

一. 二次型. 一个关于 x_1, \dots, x_n 的 n 元二次齐次多项式 ①

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + \dots + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n \\ + a_{22}x_2^2 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3 + \dots + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n \\ + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2$$

称为二次型.

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad a_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad \forall i, j$$

为二次型的矩阵. 二次型矩阵 A 的秩称为二次型的秩.

$$\text{二. 1. } \begin{cases} x_1 = c_{11}y_1 + c_{12}y_2 + \dots + c_{1n}y_n \\ x_2 = c_{21}y_1 + c_{22}y_2 + \dots + c_{2n}y_n \\ \vdots \\ x_n = c_{n1}y_1 + c_{n2}y_2 + \dots + c_{nn}y_n \end{cases}$$

称为由 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 到 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 的线性替换.

2. 这个矩阵表式为 $X = CY$.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

特别当 $|C| \neq 0$, 称 $X = CY$ 为可逆的线性替换.

三. 矩阵的合同.

1. A, B 是两个同阶方阵. 若存在可逆阵 C , 使 $B = C^T A C$.

则称 A 与 B 合同.

2. 合同具有 ① 自反性 ② 对称性. ③ 传递性.

3. Th. 二次型 $X^T A X$ ($A^T = A$) 经非退化的线性替换 $X = CY$ 化成新的二次型 $Y^T B Y$. 其中 $B = C^T A C$.

$$X^T A X \xrightarrow[\substack{X=CY \\ |C| \neq 0}]{A^T=A} Y^T B Y. \quad B = C^T A C.$$

§5.2. 标准形.

一. 二次型的标准形.

只有平方项没有交叉项的二次型称为二次型的标准形.

标准形为 $d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \dots + d_n y_n^2$.

标准形的矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & d_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$.

二. 化二次型为标准形.

化二次型为标准形 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{配方法. } \checkmark \\ \text{正交变换法. 后面讲.} \\ \text{初等变换法. } \checkmark \end{array} \right.$

Th1. 任何二次型经非退化的线性替换均能化为标准形. (2)

例1. 用配方法将二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \text{ 化为标准形.}$$

并给出所做的非退化的线性替换.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \\ &= x_1^2 + 2x_1(x_2 + x_3) + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 - x_3^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = y_1 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 - y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } X = C_1 Y \quad C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 2y_2y_3$$

$$= y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 2y_2y_3 + y_3^2 - y_3^2$$

$$= y_1^2 + (y_2 + y_3)^2 - y_3^2$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 \\ y_2 + y_3 = z_2 \\ y_3 = z_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 \\ y_2 = z_2 - z_3 \\ y_3 = z_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } Y = C_2 Z. \quad C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_3^2$$

$$\text{令 } X = C_1 Y, \quad Y = C_2 Z$$

④

$$X = (C_1 C_2) Z = C Z.$$

$$C = C_1 C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

所做线性替换为
非退化的

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = b_1 - b_2 \\ x_2 = b_2 - b_3 \\ x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

$$= x_1^2 + 2x_1(x_2 + x_3) + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 - x_3^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_3^2$$

$$= y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2.$$

其中 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = y_1 \\ x_2 + x_3 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_2 = y_2 - y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$ 为所做的可逆线性替换.

$$X = CY, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

二次型的标准形不唯一.

$$= b_1^2 + 4b_2^2 - 9b_3^2.$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = b_1 \\ y_2 = 2b_2 \\ y_3 = 3b_3 \end{cases}$$

与所做的线性替换有关.

$$= w_1^2 + 10w_2^2 - 16w_3^2.$$

例2. 求二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$ 的标准形. (5)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad X = C_1 Y \quad C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 \\ x_2 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= 2(y_1^2 - y_2^2) + 2(y_1 + y_2)y_3 - 6(y_1 - y_2)y_3 \\ &= 2y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 + 2y_1y_3 + 2y_2y_3 - 6y_1y_3 + 6y_2y_3 \\ &= 2y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 - 4y_1y_3 + 8y_2y_3 \\ &= 2(y_1^2 - 2y_1y_3 + y_3^2) - 2y_3^2 - 2y_2^2 + 8y_2y_3 \\ &= 2(y_1 - y_3)^2 - 2(y_2^2 - 4y_2y_3 + 4y_3^2) + 8y_3^2 - 2y_3^2 \\ &= 2(y_1 - y_3)^2 - 2(y_2 - 2y_3)^2 + 6y_3^2 \\ &= 2z_1^2 - 2z_2^2 + 6z_3^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \begin{cases} y_1 - y_3 = z_1 \\ y_2 - 2y_3 = z_2 \\ y_3 = z_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 + z_3 \\ y_2 = z_2 + 2z_3 \\ y_3 = z_3 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = C_2 Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} Z.$$

$$\text{又 } X = C_1 Y \quad Y = C_2 Z$$

$$\therefore X = (C_1 C_2) Z = C Z.$$

$$C = C_1 C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

非正则
所以线性替换为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 + z_2 + z_3 \\ x_2 = z_1 - z_2 - z_3 \\ x_3 = z_3 \end{cases}$$

Th 2. 任何一个对称阵 A 均与一个对称阵合同.

(6)

即 \exists 可逆阵 C , 使 $A = C^T \Lambda C$.

例 3. 用配方法化二次型为标准形, 并写出所用的非退化线性替换的矩阵. 写出 ~~标准形~~ 标准形的矩阵.

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + \underline{2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3}$$

$$= x_1^2 + 2x_1(x_2 + x_3) + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 - x_3^2 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 6x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + 2x_3)^2$$

$$= y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 0 \cdot y_3^2$$

$$\text{其中 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = y_1 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 + y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 - 2y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$X = CY, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$C^T A C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$