

1999 真题

一. 已知 $\alpha = (1, \dots, 1)^T$, $\beta = (1, \dots, n)^T$ 求 $A = \alpha\beta^T$ 的全部特征值.

解: $A = \alpha\beta^T =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \dots n) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & \dots & -n \\ -1 & \lambda-2 & \dots & -n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & \dots & \lambda-n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & \dots & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & \dots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda^n) \cdot (1 - \frac{(n+1)n}{2\lambda})$$

$$= \lambda^{n-1} (\lambda - \frac{n(n+1)}{2})$$

$\therefore A = \alpha\beta^T$ 的全部特征值为: $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_{n-1} = 0$ $\lambda_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

二. 设 A 是正交对称矩阵, $A^2 = E$, 且 $\text{rank}(A-E) = 1$. 求 $\det(A-E)$.
其中 rank 和 $\det A$ 分别表示矩阵 A 的秩和行列式.

解: $\because A^2 = E$ $\therefore P(A-E)(A+E) = 0$ \therefore 有 $\lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = -1$ 又 $\because \text{rank}(A-E) = 1$ $\therefore \lambda = 1$ ($= -1$) $\lambda = -1$ ($= -1$)即有 $A \sim A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ \exists 正交矩阵 $P^T P A P = A$

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

18. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a & 1 \\ a+1 & a \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ b & 0 \\ a & a \end{pmatrix}$ 且 a, b 为同值, 求 $A+B$ 的特征值.

解: 求 $A+B$ 的特征值? 在解方程时, 求其解.

$$\text{解: } (A+B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & b \\ a & 1 & b & a \\ a+1 & a & a & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1-a & b-ab \\ 0 & a-2 & a-b & ab \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1-a & b-ab \\ 0 & 1 & -a & b+ab-a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a & a-ab \\ 0 & 1-a & b-ab \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-ab & a^2-ab+ab \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $a^2-a+b=0$ 且 $a^2-ab+a-b=0$ 时, 有解.即 $a=1, b=0$ 或 $a=-1, b=2$ 解得为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 19. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 求 A 的特征值及1) 求 A 与 C 为同值时, A 的特征值2) 当 $a=1, c=0$ 时, 求 A 的特征值解: 由已知 $\lambda = \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ 若 A 可逆, 则 $A^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$ 即 $(A-E)(A+E) = 0$ 解得 $A = 0$ 且 $C = 0$.
2) 当 $a=1, c=0$ 时, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 由 $A^2 = 2A + 3E$ $\therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$
 $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 2$ 时 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $A^2 = 2A + 3E$ $\therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$