

Week 14.

1.  $f = (x+2y)^2 - (\sqrt{2}y)^2$

3.  $|A - \lambda I| = \lambda^2 - (a+c)\lambda + ac - b^2 = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{a+c \pm \sqrt{(a+c)^2 - 4(ac-b^2)}}{2}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{a+c \pm \sqrt{4b^2 + (a-c)^2}}{2}$$

$\because ac > b^2, a > 0, c > 0$

$\therefore a+c > \sqrt{4b^2 + (a-c)^2}$

$\therefore \lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0$

5. (a)  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b \\ b & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - b^2 > 0$

$-3 < b < 3$  时 A 正定.

(b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b \\ b & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b \\ b & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) 取最小值时  $x_4$

$$\begin{cases} x + by = 0 \\ bx + 9y - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{b}{b^2-9} \\ y = \frac{1}{9-b^2} \end{cases}$$

代入得最小值为  $\frac{b^2-17}{(b^2-9)^2}$

(d) 无最大值.

7(a)  $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$f_1 = (x_1 - x_2 - x_3)^2$

$f_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \mu \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c)  $A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$x^T A_2 x = \frac{1}{2} (x_1 - x_2 - x_3)^2 + (x_2 - 3x_3)^2 + x_3^2$

11. (a)  $\lambda: a, c - \frac{b^2}{a}$

$|A| = ac - b^2$

(b)  $c - \frac{|b|^2}{a}$

(c)  $x^T A x = a|x_1 + \frac{b}{a}x_2|^2 + ac - b^2 > 0$

(d)  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ , 非正定.

$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4+i \\ 4-i & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ , 正定.

13.  $(a-1)(c-1) > b^2$  时.

14.  $A_1 \times$

$A_2 \times$

$A_3 \times$

$A_4 \checkmark$

16.  $f = \frac{y}{(x+1)(x+3)}$   
 $(x+y)(x+3y)$

如点  $(-2, 1)$  时  $f(-2, 1) = -1 < 0$ .

17.  $x^T A^T A x = \langle Ax, Ax \rangle$

$= |Ax|^2 \geq 0$

$\therefore A^T A$  正定.

$\therefore A^T x$  正定.

19.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 & 8 \\ -4 & 4 & -8 \\ 8 & -8 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda: 4$

$\text{rank}: 1$

$\lambda: 0, 0, 24$

$\det: 0$

22.  $z = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$

$c > 9$  时,  $z$  为实数.

$c = 9$  时, 有实数.

6.2.

1.  $a > 2$  时, A 正定.

对于 B, 其永远不能正定.

3.  $|A| = 1 - b - 2b^2 < 0$

$|b| < 1$

$b_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{-2}$

$= -2$  或  $\frac{1}{2}$

$\text{取 } b = \frac{3}{4}$  即  $\checkmark$ .

4.  $\because \lambda_{A^2} = \lambda_A^2 > 0$

$\lambda_{A^{-1}} = \frac{1}{\lambda_A} > 0$

6.  $A: \lambda: 5, \frac{4}{5}$

$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 9$

特征向量:

$\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda = 9 \Rightarrow v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 9 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{41}} \\ \frac{3}{\sqrt{41}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

$A = (Q^T \Lambda Q)(Q^T \Lambda Q)$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^2$



7.  $\lambda_2 = \sqrt{\lambda} > 0$ .

8.

$$\begin{aligned} x^T B x \\ = x^T C^T A C x \\ = (\underbrace{Cx}_{=x})^T A (Cx) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

B 正定.

11.  $\begin{bmatrix} u & v \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = 1$ .

