

一、1. $\alpha^T \beta = 2 \Rightarrow \text{tr}(\beta \alpha^T) = 2$

又 $r(\beta \alpha^T) = 1$,

\therefore 有 $\lambda = 0$, 又 $r(0I - A) = r(A) = 1$

$\therefore \lambda_1 = 0$ 重数为 2

$\therefore \lambda_2 = 2$ 重数为 1 ($\text{tr} = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$)

2. 特征值为相似不变量

$\therefore |B^{-1} - I| = |B|^{-4} |B - I| = 0 \quad (|I - B| = 0)$

3. $a-1 = b+1$ (trace 相同)
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=-2 \end{cases} \therefore a+b = -2$
 $\begin{cases} -2(a-2) = -2b & (\text{行列式相同}) \\ \text{代入 } \lambda=2, \begin{vmatrix} 2-a & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4a=0 \end{cases}$

4. ? $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ } 期中之前的内容

5. ? 6

6. ? $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 0$

二、1. 不相似, $\lambda = 3, 0$

相似: $Q = (x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (x-z)^2 \geq 0, S=0, r=r(A)=2$

2. 期中前, $\checkmark \quad m \leq r(A), r(B) \leq m$

3. ① $f \geq 0, S=0$ 验证 $r = n \text{ 阶}$

$b_{ii} = \frac{1^2 + \dots + n^2}{i^2} \quad b_{ij} = \frac{2(1^2 + \dots + n^2)}{ij} \quad (i \neq j)$

$r(B) = n, \checkmark$

4. \checkmark 全 $\vec{x} = (1, \dots, 1)^T$

$A\vec{x} = \vec{x} \Leftrightarrow A^5 \vec{x} = \vec{x} \Rightarrow A^5$ 每行和为 1

三、1. $\therefore A$ 非负定

$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$

由特征向量的正交性 $\Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = (1, 0, -1)^T, \vec{x}_3 = (1, -1, 0)^T$

$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad A = P \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

2. $|\lambda I - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \vec{x}_2 = (1, -1, 0)^T \end{cases} \therefore \vec{\alpha} = (2\vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2)$

$\therefore A^n \vec{\alpha} = 2\lambda_1^n \vec{x}_1 + \lambda_2^n \vec{x}_2 = 2\vec{x}_1 + \frac{1}{2^n} \vec{x}_2$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |A^n \vec{\alpha}| = 2\sqrt{2}$

3. 作业题

(1). 设 $K_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + K_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + \dots + K_n \vec{\alpha}_n = \vec{0}$

其中 $K_i \in F, \vec{\alpha}_i = T^{n-1} \vec{\alpha}$

对两边同时作用 T ($n-1$) 次, 有 $K_n \vec{\alpha}_1 = \vec{0}$

$\vec{\alpha}_1 \neq \vec{0} \therefore K_n = \vec{0}$, 依次类推

$K_1 = K_2 = \dots = K_n = 0$

$\therefore \vec{\alpha}_1, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n$ 线性无关

(2). 证明:

T 在该组基下的矩阵为: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A$

$$\therefore |\lambda I - A| = \lambda^n = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

但 $\text{rank}(0I - A) = n-1$

$\dim V = 1 \neq n$

\therefore 代数重数 \neq 几何重数
不可对角化

4. $\vec{\alpha}_1 = 1$

$$(\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_1) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1 dx = 2\pi$$

$$\therefore \vec{\alpha}_1 \vec{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{\alpha}_1}{|\vec{\alpha}_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\vec{\beta}_2 = \vec{\alpha}_2 - (\vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{e}_1) \vec{e}_1$$

$$(\vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{e}_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{\beta}_2 = x$$

$$|\vec{\beta}_2|^2 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2\pi^3}{3}$$

$$\therefore \vec{e}_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\vec{\beta}_3 = \vec{\alpha}_3 - (\vec{\alpha}_3, \vec{e}_2) \vec{e}_2 - (\vec{\alpha}_3, \vec{e}_1) \vec{e}_1$$

$$= \cos x - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= \cos x$$

$$(\vec{\beta}_3, \vec{\beta}_3) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \pi$$

$$\therefore \vec{e}_3 = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

\therefore 的一组标准正交基为: $\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x, \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\}$

5. 证明: 易知, 前4阶顺序主子式 > 0

当 $|x| < 3$ 时,

① 若 $|A| \leq 0$, 则 $|A| < 10^5$ 显然.

② 若 $|A| > 0$, 则 $|A|$ 正定,

有 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_5 = 50$ 且 $\lambda_i > 0$

由基本不等式 $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_5 \leq \left(\frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_5}{5} \right)^5 = 10^5$

当且仅当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_5 = 10$ 时, 等号成立.

