§5.1 二次型与对称矩阵

数学系 梁卓滨

2017 - 2018 学年 I



本节内容

- ◇ 二次型, 二次型与对称矩阵——对应
- ♣ 二次型的标准型、规范型
- ♡ 矩阵的合同关系



$$f(x_1, x_2) = 6x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 6x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2 = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 6x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2 = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= (6x_1 + 2x_2, 2x_1 - 2x_2)$$

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二元二次齐次多项式

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$$f(x_1, x_2) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{22}x_2^2$$

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例

$$f(x_1, x_2) = -3x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 =$$



二元二次齐次多项式

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例

$$f(x_1, x_2) = -3x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 = (x_1, x_2) \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array} \right)$$



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例

$$f(x_1, x_2) = -3x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 = (x_1, x_2)\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



二元二次齐次多项式

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 6x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2 = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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例

$$f(x_1, x_2) = -3x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 = (x_1, x_2)\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



二元二次齐次多项式

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例

$$f(x_1, x_2) = -3x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2$$

+ $2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3$

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



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

$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3$$
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$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 2 & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

三元二次齐次多项式

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3$$
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$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3$$
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例

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

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

三元二次齐次多项式

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3$$
$$= \underbrace{(x_1, x_2, x_3)}_{x^T} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}}_{x_3} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x^T A x$$

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

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

例 给定二次型,写出对称矩阵 A:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + 3x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

例 给定二次型,写出对称矩阵 A:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + 3x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

 \overline{M} 给定对称矩阵 A,写出相应二次型:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= x^2 + x^2 + x^2 + 2 \qquad x_1 x_2 + 2$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} x_1^2 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} x_2^2 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} x_3^2 + 2 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} x_1 x_2 + 2 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} x_1 x_3 + 2 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} x_2 x_3$$



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M 给定对称矩阵 A,写出相应二次型:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= -1x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2 \qquad x_1x_2 + 2$$

$$= \underline{-1}x_1^2 + \underline{x_2^2} + \underline{x_3^2} + 2\underline{x_1}x_2 + 2 \qquad x_1x_3 + 2\underline{x_2}x_3$$



例 给定二次型,写出对称矩阵 A:

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$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 2 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
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例 给定对称矩阵 A,写出相应二次型:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= -1x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 0x_3^2 + 2 \qquad x_1x_2 + 2 \qquad x_1x_3 + 2 \qquad x_2x_3$$



例 给定二次型,写出对称矩阵 A:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + 3x_1 x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$

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$$= -1x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 0x_3^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x_1 x_2 + 2 \qquad x_1 x_3 + 2 \underline{\qquad} x_2 x_3$$

例 给定二次型,写出对称矩阵 A:

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$$= -1x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 0x_3^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x_1 x_2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1 x_3 + 2 \underline{\qquad} x_2 x_3$$



例 给定二次型,写出对称矩阵 A:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + 3x_1 x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$

$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 2 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 给定对称矩阵 A,写出相应二次型:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= -1x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 0x_3^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x_1 x_2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1 x_3 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot x_2 x_3$$



例 给定二次型,写出对称矩阵 A:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + 3x_1 x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$

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例 给定对称矩阵 A. 写出相应二次型:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= -1x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 0x_3^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x_1 x_2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1 x_3 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot x_2 x_3$$

 $=-x_1^2+2x_2^2+2x_1x_3+x_1x_3$

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n$$

$$+ a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n$$

$$+$$

$$+ a_{nn}x_n^2$$

$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}) = a_{11}x_{1}^{2} + 2a_{12}x_{1}x_{2} + \cdots + 2a_{1n}x_{1}x_{n}$$

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$$+$$

$$+ a_{nn}x_{n}^{2}$$

$$= (x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{22} & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$= (x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{22} & & & \\ & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$+$$

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$$= \underbrace{(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n})}_{x^{T}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & ... & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & ... & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & ... & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}}_{x_{n}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix}}_{x_{n}}$$

