

学习线性代数的方法

从例题中发现知识点的联系

主讲人：曹洋波

线性代数的基本概念

▶ 式

行列式 余子式 代数余子式 顺序主子式
三角行列式 对角行列式

▶ 阵

$m \times n$ 矩阵 方阵 零矩阵 三角矩阵
单位矩阵 数量矩阵 对角矩阵 对称矩阵
反对称矩阵 伴随矩阵 可逆矩阵 正交矩阵

▶ 向量（组）

行向量 列向量 单位向量 n 维向量
无关组 相关组 极大无关组
基础解系 基底 特征向量

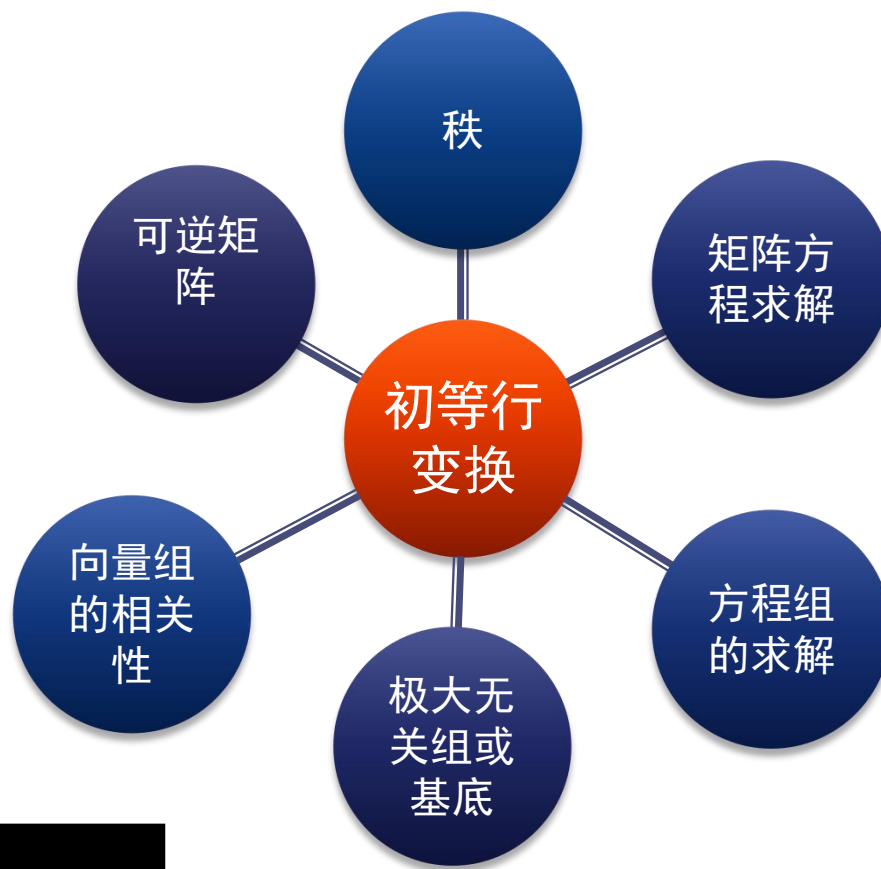
核心概念

► 秩



核心算法

► 初等行变换



线性代数的基本题型

- ▶ 一.行列式的计算
- ▶ 二. 矩阵的运算、伴随矩阵、分块矩阵的运算
- ▶ 三.初等变换求秩、逆矩阵、解矩阵方程
- ▶ 四. 方程组解的判断及求通解
- ▶ 五. 线性相关性的判断、最大无关组的求法及其他向量有其表示
- ▶ 六. 正交判断及标准正交向量组的求法，正交相似对角化的计算
- ▶ 七. 二次型的正定判断、正负惯性指数的判断及二次型化标准形

一.线性代数典型例题之 行列式的计算

利用按行按列展开定理，并结合性质，可简化行列式计算：

计算行列式时，可先用行列式的性质将某一行（列）化为仅含1个非零元素，再按此行（列）展开，变为低一阶的行列式，如此继续下去，直到化为三阶或二阶行列式。

计算方法：

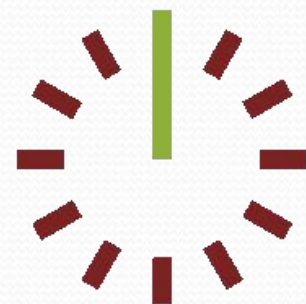
(1) 化上(下)三角形法； (2) 降阶法。



计算行列式**常用方法**：利用运算 $r_i + kr_j$ 把行列式化为**上三角形行列式**，从而算得行列式的值。

例 1. $D =$

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|-----|----|------------------------|
| 1 | -1 | 2 | -3 | 1 | $\times 3$ \oplus |
| -3 | 3 | -7 | 9 | -5 | |
| 2 | 0 | 4 | -2 | 1 | |
| 3 | -5 | 7 | -14 | 6 | |
| 4 | -4 | 10 | -10 | 2 | |