假设 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_5 = 0$

有 $r(10I - A) \neq 0$

即 $\dim V \neq 5$ 代数重数 \neq 几何重数

A 不可对角化, 矛盾

\therefore A 的5个特征值不可能同时为0.

$\therefore |A| < 10^5$ 得证.

$$6. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & t \\ 1 & t & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

初等变换法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & t \\ 1 & t & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-r_1 \rightarrow r_3]{-c_1 \rightarrow c_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & t-1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-2r_2 \rightarrow r_1]{-2r_2 \rightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & t-1 \\ 0 & -2 & t-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-\frac{2}{3}r_2 \rightarrow r_3]{-\frac{2}{3}c_2 \rightarrow c_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t+\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

变换后, 方程为: $x_1'^2 - 3x_2'^2 + (t+\frac{1}{3})x_3'^2 + x_3' - 10 = 0$

$\therefore t = -\frac{1}{3}$ 时, 为双曲抛物面. (抛物型)

$t \neq -\frac{1}{3}$ 时, 令 $\tilde{x}_3 = x_3 + \frac{1}{2(t+\frac{1}{3})}$

有 $x_1'^2 - 3x_2'^2 + (t+\frac{1}{3})\tilde{x}_3'^2 = 10 + \frac{1}{4(t+\frac{1}{3})}$

当 $10 + \frac{1}{4(t+\frac{1}{3})} = 0$ 即 $t = -\frac{43}{12}$ 时, 为二次锥面

其它情况为双曲面型.

$$7. (1). f(x) = k_1(x^2+x+3) + k_2(x+2) + k_3$$

$$\text{假设线性无关, 则 } f(x) \equiv 0$$

$$\text{有 } f'(x) \equiv 0 = 2k_1$$

$$f'(x) \equiv f'(x) \equiv 0 = k_2$$

$$f(x) \equiv 0 = k_3$$

$$\therefore k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

$\therefore 1, x+2, x^2+x+3$ 线性无关, 是 K 的一个基

$$(2). \vec{e}_1 = 1, \vec{e}_2 = x+2, \vec{e}_3 = x^2+x+3$$

$$T(\vec{e}_1) = -1 = -\vec{e}_1$$

$$T(\vec{e}_2) = -x-2 = -\vec{e}_2$$

$$T(\vec{e}_3) = 2 - \vec{e}_3 = 2\vec{e}_1 - \vec{e}_3$$

$$\therefore T \text{ 在这个基下的矩阵为: } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

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

$\therefore \lambda = -1$, (重数为3)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = t_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad t_1, t_2 \in F$$

$$= t_1 + t_2(x+2). \quad (t_1, t_2 \text{ 不同时为 } 0)$$

$$5. \quad 1. \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & -1 \\ & \lambda-2 & \\ -3 & & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda-2) - 3(\lambda-2) \\ = (\lambda^2-3)(\lambda-2)$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = -\sqrt{3} \quad \lambda_2 = \sqrt{3} \quad \lambda_3 = 2$$

2. 相当于在问 3 阶实对称矩阵对应的二次型有多少种规范形.

r, s (正、负惯性指数) 有多种组合. 有 $r+s \leq 3$.

$$① r+s=3. \quad (1, 2), (2, 1), (0, 3), (3, 0)$$

$$② r+s=2. \quad (1, 1), (2, 0), (0, 2)$$

$$③ r+s=1 \quad (1, 0), (0, 1)$$

$$④ r+s=0 \quad (0, 0)$$

共 10 种.

3. 首先 $Q \geq 0$. 为半正定二次型. $\therefore s=0. \quad r = \text{rank}(A) = 3$

4. 设 $\mathcal{A}(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) A$

$$\text{则 } \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 设 V 上包含 γ 的一组标准正交基为 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{p}, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$

$$\text{那么有 } \mathcal{A}(\vec{e}_i) = \vec{e}_i - 2(\vec{e}_i, \vec{p})\vec{p} \\ = \vec{e}_i \quad (\text{正交})$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\vec{p}) = \vec{p} - 2(\vec{p}, \vec{p})\vec{p} \\ = -\vec{p} \quad \hookrightarrow (\text{单位向量})$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{A} \text{ 在这组基下的矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore n$ 个特征值为 -1 和 $n-1$ 个 1 .

二、1. X , 课本定理 6.2.2 说明它们彼此相似, 但不一定相合. (相合一定对称, 但相似不一定对称)

2. X , 实方阵的特征值可以有复数如: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda^2+1=0, \quad \lambda=\pm i$,

又上三角矩阵的对角元素一定是特征值.

\therefore 当特征值有复数时, 实方阵不可能实相似于上三角矩阵. (实数的 $\pm i$ 不是实数, 是复数)

3. X 可正交对角化一定是对称阵, 而 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 是正交阵但不对称

4. \checkmark , A 可逆, 取 $T=A$, 有 $T^T A B T = A^T A B A = B A$ 相似.

