

线性代数习题册

第六章 习题 (部分解答)

习 题 6-2

1. 设二次型 $f = x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 - 4x_1x_3 + 4x_3^2 - 4x_2x_4 - 8x_3x_4 - x_4^2$, 用配方法化二次型为标准形, 并求出所用的线性变换。

$$f = (x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - (2x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4)^2 + (3x_2 - \frac{7}{3}x_4)^2 - \frac{49}{21}x_4^2$$

$$= (x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - 4x_2^2 + 12x_2x_3 - 4x_2x_4 - 8x_3x_4 - x_4^2$$

$$= (x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - (2x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4)^2 + 9x_3^2 - 14x_3x_4$$

1. 用合同变换化二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 2x_1x_3 + 4x_2x_3$ 为标准形。

习题 6-3 (了解)

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

$$C' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(AE) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_3 + r_1 \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } X = CY$$

$$\begin{matrix} c_3 + \frac{1}{4}c_2 \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$f = y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 2y_3^2$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_3 + (-\frac{1}{2})r_2 \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

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$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

习题 6-4

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求正交矩阵 T , 使 $T'AT$ 成对角矩阵。

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \quad \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nu_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1, \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nu_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 4, \quad \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nu_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 2/3 & 2/3 \\ 2/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ 2/3 & -2/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T'AT = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 6-5

2. 用正交变换法化二次型 $f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$ 为标准形。

解: $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$ $x = CY$ $C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$$f = x' \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} x$$

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + r_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 10)$$

$\lambda_{1,2} = 1$. $\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

单位化: $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$

~~$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$~~
或正交: $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_3 = 10$. $\lambda_3 E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

1. 设 A, B 是 n 阶正定矩阵, λ, μ 为任何正数, 证明: $\lambda A + \mu B$ 也是正定矩阵.

证: 用定义, 对 $\forall x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \neq 0, \Rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} x^T A x > 0 \\ x^T B x > 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^T A x > 0 \\ x^T B x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^T (\lambda A) x + x^T (\mu B) x = x^T (\lambda A + \mu B) x > 0$$

由定义, 对矩阵 $\lambda A + \mu B$ 也是正定矩阵.

第六章补充题

1. 0 ↵

2. $-\sqrt{2} < t < \sqrt{2}$ ↵

3. **A** ↵

↵

4. 设 λ 是 **A** 的任一特征值，对应的特征向量为 $\xi \neq 0$ ，则有 ↵

$$(A^3 - 3A^2 + 5A - 3E)\xi = (\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 3)\xi = 0 \quad \text{↵}$$

可得 $\lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 3 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 3) = 0$ ↵

在实数范围内， λ 只有 1 个取值 $\lambda = 1$ ， ↵

故 λ 为 **A** 的 **n** 重根，且 $\lambda > 0$ ， ↵

所以 **A** 正定。 ↵

↵

5. 变换前后二次型的矩阵分别为 \leftarrow

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a \\ 0 & a & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \leftarrow$$

因 A 与 B 相似, \leftarrow

可得 $|A| = |B|$, (此处也可用特征多项式相同来进行计算) \leftarrow

即 $18 - 2a^2 = 10$, 可得 $a = 2$ 。 \leftarrow

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}, \leftarrow$$

特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = 5$ 。 \leftarrow

计算可得, \leftarrow

$$\xi_1 = (0 \quad -1 \quad 1)', \quad \xi_2 = (1 \quad 0 \quad 0)', \quad \xi_3 = (0 \quad 1 \quad 1)', \quad \leftarrow$$

规范化可得, \leftarrow

$$\eta_1 = \left(0 \quad -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)', \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\eta_2 = (1 \quad 0 \quad 0)', \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\eta_3 = \left(0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)', \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\text{故所用正交变换矩阵为 } T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}. \quad \leftarrow$$