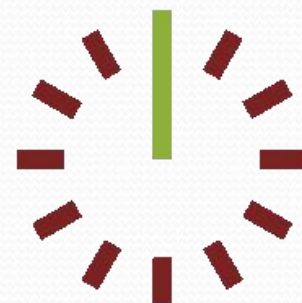
解:

$D =$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \times 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 & \oplus \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 & \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 & \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 & \end{array}$$

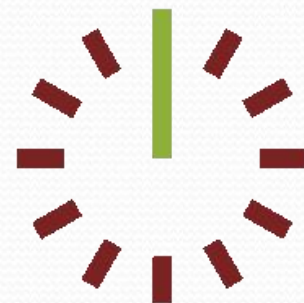
$r_2 + 3r_1$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 & \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 & \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 & \end{array}$$



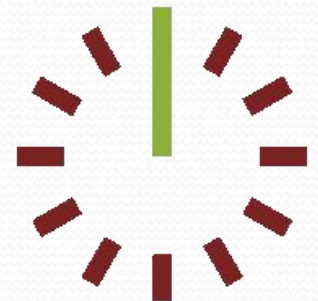
$$\begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \underline{\underline{r_2 + 3r_1}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc|l}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \times(-2) \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\
 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 & \\
 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 & \\
 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 &
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \oplus \\
 \leftarrow
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \underline{\underline{r_3 - 2r_1}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc|l}
 (-4) \times \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} & \times(-3) \\
 \oplus \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \oplus \\ \leftarrow \end{array}
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 (-4) \times \boxed{\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{array}} \times (-3) \\
 \underline{\underline{r_2 - 2r_1}} \oplus \begin{array}{c|ccccc} \begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \downarrow \end{array} & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ \oplus & 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ & 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ \oplus & 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{array} \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \uparrow \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{\underline{r_3 - 3r_1}} \\
 \underline{\underline{r_4 - 4r_1}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \oplus \\ \downarrow \end{array} & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 \oplus & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\
 \oplus & 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\
 \oplus & 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 \oplus & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array}$$

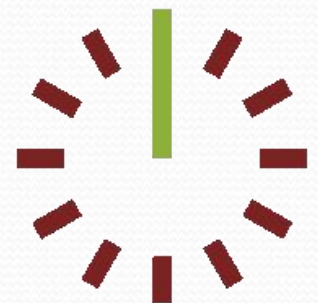


$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{r_3 - 3r_1} \\ \underline{r_4 - 4r_1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \\ \hline 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\ \hline 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 & \end{array}$$

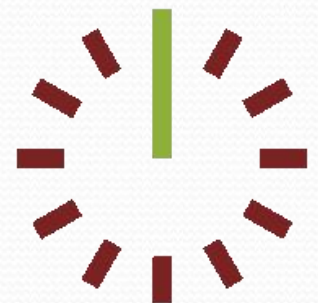
$$\underline{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \\ \hline 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 & \\ -0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 & \end{array}$$



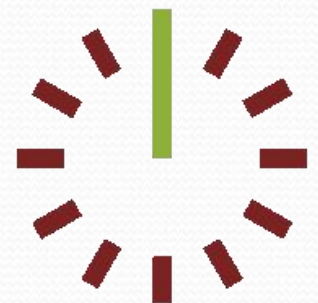
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{\underline{r_3 + r_2}} \\
 -
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 & \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 &
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \times (-2) \\
 \oplus \\
 \oplus
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{\underline{r_4 + r_3}} \\
 \underline{\underline{r_5 - 2r_3}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 & \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -6 &
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \times 4 \\
 \oplus
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{=====} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 -0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -6
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \times 4 \\
 \oplus
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{=====} \\
 \text{---} \\
 \text{---}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 -0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \\
 \end{array}
 = -(-2)(-1)(-6) \boxed{= 12.}$$

