

10.7.
1.17. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 令 $|A - \lambda E| = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 6) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2 \quad \lambda_2 = 3 \quad \lambda_3 = 6$

当 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 对应的特征向量为 $X_1 = (1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}, 0)^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0)^T$

当 $\lambda = 3, 6$ 时, 同理有 $X_2 = (-1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-1, 1, 1)$

$$X_3 = (-1/\sqrt{6}, 1/\sqrt{6}, 2/\sqrt{6}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, 1, 2)$$

令 $U = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{3} & 2/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$ $U^T A U = \text{diag}(-2, 3, 6)$

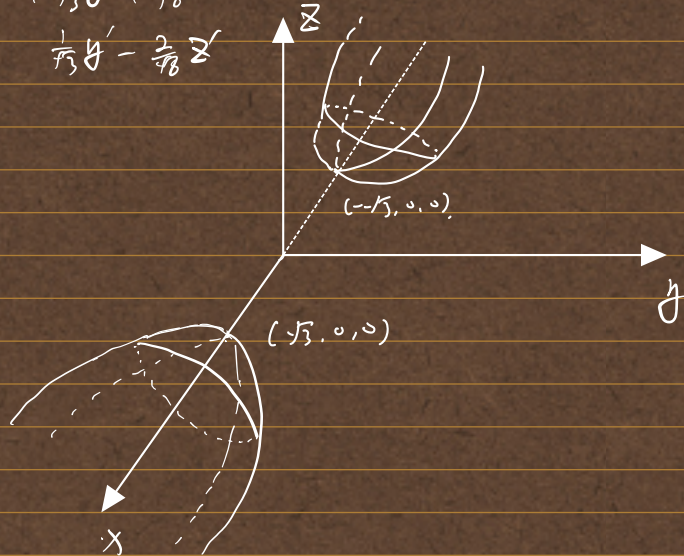
现在坐标变换 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = U \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$ 即 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}z' \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}z' \\ z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}y' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}z' \end{cases}$ 下化为

$$-2x'^2 + 3y'^2 + 6z'^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x' + 6\sqrt{6}z' + 14 = 0$$

配方得 $-2(x' - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + 3y'^2 + 6(z' + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2})^2 + 6 = 0$

令 $\begin{cases} x'' = x' - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y'' = y' \\ z'' = z' + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \end{cases}$ 有 $-2x''^2 + 3y''^2 + 6z''^2 + 6 = 0$

即 $\frac{x''^2}{3} - \frac{y''^2}{2} - \frac{z''^2}{1} = 1$ 双叶双曲面



(3). 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 由 $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2)$ $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \lambda_3 = -2$

由此解出 A 的三个特征向量分别为 $X_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$ $X_2 = (1, 0, -1)^T$ $X_3 = (1, -1, 1)^T$

将 X_1, X_2 正交化, 再单位化. 令 $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0)^T$ $\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, -2)^T$ $\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1)^T$

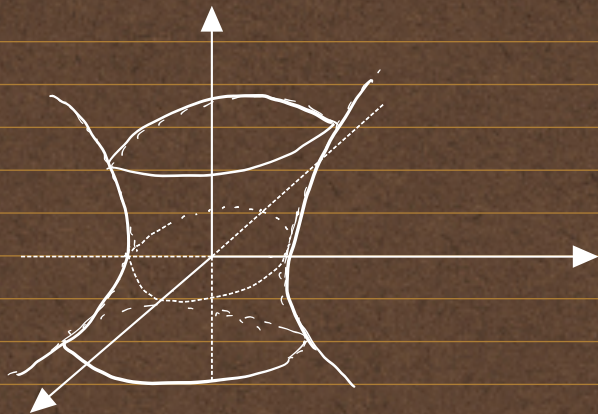
令 $U = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 2/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $U^{-1} A U = \text{diag}(1, 1, -2)$

在坐标变化 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z' \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z' \\ z = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z' \end{cases}$ 下, 原方程化为 $x'^2 + y'^2 - 2z'^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x' + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}y' + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}z' = 0$

即为 $(x' - \sqrt{2})^2 + (y' + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}})^2 - 2(z' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2 = 1$ 再令 $\begin{cases} x'' = x' - \sqrt{2} \\ y'' = y' + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \\ z'' = z' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$ 代入上式.

有 $x^{*2} + y^{*2} - 2z^{*2} = 1$.

为单叶双曲面.



(5) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 以 $|\lambda E - A| = 0 = \lambda(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1)$ $\lambda_1 = 0$ $\lambda_2 = -1$ $\lambda_3 = 3$

分别求出 A 以 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 的特征向量分别为 $x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)^T$ $x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, -1)^T$ $x_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, -2, 1)^T$

