

习题课 9

$$1. Q(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (x_1 + a_1 x_2)^2 + (x_2 + a_2 x_3)^2 + \dots + (x_{n-1} + a_{n-1} x_n)^2 + (x_n + a_n x_1)^2$$

法一 显然 $Q \geq 0$, 只需排除 $Q=0$ 的情况

$$Q=0 \Leftrightarrow \exists (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \neq \vec{0} \text{ s.t. } x_i + a_i x_{i+1} = 0 \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

令 $A := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 即 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 没有非零解

$$|A| = 1 - a_1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + (-1)^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \neq 0 \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \neq (-1)^{n-1}$$

法二 二次型 Q 对应的矩阵为

$$\text{考虑 } G \text{ 的 } k \text{ 阶主子式 } (1 \leq k \leq n) \quad G = \begin{pmatrix} a_{n+1} & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \\ 0 & a_{n+1} & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-k+1} & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k < n \quad \Delta_k = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n+1} & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_{n+1} & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-k+1} & a_{n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{k-1}^2 + 1) \Delta_{k-1} - a_{k-1}^2 \Delta_{k-2} \quad (k \geq 3) \quad \text{其中 } \Delta_1 = a_{n+1} > 0 \quad \Delta_2 = a_n a_1 + a_1^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_k = 1 + a_{n+1}^2 (1 + a_1^2 + a_1^2 a_2^2 + \dots + a_1^2 a_2^2 \dots a_{k-1}^2) > 0$$

$$k=n \quad \Delta_n = |A| \quad \text{注意到 } Q(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + a_i x_{i+1})^2 + (x_n + a_n x_1)^2 = ||A\vec{x}||^2 (= \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x})$$

$$\text{其中 } A := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{点积意义下的范数})$$

$$\text{则 } G = A^T A \quad |A| = |G|^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 + (-1)^{n-1} a_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 + (-1)^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^n a_i)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$|A| > 0 \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \neq (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$2. G = ((d_i, \alpha_j)) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$(1) \text{ 法一 (点积) 令 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$\text{则 } G = A^T A, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 构成 } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 的一组基} \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 可逆} \Leftrightarrow G \text{ 可逆}, |G| \neq 0$$

$$\text{法二 (一般内积, 即 } G = ((d_i, \alpha_j)) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}) \quad (\text{实内积空间下 } (d_i, \alpha_j) = (d_i, \alpha_j))$$

" \Rightarrow " 反证法, 假设 $|G|=0$, $G\vec{x}=0$ 有非零解 $\vec{x} = [x_1, \dots, x_n] \neq \vec{0}$

$$\text{记 } V = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j d_j, 0 = (G\vec{x})_i = \sum_{j=1}^n (d_i, \alpha_j) x_j = (d_i, \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \alpha_j) = (d_i, V) \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

V 与所有基向量 α_i 正交, 则 V 与 \mathbb{R}^n 中所有向量正交, $V=0$ ($(V, V)=0 \Leftrightarrow V=0$)

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_j d_j = 0, \text{ 而 } \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \neq \vec{0}, \text{ 与 } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 线性无关矛盾, 故 } |G| \neq 0$$

" \Leftarrow " 考虑 $C(d_1, \dots, d_n) = 0$, 令 $C = [c_1, \dots, c_n]$

$$0 = (d_j, C(d_1, \dots, d_n)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (d_j, c_i) d_i, \text{ 即 } C(d_1, \dots, d_n) = 0 \quad \text{由于 } C \text{ 可逆, 故 } C=0$$

即 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 它们是一个基

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(2) 设 e_1, \dots, e_n 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的一个标准正交基, α_i 在这个标准正交基下的坐标为 x_i

法一 (点积) 记 $B = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$, 则 B 为正交矩阵

则 $A = BX$, $G = A^T A = X^T B^T B X = X^T (B^T B) X = X^T X$, $|G| = |X|^2$

法二 (-般内积, 即 $G = ((\alpha_i, \alpha_j))$)

$$X = (x_1, \dots, x_n), \quad \alpha_i = \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ki} e_k, \quad X = [x_{ij}, \dots, x_{ni}]$$

$$G_{ij} = (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_{ki} e_k, \sum_{k=1}^n x_{kj} e_k \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ki} x_{kj} \quad (e_1, \dots, e_n \text{ 是标准正交基})$$

$$\text{则 } G = X^T X, \quad |G| = |X|^2$$

(亦可先做 (2) 问再做 (1) 问)

3. 设 e_1, \dots, e_n 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的一个标准正交基

令 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)P$ (即 P 为坐标矩阵)

同第 2 题, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的 Gram 矩阵为 $G = P^T P$

由施密特正交化过程可知, $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = (P_1, \dots, P_m)Q$

Q 为上三角矩阵, 且对角线上元素都是 1 $\Rightarrow |Q| = 1$

($P_s = \alpha_s - \sum_{j=1}^{s-1} \lambda_{sj} P_j$, $\alpha_s = \sum_{j=1}^s \lambda_{sj} P_j$, $Q_{ss} = 1$, $Q_{sj} = 0$ ($j > s$), 没有单位化过程)

令 $C = (P_1, \dots, P_m) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) Q^{-1} = (e_1, \dots, e_n) P Q^{-1}$

则 P_1, \dots, P_m 的 Gram 矩阵为 $G' = (P Q^{-1})^T P Q = (Q^{-1})^T G Q$

$$|G'| = |(Q^{-1})^T| |G| |Q| = |G|$$

$$\text{由于 } (P_i, P_j) = 0 \quad (i \neq j), \quad (P_i, P_i) = \|P_i\|^2$$

$$\text{则 } G' = \text{diag}(\|P_1\|^2, \dots, \|P_m\|^2), \quad |G| = |G'| = \|P_1\|^2 \cdots \|P_m\|^2$$

$$\|\alpha_s\|^2 = \|P_s + \sum_{j=1}^{s-1} \lambda_{sj} P_j\|^2 = \|P_s\|^2 + \|\sum_{j=1}^{s-1} \lambda_{sj} P_j\|^2 \quad (\text{正交向量组}) \geq \|P_s\|^2$$

$$\text{故 } |G| = |G'| = \|P_1\|^2 \cdots \|P_m\|^2 \leq \|\alpha_1\|^2 \cdots \|\alpha_m\|^2$$

4. 记 $C = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$, $c_j = [c_{1j}, \dots, c_{nj}]$

点积下, C 的 Gram 矩阵为 $G = C^T C$ 点积下

由第 3 题, $|G| \leq \|c_1\|^2 \cdots \|c_n\|^2 \quad (\|G\|^2 = c_{1j}^2 + \cdots + c_{nj}^2)$

$$\text{即 } |C|^2 \leq \prod_{j=1}^n (c_{1j}^2 + \cdots + c_{nj}^2)$$

(这里考虑内积, 相当于考虑特殊的内积, 一般内积的结论当然适用)