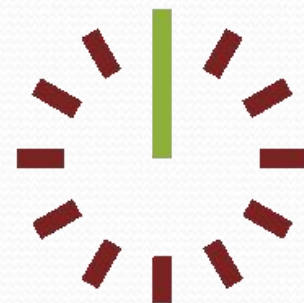


例2. 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

解： 按第二行展开，得

$$D = 0 \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -5 \\ 7 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 27.$$

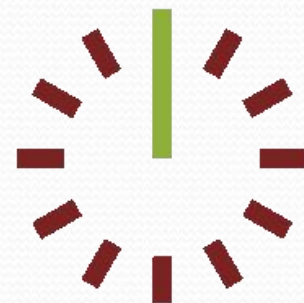


例3. 设行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

求 $A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44}, 6A_{21} + 9A_{22} + 5A_{24}.$

解：利用性质6，可通过构造行列式来计算：

$$A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

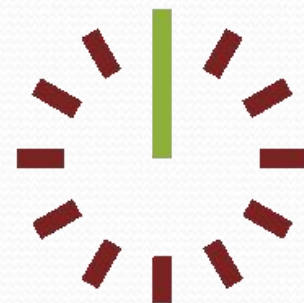


例4. 设 A, B 是3阶方阵, 且 $|A| = 2, |B| = 3$, 则

$$|2A| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, |2A^T B| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \left| 3 \begin{pmatrix} A^T & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \right| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

例5. 设 A, B 是3阶方阵, 且满足 $A^2 + AB + 2E = O$,

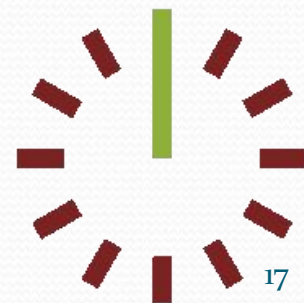
且 $|A| = 2$, 求 $|A + B|$



例6. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

求满足 $2A + X = B - 2X$ 的 X

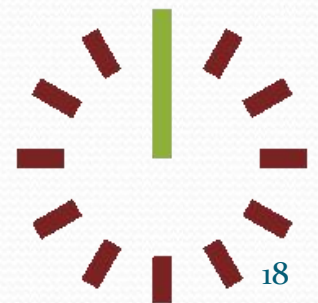
解: $X = \frac{1}{3}(B - 2A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$



例7. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = (4 \ 5 \ 6), C = AB$ 求 C^{100} .

解: $C = ABAB \cdots AB = (BA)^{99} AB$

$$= (32)^{99} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 12 & 15 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$



例8 设方阵 A 满足方程 $A^2 - A - 2E = 0$, 证明 :
 $A, A + 2E$ 都可逆 , 并求它们的逆矩阵 .

证明 由 $A^2 - A - 2E = 0$,

$$\text{得 } A(A - E) = 2E \Rightarrow A \frac{A - E}{2} = E$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| \left| \frac{A - E}{2} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0, \text{ 故 } A \text{ 可逆 .}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A - E).$$

又由 $A^2 - A - 2E = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (A + 2E)(A - 3E) + 4E = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A + 2E) \left[-\frac{1}{4}(A - 3E) \right] = E$$

$$\Rightarrow |A + 2E| \left| -\frac{1}{4}(A - 3E) \right| = 1, \quad \text{故 } A + 2E \text{ 可逆 .}$$

$$\text{且 } (A + 2E)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4}(A - 3E) = \frac{3E - A}{4}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

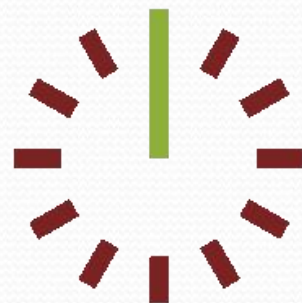
例9: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{-1} .

解: 将 A 分块 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{5} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{3} & \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$,

形成分块对角矩阵.

其中 $A_1 = (5)$, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A_1^{-1} = (1/5)$; $A_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$;

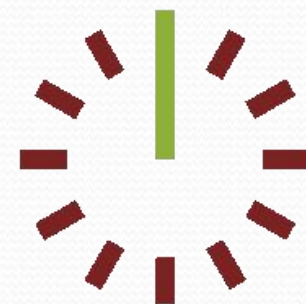
所以 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.



