

特征值与特征向量

练习

1. 求矩阵 A 的特征多项式：

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{a) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, -\frac{1}{4}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 60 \\ -5 & -16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } \mathbf{v} = (1, 1, 0)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -9 & 0 \\ 6 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & -15 \\ -15 & 20 & -45 \\ -5 & 5 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} 19 & 72 & -36 \\ -6 & -23 & 12 \\ -2 & -8 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } \mathbf{v} = \left(1, 0, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T, A = \begin{pmatrix} -44 & -48 & 144 \\ 24 & 28 & -72 \\ -6 & -6 & 22 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{a) } \lambda = -1, A = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & 60 \\ -3 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \lambda = -3, A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{d) } \lambda = 4, A = \begin{pmatrix} 67 & 252 & -126 \\ -21 & -80 & 42 \\ -7 & -28 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } \lambda = 3, A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

4. 求矩阵的特征值与特征向量

$$\text{a) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -13 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -31 & 120 \\ -6 & 23 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{c) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{d) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 16 \\ -8 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{e) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 61 & -280 & 210 \\ 20 & -89 & 60 \\ 5 & -20 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{f) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -15 \\ -30 & -19 & 30 \\ -10 & -5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{g) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 4 & 16 \\ 6 & -8 & -24 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{h) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & -6 & -6 \\ 36 & 26 & 36 \\ -9 & -6 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{i) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 8 & -2 \\ -14 & -2 & -4 \\ -7 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{j) } A = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -8 & 44 \\ 6 & -1 & -20 \\ -3 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

答案

1. a) $r^2 - 4r - 9$ b) $r^2 + r + 10$
c) $r^3 - 2r^2 + 2r + 38$ d) $r^3 + 9r^2 + 20r + 12$
e) $r^3 - 2r^2 - 14r + 81$ f) $r^3 - r^2 - 34r - 33$

2. a) 4 b) 4
c) 3 d) 0
e) -1 f) -2

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

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