定义 n 元二次型

$$f(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n}) = a_{11}x_{1}^{2} + 2a_{12}x_{1}x_{2} + ... + 2a_{1n}x_{1}x_{n}$$

$$+ a_{22}x_{2}^{2} + ... + 2a_{2n}x_{2}x_{n}$$

$$+$$

$$+ a_{nn}x_{n}^{2}$$

$$= \underbrace{(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n})}_{x^{T}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & ... & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & ... & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & ... & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix}}_{x}$$

 $= x^T A x$



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$$+$$

$$+ a_{nn}x_{n}^{2}$$

$$= \underbrace{(x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{n})}_{x^{T}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & ... & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & ... & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & ... & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix}}_{x}$$

 $= x^T A x$

注 n 元二次型与对称矩阵,是一一对应



$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n$$

$$+ a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n$$

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$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n$$

$$+ a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n$$

$$+$$

$$+ a_{nn}x_n^2$$

作变量代换:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_{11}y_1 + \dots + c_{1n}y_n \\ \vdots \\ x_n = c_{n1}y_1 + \dots + c_{nn}y_n \end{cases}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n$$

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作变量代换:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_{11}y_1 + \dots + c_{1n}y_n \\ \vdots \\ x_n = c_{n1}y_1 + \dots + c_{nn}y_n \end{cases}$$

代入二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ 得

$$f =$$
关于 y_1, \dots, y_n 的二次型

$$f(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_n)=a_{11}x_1^2+2a_{12}x_1x_2+\cdots+2a_{1n}x_1x_n$$
 $+a_{22}x_2^2+\cdots+2a_{2n}x_2x_n$ $+\cdots\cdots$ $+a_{nn}x_n^2$ 作变量代换: (要求 $C=(c_{ij})$ 是可逆矩阵,所以可以反解出 y

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_{11}y_1 + \dots + c_{1n}y_n \\ \vdots \\ x_n = c_{n1}y_1 + \dots + c_{nn}y_n \end{cases}$$

代入二次型
$$f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$$
得

$$f =$$
关于 y_1, \dots, y_n 的二次型



$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n$$

$$+ a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n$$

$$+$$

$$+ a_{nn}x_n^2$$

作变量代换: (要求 $C = (c_{ij})$ 是可逆矩阵,所以可以反解出 y

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_{11}y_1 + \dots + c_{1n}y_n \\ \vdots \\ x_n = c_{n1}y_1 + \dots + c_{nn}y_n \end{cases} \iff \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

代入二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ 得

$$f =$$
关于 y_1, \dots, y_n 的二次型

给定二次型

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$$\Leftrightarrow x = Cy$$

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代入二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ 得

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问题: 在新变量 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 下, f 能化简到怎样的程度?



上述问题等价于以下问题:

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$$f = x^T A x \xrightarrow{x = Cy}$$

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$$f = x^T A x \xrightarrow{x = Cy} (Cy)^T A (Cy)$$

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"等价性"是由于:

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所以f 在新变量 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 下简化,等价于 C^TAC 尽可能简单。

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尽可能简单?

"等价性"是由于:

$$f = x^T A x \xrightarrow{x = Cy} (Cy)^T A (Cy) = y^T C^T A Cy$$

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回忆:

定理 任意对称矩阵
$$A$$
,都存在正交矩阵 Q ,使得 $Q^TAQ = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$



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推论 任意二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$,都存在非退化线性变换x = Qy,使得

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尽可能简单? "等价性"是由于:

 $f = x^T A x \xrightarrow{x = Cy} (Cy)^T A(Cy) = y^T C^T A Cy$

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 $f = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2$

二次型的标准型

定义二次型f称为标准型,是指

$$f = d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \dots + d_r y_r^2$$

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定义二次型f称为标准型,是指

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其中 $0 \le r \le n$, $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_r \ne 0$ 。

角

● f 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$

 \mathbf{P} • f 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & \\ & 5 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

w ● *f* 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: *A* = (2 2 - 2) 5 5 5

解

• f 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ & 5 & -4 \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

解

- $\bullet f$ 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2-4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
- 特征方程: 0 = |λI − A|

解

- f 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2-4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
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角

解

•
$$f$$
 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 - 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