例10. 将矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$

化为行阶梯形矩阵、行最简形矩阵，并求秩

解: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$

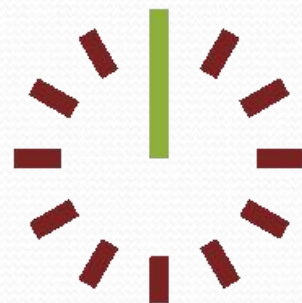


$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + 3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

行阶梯形矩阵.

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 + r_3]{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

行最简形矩阵.



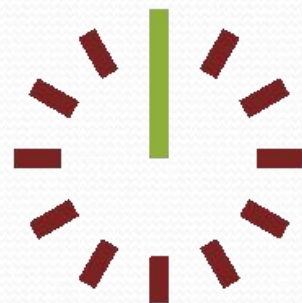
例11. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & \mu & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 已知 $R(A)=2$, 求 λ 与 μ 的值.

解:

$$A \xrightarrow[r_3-5r_1]{r_2-3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 8 & \mu-5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda & \mu-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

由 $R(A)=2$, 得

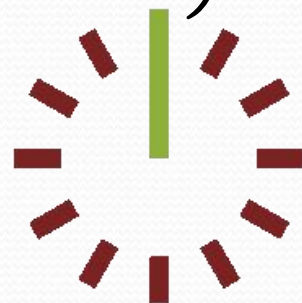
$$\begin{cases} 5-\lambda=0 \\ \mu-1=0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} \lambda=5 \\ \mu=1 \end{cases}.$$



例12. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{-1} .

解: $(A | E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1}$

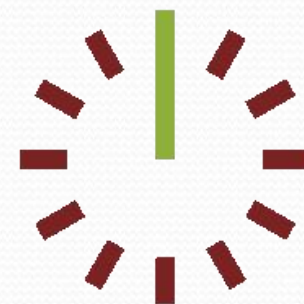
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_2]{r_1 + r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2 - 5r_3]{r_1 - 2r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \div (-1)]{r_2 \div (-2)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$



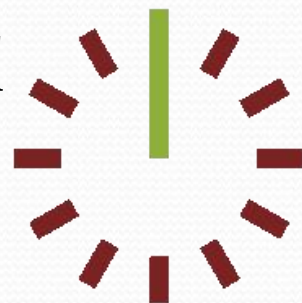
$$(A \ B) \xrightarrow{\text{行}} (E \ A^{-1}B)$$

例13. 设矩阵 A, B 满足 $AB = A + 2B$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{求 } B.$$

解: 因为 $AB - 2B = A$

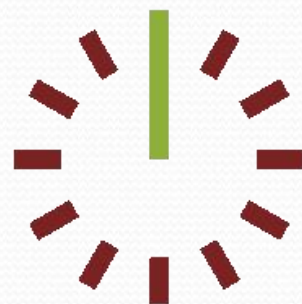
$$\text{则 } (A - 2E)B = A \quad \text{即} \quad B = (A - 2E)^{-1} A$$



$$(A-2E \mid A) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2+r_3 \\ r_1-r_3 \\ r_2 \times (-1) \end{matrix}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

则 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

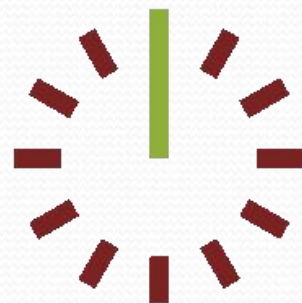


例14 (1) . 设线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$$

问 λ 取何值时, 方程组有解? 有无穷多个解?

解: 对增广矩阵 $\overline{A} = (A|b)$, 作初等行变换,

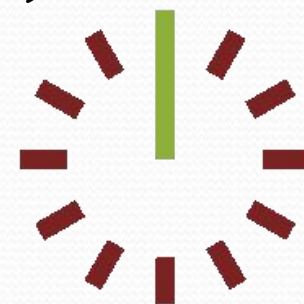
$$\overline{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 & 1 - \lambda^3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda - \lambda^2 & 1 + \lambda - \lambda^2 - \lambda^3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda(1 - \lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (1 - \lambda)(2 + \lambda) & (1 - \lambda)(1 + \lambda)^2 \end{array} \right)$$



(1) 当 $\lambda = -2$ 时, $\bar{A} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right),$

则 $R(A) < R(\bar{A})$, 故方程组无解.

