

第6章 第2节

$$1. \text{ 解: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, r(A) = 4.$$

$$2. (1) \text{ 解: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 10)(\lambda - 1)^2, \text{ 所以 } A \text{ 的特征值为}$$

$\lambda_1 = 10, \lambda_2 = 1$  (二重). 对  $\lambda_1 = 10$ , 解方程组

$$(10E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系:  $\xi_1 = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right]^T$ , 标准化得到  $q_1 = \frac{1}{3}[-1, -2, 2]^T$ . 对于  $\lambda_2 = 1$ ,

解方程组

$$(E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系:  $\xi_2 = [-2, 1, 0]^T, \xi_3 = [2, 0, 1]^T$ , 标准化得到

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}[-2, 1, 0]^T, q_3 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}}[2, 4, 5]^T.$$

$$\text{取 } T = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } T \text{ 为正交矩阵, 且 } X = TY, \text{ 可得二次型}$$

的标准形为:  $f = 10y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$ , 规范形为:  $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2$ .

(2) 解:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$

则  $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)^2$ , 所以  $A$  的特征值为

$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1$  (二重). 对  $\lambda_1 = -1$ , 解方程组

$$(-E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系:  $\xi_1 = [-1, 0, 1]^T$ , 标准化得到  $q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[-1, 0, 1]^T$ . 对于  $\lambda_2 = 1$ , 解方程组

$$(E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系:  $\xi_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T, \xi_3 = [1, 0, 1]^T$ , 标准化得到

$$q_2 = [0, 1, 0]^T, q_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[1, 0, 1]^T.$$

取  $T = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $T$  为正交矩阵, 且  $X = TY$ , 可得二次型的

标准形为:  $f = -y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$ , 规范形为:  $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_3^2$ .

3. (1) 解:  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 5x_1x_2 - 3x_2x_3$

$$= \left(x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2\right)^2 - \frac{25}{4}x_2^2 - 3x_2x_3$$

$$= \left(x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2\right)^2 - \frac{25}{4}\left(x_2 + \frac{6}{25}x_3\right)^2 - \frac{9}{25}x_3^2,$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2, \\ y_2 = x_2 + \frac{6}{25}x_3, \\ y_3 = x_3, \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{6}{25} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X, \quad \text{有标准形 } f = y_1^2 - \frac{25}{4}y_2^2 - \frac{9}{25}y_3^2, \quad \text{可}$$

$$\text{逆线性变换为: } X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{6}{25} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} Y$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 解: } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= 2(x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3) + 4x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3 \\ &= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3 \\ &= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 2(x_2 - x_3)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3, \\ y_2 = x_2 - x_3, \\ y_3 = x_3, \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X, \quad \text{有标准形 } f = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2, \quad \text{可逆线性变}$$

$$\text{换为: } X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} Y.$$

### 第 3 节

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad (1) \text{ 解: } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= 5\left(x_1^2 - \frac{4}{5}x_1x_2\right) + 6x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3 \\ &= 5\left(x_1 - \frac{2}{5}x_2\right)^2 + \frac{26}{5}x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3 \\ &= 5\left(x_1 - \frac{2}{5}x_2\right)^2 + \frac{26}{5}\left(x_2 - \frac{5}{13}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{42}{13}x_3^2, \end{aligned}$$

则有标准形  $f = 5y_1^2 + \frac{26}{5}y_2^2 + \frac{42}{13}y_3^2$ , 故此二次型是正定的.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 解: } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= 10 \left( x_1^2 + \frac{4}{5} x_1 x_2 + \frac{12}{5} x_1 x_3 \right) + 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 28x_2 x_3 \\
 &= 10 \left( x_1 + \frac{2}{5} x_2 + \frac{6}{5} x_3 \right)^2 + \frac{2}{5} x_2^2 - \frac{67}{5} x_3^2 - 28x_2 x_3 \\
 &= 10 \left( x_1 + \frac{2}{5} x_2 + \frac{6}{5} x_3 \right)^2 + \frac{2}{5} (x_2 - 35x_3)^2 + \left( 490 - \frac{67}{5} \right) x_3^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

则有标准形  $f = 10y_1^2 + \frac{2}{5}y_2^2 + \left( 490 - \frac{67}{5} \right)y_3^2$ , 故此二次型是正定的.

2. 证:  $A+B$  显然是对称矩阵, 又因为若存在可逆矩阵  $X$ , 有  $X^T(A+B)X = X^TAX + X^TBX$ , 由于  $A$  和  $B$  都是正定的, 则  $X^TAX$  和  $X^TBX$  正定, 故  $X^T(A+B)X$  正定, 可得  $A+B$  正定.

3. 证: 不妨设  $A$  是  $n$  阶方阵, 则设  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  是  $A$  的全部特征根, 因为  $A$  是正定的, 故有  $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$ . 又因为  $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$  是  $A^{-1}$  的全部特征根, 显然

也有  $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} > 0, \frac{1}{\lambda_2} > 0, \dots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n} > 0$ , 则  $A^{-1}$  是正定的. 又因为  $A^* = A^{-1}|A|$ , 故  $A^*$  的所有

特征根为  $\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2}, \dots, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_n}$ , 由于  $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n > 0$ , 故有

$\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1} > 0, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2} > 0, \dots, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_n} > 0$ , 即  $A^*$  也正定.