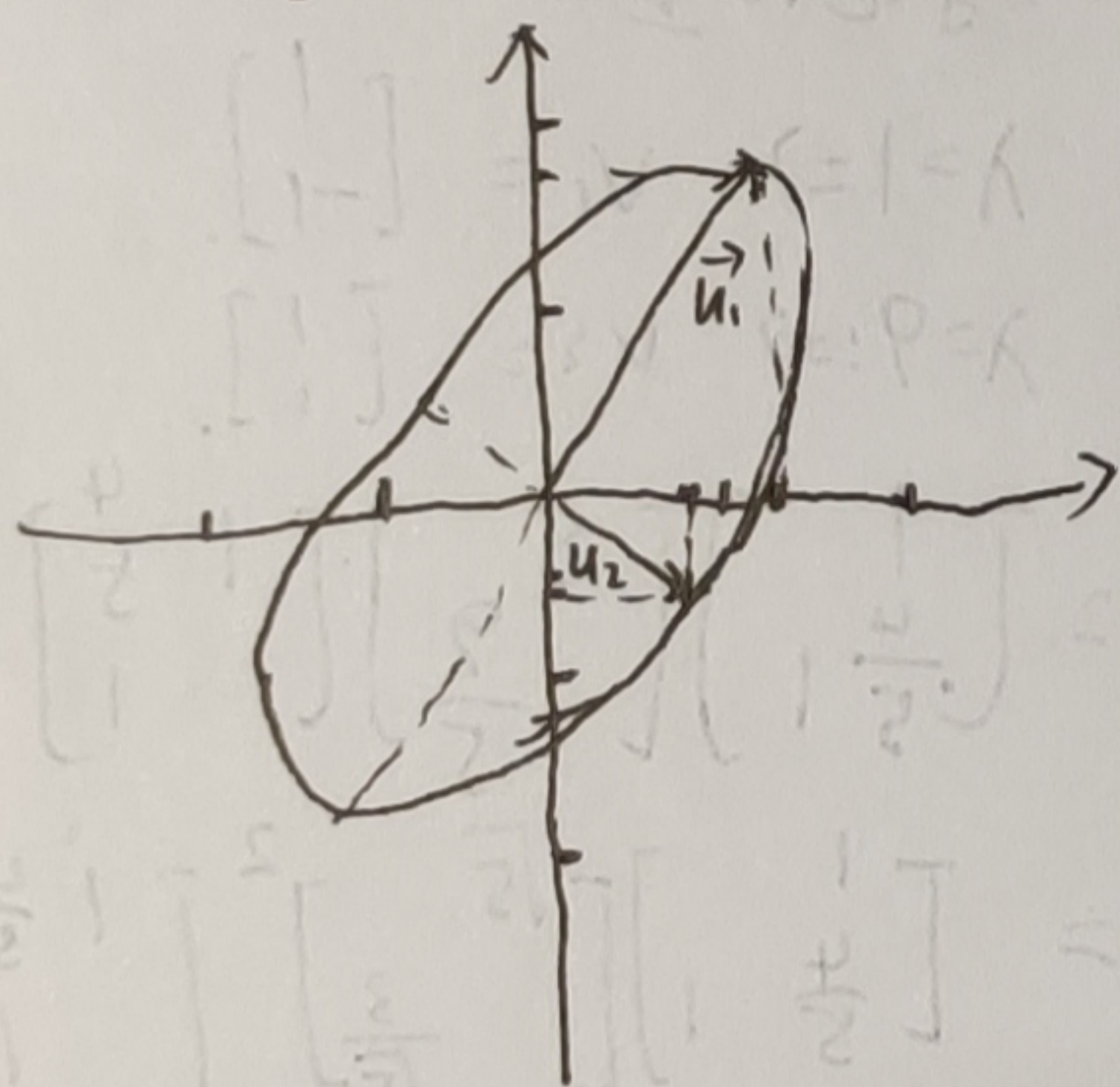
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 4$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{u}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}v}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}u}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{v}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = 4$$



13. (I).  $\forall x \neq 0, x^T A x < 0$ .

(II)  $\forall \lambda_i < 0, i = 1, 2, 3$ .

(III) 奇数顺序主子式小于 0.  
偶数顺序主子式大于 0.

(IV) 无行交换时, 所有主元均小于 0.

(V). 存在实矩阵 R, 使得

$$A = -R^T R, \quad R \text{ 可逆.}$$

17.  $\because A$  正定  $\therefore \lambda_i > 0$ .

$$\sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i} \leq \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i}{n} \right) = \left( \frac{\text{trace } A}{n} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \end{bmatrix} A \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \triangleq B. \text{ 正定, } \lambda_{B_i} > 0.$$

$$|B| = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_{B_i} \leq \left( \frac{\sum \lambda_{B_i}}{n} \right)^n = \left( \frac{\text{tr}(B)}{n} \right)^n = 1.$$

$$\therefore \left| \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \end{bmatrix} \right|^2 |A| = |B| \leq 1.$$

$$\therefore |A| \leq \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n.$$

Q.E.D.

23. (a) 因其特征值均大于 0.

(b) 仅有 1 是非奇异矩阵

(c) 错误!

(d) 如  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} > 0$   
但其非正定.

27. (a)  $A = C C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 9 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$

(b)  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

30. (a)  $|A| \neq 0$

(b)  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 5$

(c)  $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$

(d).  $A$  的特征值均大于 0.

且可表示为  $R^T R$ .