

例. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A 的 Jordan 标准形

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

$$\therefore D_A(\lambda) = D_A(\lambda) = \dots = D_A(\lambda) = 1 \quad D_A(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)^3(\lambda+1)^3$$

$$\text{得不变因子 } d_1(\lambda) = \dots = d_4(\lambda) = 1 \quad d_5(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)^3(\lambda+1)^3$$

$$\text{初等因子: } (\lambda-1)^3, (\lambda+1)^3$$

解: $\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda+1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1) & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda+1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

七. 已知实对称矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 9 & 18 \\ 18 & 18 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 求实对称矩阵 X , 使得 $A = X^3$

解: 根据 $|\lambda E - A| = 0$ 解得: $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -2$

$\therefore \lambda$ 各升 \therefore 特征值是两正一负

单位化得 $P_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, P_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

有 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}^3 P^{-1}$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 8 & \\ & & -8 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\therefore X = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

此方法较复杂, 易出错, 用求各特征值的实根性.

$$D_A(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = [(\lambda-1)^2 - 4]^3 = (\lambda-3)^3(\lambda+1)^3$$

存在 $\lambda = 3$ 或 $\lambda = -1$ $\therefore D_A(\lambda) = 1$

\therefore 初等因子 $(\lambda-3)^3, (\lambda+1)^3$

$$\therefore J = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\lambda-3)^3(\lambda+1)^3$$