- 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 1)^2 (\lambda 10)$
- λ₁ = 1 (二重)

• $\lambda_3 = 10$

解

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}$$
 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

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解

$$\bullet f$$
 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

- 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 1)^2 (\lambda 10)$
- $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重),特征向量 $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases}
\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{cases}$$

解

$$\bullet$$
 f 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

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$$\begin{cases}
\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{iffil}} \begin{cases}
\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{cases}$$

$$\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解

- - 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 1)^2 (\lambda 10)$
- $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重), 特征向量

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IEXM}} \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{if it M}} \begin{cases} \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} & \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

角

- **№** f 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
 - 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 1)^2 (\lambda 10)$
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$$\begin{cases}
\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{IEX}(k)}
\begin{cases}
\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{ind}(k)}
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• $\lambda_3 = 10$,特征向量 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

解
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$$f$$
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- 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I A| = (\lambda 1)^2 (\lambda 10)$
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$$\begin{cases}
\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}} \begin{cases}
\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}} \begin{cases}
\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\gamma_2 = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{cases}$$

• $\lambda_3 = 10$,特征向量 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 单位化 $\gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$

解
• f 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ • 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 10)$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
(二重),特征向量

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$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
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$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}} \begin{cases}
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\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
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\end{cases}$$

•
$$\lambda_3 = 10$$
, 特征向量 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{单位化}}$ $\gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$
• $\Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} -2/\sqrt{5}2/3\sqrt{5} & 1/3 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 4/3\sqrt{5} & 2/3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5}/3 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$,

解
•
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 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
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λ₁ = 1 (二重), 特征向量

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^2)} \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix} & \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases}
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\begin{cases}
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例 化二次型 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$ 为标准型 解
• f 系数所构成的对称矩阵是: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

• 特征方程: $0 = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 10)$

$$\begin{cases}
\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{$\underline{\underline{\mu}}$ $\underline{\circ}$ ℓ}}
\begin{cases}
\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{$\underline{\underline{\mu}}$ $\underline{\circ}$ $\underline{\circ}$ $\underline{\bullet}$}}
\end{cases}$$

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• $\Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} -2/\sqrt{5}2/3\sqrt{5} & 1/3 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 4/3\sqrt{5} & 2/3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5}/3 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix}, x = Qy, y \mid f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{def}(2/5)} \begin{cases} \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \end{pmatrix} & \qquad \begin{cases} \gamma_2 = \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

• 想法: $a^2 + 2ab =$

• $dx: a^2 + 2ab = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - b^2 = a^2 + a^2$

• $dx: a^2 + 2ab = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - b^2 = (a+b)^2 - b^2$

•
$$a^2 + 2ab = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - b^2 = (a+b)^2 - b^2$$

 $a^2 + 2ab + 2ac =$

• 想法:
$$a^2 + 2ab = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - b^2 = (a+b)^2 - b^2$$

 $a^2 + 2ab + 2ac = a^2 + 2a(b+c)$
=

• 想法:
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 $a^2 + 2ab + 2ac = a^2 + 2a(b+c)$
 $= a^2 + 2a(b+c) + (b+c)^2 - (b+c)^2$
 $=$

• 想法:
$$a^{2} + 2ab = a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2} - b^{2} = (a+b)^{2} - b^{2}$$
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$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$
=

• 想法:
$$a^{2} + 2ab = a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2} - b^{2} = (a+b)^{2} - b^{2}$$
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$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

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

• 想法:
$$a^{2} + 2ab = a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2} - b^{2} = (a+b)^{2} - b^{2}$$
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$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

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



• 想法:
$$a^{2} + 2ab = a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2} - b^{2} = (a+b)^{2} - b^{2}$$
$$a^{2} + 2ab + 2ac = a^{2} + 2a(b+c)$$
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$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

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作线性变量代换

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作线性变量代换

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作线性变量代换

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 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_2^2$



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作线性变量代换

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

则 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_2^2$



$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

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作线性变量代换

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作线性变量代换
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 + x_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_2 = y_2 - y_3 \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C: \text{ 可逆}} y \end{cases}$$
则

