

一. 特征值简介

1. 特征向量

对向量 x , Ax 几乎总是 x 的所有 x 的方向, 但特征向量的方向不会变.
 $Ax = \lambda x$, x 以 λ 为 λ 倍. λ 为特征值.
 λ : 伸展/压缩/不过/反向/0.
 0 表示 x 在 A 的零空间中.

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$
 $(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 0.8-\lambda & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.7-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-1/2)$
 $\lambda_1=1, Ax = x, \begin{pmatrix} -0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & -0.3 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$
 $x = (0.6, 0.4)$
 $\lambda_2=1/2, Ax = 1/2 x, \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.3 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$
 $x = (1, -1)$

则对 $A^m x$, A^m 的特征向量为 x . x .
 但 A^m 的特征值将变为 λ 和 $(1/2)^m$.

A 的列向量 $\begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 + 0.2 \lambda_2$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 - 0.3 \lambda_2$

$A \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 0.2 \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 \\ 0.4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7 \\ 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $A \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 (0.3) \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -0.15 \\ 0.15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.45 \\ 0.55 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^{10} \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 \\ 0.2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1^{10} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2^{10} 0.2 \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.4 \end{pmatrix} + 0.0001 \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ -0.1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $A^{10} \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1^{10} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2^{10} (-0.3) \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 \\ 0.4 \end{pmatrix} + 0.0001 \begin{pmatrix} -0.15 \\ 0.15 \end{pmatrix}$

例: $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\lambda = 1, x_1 = (1, 1)^T, p_1 = \bar{x}_1$
 $\lambda = 0, x_2 = (1, -1)^T, p_2 = \bar{x}_2$
 P 不可逆, $\lambda = 0$ 为特征值.
 P 对称, x_1, x_2 垂直.
 P 各行和为 1, $\lambda = 1$ 为特征值.

例: 反射矩阵 $R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\lambda = 1, \bar{x}_1 = (1, 1)$
 $\lambda = -1, \bar{x}_2 = (1, -1)$

特征多项式

2. 消元(初等变换) 改变特征值.
 特征值之和为 $\det A$, 之和为 $\text{tr} A$.
 特征值为虚数 如 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 特征值为 $\pm i$.

$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0, \lambda = \pm i$.
 $\lambda = i, \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, c_1(1, -i)^T$
 $\lambda = -i, \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ 1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, c_2(1, i)^T$
 复向量都会被抵消, 因而实向量不变.
 I 交换, $|A| = 1, Q^T Q = I$.
 反对称阵, $\lambda \in C, A^T = -A$.
 (对称阵, $\lambda \in R, S^T = S$)

3. $AB = BA, A, B$ 有相同特征值
 $A \beta \bar{x} = \lambda \beta \bar{x}$
 $B \beta \bar{x} = \mu \beta \bar{x} = \beta \lambda \bar{x}$

二. 矩阵对角化

1. 对于特征向量, $Ax = \lambda x$.
 若有 n 个线性无关特征向量,
 $A (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n) = (\lambda_1 \bar{x}_1, \lambda_2 \bar{x}_2, \dots, \lambda_n \bar{x}_n)$
 $= (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$
 $\therefore AX = X\Lambda, X^{-1}AX = \Lambda$
 例: A 为三阶阵时, 特征值在行列式.
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\cdot A$ 与 Λ 有相同的特征值, 但特征向量不同.
 \cdot 如果 A 没有 n 个线性无关特征向量, 则不能对角化.
 $\cdot A(c\bar{x}) = \lambda(c\bar{x})$
 \cdot 可逆 $\Rightarrow \lambda$ 不为零.
 \cdot 可对角化 \Rightarrow 特征值非零.
 \cdot 各个特征值 都至少有一个特征向量, 不为零.

如果 A 有 n 个不同的特征值,
 则自然有了 n 个无关的 x , 一定可对角化.

证明: 假设 \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 线性相关, $c_1 \bar{x}_1 + c_2 \bar{x}_2 = 0$.

则乘以 $A, A(c_1 \bar{x}_1 + c_2 \bar{x}_2) = 0$
 $c_1 A \bar{x}_1 + c_2 A \bar{x}_2 = 0$
 $c_1 \lambda_1 \bar{x}_1 + c_2 \lambda_2 \bar{x}_2 = 0$

乘以 $\lambda_2, c_1 \lambda_2 \bar{x}_1 + c_2 \lambda_2 \bar{x}_2 = 0$
 相减得 $c_1 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \bar{x}_1 = 0$

λ_1, λ_2 不同, 则 $c_1 = 0$, 与线性无关矛盾.

$\Rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$ 换行 $i-1$ 次.

$A^k = X \Lambda^k X^{-1}, k=1, A^1$.
 $A^k = (X \Lambda X^{-1})(X \Lambda X^{-1}) \dots (X \Lambda X^{-1}) = X \Lambda^k X^{-1}$.
 A^k 与 A 的特征值相同.
 $|\Lambda| < 1, \Lambda^k \rightarrow 0, A^k \rightarrow 0$.

