

二次型(2)

化二次型为标准形

1. 配方法

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 3x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } f &= \underline{x_1^2 - 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2} - (x_2 - x_3)^2 - 3x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 6x_2x_3 \\&= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 - 4x_2^2 - 4x_2x_3 + 3x_3^2 \\&= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 - (4x_2^2 - 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2) + 4x_3^2 \\&= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 - (2x_2 + x_3)^2 + 4x_3^2 \\&= y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 4y_3^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ y_2 = 2x_2 + x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_2 - \frac{3}{2}y_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}y_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x = Cy, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$$

$$\text{解: 令 } \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f &= 2(y_1+y_2)(y_1-y_2)+2(y_1+y_2)y_3-6(y_1-y_2)y_3 \\ &= 2y_1^2-2y_2^2-4y_1y_3+8y_2y_3 \\ &= 2(y_1-y_3)^2-2(y_2-2y_3)^2+6y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\therefore f = 2z_1^2 - 2z_2^2 + 6z_3^2$$

$$\therefore x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} y, y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} z$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} z$$

2. 正交变换法 (实对称矩阵的正交相似
对角化)

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

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{单位化后 } Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

Q 为正交矩阵,

$$\text{且 } Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } x = Qy, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{2}{3}y_1 + \frac{2}{3}y_2 + \frac{1}{3}y_3 \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}y_1 - \frac{2}{3}y_2 + \frac{2}{3}y_3 \\ x_3 = \frac{2}{3}y_1 + \frac{1}{3}y_2 + \frac{2}{3}y_3 \end{cases}$$

定理: 实对称矩阵 A 与 B 合同的充分必要条件是它们有相同的秩和相同的正惯性指数.

推论: 若实对称矩阵 A 与 B 相似, 则 A 与 B 合同.

正特征根个数 = 正惯性指数

负特征根个数 = 负惯性指数