例配方法化 $f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$ 为标准型

 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_2^2$

$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$
=

$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

= $x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (2x_2 + 2x_3)$

$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

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

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作线性变量代换

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 \end{cases}$$

则

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



$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

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作线性变量代换

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

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作线性变量代换

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

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作线性变量代换

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

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作线性变量代换

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作线性变量代换

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - 2y_2 - 2y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

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



$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

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作线性变量代换

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - 2y_2 - 2y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2 - 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C_1 \text{ Till}} y$$

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



$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

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

$$+ 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

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

作线性变量代换

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - 2y_2 - 2y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2 - 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C: \ \overrightarrow{\Pi} \not F} y$$

则

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

例配方法化 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$ 为标准型

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$f = \underbrace{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}_{=} - 8x_2x_3$$

$$f = \underbrace{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}_{=2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3)]} - 8x_2x_3$$

$$f = \underbrace{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}_{=2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2]}$$

$$f = \underbrace{\frac{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}{-2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2}_{=2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2}$$

$$f = \underbrace{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}_{=2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2}_{+5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3}$$

$$f = 2x_{1}^{2} + 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} + 4x_{1}x_{2} - 4x_{1}x_{3} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2[x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1} \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3}) + (x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}] - 2(x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}$$

$$+ 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2(x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}$$

$$f = 2x_{1}^{2} + 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} + 4x_{1}x_{2} - 4x_{1}x_{3} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2[x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1} \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3}) + (x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}] - 2(x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}$$

$$+ 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2(x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3})^{2} + 3x_{2}^{2} + 3x_{3}^{2} - 4x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$f = \underbrace{\frac{2x_1^2}{1} + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + \underbrace{4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}_{1} - 8x_2x_3}_{=2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2}_{+5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3}$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3}_{+3[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3]}$$

$$f = \frac{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3}{2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2}$$

$$+ 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$+ 3[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2]$$

$$f = \frac{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3}{2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2}$$

$$+ 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$+ 3[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2$$

$$f = 2x_{1}^{2} + 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} + 4x_{1}x_{2} - 4x_{1}x_{3} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2[x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1} \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3}) + (x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}] - 2(x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}$$

$$+ 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2(x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3})^{2} + 3x_{2}^{2} + 3x_{3}^{2} - 4x_{2}x_{3}$$

 $+3[x_2^2-2x_2\cdot\frac{2}{3}x_3+(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2]-3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2+3x_3^2$

$$f = 2x_{1}^{2} + 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} + 4x_{1}x_{2} - 4x_{1}x_{3} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2[x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1} \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3}) + (x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}] - 2(x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}$$

$$+ 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2(x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3})^{2} + 3x_{2}^{2} + 3x_{3}^{2} - 4x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2(x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3})^{2} + 3[x_{2}^{2} - 2x_{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_{3} + (\frac{2}{3}x_{3})^{2}] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_{3})^{2} + 3x_{3}^{2}$$

$$f = 2x_{1}^{2} + 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} + 4x_{1}x_{2} - 4x_{1}x_{3} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2[x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{1} \cdot (x_{2} - x_{3}) + (x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}] - 2(x_{2} - x_{3})^{2}$$

$$+ 5x_{2}^{2} + 5x_{3}^{2} - 8x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2(x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3})^{2} + 3x_{2}^{2} + 3x_{3}^{2} - 4x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2(x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3})^{2} + 3[x_{2}^{2} - 2x_{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_{3} + (\frac{2}{3}x_{3})^{2}] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_{3})^{2} + 3x_{3}^{2}$$

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

$$f = \underbrace{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + \underbrace{4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}_{} - 8x_2x_3}_{=2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2}_{+5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3}$$
$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2\right] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2\right] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2$$



$$f = \underbrace{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + \underbrace{4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}_{} - 8x_2x_3}_{=2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2}_{+5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3}$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2^2 + 3x_3 - 4x_2x_3)^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2) - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$$



$$f = \frac{2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3}{2} - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2$$

$$+ 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2\right] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

