

## 特征值与特征向量

### 练习

1. 求矩阵  $A$  的特征多项式：

$$\text{a) } \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 4 \\ -2 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -5 & 3 \\ 5 & -4 & -3 \\ -1 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ -5 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -5 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 已知矩阵  $A$  的一个特征向量为  $\mathbf{v}$ ，求它所对应的特征值。其中  $A, \mathbf{v}$  为

$$\text{a) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -15 & 60 \\ -5 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & 48 \\ -4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & -66 & -88 \\ 4 & -9 & -16 \\ 2 & -6 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -40 & -90 & 0 \\ 18 & 41 & 0 \\ -9 & -18 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \mathbf{v} = (1, 0, 1)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -24 & -6 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 65 & 70 & -140 \\ -40 & -45 & 80 \\ 10 & 10 & -25 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 已知矩阵  $A$  的一个特征值为  $\lambda$ ，求它所对应的特征向量。其中  $\lambda, A$  为

$$\text{a) } \lambda = 3, A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \lambda = 3, A = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 96 \\ -8 & -29 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \lambda = 1, A = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 48 & 0 \\ -4 & -11 & 0 \\ 4 & 12 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } \lambda = -1, A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 28 & -14 \\ -1 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \lambda = 0, A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 5 & -20 \\ -2 & 2 & -8 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } \lambda = -4, A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 4. 求矩阵的特征值与特征向量

$$\text{a) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 0 \\ -7 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -26 & 36 \\ -18 & 28 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 46 & 168 \\ -14 & -52 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 36 & 3 & 81 \\ -45 & 2 & -123 \\ -15 & -1 & -36 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 4 & 68 \\ 10 & 7 & 42 \\ -5 & -1 & -16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{g) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -59 & -12 & 168 \\ 51 & 17 & -129 \\ -17 & -4 & 48 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{h) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 7 & 0 \\ -13 & -11 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{i) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -27 & -5 & 44 \\ -34 & -8 & 64 \\ -17 & -5 & 34 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{j) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -41 & -18 & 120 \\ -17 & -8 & 52 \\ -17 & -9 & 53 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 答案

1. a)  $r^2 + 3r - 14$  b)  $r^2 - 4r - 5$   
c)  $r^3 + 2r^2 - 14r - 24$  d)  $r^3 + 6r^2 + 43r - 70$   
e)  $r^3 - r^2 - 15r + 147$  f)  $r^3 + 7r^2 + 8r + 8$
  
2. a) 5 b) 0  
c) 5 d) -4  
e) 3 f) 5
  
3. a)  $(1, -1)^T$  b)  $\left(1, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T$   
c)  $v_1 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)^T, v_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$  d)  $v_1 = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T, v_2 = (0, 1, 2)^T$   
e)  $v_1 = \left(1, 0, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, v_2 = \left(0, 1, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T$  f)  $v_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T, v_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$
  
4. a)  $\lambda_1 = -3, v_1 = (0, 1)^T, \lambda_2 = -10, v_2 = (1, 1)^T$   
b)  $\lambda_1 = 5, v_1 = (0, 1)^T, \lambda_2 = -2, v_2 = (1, 1)^T$   
c)  $\lambda_1 = 10, v_1 = (1, 1)^T, \lambda_2 = -8, v_2 = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T$   
d)  $\lambda_1 = 4, v_1 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = -10, v_2 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T$   
e)  $\lambda_1 = 6, v_1 = \left(1, -1, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = 5, v_2 = \left(1, -\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \lambda_3 = -9, v_3 = \left(1, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^T$   
f)  $\lambda_1 = 6, v_1 = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = 5, v_2 = \left(1, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, \lambda_3 = 1, v_3 = \left(1, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T$   
g)  $\lambda_1 = 9, v_1 = \left(1, -1, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = 5, v_2 = \left(1, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \lambda_3 = -8, v_3 = \left(1, -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T$   
h)  $\lambda_1 = 7, v_1 = (0, 1, -1)^T, \lambda_2 = -4, v_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T, \lambda_3 = -6, v_3 = (1, -1, 1)^T$   
i)  $\lambda_1 = 7, v_1 = (1, 2, 1)^T, \lambda_2 = 2, v_2 = (1, 3, 1)^T, \lambda_3 = -10, v_3 = \left(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T$   
j)  $\lambda_1 = 10, v_1 = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = 1, v_2 = \left(1, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T, \lambda_3 = -7, v_3 = \left(1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T$