

1.15 第十七周作业

习题 1.115 (第八章第 1 题 (2)(4))

将下列二次型表示成矩阵形式

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

$$(4) Q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} (x_i - x_{i+2})^2$$



解 (2) $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} x$

$$(4) n=3 \text{ 时 } Q = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x, n \geq 4 \text{ 时 } Q = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \ddots & & \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ & & & \ddots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x$$

习题 1.116 (第八章第 2 题 (1)(2))

写出下列对称矩阵对应的二次型

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ b & a & b \\ 0 & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$



解 (1) $Q = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 10x_1x_3 + 12x_2x_3$ (2) $Q = ax_1^2 + ax_2^2 + ax_3^2 + 2bx_1x_2 + 2bx_2x_3$

习题 1.117 (第八章第 3 题 (3)(4))

用配方法将下列二次型化为标准型, 并求相应的可逆线性变换

$$(3) Q = x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_4 + x_4x_1$$

$$(4) Q = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3$$



解 (3) 令 $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 + y_4 \\ x_4 = y_3 - y_4 \end{cases}$, 得 $Q = (y_1 + y_3)^2 - (y_2 + y_4)^2$

再令 $\begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 - z_3 \\ y_2 = z_2 - z_4 \\ y_3 = z_3 \\ y_4 = z_4 \end{cases}$, 得 $Q = z_1^2 - z_2^2$. 相应的变换为 $x = Pz, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } Q = y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 - 4y_3^2 - 4y_2y_3; \text{ 再令 } \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 \\ y_2 = z_2 + \frac{z_3}{2} \\ y_3 = z_3 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{得 } Q = z_1^2 + 4z_2^2 - 5z_3^2. \text{ 相应的变换为 } x = Pz, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 1.118 (第八章第 4 题 (4))

用初等变换法将下列二次型化为标准型, 并求相应的可逆线性变换

$$(4) Q = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} x$$



解 本题第一行和第三行完全相同, 第二行和第四行完全相同, 可先利用这个特点消去 3、4 行及 3、4 列, 再对前两列进行对角化, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & & -1 & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & & -1 & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & & -1 & \\ & 1 & & -1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & & -1 & \\ 1 & 1 & & -1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & & -1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \text{得标准型 } Q = y^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} y, x = Py, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & & -1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (1.90)$$

习题 1.119 (第八章第 5 题 (1)(3))

求正交变换化下列实二次型为标准型

$$(1) Q = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$(3) Q = 6x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$$



解 (1) 二次型对应的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, A 的特征值为 $0, 0, 9$, 分别对应特征向量 $\alpha_1 = (2, 1, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (-2, 0, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, -2, 2)^T$, 注意此时三个特征向量并不正交归一, 需要进一步进行 Schmidt 正交化, 得到一组标准正交向量 $e_1 = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0)^T$, $e_2 = (-\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3})^T$, $e_3 = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$, 故得到标准型为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 9 \end{pmatrix}$, 相应的正交变换为 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

(3) 矩阵对应的特征值为 $-3, -3, 6$, 一组标准正交向量为 $e_1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)^T$, $e_2 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})^T$, $e_3 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^T$, 故标准型为 $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & & \\ & -3 & \\ & & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 相应的正交变换为 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$

习题 1.120 (第八章第 15 题)

判断下列矩阵是否是正定矩阵

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



解 (1) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -5 < 0$, 故矩阵不是正定矩阵.

(2) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 < 0$, 故矩阵不是正定矩阵.

习题 1.121 (第八章第 16 题)

参数 t 满足什么条件时, 下列二次型正定?

$$(1) Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + tx_1x_3$$

$$(2) Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + tx_1x_2 + tx_1x_3 + x_2x_3$$



解 (1) 二次型对应的矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & t/2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ t/2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 易见 $2 > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0$, 则正定 $\iff \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & t/2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ t/2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - \frac{t^2}{4} > 0$,

即 $-2 < t < 2$

(2) 二次型对应的矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t/2 & t/2 \\ t/2 & 2 & 1/2 \\ t/2 & 1/2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则正定 $\iff \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t/2 \\ t/2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - \frac{t^2}{4} > 0$ 且 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t/2 & t/2 \\ t/2 & 2 & 1/2 \\ t/2 & 1/2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} =$

$$\frac{23}{4} - t^2 > 0, \text{ 解得 } -\frac{\sqrt{23}}{2} < t < \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2}$$

习题 1.122 (第八章第 20 题)

设 n 元实二次型 $Q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (x_1 + a_1 x_2)^2 + (x_2 + a_2 x_3)^2 + \dots + (x_{n-1} + a_{n-1} x_n)^2 + (x_n + a_n x_1)^2$, 其中 $a_i (i = 1, \dots, n)$ 为实数, 试问: 当 a_1, \dots, a_n 满足何种条件时, $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为正定二次型?



解 易知 $Q \geq 0$, 则 Q 正定 \iff 仅在 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$ 时取等号 \iff

$$\text{方程组} \begin{cases} x_1 + a_1 x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + a_2 x_3 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n + a_n x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{无非零解} \iff \text{系数矩阵行列式} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & & & \\ & 1 & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\iff 1 + (-1)^{n+1} a_1 \cdots a_n \neq 0 \iff a_1 \cdots a_n \neq (-1)^n$$