= $2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$ 作线性变量代换

 $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$



 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_2^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$

$$=2[x_1^2+2x_1\cdot(x_2-x_3)+(x_2-x_3)^2]-2(x_2-x_3)^2$$

$$+5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3$$
$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2\right] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$$

作线性变量代换
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = X_1 + X_2 - X_3 \\ y_2 = X_2 - \frac{2}{3}X_3 \\ y_3 = X_3 \end{cases}$$

 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$

$$=2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2$$

$$+ 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

例 配方法化二次型为标准型

 $= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2\right] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$$

作线性变量代换 $(y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3)$

则 $f = 2y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + \frac{5}{3}y_3^2$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3 \Rightarrow \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$

$$= 2[x_1^2 + 2x_1 \cdot (x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2\right] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$$

例 配方法化二次型为标准型

 $+5x_2^2+5x_3^2-8x_2x_3$

作线性变量代换 $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = y_2 + \frac{2}{3}y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$

例 配方法化二次型为标准型 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$

$$=2[x_1^2+2x_1\cdot(x_2-x_3)+(x_2-x_3)^2]-2(x_2-x_3)^2$$

$$+5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2\right] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2\right] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$$

乍线性变量代换

作线性变量代换
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 + \frac{1}{3}y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 + \frac{2}{3}y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$

$$=2[x_1^2+2x_1\cdot(x_2-x_3)+(x_2-x_3)^2]-2(x_2-x_3)^2$$

 $+5x_2^2+5x_3^2-8x_2x_3$

例 配方法化二次型为标准型

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3[x_2^2 - 2x_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2] - 3(\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + 3x_3^2$$

作线性变量代换
$$(V_1 = X_1 + X_2 - X_3) = 5(X_2)$$

则 $f = 2y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + \frac{5}{3}y_3^2$

= $2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$

$$3^{3}$$

$$1 - y_2 + \frac{1}{3}y_3 \qquad (1 - 1)$$

 $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 + \frac{1}{3}y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 + \frac{2}{3}y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{1} y$

• 方法一: 求系数矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 的特征值 $(\lambda = 1, 1, 10)$

特征向量

• 方法一: 求系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值 $(\lambda = 1, 1, 10)$

特征向量 单位正交化

• 方法一: 求系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值 $(\lambda = 1, 1, 10)$.

特征向量 ^{单位正交化} 得到正交矩阵

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

• 方法一: 求系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值 $(\lambda = 1, 1, 10)$.

特征向量 ^{单位正交化} 得到正交矩阵

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



• 方法一: 求系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值 $(\lambda = 1, 1, 10)$

特征向量 ^{单位正交化} 得到正交矩阵

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

$$f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$$

• 方法一: 求系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值 $(\lambda = 1, 1, 10)$ 、

特征向量 ^{单位正交化} 得到正交矩阵

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

$$f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$$

• 方法二: 配方法



• 方法一: 求系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值 $(\lambda = 1, 1, 10)$

特征向量 ^{单位正交化} 得到正交矩阵

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

$$f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$$

• 方法二: 配方法

$$f = 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$$



对 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$ 采取两种方法化为标准型:

• 方法一: 求系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值 $(\lambda = 1, 1, 10)$.

特征向量 ^{单位正交化} 得到正交矩阵

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} -2/\sqrt{5} \, 2/3\sqrt{5} & 1/3 \\ 1/\sqrt{5} & 4/3\sqrt{5} & 2/3 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5}/3 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\diamondsuit x = Qy$,则

$$f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$$

● 方法二: 配方法

$$f = 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2 = 2y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + \frac{5}{3}y_3^2$$

对 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$ 采取两种方法化为标准型:

• 方法一: 求系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值($\lambda = 1, 1, 10$)、

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

 $\diamondsuit x = Qy$,则

$$f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$$

$$f = 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2 = 2y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + \frac{5}{3}y_3^2$$

注 标准型不唯一



$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n +$$

 $+ a_{nn}x_n^2$

的一个标准型是

$$f = d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \dots + d_r y_r^2$$

其中 $0 \le r \le n, d_1, d_2, ..., d_r \ne 0$ 。

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n + ...$$

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定理
$$r = r(A)$$

 $+a_{nn}x_{n}^{2}$

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定理
$$r = r(A)$$

证明

$$A \qquad \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & d_{r_0} & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n + ...$$