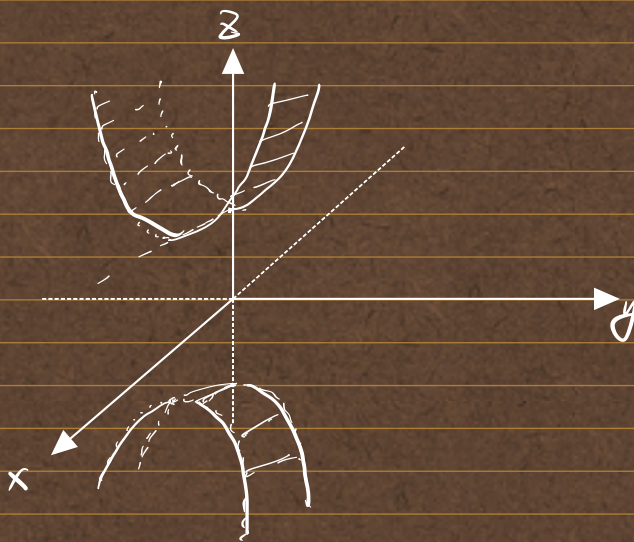
令 $U = [x_1, x_2, x_3] = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & 0 & -2/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$ 那么 $U^T A U = \text{diag}(0, -1, 3)$

即在坐标变换 $\begin{cases} x = 1/\sqrt{3} x' + 1/\sqrt{2} y' + 1/\sqrt{6} z' \\ y = 1/\sqrt{3} x' + 0 - 2/\sqrt{6} z' \\ z = 1/\sqrt{3} x' - 1/\sqrt{2} y' + 1/\sqrt{6} z' \end{cases}$ 下, 原方程化为 $-y'^2 + 3z'^2 + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}y' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}z' - 5 = 0$

即为 $-(y' - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{2}})^2 + 3(z' - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}})^2 = 2$.

再令 $\begin{cases} y^* = y' - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ z^* = z' - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \end{cases}$ 有 $-y^{*2} + 3z^{*2} = 2$

为双曲柱面.



2.

(2) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 由 $|\lambda E - A| = 0 = \lambda^2(\lambda - 6)$ $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ $\lambda_3 = 6$.

其三个特征向量分别为 $x_1 = (1, 2, 0)^T$ $x_2 = (1, 0, -2)^T$ $x_3 = (2, -1, 1)^T$

用 Schmidt 正化正交单位化 x_1, x_2, x_3 有 $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(1, 2, 0)^T$ $\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2, -1, -5)^T$ $\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2, -1, 1)^T$

令 $U = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{5} & 2/\sqrt{5} & 2/\sqrt{6} \\ 2/\sqrt{5} & -1/\sqrt{5} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & -5/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$ $U^T A U = \text{diag}(0, 0, 6)$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

原方程为 $6z^2 - \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}x - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}y = 0$ 令 $\begin{cases} x = x' \cos \theta - y' \sin \theta \\ y = x' \sin \theta + y' \cos \theta \end{cases}$ 其中 $\tan \theta = 2/\sqrt{3}$.

化为 $x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}z^2$ 为抛物柱面.

(4) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -\frac{5}{2} & -1 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ $|\lambda E - A| = 0 = \lambda(\lambda - \frac{9}{2})(\lambda + \frac{9}{2}) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{9}{2} \quad \lambda_3 = -\frac{9}{2}$

特征 $X_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2, 2, -1)^T \quad X_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, 1, 4)^T \quad X_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, 0)^T$

在 $U = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 2/3 & 1/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/3 & 4/\sqrt{6} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 下变为 $\frac{9}{2}y^2 - \frac{9}{2}z^2 - 3x = 0$

即 $3y^2 - 3z^2 = 2x$ 为双曲抛物面.

3. $2x^2 + y^2 + 5z^2 + 4xz - 4xy + 2yz + 2x + 2y + d = 0$

为 $2[x + (-y + z + \frac{1}{2})]^2 - 2(-y + z + \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 + 5z^2 + 2yz + 2y + d = 0$

$-2(-y + z + \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 + 5z^2 + 2yz + 2y + d = -y^2 + 3z^2 + 6yz + 4y - 2z + d - \frac{1}{2}$

$= -[y - (3z - 2)]^2 + (3z - 2)^2 + 3z^2 - 2z + d - \frac{1}{2}$

$3(z - 2)^2 + 3z^2 - 2z + d - \frac{1}{2} = 6z^2 - 14z + d + 11.5 = 6(z - \frac{7}{6})^2 + d + \frac{10}{3} = 0$

故 $d + \frac{10}{3} = 0$ 即 $d = -\frac{10}{3}$

4. 曲线表示椭圆时, 表示椭圆抛物面

曲线表示双曲线时, 表示双曲抛物面

曲线表示抛物线时, 表示抛物柱面

5. $A = (a_{ij})_{3 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ $f(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)A\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = X^T A X$

$$X' = MX \text{ 从是正交阵. } f(x, y, z) = X'^T (M^T A M) X' = \frac{x'^2}{a^2} + \frac{y'^2}{b^2} - \frac{z'^2}{c^2} = 0.$$

$$\text{tr}(M^T A M) = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} = \text{tr}(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} = 0.$$

过过 $O(0,0,0)$, $a(1,1,1)$ 的直线是其一条直母线. 再求与之相垂直的线. 再做又条, 即为三条互相垂直的直母线.

4. 以三条直母线为轴建立标架. $X = T X'$ 为变换公式. 则 $X'^T (X^T A X) X' = 0 = X'^T (b_{ij}) X'$
 即 $(1,0,0), (0,1,0), (0,0,1)$ 在其上. 故 $b_{11} = b_{22} = b_{33} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} = \text{tr}(X^T A X) = 0$$