

3. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A^{2000}

解: $|A - \lambda E| = 0$ 求得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$

且有 $(A - E)(A + E) = 0, (A - E)^2(A + E) = 0$

若 $m(A) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1)$

$A \sim J = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & 1 \\ & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B + C$

$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1$

$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 对应的 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 有 $A\xi_2 = \lambda_2\xi_2$

$A\xi_3 = \lambda_3\xi_3 + \xi_2$ 求得 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

\therefore 令 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$

有 $A = PJP^{-1}, P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore A^{2000} = (PJP^{-1})^{2000} = P J^{2000} P^{-1}$

$= P(B^{2000} + 2000B^{1999}C + \dots + C^{2000})P^{-1}$

$= P[E + 2000 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + C + \dots + C^{2000}]P^{-1}$

$= E + 2000 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2000 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

四. 已知线性空间 R^3 的线性变换 $T(a, b, c) = (-2b, -2c, -2a + b - c)$ ($a, b, c \in R$) 求 R^3 的一组基, 使 T 在这组基下的矩阵为 对角矩阵

解: 设线性变换 T 在 $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 下的矩阵为 A

$T(e_1, e_2, e_3) = (e, e, e) A, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

由 $|A - \lambda E| = 0$ 得 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4$

$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

令 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$

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

\therefore 有 $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = (e, e, e) P$

$\xi_1 = (2, 1, 1), \xi_2 = (1, -2, 0), \xi_3 = (0, 1, -1)$

在此组基下的矩阵为 对角矩阵.

2. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

1) 当 a 取何值时, $f = x^T A x$ 是二次型

解: 1) $f = x^T A x$ 是二次型, A 为对称矩阵.

4) 有 $\Delta_K > 0$ 解得 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < a < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

2) $a \neq 0$ 时 矩阵 $|A - \lambda E| = 0$ 解得 $\lambda_1 = 1$

对应的特征向量 $\xi_1 = (1, -1, 0)$

$\xi_2 = (1, 1, \sqrt{2})$

$\xi_3 = (-1, 1, \sqrt{2})$

$\therefore a \neq 0, \therefore \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq \lambda_3$ 即 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 线性无关且正交

单位化得 $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, 0), \eta_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1, 1, \sqrt{2}), \eta_3 = \frac{1}{2}(-1, 1, \sqrt{2})$