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定理
$$r = r(A)$$

证明 设该非退化线性变换为 x = Cy,其中 C 是可逆矩阵。

$$A \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & d_r & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n + ...$$

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$$f = d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \dots + d_r y_r^2$$

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证明 设该非退化线性变换为 x=Cy,其中 C 是可逆矩阵。注意到

$$C^{T}AC = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & d_{r_0} & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n + ...$$

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$$C^{\mathsf{T}}AC = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & d_{r_0} & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} =: D$$

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定理 r = r(A)

证明 设该非退化线性变换为 x = Cy,其中 C 是可逆矩阵。注意到

 $C^T A C = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & d_r & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} =: D$

其中 $0 \le r \le n$, $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_r \ne 0$ 。则:

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n + ...$$

其中 $0 \le r \le n$, $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_r \ne 0$ 。则:

的一个标准型是
$$f = d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \dots + d_r y_r^2$$

定理 *r* = *r*(A)

证明 设该非退化线性变换为 x = Cy,其中 C 是可逆矩阵。注意到

$$C^{T}AC = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & d_{r_0} & \\ & & d_{r_0} \end{pmatrix} =: D$$

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 $f = d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \cdots + d_r y_r^2$

的一个标准型是

其中
$$0 \le r \le n$$
, $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_r \ne 0$ 。则:

定理 r = r(A),并且 d_1, \ldots, d_r 中正、负数的个数<mark>唯一</mark>。

证明 设该非退化线性变换为 x = Cy,其中 C 是可逆矩阵。注意到

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + ... + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + a_{22}x_2^2 + ... + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n + ...$$

的一个标准型是

$$f = d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \dots + d_r y_r^2$$

$$d_1, d_2, \dots, d_r \neq 0. \text{ M}:$$

其中 $0 \le r \le n$, $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_r \ne 0$ 。则:

定理 r = r(A),并且 d_1, \ldots, d_r 中正、负数的个数唯一。

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$$+ a_{nn}x_n^2$$

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$$f = d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \dots + d_r y_r^2$$

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定理
$$r = r(A)$$
,并且 d_1, \ldots, d_r 中正、负数的个数唯一。

定义

- 1. 正惯性指标: d_1, \ldots, d_r 中正数的个数
- 2. 负惯性指标: d_1, \ldots, d_r 中负数的个数



$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$



$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

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

正惯性指标 = _; 负惯性指标 = _

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$



$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

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

$$= y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

正惯性指标 = _; 负惯性指标 = _

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$



$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

= $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_3^2$
= $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

所以正惯性指标 = 2; 负惯性指标 $= _$

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

= $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_3^2$
= $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

所以正惯性指标 = 2; 负惯性指标 = 1

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$



$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

= $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_3^2$
= $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

所以正惯性指标 = $\underline{2}$; 负惯性指标 = $\underline{1}$

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

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



$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

= $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_3^2$
= $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

所以正惯性指标 = $\underline{2}$; 负惯性指标 = $\underline{1}$

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

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

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



$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

= $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_3^2$
= $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

所以正惯性指标 = $\underline{2}$; 负惯性指标 = $\underline{1}$

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

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

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

$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

= $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_3^2$
= $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

所以正惯性指标 = $\underline{2}$; 负惯性指标 = $\underline{1}$

例 2

$$f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

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

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

所以正惯性指标 = 1; 负惯性指标 = 1



定理任意二次型 $f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ 都可以通过非退化线性变换

$$x = Cy$$

化为

$$f = d_1 y_1^2 + d_2 y_2^2 + \dots + d_r y_r^2$$

定理任意二次型 $f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ 都可以通过非退化线性变换

$$x = Cy$$

化为

$$f = y_1^2 + \dots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \dots - y_r^2$$

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$$\left(egin{array}{ccc} I_{
ho} & & & \\ & -I_{r-
ho} & & \\ & & O \end{array}
ight)$$

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$$f = y_1^2 + \dots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \dots - y_r^2$$

