



习题课 #13 (Dec. 06)

1) 用正交变换将实二次型化为标准型并判断正定性.

带不确定系数. 结合顺序主子式判断.

2) 关于正定问题的证明

3) 教材 B₂ 11, 12 题说明二次型函数在某曲面上的最值. (指导书 P₄₉ 17.18 已涉及)

△ 判断实二次型的正定性 令 $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

a) $x^T A x > 0, \forall x \neq 0$.

b) $\lambda(A) \subseteq (0, +\infty)$

c) 存在可逆 P , $A = P^T P$.

d) A 的所有顺序主子式大于 0.

e) A 的所有主子式大于 0.

(1) 判断二次型是否正定:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 99x_1^2 - 12x_1x_2 + 48x_1x_3 + 130x_2^2 - 60x_2x_3 + 71x_3^2$$

$$g(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2tx_1x_2 + 10tx_1x_3 + 6tx_2x_3$$

Proof. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 99 & -6 & 24 \\ -6 & 130 & -30 \\ 24 & -30 & 71 \end{pmatrix} x =: x^T A x$.

$99 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 99 & -6 \\ -6 & 130 \end{vmatrix} > 0, |A| > 0$ (对称正定). 故而正定.

$$g(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 5 \\ t & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x =: x^T B x$$

B 正定 iff. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 4 \end{vmatrix} > 0, |B| > 0$.



$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t & 5 \\ t & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (4-9) - t(t-15) + 5(3t-20)$$

$$= -5 - t^2 + 15t + 15t - 100$$

$$= -t^2 + 30t - 105 = -(t-15)^2 + 120$$

$$\begin{cases} 4-t^2 \geq 0 \\ -(t-15)^2 + 120 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 15-2\sqrt{30} \leq t \leq 15+2\sqrt{30} \end{cases} \text{矛盾.}$$

故 $g(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 始终不定.

(2) (Cholesky 分解) $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 若 A 正定, 则存在对角元全为正的上三角阵 L^T s.t. $A = LL^T$

Proof. 令 $A^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 的 QR 分解为 $A^{\frac{1}{2}} = QL^T$. L^T 上三角, 对角元全为正.
于是有 $A = A^{\frac{1}{2}}A^{\frac{1}{2}} = (QL^T)^T(QL^T) = LL^T$.

(3) 设 $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 可逆. A 正定 iff. 对任一正定 B , $\text{tr}(AB) > 0$.

Proof. $\Rightarrow) \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(AB^{\frac{1}{2}}B^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \text{tr}(B^{\frac{1}{2}}AB^{\frac{1}{2}}) > 0$.

$\Leftarrow)$ 取 A 的正交对角化 $A = PDP^T$. P 正交, D 对角.

$$\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(D^T P^T B P) > 0$$

取遍 $P^T B P$ 为所有正定对称矩阵, 知 D 正定, 故 A 正定.

(4)* $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. A 与 B 正交相似 iff. A 与 B, A^T 与 B^T 同时相似.

即存在正交 P 使得 $AP = PB$ iff. 存在可逆 Q s.t. $AQ = QB, A^T Q = Q^T B^T$.

Proof. $\Rightarrow)$ 当 P 正交时, $A^T P = (PB^T)^T P = PB^T P^T P = PB^T$.



(\Leftarrow) 反之有 $A = QBQ^T = Q^TBQ^T$. 于是 $(Q^TQ)B = B(Q^TQ)$

注意到此时必然有 Q^TQ 对称正定, 可取正交 V 使得 $Q^TQ = VDV^T$

其中 D 为对角阵. 而 $AP = PB \Leftrightarrow A = PBP^T$, 即

要找一个正交 P 使得 $(Q^TP)B = B(Q^TP)$.

在分解 $Q^TQ = VDV^T$ 下, $(Q^TQ)B = B(Q^TQ) \Rightarrow D(V^TBV) = (V^TBV)D$

$$\Rightarrow D^{\frac{1}{2}}V^TBV = V^TBV D^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow VD^{\frac{1}{2}}V^TB = BVD^{\frac{1}{2}}V^T.$$

只需令 $Q^TP = VD^{\frac{1}{2}}V^T$, 验证 P 正交即可.

$$P^TP = (Q^TVD^{\frac{1}{2}}V^T)^T(Q^TVD^{\frac{1}{2}}V^T)$$

$$= VD^{\frac{1}{2}}V^TQ^{-1}Q^TVD^{\frac{1}{2}}V^T = I.$$

(5) 令 $A = A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 可逆, $B = A - \alpha\alpha^T$. 记 $s(A), s(B)$ 分别为 A, B 符号差.