2. 相似矩阵: 相同特征值.
 $A = BCB^{-1}, B$ 为可逆阵, A 与 C 相似.
 则 A, C 有相同特征值.
 证明: $C\bar{x} = \lambda\bar{x}$.
 则 $BCB^{-1}\bar{x} = B C \bar{x} = B \lambda \bar{x} = \lambda (B \bar{x})$.
 I 的相似矩阵只有 I .
 Jordan 矩阵相似, $\det = 1, \text{trace} = 2$

斐波那契

设 $\bar{u}_n = \begin{pmatrix} F_{n+1} \\ F_n \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\bar{u}_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{n+2} \\ F_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{cases} F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n \\ F_{n+1} = F_n \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{u}_n$
 $\therefore \bar{u}_{n+1} = A \bar{u}_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bar{u}_n$
 $A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}, \det(A - \lambda I) = (1-\lambda)(-\lambda) - 1 = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1$
 得 A 的特征值 $\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$.
 $u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} ((\lambda_1)^n - (\lambda_2)^n) = \frac{\lambda_1^n - \lambda_2^n}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}$ (特征值)
 $u_{10} = \frac{(\lambda_1)^{10} - (\lambda_2)^{10}}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}$
 $\lambda_2 \sim 0$, 则 $F_{10} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{10}$.

4. $\bar{u}_k = A^k \bar{u}_1, A^k \bar{u}_1 = X \Lambda^k X^{-1} \bar{u}_1$.
 $\bar{u} = c_1 \bar{x}_1 + \dots + c_n \bar{x}_n, \bar{u} = X \bar{c}, \bar{c} = X^{-1} \bar{u}$.
 \bar{x}_1 是 A 的特征值 $(\lambda_1)^k$, 得 $\Lambda^k X^{-1} \bar{u}_1$.
 将 $c_1 (\lambda_1)^k \bar{x}_1$ 相加, $\bar{u}_k = X \Lambda^k X^{-1} \bar{u}_1$.
 $\bar{u}_k = X \Lambda^k \bar{c} = X \Lambda^k X^{-1} \bar{u}_1$.
 $\bar{u}_1 = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} = X \bar{c}$.
 $\bar{c} = X^{-1} \bar{u}_1$.
 $A^k \bar{u}_1 = X \Lambda^k X^{-1} \bar{u}_1 = X \Lambda^k \bar{c} = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 (\lambda_1)^k \\ \vdots \\ c_n (\lambda_n)^k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 (\lambda_1)^k + \dots + c_n (\lambda_n)^k \end{pmatrix}$
 $A^k \bar{x}_1 = X \Lambda^k \bar{c} = X \Lambda^k X^{-1} \bar{u}_1$

三. 对称阵

1. 定义: $S = S^T$.
 将对称阵对角化时,
 $S = Q \Lambda Q^{-1}, S = S^T, \therefore Q^T = Q^{-1}$.
 $S^T = (Q^{-1})^T \Lambda (Q^{-1})^T, Q$ 为实正交阵.
 所有对称阵都只有实特征值.
 特征向量可以选标准正交基.
 \Rightarrow 可逆 \Rightarrow 为实对称阵 Λ 与标准正交基.
 特征值为实数:
 假设 $\lambda = a + ib$, 则 $\bar{\lambda} = a - ib$.
 同时所得的 \bar{x} 也为复向量, 存在共轭 \bar{x} .
 $S \bar{x} = \lambda \bar{x}, S \bar{x} = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x} \Rightarrow \bar{x}^T S = \bar{x}^T \lambda$.
 $\bar{x}^T S \bar{x} = \bar{x}^T \lambda \bar{x} = \lambda \bar{x}^T \bar{x}$ $\bar{x}^T S \bar{x} = \bar{x}^T \lambda \bar{x} = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}^T \bar{x}$
 $\therefore \lambda = \bar{\lambda}, a + ib = a - ib, b = 0, \lambda = a$.
 特征向量为实数.

$S \bar{x} = \lambda \bar{x}, S \bar{y} = \mu \bar{y}, \lambda \neq \mu$.
 $(\lambda_1 \bar{x}_1)^T \bar{y} = (S \bar{x}_1)^T \bar{y} = \bar{x}_1^T S \bar{y} = \bar{x}_1^T \mu \bar{y} = \mu \bar{x}_1^T \bar{y}$.
 $\bar{x}_1^T \lambda_1 \bar{y} = \mu \bar{x}_1^T \bar{y}, \lambda_1 \neq \mu$ 时, $\bar{x}_1^T \bar{y} = 0$.

例: $S = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$, $\bar{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ \lambda_1 - a \end{pmatrix}, \bar{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 - c \\ b \end{pmatrix}$.
 $\bar{x}_1^T \bar{x}_2 = b(\lambda_2 - c) + (\lambda_1 - a)b = b(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - a - c) = 0$.