也就是,任意对称矩阵 A,都存在可逆矩阵 C,使得

$$C^{\mathsf{T}}AC = \left(\begin{array}{cc} I_{p} & & \\ & -I_{r-p} & \\ & & O \end{array}\right)$$

定理 任意二次型 $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ 都可以通过非退化线性变换

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$$f = y_1^2 + \dots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \dots - y_r^2$$
 (规范型)

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注

r = r(A), p = 正惯性指标, r − p = 负惯性指标



定理 任意二次型 $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ 都可以通过非退化线性变换

$$x = Cy$$

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$$f = y_1^2 + \dots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \dots - y_r^2$$
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$$C^{\mathsf{T}}AC = \left(\begin{array}{cc} I_{p} & & \\ & -I_{r-p} & \\ & & O \end{array}\right)$$

注

- r = r(A), p = 正惯性指标, r − p = 负惯性指标
- p 是由 A 唯一确定的



$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

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

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

$$(\sqrt{2}x_2)^2$$

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

$$= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x_2)^2$$

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

$$= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x_2)^2$$

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

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

$$= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x_2)^2$$
变量代换 $y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x$

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

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

$$= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x_2)^2$$
变量代换 $y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} y$

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

$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$
配方法
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$$= y_1^2 - y_2^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$





$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

配方法

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

$$= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x_2)^2$$

变量代换
$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C} y$$

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

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}}_{A}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

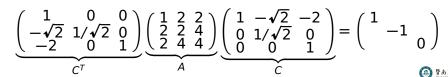
配方法

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

$$= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x_2)^2$$

变量代换
$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C} y$$

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$$f = x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 8x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2$$

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

 $=(x_1+2x_2+2x_3)^2-(\sqrt{2}x_2)^2$

变量代换
$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C} y$$

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

注 特别地,找到了可逆阵 C,使得

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f = x_1x_2 - x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

配方法

$$= \frac{3}{4}x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

$$f = x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 + 2x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$
配方法
$$= \frac{3}{4} x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2} x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

$$= (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x_1)^2$$

$$f = x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 + 2x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$
配方法
$$= \frac{3}{4} x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2} x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

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$$f = x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 + 2x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$
配方法
$$= \frac{3}{4} x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2} x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

$$= (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x_1)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2} x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2$$

$$f = x_1x_2 - x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2$$

配方法

$$= \frac{3}{4}x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

$$= (\sqrt{3}x_1)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 - (x_2 - x_3)^2 - (x_3 - x_3)^2 -$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x_1\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + x_3\right)^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

$$f = x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 + 2x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$
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$$= \frac{3}{4} x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2} x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

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变量代换 $y = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x$

$$f = x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 + 2x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$
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$$= \frac{3}{4} x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2} x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

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变量代换 $y = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 2/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} - 1 & 1 \\ 2/\sqrt{3} - 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} y$

$$f = x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 + 2x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$

配方法

$$= \frac{3}{4}x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

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文量代換
$$y = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 2/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -1 & 1 \\ 2/\sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$





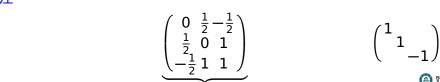
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$$y = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x \Rightarrow x = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} & -1 & 1 \\ 2/\sqrt{3} & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{C} y$$



$$f = x_1 x_2 - x_1 x_3 + 2x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$

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$$= \frac{3}{4}x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

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

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配方法

$$= \frac{3}{4}x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (-\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2$$

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注 特别地,找到了可逆阵 C ,使得

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

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2/\sqrt{3} & 1/\sqrt{3} & 2/\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{CL} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{CL} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2/\sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{3} - 1 & 1 \\ 2/\sqrt{3} - 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

合同,合同的等价条件

定义 设 A, B 为两个 n 阶方阵,若存在可逆 n 阶方阵 C,使得

$$C^TAC = B$$

则称 A合同于B,记为 $A \simeq B$

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定理 任意对称矩阵 A,都成立

$$A \simeq \left(\begin{array}{cc} I_p & & \\ & -I_{r-p} & \\ & & O \end{array} \right)$$

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证明 (练习)

