c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2$ 是 A 的属于特征值 λ 的特征向量, 则

$$A(c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2) = \lambda(c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2).$$

$$\because A(c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2) = c_1A\alpha_1 + c_2A\alpha_2 = c_1\lambda_1\alpha_1 + c_2\lambda_2\alpha_2,$$

$$\lambda(c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2) = c_1\lambda\alpha_1 + c_2\lambda\alpha_2,$$

$$c_1\lambda_1\alpha_1 + c_2\lambda_2\alpha_2 = c_1\lambda\alpha_1 + c_2\lambda\alpha_2$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1(\lambda - \lambda_1)\alpha_1 + c_2(\lambda - \lambda_2)\alpha_2 = 0.$$

$\because \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2, \therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 线性无关.

于是, $c_1(\lambda - \lambda_1) = c_2(\lambda - \lambda_2) = 0$.

$\because c_1, c_2 \neq 0, \therefore \lambda - \lambda_1 = \lambda - \lambda_2 = 0, \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$, 矛盾. ■

8. 证明: $\because A \square B \therefore \exists$ 可逆 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$

$$(1) |B| = |P^{-1}AP| = |P|^{-1}|A||P| = |A|$$

$$(2) r(B) = r(P^{-1}AP) = r(AP) = r(A)$$

$$(3) B^T = (P^{-1}AP)^T = P^T A^T (P^{-1})^T = P^T A^T (P^T)^{-1}, \text{ 从而 } A^T \square B^T.$$

$$(4) B^{-1} = (P^{-1}AP)^{-1} = P^{-1}A^{-1}(P^{-1})^{-1}, \text{ 从而 } A^{-1} \square B^{-1}.$$

9. 证明: $\because A \square B \therefore \exists$ 可逆 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$,

$\because C \square D \therefore \exists$ 可逆 Q 使得 $Q^{-1}CQ = D$,

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} P^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & Q^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P^{-1}AP & 0 \\ 0 & Q^{-1}CQ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$$

10. 解: 均可对角化

$$(1) \text{ 取 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 取 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 取 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) \text{取 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

11. 解:

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

对于 $\lambda = 2$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(2E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1)^T$, 从而不可对角化.

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

可得 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$, $\because r(E - A) = 2 \neq 1$, 从而不可对角化.

$$(3) |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 6) = 0$$

可得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 6$,

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(2E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$,

对于 $\lambda_3 = 6$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(6E - A)X = 0$,

可得它的一个基础解系 $\alpha_3 = (1, -2, 3)^T$.

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{可 得 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & \lambda-5 & 3 \\ -7 & -3 & -3 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^4 = 0$$

可得 $\lambda = 2$ (四重). $\because r(2E - A) = 1 \neq 0$, 从而不可对角化.

12. 解: 矩阵 D 是对角矩阵, 而各选项中的矩阵与 D 有相同的特征值

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$, 故只需判断各矩阵能否对角化.

(1) 显然, $A_1 \square \Lambda$, 从而与 D 相似

(2) $r(2E - A_2) = 2 \neq 1$, 故矩阵 A_2 不可对角化, 从而不可能与 D 相似.

(3) $r(2E - A_3) = 1$, 故矩阵 A_3 可对角化, 从而与 D 相似

(4) $r(2E - A_4) = 2 \neq 1$, 故矩阵 A_4 不可对角化, 从而不可能与 D 相似

13. 解: (1) $\because A \square B \therefore \det A = \det B, \operatorname{tr} A = \operatorname{tr} B$

从而 $\det A = -2 = \det B = -2y, \operatorname{tr} A = 2 + x = \operatorname{tr} B = 2 + y - 1$

解得 $x = 0, y = 1$

(2) $\because A \square B, \therefore A, B$ 有相同的特征值, 从而 A 的特征值为 $2, 1, -1$

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(2E - A)X = 0$, 得基础解系

$$\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T.$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(E - A)X = 0$, 得基础解系

$$\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$$

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(-E - A)X = 0$, 得基础解系

$$\alpha_3 = (0, 1, -1)^T$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = B.$$

$$14. \text{ 解: } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda^2 - 2)(\lambda - 1) = 0,$$

$$\text{可得 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 时, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 } (2E - A)X = 0,$$

$$\text{可得它的一个基础解系 } \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, -1, 1)^T,$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_3 = 1 \text{ 时, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 } (E - A)X = 0,$$

$$\text{可得它的一个基础解系 } \alpha_3 = (1, 0, -1)^T.$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } (P^{-1}AP)^n = P^{-1}A^nP = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & & \\ & 2^n & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} P = \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 2^n - 1 & 2^n - 1 \\ 0 & 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - 2^n & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$15. \text{ 解: 令 } P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{其中 } P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2^3 & \\ & & 3^3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7 & 7 \\ -26 & 1 & 26 \\ -26 & -7 & 34 \end{pmatrix}.$$

