

Week 14 第一次作业答案

《线性代数入门》

6.2.7 (1) $\because A$ 正定 $\therefore A$ 可逆, 对 $B = \begin{bmatrix} A & y \\ y^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 作合同变换, 记 $C = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -A^{-1}y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$CB^TC^T = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ -y^TA^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & y \\ y^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -A^{-1}y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & -y^TA^{-1}y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \det \begin{pmatrix} A & y \\ y^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (\det C)^2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & -y^TA^{-1}y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (-y^TA^{-1}y) \cdot \det A$$

$\because A$ 正定 $\therefore \det A > 0$, 且 A^{-1} 正定

$$\because \det C = 1 \quad \therefore \det \begin{pmatrix} A & y \\ y^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{-(y^TA^{-1}y)}_{\geq 0} \cdot \underbrace{\det A}_{> 0} \leq 0$$

(2) 类似的合同变换. $\because A$ 正定 $\therefore A_{n-1}$ 的行列式 > 0 , 可逆 且也为对称正定

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ -\alpha^T A_{n-1}^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & -A_{n-1}^{-1}\alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{nn} - \alpha^T A_{n-1}^{-1}\alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{if } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \det A = \det A_{n-1} \cdot (a_{nn} - \alpha^T A_{n-1}^{-1}\alpha)$$

$$\therefore \det A - a_{nn} \det A_{n-1} = - \underbrace{(\alpha^T A_{n-1}^{-1}\alpha)}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{\det A_{n-1}}_{> 0} \leq 0.$$

$$\therefore \det A \leq a_{nn} \cdot \det A_{n-1}$$

(3) 由数学归纳. $n=1$. $\det A = a_{11} \leq a_{11}$ 成立.

假设 $n=k-1$ 时, $k-1$ 阶正定阵 $A_{k-1} \leq a_{11} \dots a_{k-1, k-1}$.

$$n=k$$
 时, $\det A_k = \det \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{A}_{k-1} & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & a_{kk} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{(2)}{\leq} a_{kk} \det \widetilde{A}_{k-1} \stackrel{\text{由归纳假设}}{\leq} a_{kk} \dots a_{11}$

命题成立.

6.2.10.

1. $A \succ B, B \succ C, \text{ 则 } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, x^T(A-B)x > 0, x^T(B-C)x > 0$

则 $x^T(A-C)x = x^T(A-B)x + x^T(B-C)x > 0$, 故 $B-C$ 正定, $B \succ C$.

2. 若 $A \succ B$ 且 $B \succ A$, 则 由 1 知, $A \succ A$.

但 $A-A=0$ 不正定!, 矛盾, 故不能同时成立.

3. $\because A$ 对称正定 \therefore 存在 Q 同阶正交 s.t. $Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

其中 $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > 0$ 为 A 特征值.

则 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ 存在唯一 $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, s.t. $y = Q^{-1}x = Q^T x$. (注意 $\|y\|^2 = \|x\|^2$)

$\therefore x^T A x = (Qy)^T A Qy = y^T Q^T A Q y = y^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} y = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2$

由于 $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_n (y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2) \leq x^T A x \leq \lambda_1 (y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2)$

$$\lambda_n \|y\|^2 \quad \lambda_1 \|y\|^2.$$

$$\lambda_n \|x\|^2 \quad \lambda_1 \|x\|^2.$$

$$\lambda_n \|x^T I_n x\| \quad \lambda_1 \|x^T I_n x\|$$

故取 $k_1 = 2\lambda_1, k_2 = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_n$. 即可满足条件

6.2.16.

