

§ 8. 1(2)(4), 2(2), 3(1)(3), 4(2)(4) 5(1)(4) 6. 7. 8.

$$1.(2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) n \geq 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & & \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ & & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n=3 \quad Q = x_1^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2.(2) Q = ax_1^2 + ax_2^2 + ax_3^2 + 2bx_1x_2 + 2bx_2x_3$$

$$3.(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^2(\lambda - 9)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \alpha_1 = (2 \ 1 \ 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (-2 \ 0 \ 1)^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 9 \quad \alpha_3 = (1 \ -2 \ 2)^T$$

$$e_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (2 \ 1 \ 0)^T$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2 e_1) e_1 = \frac{1}{5} (-2 \ 4 \ 5)^T$$

$$e_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} (-2 \ 4 \ 5)^T$$

$$e_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{|\alpha_3|} = \left( \frac{1}{3} \ -\frac{2}{3} \ \frac{2}{3} \right)^T$$

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

第七章也有题这样错的

(有些同学直接地  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  单位化后说正交, 也是不可以的! "实对称阵  $A$  属于不同特征值的特征向量必正交" (P207 推论 7.3.1))

此题中  $\alpha_3$  与  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  正交, 可以直接单位化, 但  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  不一定是正交的! 需要作 Schmidt 正交化).

(不是实对称阵的话, 所有特征向量都要参与正交化!)

$$b) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda + 3)^2 (\lambda - 6)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -3 \quad \alpha_1 = (-1 \ 1 \ 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (-1 \ 0 \ 1)^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 6 \quad \alpha_3 = (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$$

$$e_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1 \ 1 \ 0)^T$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2 \cdot e_1) e_1 = \frac{1}{2} (-1 \ -1 \ 2)^T$$

$$e_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1 \ -1 \ 2)^T$$

$$e_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{|\alpha_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-3y_1^2 - 3y_2^2 + 6y_3^2$$

$$4. (2) Q = x_1^2 + x_2 x_3$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 \\ y_2 = (x_2 + x_3) \frac{1}{2} \\ y_3 = (x_2 - x_3) \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 \\ x_2 = y_2 + y_3 \\ x_3 = y_2 - y_3 \end{cases} \quad Q = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

$$4) Q = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 2x_1 x_2 - 4x_2 x_3$$

$$= x_1^2 + 2x_1 x_2 + x_2^2 + 4x_2^2 - 4x_2 x_3 + x_3^2 - 5x_3^2$$

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

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 \\ y_2 = 2x_2 - x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - \frac{1}{2}(y_2 + y_3) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}(y_2 + y_3) \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow Q = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 5y_3^2$$

$$5. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}c_1+c_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}c_2+c_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{5}r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & | & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{5}c_2+c_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & | & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = PY$$

$$Q = Y^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} Y$$

(因为我作的行变换)

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & | & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & | & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2+r_1]{c_2+c_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & | & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & | & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & | & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{2}c_1+c_2]{-\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & | & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & | & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{2}c_1+c_3]{-\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & | & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{2}r_1+c_4]{-\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[c_2+c_3]{r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[-c_2+c_4]{-r_2+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = PY$$

$$Q = Y^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Y$$

= P^T

6. 由定理 8.3.2 (惯性定理) 正负惯性指数不同 故不相合.

7.  $A^2 = A$ . 设  $A$  特征值 <sup>对应</sup> 和特征向量为  $\lambda$  和  $\alpha$ .  $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$   
 $(A^2 - A)\alpha = A^2\alpha - A\alpha = A\lambda\alpha - \lambda\alpha = \lambda^2\alpha - \lambda\alpha = (\lambda^2 - \lambda)\alpha$ .

$\lambda^2 - \lambda$  为  $A^2 - A$  的特征值

$$A^2 - A = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } 0.$$

又  $A$  实对称 故存在正交矩阵  $T$ , s.t.  $T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \Bigg\}^r$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \Bigg\}^r$  为  $A$  的相合标准型.  $r = \text{rank } A$

8.  $A$  对称,  $\exists T$  正交. s.t.  $T^{-1}AT = \text{diag}(\underbrace{a_1 \dots a_r}_{r = \text{rank } A}, 0, \dots, 0)$

$$\text{令 } A_k = T \text{diag}(0 \dots 0 \underbrace{a_k}_{\text{第 } k \text{ 个}} 0 \dots 0) T^{-1} \quad (k=1 \dots r)$$

$A_1 \dots A_r$  的 rank 为 1,  $A = A_1 + \dots + A_r$ .