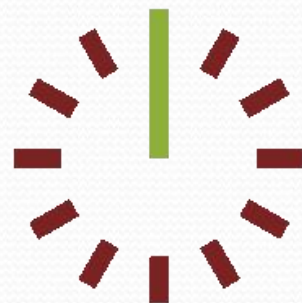
(2) 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时,

则 $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 3$, 故方程组有唯一解.

(3) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,

$$\bar{A} \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

则 $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 1$, 故方程组有无穷多解.



例14 (2) 问当 k 为何值时, 齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ kx_1 \quad \quad - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 \quad \quad - 3x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

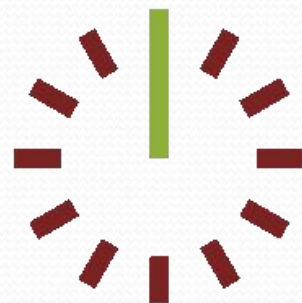
有非零解?

解: 齐次线性方程组有非零解的充要条件是

$$r(A) < n \quad \text{即: } |A| = 0$$

$$\text{因为 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ k & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} k & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 3k - 1$$

所以当 $k = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, 方程组有非零解。



小结:

对 n 元线性方程组:

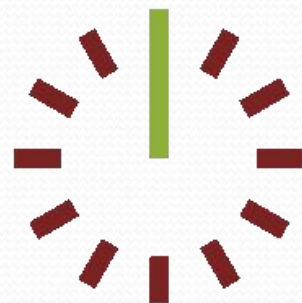
$R(A)=n \Leftrightarrow Ax=0$ 只有零解;

$R(A)<n \Leftrightarrow Ax=0$ 有非零解;

$R(A)=R(A|b)=n \Leftrightarrow Ax=b$ 有唯一解;

$R(A)=R(A|b)<n \Leftrightarrow Ax=b$ 有无穷多解;

$R(A)<R(A|b) \Leftrightarrow Ax=b$ 无解.



例15 求解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = -1/2. \end{cases}$$

解 对增广矩阵 B 施行初等行变换：

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

可见 $R(A) = R(B) = 2$, 故方程组有解, 并有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_4 + 1/2, \\ x_3 = 2x_4 + 1/2. \end{cases}$$

取 $x_2 = x_4 = 0$, 则 $x_1 = x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$, 即得方程组的一个解

$$\eta^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

在对应的齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_4, \\ x_3 = 2x_4 \end{cases}$ 中, 取

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 及 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 及 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

即得对应的齐次线性方程组的基础解系

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

于是所求通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (c_1, c_2 \in R).$$

例 16

求证: $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 线性无关.

证 设 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4 = 0$

即 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x = 0$

显然只有零解 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 0$.

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关.

例 17 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明 $\beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$,

$\beta_2 = 3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = 5\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$ 也线性无关.

证 设 $x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3 = 0$

即 $x_1(2\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) + x_2(3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + x_3(5\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3) = 0$

即 $(2x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3)\alpha_1 + (-x_2 - x_3)\alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3)\alpha_3 = 0$

$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, $\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} x = 0$

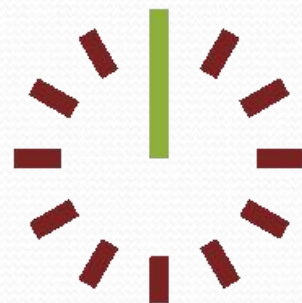
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad \therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \text{ 线性无关}$$

解:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 - 4r_1]{\begin{matrix} r_2 + r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4 - 2r_3]{\begin{matrix} r_2 - 3r_3 \\ r_4 - 2r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-1)]{r_1 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5)$$



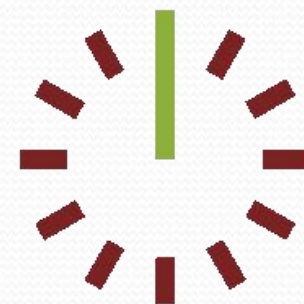
所有 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = 3$,

由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_4$ 等价,

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_4$ 线性无关,

因此极大线性无关组是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$,

且 $\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ $\alpha_5 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$



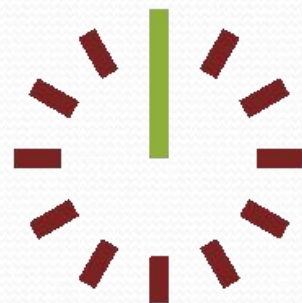
例18 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4)^T$ $\alpha_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2)^T$ $\alpha_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14)^T$

$$\alpha_4 = (1, -2, 2, 0)^T \quad \alpha_5 = (2, 1, 5, 10)^T$$

求 (1) 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的秩

(2) 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的极大线性无关组

(3) 把其余向量用极大无关组表示



例18.求一单位向量，使它与 $(1,1,-1,1)$,
 $\alpha_2 = (1,-1,-1,1)$, $\alpha_3 = (2,1,1,3)$ 正交.

