

# Chapter 6

T<sub>1</sub>(1)  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 + 2xz + 4z^2 + 4yz$

$$(x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{秩为1}$$

(2)  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1x_3 + x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3$

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{秩为2}$$

T<sub>2</sub>(2) 三平行矩阵

$$\Rightarrow \text{中对称} \Rightarrow x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{上斜, 下斜} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x_1x_3 - x_2x_4 - \dots - x_{n-2}x_n \\ -x_3x_1 - x_4x_2 - \dots - x_nx_{n-2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} x_i x_{i+2} \\ \text{总和} &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} x_i x_{i+2} \end{aligned}$$

T<sub>3</sub>(2)  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$

令  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$  得  $(\lambda^2 - 1)^2 = 0$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -1$$

$$(\lambda_1 E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= (0, -1, 0, 1)^T \\ \alpha_2 &= (1, 0, 1, 0)^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_3 E - A) &\Rightarrow \alpha_3 = (-1, 0, 1, 0)^T \\ &\alpha_4 = (0, 1, 0, 1)^T \end{aligned}$$



得标准型  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2 - y_4^2$

正交代换  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} /$

(4)  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 8x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$ .

$= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

可由  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$  得  $\lambda_1 = -4, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 = 5$ .

相似过程计算出

$(\lambda_1, E - A) \rightarrow \alpha_1 = (2, 1, 2)^T, \dots$

$(\lambda_2, E - A) \rightarrow \alpha_2 = (-1, 2, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$

$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2, 1, 2)^T$

$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-1, 2, 0)^T$

$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{15}(4, 2, -5)^T$

可得标准型  $\begin{pmatrix} -4 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix} = -4y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$

$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{15} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{pmatrix} /$

T4西方法在右, 个改成3T9

$T_9 \Rightarrow f(x) = 3x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + x_4^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$

$= X^T \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X$

$\text{rank} = 3 > 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3^2 - 1^2 = 8 > 0 \quad |A| > 0$

是正定二次型.



$$T4 (1) f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + (x_3^2) + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3$$

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

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

$$= y_1^2 - y_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - (y_2 + y_3) \\ x_2 = y_2 + y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_1x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x_1 + y_2 = x_1 \\ x_1 - y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} & \longrightarrow = (y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2) + (y_1 - y_2)y_3 + (y_1 + y_2)y_3 \\ & = y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_1y_3 - y_2y_3 + y_1y_3 + y_2y_3 \\ & = y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 2y_1y_3 \\ & = (y_1 + y_3)^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 + y_3 \\ z_2 = y_2 \\ z_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{可得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 + z_3 - z_2 \\ x_2 = z_1 - z_2 - z_3 \\ x_3 = z_3 \end{cases}$$

$$T9 (1) f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$X^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} X \quad \text{不是正定二次型}$$

$$|A| = -7$$

(2) 上页

$$(3) f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i x_{n+1} \quad \text{两证}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x_2 + \dots + x_n)^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_n^2$$

$\Rightarrow$  正定二次型



$$T11) f(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2tx_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t & 1 \\ t & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 2t^2 > 0 \text{ 得 } |t| < \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 4 \end{vmatrix} = t^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$(2) f(x) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2tx_1x_2 + 10x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$$

$$= x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 5 \\ t & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x \quad \textcircled{1} 1 > 0 \quad \textcircled{2} t^2 + 4 > 0 \quad \textcircled{3} -t^2 + 30t + 105 > 0$$

①②③无解  $f(x)$  无法正定

$$(3) f(x) = tx_1^2 + x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2tx_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$$

$$= x^T \begin{pmatrix} t & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} x$$

相似求得  $t > 13$  正定

$$T13 (1) Ax = \lambda x \Rightarrow A^m x = \lambda^m x$$

$$A \text{ 正定} \Rightarrow \lambda > 0 \rightarrow \lambda^m > 0 \quad A^m \text{ 正定}$$

$$(2) g(A)x = g(\lambda)x$$

$$g(\lambda) > 0 \quad g(A) \text{ 正定}$$

$$T14 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x^T A x > 0 \\ x^T B x > 0 \end{array} \right\} x^T (A+B) x > 0 \text{ 正定}$$

$$\therefore \exists \text{ 正交矩阵 } P \quad P^T A P = E$$

$$\text{且 } \exists Q^T B = P^T$$

$$\text{得 } Q^T B A B Q = E$$

即  $BAB$  也正定

P15  $A = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{n \times n} \\ P_{m \times n} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$   $r(A) = n$ , 则对于  $n$  维向量  $\begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}^n \\ X \end{matrix}$  当  $X \neq 0$ ,  $AX \neq 0$ .  
 设  $AX = b$ , 则  $(AX)^T AX = b^T b = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 > 0$   
 则  $x^T A^T A x > 0$ , 则  $A^T A$  正定.

P16  $A$  正定

$P$  是可逆实矩阵

ana  $\rightarrow$  构造  $Q^T (P^T A P) Q$  合同正定阵  $W A W = E$

解: 令  $W = P Q$  得  $Q = W P^{-1}$

得:  $(P^{-1})^T W A W P^{-1} = E$  可得  $P^T A P$  合同  $E$

$P^T A P$  正定

P17  $A^2 - 3A + 2E = 0$

$(A - E)(A - 2E) = 0$   $\lambda = 1$  或  $\lambda = 2$ .  $A$  正定

$$P18 B = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 b_1 b_1 & a_1 b_1 b_2 & \dots & a_1 b_1 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n b_n b_1 & a_n b_n b_2 & \dots & a_n b_n b_n \end{vmatrix} = b_1^2 \dots b_n^2 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} > 0.$$

$B \Rightarrow$  正定

P19  $A$  正定  $\Rightarrow P^T A P = E$

得  $A = (P^{-1})^T E P^{-1} = (P^{-1})^T (P^{-1}) = M^T M$

$A = M^T M \Rightarrow A = M^T E M \Rightarrow (M^{-1})^T A M^{-1} = E$

$(M^{-1})^T A (M^{-1}) = E$

合同单位阵  $\Rightarrow$  正定



T20 设  $Ax = \lambda x$

$(A+tE)x = (\lambda+t)x$  当  $t$  很大,  $\lambda+t > 0$  时, 正定