

特征值与特征向量

练习

1. 求矩阵 A 的特征多项式：

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

$$\text{b) } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{a) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 36 \\ -3 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \mathbf{v} = (1, 1)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -14 & 18 \\ -9 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -26 & 56 & -84 \\ -21 & 44 & -63 \\ -7 & 14 & -19 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & -11 & -15 \\ 5 & 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -60 & 60 \\ 10 & 37 & -40 \\ 5 & 20 & -23 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } \mathbf{v} = (1, 0, 1)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -19 & 72 & 18 \\ -3 & 11 & 3 \\ -3 & 12 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\text{b) } \lambda = 5, A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 24 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \lambda = 3, A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -16 & -8 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } \lambda = 0, A = \begin{pmatrix} -40 & -120 & -80 \\ 15 & 45 & 30 \\ -5 & -15 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \lambda = -1, A = \begin{pmatrix} 35 & 72 & 0 \\ -16 & -33 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } \lambda = -1, A = \begin{pmatrix} -26 & 50 & 0 \\ -15 & 29 & 0 \\ 5 & -10 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 求矩阵的特征值与特征向量

$$\text{a) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 29 & 84 \\ -7 & -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -20 & 28 \\ -14 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -2 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 12 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -40 & -27 & 90 \\ 24 & 17 & -54 \\ -12 & -9 & 26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -17 & -16 & 118 \\ -36 & -30 & 232 \\ -9 & -8 & 60 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{g) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -39 & -32 & 180 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -9 & -8 & 42 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{h) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -8 & 0 & 12 \\ -4 & -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{i) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 10 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \\ -5 & -2 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{j) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 6 & 42 \\ -30 & -1 & -66 \\ -10 & -2 & -17 \end{pmatrix}$$

答案

1. a) $r^2 - r - 22$ b) $r^2 - 2r - 1$
c) $r^3 - 31r + 39$ d) $r^3 - 6r^2 - 12r + 76$
e) $r^3 - 2r^2 - 36r + 144$ f) $r^3 - 7r^2 + 2r - 36$

2. a) 3 b) 4
c) -5 d) 4
e) 2 f) -4

3. a) $(1, -1)^T$ b) $\left(1, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T$
c) $v_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T, v_2 = (0, 1, -2)^T$ d) $v_1 = \left(1, 0, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^T, v_2 = \left(0, 1, -\frac{3}{2}\right)^T$
e) $v_1 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^T, v_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$ f) $v_1 = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^T, v_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$

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