

矩陣的對角化

(Diagonalization of Matrices)

對角矩陣

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_1 & & & 0 \\ & d_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

非對角線元素均為零之矩陣

可對角化的矩陣

A 為 $n \times n$ 階矩陣，若存在另一 $n \times n$ 階非奇異矩陣 P 使 $P^{-1}AP$ 為一對角矩陣，則稱 A 為可對角化矩陣。
當此 P 存在時，稱 P 可對角化 A .

若 A 為 $n \times n$ 階矩陣，其 n 個特徵值為 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ ，且各別所對應的特徵向量為 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n ，則

$$AX_1 = \lambda_1 X_1$$

$$AX_2 = \lambda_2 X_2$$

⋮

$$AX_n = \lambda_n X_n$$

或改寫成

$$\mathbf{A}[\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n] = [\lambda_1 \mathbf{X}_1, \lambda_2 \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \lambda_n \mathbf{X}_n]$$

P

$$= [\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n] \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_n & \\ 0 & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

P

D

令 $\mathbf{P} = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]$

及 $\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$

則 $\mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{PD}$

$\Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{D}$ 對角化完成 !

[例題] $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

A 的特徵值為 $-1, 3$

其對應的特徵向量分別為 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 與 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

若以另一次序寫特徵向量 $\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

[例題] $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & 4 \\ 12 & -11 & 12 \\ 4 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & 4 & -4 \\ -12 & \lambda + 11 & -12 \\ -4 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 11)(\lambda - 5) + 192 + 192$$

$$- 16(\lambda + 11) + 48(\lambda - 5) + 48(\lambda - 5) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 11)(\lambda - 5) + 192 + 192 \\ & - 16(\lambda + 11) + 48(\lambda - 5) + 48(\lambda - 5) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 3 = 0$$

上式明顯有一根為 1

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -3, 1, 1$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3, \begin{bmatrix} -3-5 & 4 & -4 \\ -12 & -3+11 & -12 \\ -4 & 4 & -3-5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-8a_1 + 4a_2 - 4a_3 = 0$$

$$-12a_1 + 8a_2 - 12a_3 = 0$$

令 $a_3 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} -8a_1 + 4a_2 &= 4 \\ -12a_1 + 8a_2 &= 12 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{2,3} = 1, \begin{bmatrix} 1-5 & 4 & -4 \\ -12 & 1+11 & -12 \\ -4 & 4 & 1-5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & -4 \\ -12 & 12 & -12 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-4a_1 + 4a_2 - 4a_3 = 0$$

$$-4a_1 + 4a_2 - 4a_3 = 0$$

(1) 令 $a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 選 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

二者必須
線性獨立



(2) 令 $a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 選 $a_2 = 1, a_3 = 1$

$$\Rightarrow e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$


$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & 4 \\ 12 & -11 & 12 \\ 4 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

或簡化
$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 4 & -4 \\ -12 & 12 & -12 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -12 & 12 & -12 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 - a_2 + a_3 = 0 \text{ (有2個任意常數)}$$

$$\text{令 } a_2 = \alpha, a_3 = \beta \Rightarrow a_1 = \alpha - \beta$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

選 $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

二者必須線性獨立

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|ccc} 5 & -4 & 4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 12 & -11 & 12 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$