16. 证明: $\because A \square B$, 从而存在可逆矩阵 P^{-1} , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = B$

$$\text{所以 } B^2 = P^{-1}APP^{-1}AP = P^{-1}A^2P = P^{-1}AP = B.$$

$$17. \text{ 解: (1) } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)$$

可得 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$,

对于 $\lambda_1 = 0$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(0E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解系

$$\alpha_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T.$$

对于 $\lambda_2 = 1$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解系

$$\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T.$$

对于 $\lambda_3 = -1$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(-E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解系

$$\alpha_3 = (1, 0, -1)^T.$$

将向量 α_2, α_3 单位化可得 $\beta_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \beta_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

$$\text{令 } Q = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

可得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 3$

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(0E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解

系 $\alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$.

对于 $\lambda_3 = 3$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(3E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解系

$\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$.

把向量 α_1, α_2 正交化, 有 $\beta_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \beta_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T$

再将向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \alpha_3$ 单位化, 有

$$\gamma_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T, \gamma_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^T, \gamma_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^T$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda-2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-5) = 0.$$

可得 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$

对于 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(-E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解系

$$\alpha_1 = (2, 2, 1)^T.$$

对于 $\lambda_2 = 2$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(2E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解系

$$\alpha_2 = (2, -1, -2)^T.$$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 5$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(5E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解系

$$\alpha_3 = (1, -2, 2)^T.$$

将向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 单位化可得

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2, 2, 1)^T, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{3}(2, -1, -2)^T, \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{3}(1, -2, 2)^T.$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3), \text{ 则 } Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda-2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda-2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^3(\lambda-5) = 0.$$

可得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1, \lambda_4 = 5$

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(E - A)X = 0$, 得其基

$$\text{础解系 } \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (-1, 0, 0, 1)^T$$

对于 $\lambda_4 = 5$, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(5E - A)X = 0$, 得其基础解系

$$\alpha_4 = (1, -1, -1, 1)^T$$

把向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 正交化, 有

$$\beta_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0)^T, \beta_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0\right)^T, \beta_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 1\right)^T$$

将向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_4$ 单位化可得

$$\gamma_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0\right)^T, \gamma_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, 0\right)^T, \\ \gamma_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}, \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)^T, \gamma_4 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T$$

$$\text{令 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

18. 解: (1) 设与向量 α_1 正交的向量为 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 则

$$\alpha_1^T \alpha = (0, 1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_2 + x_3 = 0,$$

解此线性方程组, 可得其基础解系 $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (0, -1, 1)^T$

从而 A 对应于特征值 1 的特征向量为 $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (0, -1, 1)^T$.

(2) 将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 单位化:

$$\beta_1 = \left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T, \beta_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \beta_3 = \left(0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 Q 为正交矩阵, 且 $Q^{-1}AQ = \Lambda$, 所以

$$A = Q\Lambda Q^{-1} = Q\Lambda Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

19. 解: 由于 A 中各行元素之和小于 1, 由定理 4.17, A 的所有特征值的模小于 1, 再由定理 4.15, 可知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^n = 0$.

$$20. \text{解: (1)} \begin{pmatrix} R_t \\ F_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & -0.15 \\ 0.1 & 0.85 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R_{t-1} \\ F_{t-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & -0.15 \\ 0.1 & 0.85 \end{pmatrix} x(t-1), \text{ 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & -0.15 \\ 0.1 & 0.85 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) x(t) = Ax(t-1) = \cdots = A^t x(0),$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 0.95) = 0$$

可得 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 0.95$,

当 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 时, 解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(E - A)X = 0$, 得基础解系

$$\alpha_1 = (3, 2)^T$$

当 $\lambda_2 = 0.95$ 时,解对应的齐次线性方程组 $(0.95E - A)X = 0$,得基础解系

$$\alpha_2 = (1, 1)^T.$$

$$\text{令 } P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2), \quad \therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.95 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^t = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.95 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 - 2 \times 0.95^t & -3 + 3 \times 0.95^t \\ 2 - 2 \times 0.95^t & -2 + 3 \times 0.95^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = A^t \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 + 4 \times 0.95^t \\ 4 + 4 \times 0.95^t \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 相互依存, 使数量趋于稳定.}$$

$$21. \text{ 解: (1) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & -0.1 & -0.1 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 & -0.3 \\ -0.1 & -0.1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = (E - A)^{-1}Y = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 8 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$