

第五章 相似矩阵及二次型

1. 试用施密特法把下列向量组正交化:

$$(1) \quad (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \quad (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解 (1) 根据施密特正交化方法:

$$\text{令 } b_1 = a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{[b_1, a_2]}{[b_1, b_1]} b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{[b_1, a_3]}{[b_1, b_1]} b_1 - \frac{[b_2, a_3]}{[b_2, b_2]} b_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故正交化后得: } (b_1, b_2, b_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \quad \text{根据施密特正交化方法令 } b_1 = a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{[b_1, a_2]}{[b_1, b_1]} b_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{[b_1, a_3]}{[b_1, b_1]} b_1 - \frac{[b_2, a_3]}{[b_2, b_2]} b_2 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故正交化后得 } (b_1, b_2, b_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{5} \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 下列矩阵是不是正交阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{8}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{8}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{4}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{7}{9} \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1) 第一个行向量非单位向量, 故不是正交阵.

(2) 该方阵每一个行向量均是单位向量, 且两两正交, 故为正交阵.

3. 设 A 与 B 都是 n 阶正交阵, 证明 AB 也是正交阵.

证明 因为 A, B 是 n 阶正交阵, 故 $A^{-1} = A^T$, $B^{-1} = B^T$

$$(AB)^T (AB) = B^T A^T AB = B^{-1} A^{-1} AB = E$$

故 AB 也是正交阵.

4. 求下列矩阵的特征值和特征向量:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_n), (a_1 \neq 0).$$

并问它们的特征向量是否两两正交?

$$\text{解 (1) ① } |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$.

② 当 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 由

$$(A - 2E) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $k_1 P_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 的全部特征值向量.

当 $\lambda_2 = 3$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 3E)x = 0$, 由

$$(A - 3E) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $k_2 P_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_2 = 3$ 的全部特征值向量.

$$\text{③ } [P_1, P_2] = P_1^T P_2 = (-1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{2} \neq 0$$

故 P_1, P_2 不正交.

$$(2) \text{ ① } |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-9)$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 9$.

② 当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时, 解方程 $Ax = 0$, 由

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $k_1 P_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的全部特征值向量.

当 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 时, 解方程 $(A + E)x = 0$, 由

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $k_2 P_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 的全部特征值向量
 当 $\lambda_3 = 9$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 9E)x = 0$, 由

$$A - 9E = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -8 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $k_3 P_3 (k_3 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_3 = 9$ 的全部特征值向量.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad [P_1, P_2] = P_1^T P_2 = (-1, -1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$[P_2, P_3] = P_2^T P_3 = (-1, 1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$[P_1, P_3] = P_1^T P_3 = (-1, -1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

所以 P_1, P_2, P_3 两两正交.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad |A - \lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1^2 - \lambda & a_1 a_2 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & a_2^2 - \lambda & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & \cdots & a_n^2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda^n - \lambda^{n-1}(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2) \\ &= \lambda^{n-1}[\lambda - (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2, \quad \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$$

当 $\lambda_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (A - \lambda E) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} -a_2^2 - a_3^2 - \cdots - a_n^2 & a_1 a_2 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & -a_1^2 - a_3^2 - \cdots - a_n^2 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & \cdots & -a_1^2 - a_2^2 - \cdots - a_{n-1}^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\text{初等行变换} \\
&\sim \begin{pmatrix} a_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & a_n & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n & -a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

取 x_n 为自由未知量, 并令 $x_n = a_n$, 设 $x_1 = a_1, x_2 = a_2, \cdots, x_{n-1} = a_{n-1}$.

$$\text{故基础解系为 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (A - 0 \cdot E) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\text{初等行变换} \\
&\sim \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

可得基础解系

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -a_2 \\ a_1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -a_2 \\ 0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, P_n = \begin{pmatrix} -a_n \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

综上所述可知原矩阵的特征向量为

$$(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_n \\ a_2 & a_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n & 0 & \cdots & a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 设方阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & x & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似, 求 x, y .

解 方阵 A 与 Λ 相似, 则 A 与 Λ 的特征多项式相同, 即

$$\begin{aligned} |A - \lambda E| &= |\Lambda - \lambda E| \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & x-\lambda & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \\ y=5 \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 且 $|A| \neq 0$, 证明 AB 与 BA 相似.

证明 $|A| \neq 0$ 则 A 可逆

$$A^{-1}(AB)A = (A^{-1}A)(BA) = BA \quad \text{则 } AB \text{ 与 } BA \text{ 相似.}$$

7. 设 3 阶方阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = -1$; 对应的特征向量依次为

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 A .

解 根据特征向量的性质知 (P_1, P_2, P_3) 可逆,

$$\text{得: } (P_1, P_2, P_3)^{-1} A (P_1, P_2, P_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可得 } A = (P_1, P_2, P_3) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} (P_1, P_2, P_3)^{-1}$$

$$\text{得 } A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. 设 3 阶对称矩阵 A 的特征值 6, 3, 3, 与特征值 6 对应的特征向量为

$P_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 求 A .

$$\text{解 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_4 & x_5 \\ x_3 & x_5 & x_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 知 } \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ x_2 + x_4 + x_5 = 6 \\ x_3 + x_5 + x_6 = 6 \end{cases}$$

3 是 A 的二重特征值, 根据实对称矩阵的性质定理知 $A - 3E$ 的秩为 1,

$$\text{故利用 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 可推出 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 3 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_4 - 3 & x_5 \\ x_3 & x_5 & x_6 - 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & x_4 - 3 & x_5 \\ x_3 & x_5 & x_6 - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

秩为 1.

$$\text{则存在实的 } a, b \text{ 使得 } \textcircled{2} \begin{cases} (1, 1, 1) = a(x_2, x_4 - 3, x_5) \\ (1, 1, 1) = b(x_3, x_5, x_6 - 3) \end{cases} \text{ 成立.}$$

由 $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$ 解得 $x_2 = x_3 = 1, x_1 = x_4 = x_6 = 4, x_5 = 1$.

$$\text{得 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

9. 试求一个正交的相似变换矩阵, 将下列对称矩阵化为对角矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) \quad |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 - \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 2)$$

故得特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$.

