

## • 正定(负定矩阵)

[定义] 设  $A$  是一个  $n \times n$  对称方阵. 若  $\forall 0 \neq x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T A x > 0$  则称  $A$  是正定矩阵.  
 若  $\forall 0 \neq x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T A x < 0$  则称  $A$  是负定矩阵.

[Rmk] 若  $A$  正定, 则  $-A$  是负定矩阵. ( $\forall 0 \neq x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T (-A) x = -x^T A x < 0$ )

[Thm] 设  $A$  是一个  $n \times n$  对称方阵, 则

$A$  正定  $\Leftrightarrow A$  的各阶  $\det A_k > 0$ , 其中  $A_k$  是  $A$  的左上角  $k \times k$  阵.

后续会用到 2 阶对称阵, 我们只证明以上 thm 在  $n=2$  的特殊情况.

[Thm]  $A$  是一个 2 阶对称方阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ , 则

$A$  正定  $\Leftrightarrow a_{11} > 0, \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} > 0$

Pf:  $\Rightarrow$  Assume  $A$  正定. 由正定定义, 有

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} > 0 \quad \forall 0 \neq \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 成立.}$$

Trick: 取特值

$$\text{若 } a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{22}x_2^2 = a_{11}(x_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2)^2 + \left(\frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}}\right)x_2^2 > 0, \forall 0 \neq \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

取  $x_1=1, x_2=0$ , 得  $a_{11} > 0$

取  $x_1 = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}, x_2=1$  得  $\frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}} > 0$ . 又由  $a_{11} > 0$  知  $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 > 0$

$\Leftarrow$  Assume  $a_{11} > 0, a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 > 0$ .

显然  $a_{11}(x_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2)^2 + \left(\frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}}\right)x_2^2 > 0$ .

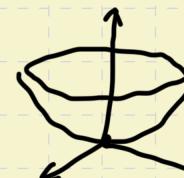
等号成立当且仅当  $\begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2 = 0 \\ \frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ . 因此  $a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{22}x_2^2 > 0$ ,  
 $\forall 0 \neq \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Rmk1:  $f(x,y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}xy) + cy^2 \\ &= a(x^2 + 2\frac{b}{2a}xy + (\frac{b}{2a}y)^2 - (\frac{b}{2a}y)^2) + cy^2 \\ &= a(x + \frac{b}{2a}y)^2 - a(\frac{b}{2a}y)^2 + cy^2 \\ &= a(x + \frac{b}{2a}y)^2 + \left(\frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)y^2 \end{aligned}$$

• 判断极值点.

$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  是  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上的函数. 例如  $F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$   
 $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mapsto F(x,y)$



bowl  
 (在  $z=k$  截面是一个半径为  $\sqrt{k}$  的圆)

$\Delta$  (Taylor 展开) (条件足够好)  $F$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  处有多项式近似

$$F(x, y) = F(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (y - y_0) \\ + \frac{1}{2!} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0)(y - y_0) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (y - y_0)^2 \right) + \dots$$

亦可写作等价形式

$$F(\vec{a} + \vec{h}) = F(\vec{a}) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Big|_{\vec{a}} h_1 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \Big|_{\vec{a}} h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{h}^T \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\vec{a}) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\vec{a}) \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{出现了正负定判断中的 } \vec{x}^T A \vec{x}} \vec{h} + \dots$$

矩阵  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\vec{a}) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\vec{a}) \end{bmatrix}$  被称作  $F(x, y)$  的 Hesse 方阵  $H(F(\vec{a}))$

[Thm] (已号如上) 设  $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2$  满足  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(\vec{a}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(\vec{a}) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\vec{a}) \end{bmatrix} = 0$ .

- (i) 若 Hesse 方阵  $H(F(\vec{a}))$  正定, 则  $\vec{a}$  是  $F$  的一个极小值点.
- (ii) 若 Hesse 方阵  $H(F(\vec{a}))$  负定, 则  $\vec{a}$  是  $F$  的一个极大值点.
- (iii) 若 Hesse 方阵  $H(F(\vec{a}))$  不定, 则  $\vec{a}$  不是极值点.

## Test for Positive Definiteness

Here is the main theorem on positive definiteness:

### Theorem

Each of the following tests is a necessary and sufficient condition for the real symmetric matrix  $A$  to be positive definite:

- (I)  $x^T Ax > 0$  for all nonzero real vectors  $x$ .
- (II) All the eigenvalues of  $A$  satisfy  $\lambda_i > 0$ .
- (III) All the **upper left submatrices**  $A_k$  (顺序主子矩阵) have positive determinants.
- (IV) All the pivots (without row exchanges) satisfy  $d_k > 0$ .