解 设所求向量为 $x = (a,b,c,d)$, 则由题意可得 :

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2} = 1, \\ a + b - c + d = 0, \\ a - b - c + d = 0, \\ 2a + b + c + 3d = 0. \end{cases}$$

解之可得 : $x = (-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{13}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{26}})$

$$= (2\sqrt{\frac{2}{13}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{26}}).$$

例19. 设实三阶对称矩阵 A 的三个特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = -$

属于 λ_1, λ_2 的特征向量依次为 $p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $p_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 求 A .

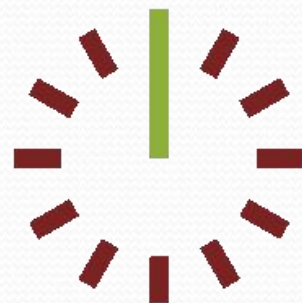
解: 设 $p_3 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$, 由 $p_1 \perp p_3$ $p_2 \perp p_3$ 可得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

该齐次方程组的一个非零解为 $p_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{令 } P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则有 } P^{-1}AP = \Lambda \Rightarrow A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



二、对称矩阵正交对角化的方法

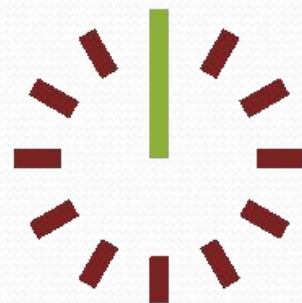
根据上述结论, 利用正交矩阵将对称矩阵 A 化为对角矩阵, 其具体步骤为:

1. 求 A 的特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s$;
2. 由 $(A - \lambda_i E)x = 0$ 求出 λ_i 的 r_i 个特征向量;
3. 将 λ_i 的 r_i 个特征向量正交化;
4. 将所有特征向量单位化.

例20:对实对称矩阵 A , 求正交矩阵 P , 使 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ 为对角阵.

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

解: 第一步, 求 A 的特征值.



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

得 A 的特征值 $\lambda_1=4, \lambda_2=1, \lambda_3=-2$.

第二步, 由 $(A-\lambda_i E)x=0$, 求 A 的特征向量.

对 $\lambda_1=4$, 由 $(A-4E)x=0$, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得基础解系 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

对 $\lambda_2=1$, 由 $(A-E)x=0$, 得

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 得基础解系 } \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

对 $\lambda_2=-2$,由 $(A+2E)x=0$,得

$$\begin{cases} -4x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{得基础解系 } \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

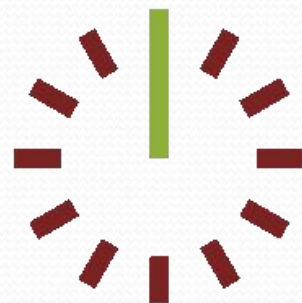
第三步,将特征向量正交化.

由于 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 是属于 A 的3个不同特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 的特征向量,故它们必两两正交.

第四步,将所有特征向量单位化.

$$\text{令 } \eta_i = \frac{\xi_i}{\|\xi_i\|}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$\text{得 } \eta_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$



作

$$P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

则

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

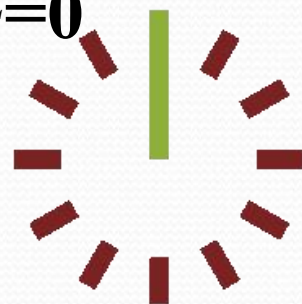
例21:对实对称矩阵 A , 求正交矩阵 P , 使 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ 为对角阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: 第一步, 求 A 的特征值.

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - \lambda)(4 - \lambda)^2 = 0$$

得 A 的特征值 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4$.



第二步, 由 $(A-\lambda_i E)x=0$, 求 A 的特征向量.