2. 实矩阵的复特征值

$A \bar{x} = \lambda \bar{x} \Rightarrow A \bar{x} = \bar{\lambda} \bar{x}$.

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a\theta & -a\theta \\ a\theta & a\theta \end{pmatrix}$
 $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a\theta & a\theta \\ -a\theta & \lambda - a\theta \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a\theta)^2 + a^2 \theta^2 = 0$
 $\lambda_1 = a\theta + ia\theta, \lambda_2 = a\theta - ia\theta$

$A \bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a\theta - ia\theta & -a\theta \\ a\theta & a\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a\theta + ia\theta + a\theta - ia\theta \\ a\theta - ia\theta - a\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a\theta \\ -a\theta \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \bar{x}$

$A \bar{y} = \begin{pmatrix} a\theta - ia\theta & -a\theta \\ a\theta & a\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a\theta - ia\theta + a\theta - ia\theta \\ a\theta + ia\theta + a\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a\theta - ia\theta \\ 2a\theta + ia\theta \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \bar{y}$.
 标准正交基, $|\Lambda| = 1$.

3. 特征值和元素

对称阵: 主元相乘 = 行列式 = 特征值相乘.
 对称阵: 逆的特征矩阵 = 逆的特征值个数.
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = LDL^T$.
 逆(消元) 初等变换.
 特征值 $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -3 \\ -3 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 - 9 = 0$,
 $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = -2$.
 把 L 换成 I , 不改变主元, $|DI| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$.
 LDL^T 内的特征值 $\rightarrow |DI|^T$ 的特征值.
 原的逆过程中只改变行/列.

4. 对称阵都可对角化

n 个不同特征值 \Rightarrow 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量.
 $\langle n \rangle \Rightarrow$ 特征向量可缺少, 无法对角化.
 但对称阵 - 一定有足够多的特征向量个数.
 任何方阵 A 可分解为 $Q \Lambda Q^T$,
 其中 T 是 I 的矩阵, 且 $Q^T = Q^{-1}$.
 若该方阵为对称阵 S , 则 T 也为对称阵.
 所以 T 为对称阵 Λ .

四. 正定阵

1. 正定: 对于对称阵 S , 特征值都为正.
 正定阵的判别:
 $S = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |\lambda I - S| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -b \\ -b & \lambda - c \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (a+c)\lambda + ac = 0$
 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = a+c > 0, \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = ac - b^2 > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0, a > 0$ 且 $ac - b^2 > 0$
 $S = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c - \frac{b^2}{a} \end{pmatrix} a > 0$ 且 $c - \frac{b^2}{a} = \frac{ac - b^2}{a} > 0$,
 只需判别主元的正负性.

2. 二次型正定的矩阵

对 $S \bar{x} = \lambda \bar{x}, \bar{x}^T S \bar{x} = \lambda \bar{x}^T \bar{x}, S$ 正定则 $\lambda > 0$.
 对特征向量 S 正定, 且对任何向量 \bar{x} 恒正.
 $\bar{x}^T S \bar{x} = \lambda \bar{x}^T \bar{x} > 0$: 二次型(特征值) 正定.
 ② 定义: 对任意非零向量 $\bar{x}, \bar{x}^T S \bar{x} > 0$, 则 S 为二次型.
 例如 2×2 阵, $\bar{x}^T S \bar{x} = (x_1 \ y_1) \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = ax_1^2 + 2bx_1y_1 + cy_1^2$.

③ 如果 S, T 分别为正定, 则 $S+T$ 也正定.
 $\bar{x}^T (S+T) \bar{x} = \bar{x}^T S \bar{x} + \bar{x}^T T \bar{x}$.
 (难以用主元/特征值判断, 但易用二次型).

④ 如果 A 列向量线性无关, 则对称阵 $S = A^T A$ 是正定的.
 $\bar{x}^T S \bar{x} = \bar{x}^T A^T A \bar{x} = (A \bar{x})^T (A \bar{x}) = \|A \bar{x}\|^2$.
 线性无关 \Rightarrow 对 $\bar{x} \neq 0, A \bar{x} \neq 0, \|A \bar{x}\|^2 > 0$.
 $\therefore S$ 正定.

例: 验证对称阵的正定性.
 $S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & b \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ b & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 计算: S 主元 2, 3, 4, \dots
 / 主子式 2, 3, 4, \dots
 / 特征值 $2 \pm \sqrt{2}, 2, 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$
 $S = A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (列线性无关)
 $S = LDL^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= (L \bar{D}) (L \bar{D})^T = A^T A$
 $S = Q \Lambda Q^T$
 对 $T: \det T = 4 + 2b - 2b^2 = (1+b)(4 - b) > 0, b \in (-1, 2), T > 0$.

3. 半正定

最小的特征值为 0, 行列式为 0.
 二次型 $\bar{x}^T S \bar{x} = 0$.
 例: $S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A^T A$
 线性无关的列向量, 半正定.
 $T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 循环差为 $A \rightarrow$ 循环 T .