### Theorem

The symmetric matrix  $A$  is positive definite if and only if (V) There is a matrix  $R$  with independent columns such that  $A = R^T R$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \\ R \text{ 可以造成} \quad & 1. LDL^T \text{ 分解} \\ & A = LDL^T = (\sqrt{\delta}) (\sqrt{\delta} L^T) \\ & = (\sqrt{\delta}) (\sqrt{\delta} L)^T \\ & 2. A \text{ 自由对角化} \\ & A = Q \Lambda Q^T \\ & = (\sqrt{\delta}) (\sqrt{\delta} Q)^T \end{aligned}$$

# Semidefinite Matrices

The tests for semidefiniteness will relax  $x^T A x > 0, \lambda > 0, d > 0$ , and  $\det > 0$ , to allow zeros to appear.

## Theorem

Each of the following tests is a necessary and sufficient condition for the real symmetric matrix  $A$  to be positive semidefinite:

- (I')  $x^T A x \geq 0$  for all nonzero real vectors  $x$  (this defines positive semidefinite).
- (II') All the eigenvalues of  $A$  satisfy  $\lambda_i \geq 0$ .
- (III') No **principal submatrices** (主子矩阵) have negative determinants.
- (IV') No pivots are negative.
- (V') There is a matrix  $R$ , possibly with dependent columns, such that  $A = R^T R$ .

## • n元二次型化为标准型

### ① 配方法.

(后续有例子)

### ② 矩阵对角化法

任何n元实二次型  $q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum q_{ij} x_i x_j$  可以写作  $q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x^T A x$ , 其中  $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$ ,

$A_{ij} = \frac{q_{ij} + q_{ji}}{2}$ . 由构造,  $A$ 是实对称矩阵则  $A = Q^T \Lambda Q$ . 故

$$Q = x^T Q^T \Lambda Q x = (Q x)^T \Lambda (Q x) \xrightarrow{\text{令 } Qx=Y} q(Y) = Y^T \Lambda Y = \lambda_{11} y_1^2 + \lambda_{22} y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_{nn} y_n^2.$$

• 复向量空间  $C^n$  上任意二次型  $q$  都可经过可逆线性变换化成  $q = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2$

• (惯性定理) 实向量空间  $R^n$  上的任意二次型  $q$  都可经过可逆变量替换

化为如下形式:  $q = x_1^2 + \dots + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - \dots - x_r^2$

这里系数 1 的平方项个数  $p$  称为  $q$  的正惯性指数, 系数 -1 的平方项个数称为负惯性指数, 二者差  $p-s=p-(r-p)=2p-r$  称为符号差.

[Rmk] 上面两个定理属于“分类性质的定理”.

[例] 将二次型  $Q(x, y, z) = (x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2$  化为标准型

**错误做法：**做变量替换  $\begin{cases} X = x-y \\ Y = y-z \\ Z = z-x \end{cases}$  则  $Q = X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2$ .

但是此时  $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ , 其中  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  不可逆. 因此这种变换不可行.

**正确做法：**  $\begin{cases} X_1 = x-y \\ Y_1 = y-z \\ Z_1 = z-x \end{cases}$  此时  $Q = X_1^2 + Y_1^2 + (X_1 + Y_1)^2$   
 $= 2X_1^2 + 2Y_1^2 + 2X_1Y_1$   
 $= 2(X_1 + \frac{1}{2}Y_1)^2 + \frac{3}{2}Y_1^2$ .

再做变量替换  $\begin{cases} X = X_1 + \frac{1}{2}Y_1 \\ Y = Y_1 \\ Z = Z_1 \end{cases}$  得  $Q = 2X^2 + \frac{3}{2}Y^2$ .

由(1), (2) 得我们做的线性变换是  $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ Y_1 \\ Z_1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$

[例] 将  $Q(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4xy - 6xz - 6yz$  化为标准型.

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x, y, z) &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4xy - 6xz - 6yz \\ &= x^2 + \underbrace{(4y-6z)}_{x^2 \text{ 系数}} x + \underbrace{y^2 + z^2 - 4yz}_{x^0 \text{ 系数}} \\ &= x^2 + 2 \frac{4y-6z}{2} x + \left(\frac{4y-6z}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4y-6z}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz \\ &= (x + 2y - 3z)^2 - (2y - 3z)^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz \\ &= (x + 2y - 3z)^2 - 3y^2 - 8z^2 + 8yz \end{aligned}$$

