

特征值与特征向量

练习

1. 求矩阵 A 的特征多项式：

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

$$\text{b) } \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{a) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -40 & 180 \\ -9 & 41 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -13 & 36 \\ -6 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -12 \\ 3 & 4 & 12 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & -30 & -90 \\ -10 & 5 & 30 \\ 10 & -10 & -35 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, -\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -42 & 0 \\ 4 & 17 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } \mathbf{v} = (1, 0, -1)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 60 & 180 & 60 \\ -20 & -60 & -20 \\ -5 & -15 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{a) } \lambda = 5, A = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 60 \\ -10 & -25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \lambda = 2, A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \lambda = 0, A = \begin{pmatrix} -24 & 48 & 72 \\ -4 & 8 & 12 \\ -4 & 8 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } \lambda = 0, A = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 24 & 0 \\ -8 & -16 & 0 \\ -4 & -8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \lambda = -3, A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -18 & 24 \\ 4 & -15 & 16 \\ 2 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } \lambda = 4, A = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 16 & 16 \\ -16 & -12 & -16 \\ -4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 求矩阵的特征值与特征向量

$$\text{a) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -29 & 38 \\ -19 & 28 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{c) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 42 \\ -7 & 23 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -23 & 28 \\ -14 & 19 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 20 & 52 \\ -6 & -1 & -14 \\ -6 & -5 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 8 & -8 \\ -14 & -8 & 2 \\ -14 & -8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{g) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 29 & -136 & 0 \\ 8 & -37 & 0 \\ 2 & -8 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{h) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 21 & 12 \\ -18 & -18 & -12 \\ -9 & -7 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{i) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 44 & 12 & 138 \\ 51 & 18 & 177 \\ -17 & -4 & -53 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{j) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 4 & 36 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

答案

1. a) $r^2 - 2r + 7$ b) $r^2 + 7r + 37$
c) $r^3 - 10r^2 + 62r - 192$ d) $r^3 + 4r^2 + 7r - 15$
e) $r^3 + 8r^2 + 76r + 73$ f) $r^3 + 3r^2 - 35r - 32$

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

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

4. a) $\lambda_1 = 9, v_1 = (1, 1)^T, \lambda_2 = -10, v_2 = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T$
b) $\lambda_1 = 6, v_1 = (0, 1)^T, \lambda_2 = -7, v_2 = (1, 1)^T$
c) $\lambda_1 = 9, v_1 = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = 2, v_2 = \left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T$
d) $\lambda_1 = 5, v_1 = (1, 1)^T, \lambda_2 = -9, v_2 = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T$
e) $\lambda_1 = 9, v_1 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = 4, v_2 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, \lambda_3 = 3, v_3 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T$
f) $\lambda_1 = 8, v_1 = (1, -1, -1)^T, \lambda_2 = 0, v_2 = (1, -2, -1)^T, \lambda_3 = -6, v_3 = (0, 1, 1)^T$
g) $\lambda_1 = -3, v_1 = \left(1, \frac{4}{17}, \frac{1}{17}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = -5, v_2 = \left(1, \frac{1}{4}, 0\right)^T, \lambda_3 = -5, v_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$
h) $\lambda_1 = 3, v_1 = \left(1, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = -4, v_2 = \left(1, -1, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \lambda_3 = -6, v_3 = \left(1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^T$
i) $\lambda_1 = 10, v_1 = \left(1, 1, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = 6, v_2 = \left(1, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \lambda_3 = -7, v_3 = \left(1, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^T$
j) $\lambda_1 = 0, v_1 = \left(1, 0, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, \lambda_2 = -1, v_2 = \left(1, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, \lambda_3 = -3, v_3 = \left(1, 0, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T$