当 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位特征向量可取: } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位特征向量可取: } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_3 = 4$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{单位特征向量可取: } P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得正交阵 } (P_1, P_2, P_3) = P = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-10),$$

故得特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

此二个向量正交,单位化后,得两个单位正交的特征向量

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 单位化得 } P_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_3 = 10$ 时,由

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位化 } P_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} : \text{得正交阵 } (P_1, P_2, P_3)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

10. (1) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\varphi(A) = A^{10} - 5A^9$;

(2) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\varphi(A) = A^{10} - 6A^9 + 5A^8$.

解 (1) $\because A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 是实对称矩阵.

故可找到正交相似变换矩阵 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

使得 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda$

从而 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}, A^k = P\Lambda^k P^{-1}$

因此 $\varphi(A) = A^{10} - 5A^9 = P\Lambda^{10}P^{-1} - 5P\Lambda^9P^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^{10} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} - P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^{10} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 同(1)求得正交相似变换矩阵

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

使得 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda, A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$

$\varphi(A) = A^{10} - 6A^9 + 5A^8$

$= A^8(A^2 - 6A + 5E) = A^8(A - E)(A - 5E)$

$$= P\Lambda^8 P^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

11. 用矩阵记号表示下列二次型:

- (1) $f = x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 + 2xz + z^2 + 4yz$;
 (2) $f = x^2 + y^2 - 7z^2 - 2xy - 4xz - 4yz$;
 (3) $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - 2x_1x_4 + 6x_2x_3 - 4x_2x_4$.

解 (1) $f = (x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) $f = (x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$.

(3) $f = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$.

12. 求一个正交变换将下列二次型化成标准形:

- (1) $f = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$;
 (2) $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_4 - 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3x_4$.

解 (1) 二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(5-\lambda)(1-\lambda)$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = 1$.

当 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 由

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 取 $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_2 = 5$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 5E)x = 0$, 由

$$A - 5E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 取 $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$.

当 $\lambda_3 = 1$ 时, 解方程 $(A - E)x = 0$, 由

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 取 $P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$,

于是正交变换为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

且有 $f = 2y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 + y_3^2$.

(2) 二次型矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 1$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 时, 可得单位特征向量 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_2 = 3 \text{ 时, 可得单位特征向量 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 1 \text{ 时, 可得单位特征向量 } P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是正交变换为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{且有 } f = -y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2.$$

13. 证明: 二次型 $f = x^T A x$ 在 $\|x\| = 1$ 时的最大值为矩阵 A 的最大特征值.

证明 A 为实对称矩阵, 则有一正交矩阵 T , 使得

$$TAT^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = B \text{ 成立.}$$

其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为 A 的特征值, 不妨设 λ_1 最大,

T 为正交矩阵, 则 $T^{-1} = T^T$ 且 $|T| = 1$, 故 $A = T^{-1} B^T = T^T B^T$

则 $f = x^T A x = x^T T^T B^T T x = y^T B y = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2$.

其中 $y = T x$

当 $\|y\| = \|T x\| = |T| \|x\| = \|x\| = 1$ 时,

即 $\sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_n^2} = 1$ 即 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_n^2 = 1$

$f_{\text{最大}} = (\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2)_{\text{最大}} \stackrel{y_1=1}{=} \lambda_1$.

故得证.

14. 判别下列二次型的正定性:

(1) $f = -2x_1^2 - 6x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3$;

(2) $f = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 9x_3^2 + 19x_4^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_1x_4 - 6x_2x_4 - 12x_3x_4$

解 (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$

$$a_{11} = -2 < 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 11 > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -38 < 0,$$

故 f 为负定.

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 9 & -6 \\ 1 & -3 & -6 & 19 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{11} = 1 > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 6 > 0, \quad |A| = 24 > 0.$$

故 f 为正定.

15. 设 U 为可逆矩阵, $A = U^T U$, 证明 $f = x^T A x$ 为正定二次型.

证明 设 $U = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = (a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n), \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix},$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x^T A x = x^T U^T U x = (Ux)^T (Ux) \\ &= (a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n, a_{21}x_1 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n, \cdots, a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n) \\ &\quad \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n)^2 + (a_{21}x_1 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n)^2 \\ &\quad + \cdots + (a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n)^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

若“ $= 0$ ”成立, 则 $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$ 成立.

即对任意 $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 使 $\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n x_n = 0$ 成立.

则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关, U 的秩小于 n , 则 U 不可逆, 与题意产生矛盾. 于是 $f > 0$ 成立.

故 $f = x^T A x$ 为正定二次型.

16. 设对称矩阵 A 为正定矩阵, 证明: 存在可逆矩阵 U , 使 $A = U^T U$.

证明 A 正定, 则矩阵 A 满秩, 且其特征值全为正.

不妨设 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n$ 为其特征值, $\lambda_i > 0 \quad i = 1, \cdots, n$

由定理 8 知, 存在一正交矩阵 P

使 $P^T A P = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

又因 P 为正交矩阵，则 P 可逆， $P^{-1} = P^T$.

所以 $A = PQQ^T P^T = PQ \cdot (PQ)^T$.

令 $(PQ)^T = U$, U 可逆, 则 $A = U^T U$.