Trick: 先 focus 在  $x$  上, 把  $y, z$  全看成  $x$  的系数

(Focus on  $y$ )

$$\begin{aligned} -3y^2 - 8z^2 + 8yz &= -3(y^2 - \frac{8}{3}yz) - 8z^2 \\ &= -3(y^2 - 2 \cdot y \cdot \frac{4}{3}z + \frac{16}{9}z^2 - \frac{16}{9}z^2) - 8z^2 \\ &= -3(y - \frac{4}{3}z)^2 - \frac{8}{3}z^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } Q(x, y, z) = (x + 2y - 3z)^2 - 3(y - \frac{4}{3}z)^2 - \frac{8}{3}z^2$$

[例1]  $Q(x, y, z) = xy + yz + xz$  化为标准型

这里没有平方项. Trick: 做变量替换变出平方项

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } & \begin{cases} X_1 = \frac{x+y}{2} \\ Y_1 = \frac{x-y}{2} \\ Z_1 = z \end{cases} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} x = X_1 + Y_1 \\ y = X_1 - Y_1 \\ z = Z_1 \end{cases} \quad Q = (X_1 + Y_1)(X_1 - Y_1) + (X_1 + Y_1)Z_1 + (X_1 + Y_1)Z_1 \\ & = X_1^2 - Y_1^2 + 2X_1Z_1 \\ & = X_1^2 + 2Z_1X_1 - Y_1^2 \quad (\text{focus on } X_1) \\ & = (X_1^2 + 2Z_1X_1 + Z_1^2 - Z_1^2) - Y_1^2 \\ & = (X_1 + Z_1)^2 - Z_1^2 - Y_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } & \begin{cases} X = X_1 + Z_1 \\ Y = Y_1 \\ Z = Z_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Q = X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2 \end{aligned}$$

1. 设二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 2ax_1x_3 + 4x_2x_1$  的负惯性指数是 1, 则  $a$  的取值范围是 \_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 2ax_1x_3 + 4x_2x_1 \\ &= x_1^2 + (2ax_3 + 4x_2)x_1 - x_2^2 \\ &= x_1^2 + 2(ax_3 + 2x_2)x_1 + (ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - (ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - x_2^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - (a^2x_3^2 + 4ax_3x_2 + 4x_2^2) - x_2^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - 5x_2^2 - 4ax_3x_2 - a^2x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - 5\left(x_2^2 + \frac{4a}{5}x_3x_2\right) - a^2x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - 5\left(x_2 + \frac{4a}{5}x_3\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4a^2}{5} - a^2\right)x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - 5\left(x_2 + \frac{2a}{5}x_3\right)^2 - \frac{1}{5}a^2x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

若  $a=0$

$(x_1 + 2x_2)^2 - 5x_2^2$  负惯性指数是 1.

若  $a \neq 0$  则 负惯性指数是 2.

$\} \Rightarrow a=0$ .

3. 设  $A$  是三阶实对称矩阵,  $E$  为三阶单位矩阵, 若  $A^2 + A = 2E$ , 且

$|A|=4$ , 则二次型  $x^T Ax$  的规范形为 \_\_\_\_.

找  $A$  的特征值.

设  $Av = \lambda v$ ,  $(A^2 + A)v = 2Iv$ , 即  $(\lambda^2 + \lambda)v = 2v$ .

故  $(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2)v = 0$ .  $v \neq 0$  故  $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$  即  $\lambda = -2$  或 1

$A$ 是三阶实对称矩阵，故 $A$ 有三个特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ . 由  $\begin{cases} \lambda_i \text{ 只能是 } -2 \text{ 或 } 1 \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = |A| = 4 \end{cases}$

得  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  只能是  $-2, -2, 1$ .

故  $x^T A x$  的规范形是  $-2x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2$ .

4. 设二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  在正交变换为  $x = Py$  下的标准形为  $2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$ ,  
其中  $P = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$ , 若  $Q = (e_1, -e_3, e_2)$ , 则  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  在正交变换  
 $x = Qy$  下的标准形为 \_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &= y^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} y \\ &= (P^{-1}x)^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}x \\ &= x^T (P^{-1})^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= [e_1, -e_3, e_2] = [e_1, e_2, e_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= P \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\equiv A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(Q^{-1}x)^T \wedge (Q^{-1}x) \\ &= ((PA)^{-1}x)^T \wedge ((PA)^{-1}x) \\ &= (A^{-1}P^{-1}x)^T \wedge A^{-1}P^{-1}x \\ &= x^T (P^{-1})^T (A^{-1})^T \wedge A^{-1}P^{-1}x \\ &= x^T (P^{-1})^T [(A^{-1})^T \wedge A^{-1}] P^{-1}x. \end{aligned}$$

$$So \quad (A^{-1})^T \wedge A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Hence \quad \wedge = A^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

