

习题五补充讲解(3)

7 证任取 $x \neq \theta$, 则 $Ax \neq \theta$, 否则 A 的列向量线性相关, 与 A 列满秩矛盾.

令 $y = Ax$, 则 $x^T Bx = x^T A^T Ax = y^T y = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_m^2 > 0$, 故 $B = A^T A$ 对称正定.

11 证任取 $x \neq \theta$, 则 $y = Px \neq \theta$, 由 A 正定性, 可知

$$x^T (P^T AP)x = y^T Ay > 0, \text{ 即 } P^T AP \text{ 正定.}$$

反之任取 $x \neq \theta$, 则 $x^T (P^T AP)x = (Px)^T A(Px) > 0$, 故 $Px \neq \theta$, 即

$Px = \theta$ 没有非零解, 于是 P 可逆.

14(3) 解二次型矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & \cdots & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & \cdots & 1/2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则解特征方程

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1/2 & \cdots & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & \lambda-1 & \cdots & -1/2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1/2 & -1/2 & \cdots & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - \frac{n+1}{2}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1/2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda-1/2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - \frac{n+1}{2}) (\lambda - \frac{1}{2})^{n-1},$$

得特征值 $\lambda = \frac{n+1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$, 均大于 0, 故正定

15(2) 解二次型矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} t+1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & t+2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & t+1 \end{pmatrix}$, 解特征方程

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-t-1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda-t-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda-t-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-t-1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-t-2 & 1 \\ -(\lambda-t-1) & 1 & \lambda-t-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-t-1)(\lambda-t)(\lambda-t-3),$$

得特征值 $\lambda = t, t+1, t+3$, 由正定得 $\begin{cases} t > 0 \\ t+1 > 0 \\ t+3 > 0 \end{cases}$, 故必须 $t > 0$.

16 证令 $A_t = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 i_1} & a_{i_1 i_2} & \cdots & a_{i_1 i_r} \\ a_{i_2 i_1} & a_{i_2 i_2} & \cdots & a_{i_2 i_r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r i_1} & a_{i_r i_2} & \cdots & a_{i_r i_r} \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \end{pmatrix} \neq \theta, y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $y_j = \begin{cases} x_k, & j = i_k \\ 0, & j \neq i_k \end{cases}$,

则 $x^T A_t x = y^T A y > 0$, 故 A_t 正定, 于是 $|A_t| > 0$.

18 证 $A = B^2, B$ 正定, 则 $B^{-T} A B^{-1} = E$, A 对称且正惯性指数为阶数, 故 A 正定.

若 A 正定, 则存在正交阵 Q , 使得 $Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_1 > 0, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$.

令 $B = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} Q^T$, 则 B 正定, 且 $B^2 = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}^2 Q^T = Q(Q^T A Q)Q^T = A$.

19 证因为 A 正定, 故 A 合同于 E , 即存在可逆 $C, C^T A C = E$, 再令 $B_2 = C^T B C$,

则 $B_2^T = C^T B C = B_2$, 故有正交阵 Q , 使得 $Q^T B_2 Q = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

令 $P = C Q$, 则有 $P^T A P = Q^T E Q = E, P^T B P = Q^T B_2 Q = \Lambda$.

23 证因为 $\begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ x^T A^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -A & x \\ x^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & A^{-1}x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -A & 0 \\ 0 & x^T A^{-1}x \end{pmatrix}$, 故 $\begin{vmatrix} -A & x \\ x^T & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -A & 0 \\ 0 & x^T A^{-1}x \end{vmatrix} = |-A| x^T A^{-1}x$

即 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = |-A| x^T A^{-1}x = x^T ((-1)^n |A| A^{-1})x$, 因为 A 正定, 故 $|A| > 0$, 且当 $x \neq \theta$ 有

$x^T (|A| A^{-1})x = |A| (A^{-1}x)^T A (A^{-1}x) > 0$, 故 n 偶数时, $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x^T (|A| A^{-1})x$ 正定

n 奇数时, $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x^T (-|A| A^{-1})x$ 负定