

# 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  $B = \begin{pmatrix} A & y \\ y^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  作合同变换, 记  $C = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -A^{-1}y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{则 } CBC^T = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ -y^T A^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & y \\ y^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -A^{-1}y \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & -y^T A^{-1}y \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

(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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

命题成立.

6.2.10.

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

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  $\mathbb{Q}$  同阶正交 s.t.  $\mathcal{Q}^T A \mathcal{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \parallel & & \parallel \\ \lambda_n \|y\|^2 & & \lambda_1 \|y\|^2 \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \lambda_n \|x\|^2 & & \lambda_1 \|x\|^2 \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \lambda_n x^T I_n x & & \lambda_1 x^T I_n x \end{array}$$

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

$\therefore A$  列满秩  $\therefore x \neq 0$ , 必有  $Ax = x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n \neq 0$   $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ,  $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\downarrow$   
列向量线性无关.

$\because B$  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.  $A = C C^T$ .

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

$$\text{则 } C^T A B C = C^T C C^T B C = C^T B C \quad \text{故 } AB \text{ 与 } C^T B C \text{ 相似}$$

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  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Delta_k$  为  $k$  阶顺序主子式

求顺序主子式:  $\Delta_1 = 1$        $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 1 = 1$        $\Delta_3 = 0$  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

(2) 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

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

解得  $t > \frac{1}{2}$ , 即为正定二次型

14. (1)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & t \\ 0 & t & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$  由已知条件

$$|\lambda I_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & -t \\ 0 & -t & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3-t)(\lambda-3+t)$$

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

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

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

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

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

且  $Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

$\downarrow$                        $\downarrow$   
 当且仅当          当且仅当  
 $y_2 = 0$             $y_3 = 1$

$\therefore y_1 = y_2 = 0, y_3 = 1$  取  $\max Q(x) = 5$

20. 由上面《线性代数入门》 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称阵  $\Rightarrow AB$  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  $x \neq 0$

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

$\therefore AA^T$  正定

若  $AA^T$  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.  $A^T x = 0$ .

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

27. 若正定矩阵  $\Rightarrow$  记该矩阵为  $G$ .

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad x^T G x &= (x_1, \dots, x_m) \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) & \dots & (\alpha_1, \alpha_m) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\alpha_m, \alpha_1) & \dots & (\alpha_m, \alpha_m) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= ((x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m, \alpha_1), \dots, (x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m, \alpha_m)) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m, x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m) = (0, 0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

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.  $1 \leq s \leq n$ .

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

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

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

$\Leftarrow$  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  $C \in M_{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$ .  $C^T A_{n-1} C = I_{n-1}$ .

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

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

$\therefore A$  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