对 $\lambda_1=2$, 由 $(A-2E)x=0$, 得

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{得基础解系 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=4$, 由 $(A-4E)x=0$, 得

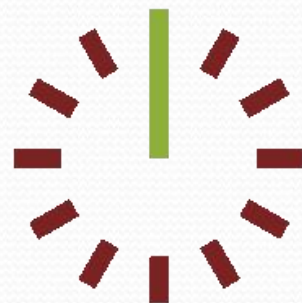
$$\begin{cases} 0 = 0 \\ -x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{得基础解系 } \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

第三步, 将特征向量正交化.

由于 ξ_2, ξ_3 恰好正交, 故 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 两两正交.

第四步, 将所有特征向量单位化.

令
$$\eta_i = \frac{\xi_i}{\|\xi_i\|}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$



得 $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

于是得正交阵

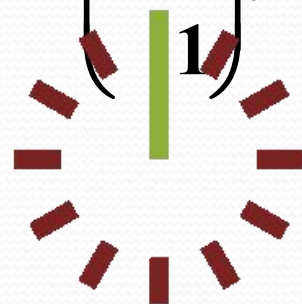
$$P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

如果对 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4$, 由 $(A - 4E)x = 0$, 得

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 0 \\ -x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{求得基础解系为 } \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由于 ξ_2, ξ_3 不正交, 需要将其正交化:



则取 $\eta_2 = \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

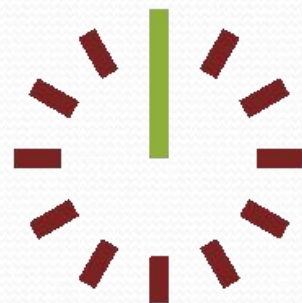
$$\eta_3 = \xi_3 - \frac{[\eta_2, \xi_3]}{[\eta_2, \eta_2]} \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

再将所求特征向量单位化得:

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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



二. 用正交变换化二次型为标准形

1. 将二次型表示成矩阵形式 $f = x^T A x$, 求出 A ;
2. 求出 A 的所有特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$;
3. 求出对应特征值 λ_i 的正交单位化的特征向量组, 从而有正交规范向量组 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$;
4. 记 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)$, 作正交变换 $x = Py$, 则得 f 的标准形:

$$f = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2.$$

例22: 将二次型

$$f = 17x_1^2 + 14x_2^2 + 14x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

通过正交变换 $x = Py$ 化成标准形.

解: 1. 写出对应的二次型矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 14 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$



2. 求 A 的特征值.

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 17 - \lambda & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 14 - \lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 14 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 18)^2 (\lambda - 9)$$

从而得 A 的特征值: $\lambda_1=9, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=18$.

3. 求特征向量.

将 $\lambda_1=9$ 代入 $(A-\lambda E)x=0$ 得基础解系: $\xi_1=(1, 2, 2)^T$.

将 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=18$ 代入 $(A-\lambda E)x=0$ 得基础解系:

$\xi_2=(-2, 1, 0)^T, \xi_3=(-2, 0, 1)^T$.

将特征向量正交规范化:

取 $\alpha_1 = \xi_1, \alpha_2 = \xi_2, \alpha_3 = \xi_3 - \frac{[\alpha_2, \xi_3]}{[\alpha_2, \alpha_2]} \alpha_2,$

得正交向量组

$\alpha_1=(1/2, 1, 1)^T, \alpha_2=(-2, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_3=(-2/5, -4/5, 1)^T.$

将正交向量组单位化, 令 $\eta_i = \frac{\alpha_i}{\|\alpha_i\|} \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$,

得 $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2/\sqrt{5} \\ 1/\sqrt{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2/\sqrt{45} \\ -4/\sqrt{45} \\ 5/\sqrt{45} \end{pmatrix}.$

4. 作正交变换

令 $P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & -2/\sqrt{5} & -2/\sqrt{45} \\ 2/3 & 1/\sqrt{5} & -4/\sqrt{45} \\ 2/3 & 0 & 5/\sqrt{45} \end{pmatrix}.$

于是所求正交变换为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & -2/\sqrt{5} & -2/\sqrt{45} \\ 2/3 & 1/\sqrt{5} & -4/\sqrt{45} \\ 2/3 & 0 & 5/\sqrt{45} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

且有

$$f = 9y_1^2 + 18y_2^2 + 18y_3^2.$$



例23 化二次型

$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$$

为标准形, 并求所用的变换矩阵.

解

含有平方项

含有 x_1 的项配方

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3 \\ &= x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 6x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

去掉配方后多出来的项

$$-x_2^2 - x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 6x_2x_3$$

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

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

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

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