20-21 (一)

2. (1)  $\times$  非实对称阵

(2)  $\times$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  实方阵特征值可能是复的. 不能实相似为上三角阵

(3)  $\times$   $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  不能正交相似为对角阵  
 (但可以酉相似为对角阵)

(4)  $\checkmark$   $A^{-1}(AB)A = BA$

(5)  $\times$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  顺序主子式均  $\neq 0$  但  $(-101) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 < 0$

5. 38. 12. 14 15 17 18 19 20 23 24 26 27 28, 31, 22.

$$12(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & \frac{t}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{t}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2 > 0. \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & \frac{t}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{t}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - \frac{t^2}{4} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t \in (-2, 2)$$

$$2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{t}{2} & \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{t}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{t}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1 > 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{t}{2} & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - \frac{t^2}{4} > 0 \Leftrightarrow t \in (-2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{t}{2} & \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{t}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{t}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{23}{4} - t^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow t \in \left(-\frac{\sqrt{23}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{综上. } t \in \left(-\frac{\sqrt{23}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2}\right)$$

$$13. \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ ab > 0 \\ a^2b - c^2b > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ b > 0 \\ |c| < a \end{cases}$$

$$14. A \text{ 负定} \Leftrightarrow x^T A x < 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^T (-A) x > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -A \text{ 正定} \Leftrightarrow -A \text{ 顺序主子式均} > 0.$$

设  $A$  顺序主子阵为  $A_k$ ,  $-A$  顺序主子阵为  $B_k$

$$k \text{ 奇: } \det B_k = \det(-A_k) = (-1)^k \det A_k = -\det A_k.$$

$$k \text{ 偶: } \det B_k = (-1)^k \det(A_k) = \det A_k.$$

故  $A$  负定  $\Leftrightarrow$  奇阶顺序主子式  $< 0$ . 偶阶顺序主子式  $> 0$ .

$$15. \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + a_1 x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n = x_n + a_n x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & & a_n \\ a_n & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{A'} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2 = y^T y = x^T A^T A x \geq 0 \text{ 半正定}$$

$$\text{由于 } Q=0 \Leftrightarrow \bar{y}=0 \Leftrightarrow Ax=0$$

若  $Q$  正定, 则  $Ax=0$  有唯一  $0$  解  $x=0 \Rightarrow A$  满秩. 即  $A$  可逆

$$\det A = 1 + (-1)^{n+1} \prod_{k=1}^n a_k \neq 0 \quad (\text{按第 1 列展开}).$$

$$\Rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n a_k \neq (-1)^n.$$

$$17. A \text{ 正定} \Rightarrow a_{ii} > 0 \quad i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{11}}} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{nn}}} \end{pmatrix} \quad P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B.$$

设  $B$  特征值为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

$$\det B = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n \leq \left( \frac{\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n}{n} \right)^n = \left( \frac{\text{tr } B}{n} \right)^n = 1$$

↑  
均值

$$\det B = \det(P^T A P) = \frac{1}{a_{11} \cdots a_{nn}} \det A$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A \leq a_{11} \cdots a_{nn}.$$

$\Rightarrow$ :

$$18. (1) A \text{ 实对称} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 可逆 } P \text{ s.t. } P^T A P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$\text{若 } \exists \lambda_i \leq 0 \text{ 则取 } x = P e_i \Rightarrow x^T A x = e_i^T P^T A P e_i = \lambda_i \leq 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow: \text{若 } \lambda_i > 0, i=1, \dots, n. \text{ 则对 } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ 设 } y = P^T x \text{ (矛盾!)}.$$

$$x^T A x = x^T P \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) P^T x = y^T \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) y = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{正定}.$$

$$19. (1) A \text{ 正定} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 可逆 } P \text{ s.t. } A = P^T P \Rightarrow A^{-1} = (P^T P)^{-1} = P^{-1} P^{-T} = (P^T)^T P^{-1}$$

$$P^{-1} \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ 正定}.$$

$$(2) A^* \text{ 特征值为 } \frac{\det A}{\lambda} \text{ (习题)}.$$

$$\det A > 0, \lambda_i > 0 \quad i=1, \dots, n \Rightarrow \frac{\det A}{\lambda_i} > 0 \quad i=1, \dots, n \Rightarrow A^* \text{ 正定}.$$

6 20页后.

23. 由习题

,  $A$  特征值只能为  $-1$  或  $1$ .  $\Rightarrow A+I$  的特征值只能是  $0$  或  $2$

$\Rightarrow$  正定或半正定,

24. (1)  ~~$A, B$  正定  $\Rightarrow A, B$  特征值均  $> 0$   $\Rightarrow$  考虑  $A+B$ ,  $A+B$  正定~~  
 ~~$\Rightarrow I+A+B$~~   
 ~~$\Rightarrow A+B$  正定~~

(1):  $A, B$  正定  $\Rightarrow \forall x \neq 0, x^T A x > 0, x^T B x > 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \neq 0, x^T (A+B) x > 0, \Rightarrow A+B$  正定

(2)  $\Rightarrow$ :  $AB$  正定  $\Rightarrow BA = B^T A^T = (AB)^T = AB$ .