5. 设二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3 + 4x_1x_3$ , 则  
 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2$  在空间直角坐标系下表示的二次曲面为 \_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3 + 4x_1x_3 \\ &= x_1^2 + (4x_2 + 4x_3)x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 \\ &= x_1 + 2(2x_2 + 2x_3)x_1 + (2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 3x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 3(x_2^2 + \frac{4}{3}x_2x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 - (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2) - 3x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 3(x_2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 - \frac{5}{3}x_3^2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$即 3(x_2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2 - (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 2 = 0$$

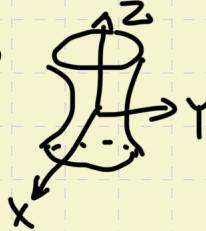
$x^2 + Y^2 - Z^2 - d = 0$  型, 是单叶双叶面

$x^2 + Y^2 - Z^2 - d = 0$  Trick: 不停取  $X, Y, Z=0$  从截面看)

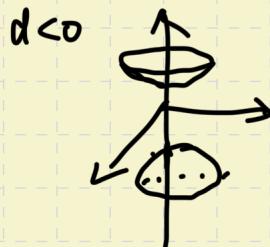
取  $X=0$  是  $Y^2 - Z^2 = d$  是双曲线  $\begin{cases} d > 0 \text{ 则 取 } Z=0 \text{ 得 } Y \text{ 有解, 因此 } \nearrow \rightarrow Y \\ d < 0 \text{ 则 取 } Z=0 \text{ 得 } Y \text{ 无解, 因此 } \nearrow \rightarrow Y \end{cases}$

取  $Y=0$  是  $X^2 - Z^2 = d$  是双曲线  $\begin{cases} d > 0 \text{ 则 取 } Z=0 \text{ 得 } X \text{ 有解 } \nearrow \nearrow \rightarrow X \\ d < 0 \text{ 则 取 } Z=0 \text{ 得 } X \text{ 无解 } \nearrow \nearrow \rightarrow X \end{cases}$

故  $d > 0$

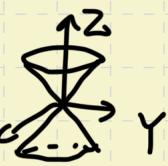


单叶双曲面



双叶双曲面.

$d = 0$  二次锥面  
(中间形态)



都有球体.

$A$  是给定实对称矩阵. 考虑几何体  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x^T A x = 1\}$ .

[Example]

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^T A x = 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1\} = \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ (单位圆)} \quad \square$$

若  $A = Q \Lambda Q^T$ . 则  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x^T A x = 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x^T Q \Lambda Q^T x = 1\}$

$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$  其中  $\lambda_i$  是  $A$  的特征值  $\stackrel{\text{①}}{=} \{Q^T x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid (Q^T x)^T \Lambda (Q^T x) = 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{\text{② } y = Q^T x}{=} \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid y^T \Lambda y = 1\} \\ &= \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2 = 1\} \end{aligned}$$

[Rmk ①] 这是由两个集合之间可以建立双射.

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x^T Q \Lambda Q^T x = 1\} \longrightarrow \{Q^T x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid (Q^T x)^T \Lambda (Q^T x) = 1\}$$

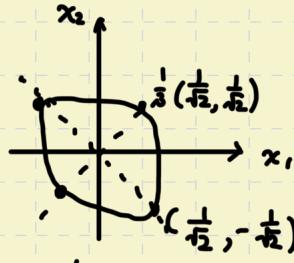
$$x \longmapsto Q^T x$$

这是双射因为  $Q^T$  是可逆矩阵.  $\square$

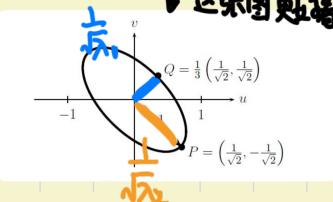
$\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2 = 1$  是 杆有球体方程. 此杆有球体在  $y_i$  不由 ( $y_1 = y_2 = \dots = y_{i-1} = y_{i+1} = \dots = y_n = 0$ ) 上的长度是  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}$ , 其中  $\lambda_i$  是  $A$  的第  $i$  个特征值.

$$[Exp] A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}}_{Q} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 9 \end{bmatrix}}_{\Lambda} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}}_{Q^T}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^T A x = (Q^T x)^T \wedge (Q^T x) &= \left( \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \left( \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2\right)^2}_a + \underbrace{9\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2\right)^2}_b = 1
 \end{aligned}$$



这张图更清晰。



$\Leftrightarrow a=0, b=1$  与  $a=1, b=0$  可以确定边界点

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 = 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2\right)^2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = -x_2$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$