求证
$$s(A) = \begin{cases} s(B) + 2, & \alpha^TA^T\alpha > 1 \\ s(B), & \alpha^TA^T\alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

Proof.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha^T \\ \alpha & A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ \alpha & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & A - \alpha\alpha^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha^T \\ & I \end{pmatrix}$$

即 $s\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha^T \\ \alpha & A \end{pmatrix} = 1 + s(B).$

另一方面:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha^TA^T \\ & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \alpha^TA^T\alpha & \\ & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ A^T\alpha & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha^T \\ \alpha & A \end{pmatrix}$$

于是 $\text{sgn}(1 - \alpha^TA^T\alpha) + s(A) = 1 + s(B).$

$$s(A) = s(B) + 1 - \text{sgn}(1 - \alpha^TA^T\alpha).$$



(6) 讨论 $A = \lambda I + 11^T$ 的符号差 (惯性指数).

$$s(\lambda I) = \operatorname{sgn}(\lambda) \cdot n.$$

$$\Rightarrow s(A) = s(\lambda I) + 1 - \operatorname{sgn}(1 - 1^T A^{-1} 1)$$

~~$$= s(\lambda I) + 1 - \operatorname{sgn}(1 - \lambda n + n^2)$$~~

$$\text{由 } A1 = \lambda 1 + 11^T 1 = (\lambda + n)1 \text{ 知}$$

$$\lambda \neq -n \text{ 时, } A^{-1}1 = (\lambda + n)^{-1}1. \text{ 于是}$$

$$s(A) = s(\lambda I) + 1 - \operatorname{sgn}(1 - \frac{n}{\lambda + n})$$

$$= n \operatorname{sgn}(\lambda) + 1 - \operatorname{sgn}(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + n})$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lambda > 0: s(A) = n + 1 - 1 = n$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda = 0: s(A) = 1$$

$$\textcircled{3} -n < \lambda < 0: s(A) = -n + 1 - (-1) = 2 - n$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lambda < -n: s(A) = -n + 1 - 1 = -n.$$

$$\text{对于 } \textcircled{3}: \operatorname{rank} A \geq \operatorname{rank}(\lambda I) - \operatorname{rank}(11^T) = n - 1.$$

于是正惯性指数为 1, 负惯性指数为 $(n-1)$.

$$\text{对于 } C = 11^T \operatorname{rank} C = 1.$$

$$\det(\lambda I - C) = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda - n) \quad \lambda = n \text{ 对应特征值, } 1 \text{ 为特征向量.}$$

$$\text{即存在正交 } P \text{ s.t. } C = P \begin{pmatrix} n & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^T.$$

$$A = \lambda I + C = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + n & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} P^T.$$

$$\text{得 } \lambda = -n \text{ 时 } s(A) = 1 - n.$$



(7) 求标准形:

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{j < k} (-1)^{j+k} x_j x_k, \quad g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{j < k} |j-k| x_j x_k.$$

Proof. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \dots & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}I + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \dots & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}I + \frac{1}{2}\alpha\alpha^T, \quad \alpha = (1, -1, \dots, \pm 1)^T.$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \det\left((\lambda + \frac{1}{2})I - \frac{1}{2}\alpha\alpha^T\right) = (\lambda + \frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (\lambda + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha^T\alpha) \\ = (\lambda + \frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (\lambda + \frac{1-n}{2})$$

得 A 正交相似于 $\text{diag}\left(\frac{n-1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \dots, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

对应标准形为 $\text{diag}(1, -I_{n-1})$.

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n-1 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{合同}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & n-2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & n-2 & 1 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{合同}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & n-3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & n-3 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{合同}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & & & 1 \\ & -2 & & & 1 \\ & & -2 & & 1 \\ & & & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{合同}} \dots \xrightarrow{\text{合同}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & & & 1 \\ & -2 & & & 1 \\ & & -2 & & 1 \\ & & & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{合同}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & & & 1 \\ & -2 & & & 1 \\ & & -2 & & 1 \\ & & & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{合同}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & & & 1 \\ & -2 & & & 1 \\ & & -2 & & 1 \\ & & & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{合同}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & -1 & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$