$\Leftarrow$ :  $AB = BA \Rightarrow (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA = AB \Rightarrow AB$  对称.

$A, B$  正定  $\Rightarrow \exists$  可逆  $P, Q$  s.t.  $A = P^T P, B = Q^T Q$ .

$\Rightarrow AB = P^T P Q^T Q$ .

$\Rightarrow QABQ^{-1} = QP^T P Q^T Q Q^{-1} = QP^T P Q^T = (PQ^T)^T (PQ^T)$   
 $\Rightarrow AB$  正定.

$\exists P$  可逆 s.t.

26.  $A$  正定  $\Rightarrow A = P^T P$  考虑  $tI + P^T B P^{-1}$

为实对称, 设  $P^T B P^{-1}$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

$\Rightarrow tI + P^T B P^{-1}$  的特征值为  $t + \lambda_k$ , 当  $t$  充分大时,  $t + \lambda_k > 0$  对所有  $k$  成立

$\uparrow ((tI + M^*) \alpha_k = t \alpha_k + M \alpha_k = (t + \lambda_k) \alpha_k)$ .

$\Rightarrow tI + P^T B P^{-1}$  正定  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \neq 0, x^T (tI + P^T B P^{-1}) x$

对  $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n, y \neq 0, \exists x \neq 0$  s.t.  $y = P^{-1} x$  i.e.  $x = P y$ . 代入

有  $y^T P^T (tI + P^T B P^{-1}) P y = y^T (tA + B) y > 0$ .

$\Rightarrow tA + B$  正定 ( $t$  充分大)



27. 由习题 8.17.  $\det A \leq a_{11} \cdots a_{nn} \leq \left( \frac{a_{11} + \cdots + a_{nn}}{n} \right)^n = \left( \frac{\operatorname{tr} A}{n} \right)^n$   
 $\uparrow$   
 均值.

11 (1)  $2 > 0$ .  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - \frac{1}{4} > 0$ .

$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -5 < 0$ .

(2)  $1 > 0$   $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 1 > 0$ .

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 < 0$ .

22. (1)  $(2x-1)^2 - 6(y-\frac{1}{4})^2 - 6(z-\frac{1}{4})^2 - 4(y-\frac{1}{4})(z-\frac{1}{4}) - 5 = 0$ .

令  $a = 2x-1$   $b = y-\frac{1}{4}$   $c = z-\frac{1}{4}$   $(x y z)^T = \alpha$

$a^2 - 6b^2 - 6c^2 - 4bc - 5 = 0$ .  $(a b c)^T = \beta$ .

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$   $\lambda_1 = -8$   $\alpha_1 = (0, 1, 1)^T$   
 $\lambda_2 = -4$   $\alpha_2 = (0, -1, 1)^T$   $P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & & \\ & -4 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\lambda_3 = 1$   $\alpha_3 = (1, 0, 0)^T$ .

$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $\beta^T A \beta = \beta^T P^T \begin{pmatrix} -8 & & \\ & -4 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} P \beta$ .

令  $\gamma = P\beta = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)^T$

原方程为  $-8\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2^2 + \gamma_3^2 - 5 = 0$  双叶双曲面型

(突然发现我的做法好像和书上标准过程不太一样... 答案过程仅供参考  
 建议按书上来先旋转消交叉项再化简)

(2) 单叶双曲面型



19-20(=)

(1) ✓  $\text{Span}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \subseteq \text{Span}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$   $\text{rank}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) = r$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r) = r$

(2) X  $a=1$  时  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  不能相似对角化 (代数重数  $\neq$  几何重数)

(3) ✓ 正交阵  $\Rightarrow$  行(列)向量构成  $n$  维标准正交向量组

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  上的标准正交基.

(4) ✓ ① 首先验证子空间:  $\forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}, A, B$  对称,  $(\lambda A + \mu B)^T = \lambda A^T + \mu B^T = \lambda A + \mu B$   
 ② 对称方阵  $\begin{pmatrix} a & d & e \\ d & b & f \\ e & f & c \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$+ d \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + e \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + f \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \end{pmatrix}, \dots \right\}$  为一组基.  $\Rightarrow$  维数为 6.

19-20(-).