1. \checkmark $\because A$ 对称正定 $\therefore A$ 可逆

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n - \{0\}$, 存在! $y = A^{-1}x \neq 0 \therefore x = Ay$

$$\therefore x^T A^{-1} x = y^T A A^{-1} A y = y^T A y \stackrel{(A \text{ 正定})}{> 0} \therefore A^{-1} \text{ 正定}$$

2. \checkmark 若 A, B 正定, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n - \{0\}$, $x^T A x > 0, x^T B x > 0$.

$$x^T (A+B) x = x^T A x + x^T B x > 0 \therefore A+B \text{ 正定}$$

3. \checkmark 若 A, B 半正定, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x^T A x \geq 0, x^T B x \geq 0$.

$$\therefore x^T (A+B) x \geq 0$$

4. \times . 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 二者均不定

但 $A+B = I_2$ 正定

5. \checkmark $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n - \{0\}$, $x^T A^T B A x = (Ax)^T B (Ax)$

$\therefore A$ 3.1 满秩 $\therefore x \neq 0$, 则有 $\underbrace{Ax = x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n \neq 0}_{\downarrow \text{列向量线性无关.}}$ $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$, $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore B$ 正定 $\therefore (Ax)^T B (Ax) > 0 \therefore A^T B A$ 正定.

6. \checkmark 代入验证即可

7. \checkmark $\because A$ 正定 $\therefore \exists C$ 可逆, s.t. $A = C C^T$.

$$\therefore AB = C C^T B$$

则 $C^T A B C = C^T C C^T B C = C^T B C$ 故 AB 与 $C^T B C$ 相似

而 B 正定, $C^T B C$ 仍为正定阵, 特征值均大于 0 实数.

$\therefore AB \sim C^T B C$ 特征值也全为正实数

《线性代数与几何》

7.11. 只用证明对应二次型矩阵为正定阵

(1) 二次型对应矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Δ_k 为 k 阶顺序主子式

布顺序主子式: $\Delta_1 = 1$ $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 1 = 1$ $\Delta_3 = 0$ 不是正定阵

(2) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -6 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = -5 < 0$ 非正定

(3) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = 7 > 0, \Delta_2 = 7 \times 1 - (-1) \times (-1) = 6 > 0, \Delta_3 = 2 > 0$

正定

(4) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = 1, \Delta_2 = 5 - 2 \times 2 = 1, \Delta_3 = -\frac{29}{4} < 0$ 不为正定阵.

7.12

(1) $\Delta_1 = \frac{1}{2} > 0, \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{7}{16} > 0, \Delta_3 = \det A = -\frac{9}{8} < 0$

不正定

(2) $\Delta_1 = 1, \Delta_2 = 2 - 1 = 1, \Delta_3 = 1 \times (-2) + 1 \times (2 - 1) = -1 < 0$ 不正定

(3) $\Delta_1 = -1 < 0$ 不正定

(4) $\Delta_1 = 2, \Delta_2 = 2 - 1 = 1, \Delta_3 = (-1) \times (0 + 1) = -1 < 0$, 不正定

7.13

(1) 对应矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{t}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{t}{2} \\ -\frac{t}{2} & \frac{t}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = 1 > 0, \Delta_2 = 1 > 0, \Delta_3 = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} > 0$

$\therefore t \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ 原二次型正定

(2) $A = \begin{bmatrix} t & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & t & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & t \end{bmatrix}$ $\Delta_1 = t > 0, \Delta_2 = t^2 - \frac{1}{4} > 0, \Delta_3 = (t+1)(t-\frac{1}{2})^2 > 0$

解得 $t > \frac{1}{2}$, 即为正定-次型

$$14. \text{ (1) } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & t \\ 0 & t & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5 \text{ 由已知条件}$$

$$|\lambda I_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & & \\ & \lambda-3 & -t \\ & -t & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3-t)(\lambda-3+t)$$

由题设 $t > 0$, 且 $3+t=5, 3-t=1 \Rightarrow t=2$,

分别解三个齐次线性方程组, 找一组单位解

$$\lambda_1 = 1, (A - I)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2, (A - 2I)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ 1 & 2 & \\ 2 & 1 & \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \Rightarrow y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 5, (5I - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \Rightarrow y_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q = (y_2, y_1, y_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为正交线性替换矩阵}$$

$$\text{且 } Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 知 } x = Qy \quad \|x\|^2 = x^T x = y^T Q^T Q y = y^T y = \|y\|^2.$$

$$\therefore \|x\|^2 = \|y\|^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore Q(\alpha) = 2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 5y_3^2 = 1 + y_1^2 + 4y_3^2 = 3y_3^2 + 2 - y_2^2 \leq 3y_3^2 + 2 \leq 5$$

当且仅当 $y_2 = 0$ 且 $y_3 = 1$

$$\therefore y_1 = y_2 = 0, y_3 = 1 \text{ 且 } \max Q(\alpha) = 5$$

20. 由上面《线性代数八》> 6.2.16.7 知.