5. X , $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 满足条件. 取 $x_1=x_2=0, x_3=1$. $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -1 < 0$ 矛盾.

$$3. (1). (\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_3) = (\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3) A$$

$$\therefore A = (\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3)^{-1} (\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{3}{2}r_1 \rightarrow r_2 \\ -\frac{5}{2}r_1 \rightarrow r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{2}r_1 \\ -2r_2 \rightarrow r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} - 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_3 \rightarrow r_1 \\ 3r_3 \rightarrow r_2 \\ 2r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 9 & -5 \\ -10 & -23 & 15 \\ -7 & -16 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2). 显然 $\vec{\alpha}_i$ 在自然基下的坐标, 就是本身

$$\therefore \vec{\beta}_2 = B \vec{\alpha}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore B &= (\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_3) (\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3)^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -20 & 11 \\ 0 & -16 & 10 \\ 5 & -15 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

4. 首先明确度量矩阵 G : $g_{ij} = (\vec{\alpha}_i, \vec{\alpha}_j)$

$$\therefore |\vec{\alpha}_1| = 1 \quad |\vec{\alpha}_2| = \sqrt{10} \quad |\vec{\alpha}_3| = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{这是 Schmidt 正交化}$$

$$\vec{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{\alpha}_1}{|\vec{\alpha}_1|} = \vec{\alpha}_1$$

$$\vec{\beta}_2 = \vec{\alpha}_2 - (\vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{e}_1) \vec{e}_1 = \vec{\alpha}_2$$

$$\therefore \vec{e}_2 = \frac{\vec{\beta}_2}{|\vec{\beta}_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \vec{\alpha}_2$$

$$\vec{\beta}_3 = \vec{\alpha}_3 - (\vec{\alpha}_3, \vec{e}_2) \vec{e}_2 - (\vec{\alpha}_3, \vec{e}_1) \vec{e}_1$$

$$= \vec{\alpha}_3 + \frac{1}{5} \vec{\alpha}_2 - \vec{\alpha}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{\beta}_3|^2 &= (\vec{\beta}_3, \vec{\beta}_3) = (\vec{\beta}_3, \vec{\alpha}_3) + \frac{1}{5} (\vec{\beta}_3, \vec{\alpha}_2) - (\vec{\beta}_3, \vec{\alpha}_1) \\ &= \frac{13}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \vec{e}_3 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{13}} \cdot (\vec{\alpha}_3 + \frac{1}{5} \vec{\alpha}_2 - \vec{\alpha}_1)$$

5. 方程为非标准形式. 根据各项系数写出相应的实对称阵:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |\lambda I - A| &= (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 6) - 4(\lambda - 6)4 \\ &= (\lambda - 6)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 12) \\ &= (\lambda - 6)^2(\lambda + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 6 \quad \lambda_3 = -2$$

① $\lambda = 6$, $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 解得两个无关的特征向量: $\vec{x}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 1)^T$ (记得标准化)
 $\vec{x}_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T$

② $\lambda = -2$, $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -4 \\ & -8 & -4 \\ -4 & & -4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{x}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, -1)^T$

\therefore 变换矩阵为 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$

标准方程为: $6x'^2 + 6y'^2 - 2z'^2 - 1 = 0$

6. 证明:

$\therefore A$ 为实对称阵,
 $\therefore \exists$ 正交阵 P_0 , 使 $P_0^T A P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_{l_1} & & \\ & \lambda_2 I_{l_2} & \\ & & \lambda_s I_{l_s} \end{pmatrix} = D$ 其中 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 为 A 的 s 个互异的特征值,
 I_{l_i} 的阶数就是 λ_i 的重数.

令 $B' = P_0^T A P_0$ 为对称阵.

$$\therefore B' B = B A$$

$$\therefore P_0^T A P P^T B P_0 = D B'$$

$$\parallel$$

$$P_0^T B P P^T A P_0 = B' D$$

$$\therefore B' = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & & \\ & B_{22} & \\ & & B_s \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{其中 } B_{l_i} \text{ 都是实对称阵})$$

\therefore 对 B_{l_i} , \exists 正交阵 P_i 使 $P_i^T B_{l_i} P_i = \text{diag}(u_{i1}, \dots, u_{il_i})$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & P_2 & \\ & & P_s \end{pmatrix}^T P_0^T B P_0 \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & P_2 & \\ & & P_s \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角阵.}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & P_2 & \\ & & P_s \end{pmatrix}^T P_0^T A P_0 \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & P_2 & \\ & & P_s \end{pmatrix} = D \text{ 也为对角阵.}$$

$\therefore \exists n$ 阶正交阵 $P = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & & \\ & P_2 & \\ & & P_s \end{pmatrix} P_0$ 使 $P^T A P$ 与 $P^T B P$ 都为对角阵.