

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 試將下述矩陣對角化。

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 已知 $A \in R^{2 \times 2}$ 特徵值為 2、6 並分別對應特徵向量 $[1 \ 2]^T$ 、 $[3 \ -1]^T$ ，試問矩陣 $A = ?$

3. 試將下述矩陣化為喬登正則式。

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

參考解答：

$$1. \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad PAP^{-1} = D = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{P}B\bar{P}^{-1} = \bar{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad PAP^{-1} = D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P^{-1}DP = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 38 & -12 \\ -8 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3. \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad PAP^{-1} = J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{or } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad PAP^{-1} = J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{P}B\bar{P}^{-1} = \bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$