若 A, B 对称正定, 则 AB 特征值均为正数!

$$\text{又} \because AB = BA \quad \therefore (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA = AB \quad AB \text{ 实对称}$$

$\therefore AB$ 可正交相似于一个对角线全为正的对角阵 $\Rightarrow AB$ 正定

25.

若 $r(A) = m \Rightarrow$ 行向量线性无关, 则 $A^T x = 0$ 只有零解 故若 $x \neq 0$

$$\therefore x^T (A A^T) x = (A^T x)^T (A^T x) = \|A^T x\|^2 > 0$$

$\therefore A A^T$ 正定

若 $A A^T$ 正定 \Rightarrow 若 $r(A) < m$, 则 $\dim N(A^T) = m - r(A^T) > 0$.

\therefore 存在 $x \neq 0$, s.t. $A^T x = 0$.

$\therefore x^T A A^T x = 0$. 非正定, 矛盾, 故 $r(A) = m$, 行满秩

27. 若正定矩阵 \Rightarrow 记此矩阵为 G .

反证, 若存在不全为零 x_1, \dots, x_m , s.t. $x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m = 0$.

$$\text{则 } x^T G x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) & \cdots & (\alpha_1, \alpha_m) \\ (\alpha_m, \alpha_1) & \cdots & (\alpha_m, \alpha_m) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ((x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m, \alpha_1), \dots, (x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m, \alpha_m)) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m, x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m) = (0, 0) = 0.$$

与 G 正定矛盾. $\therefore \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关.

若线性无关 $\Rightarrow x^T G x = \|x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m\|^2 \geq 0$, 当且仅当 $x_1 = \dots = x_m = 0$ 取等.

$\therefore G$ 正定阵

28.

定理 7.7: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ n 阶实对称, 则 A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的所有顺序主子式 > 0

Pr: \Rightarrow 记 A_s 为 A 的 s 阶顺序主子阵, $1 \leq s \leq n$.

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^s - \{0\}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 记 } \tilde{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{则 } 0 < \tilde{\alpha}^T A \tilde{\alpha} = (\alpha^T 0) \begin{pmatrix} A_s & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha^T A_s \alpha$$

$\therefore A_s$ 为正定阵, 存在可逆阵 C . $A_s = C^T C \quad \therefore |A_s| = |C|^2 > 0$.

\Leftarrow 数学归纳 $n=1$ 时显然成立.

假设 $\leq n-1$ 阶均成立, 所有顺序主子式 > 0

对于 n 阶矩阵 A . $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & \beta \\ \beta^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$, A_{n-1} 的 $1, 2, \dots, n-1$ 阶顺序主子式也是 A 的顺序主子式 > 0

由归纳假设 A_{n-1} 为正定阵, 存在可逆阵 $C \in M_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$. $C^T A_{n-1} C = I_{n-1}$.

$$\text{故有 } \begin{pmatrix} C^T & 0 \\ -\beta^T C C^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & \beta \\ \beta^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} C & -C C^T \beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} \\ a_{nn} - \beta^T C C^T \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{求行列式 } \underbrace{(\det C)^2}_{>0} \cdot \underbrace{\det A}_{>0} = 1 \cdot (a_{nn} - \beta^T C C^T \beta) > 0.$$

$\therefore A$ 合同于一个对角线元素均大于 0 的对角阵

$\therefore A$ 合同于 $I_n \Rightarrow A$ 为正定阵