(1)  $\det(\lambda I - A) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 0$   
 $\alpha_1 = (-1 \ 0 \ 1)^T, \alpha_2 = (-1 \ 1 \ 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$

$\Rightarrow A$  与  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  不相似 但相合. (相合不相似的例子)

(2) ✓ ①  $m \leq n$  时  $\text{rank } A \leq m, \text{rank } AB \leq \text{rank } A \Rightarrow \text{rank } A = m$   
 同理  $B$  有  $\text{rank } B = m$

②  $m > n$  时, 若  $\text{rank } A < n$  则  $\text{rank } AB \leq \text{rank } A < n < m$  矛盾!  
 $\Rightarrow \text{rank } A = n$  同理  $\text{rank } B = n$ .

(3)  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j} x_j \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j}{j} \right)^2$

令  $y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j}{j}$   $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 \right) y_1^2$

4)  $\checkmark A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ .  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = 1 \quad (i=1 \cdots n)$ . 令  $\alpha = (1 \cdots 1)^T$

$$\Rightarrow A\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \Rightarrow \lambda=1 \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的特征值.}$$

由  $A^5 \alpha = A^4 \lambda \alpha = \cdots = \lambda^5 \alpha$  知  $\lambda^5 = 1$  为  $A^5$  特征值

设  $A^5 = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ .

$$A^5 \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n b_{nj} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} = 1 \quad (i=1 \cdots n)$$

20-21 (-)

6.  $A, B$  实对称.  $AB=BA$  求证: 存在  $n$  阶正交  $P$  s.t.  $P^T A P$  与  $P^T B P$  都是对角阵

Pf:  $A$  实对称  $\Rightarrow \exists$  正交  $P$  s.t.  $P^T A P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1 I_{n_1}, \cdots, \lambda_r I_{n_r})$   
 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_r$  为  $A$  的  $r$  个不同的特征值  $n_i$  为  $\lambda_i$  对应重数

$$AB=BA \Rightarrow \text{diag}(\lambda_1 I_{n_1}, \cdots, \lambda_r I_{n_r}) P^T B P = P^T B P \text{diag}(\lambda_1 I_{n_1}, \cdots, \lambda_r I_{n_r})$$

设  $P^T B P = (B_{ij})$  分块与  $\text{diag}(\lambda_1 I_{n_1}, \cdots, \lambda_r I_{n_r})$  分块相对应.

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_i B_{ij} = \lambda_j B_{ij} \Rightarrow B_{ij} = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$\Rightarrow P^T B P = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & B_{rr} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 由 } B \text{ 实对称, } P \text{ 正交.}$$

$$\Rightarrow (P^T B P)^T = P^T B^T P^T = P^T B P \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & B_{rr} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11}^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & B_{rr}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow B_{ii}$  可对角化, 设  $P_i$  s.t.  $P_i^T B_{ii} P_i$  为对角阵

$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & P_{rr} \end{pmatrix}$  为正交阵 且  $Q^T P^T B P Q$  为对角阵

$$\Rightarrow \text{且 } Q \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_{n_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_r I_{n_r} \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & P_{rr} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_{n_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_r I_{n_r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{11}^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & P_{rr}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

仍为对角阵

$\Rightarrow T = PQ$  即为所求

例1.  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  满足  $A^2 = A$ , 求证:  $A$  可对角化

证:  $A^2 - A = 0$  .  $A^2 \alpha = \lambda A \alpha = \lambda^2 \alpha$

(和习题)  $(A^2 - A) \alpha = (\lambda^2 - \lambda) \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } 1$

6.23 很惨) 由  $A(A-I) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A-I) \leq n$ .

但  $\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A-I) \geq \text{rank}(A - A + I) = n$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A-I) = n$ .

.....

2.  $A$  为 3 维方阵,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关的 3 维列向量, 满足

$A\alpha_1 = -\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3$ ,  $A\alpha_2 = 4\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ ,

$A\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_3$

(1) 求  $A$  的特征值和特征向量.

(2) 求行列式  $\det(A^* - 4I_3)$

解: (1)  $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = B$ .

设  $B$  特征值为  $\lambda_i$  对应向量为  $x_i$

$\det(\lambda I - B) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 \quad x_1 = (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$

$\lambda_2 = 2 \quad x_2 = (2 \ 3 \ 3)^T$

$\lambda_3 = 3 \quad x_3 = (1 \ 3 \ 4)^T$

$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) x_i = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) B x_i = \lambda_i (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) x_i$

令  $y_i = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) x_i \Rightarrow Ay_i = \lambda_i y_i$

故  $\lambda_i$  为  $A$  的特征值  $y_i$  为  $A$  对应的特征向量

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad y_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \quad y_2 = 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3 \quad y_3 = \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3$$

(2)  $A$  特征值互不相同  $\Rightarrow \exists$  可逆  $P$  s.t.  $A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \Lambda P^{-1}$

$$A^* = (P^{-1})^* \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}^* P^* \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{设 } P^* = Q}}{=} Q^{-1} \Lambda^* Q$$

$$\det(A^* - 4I_3) = \det(Q^{-1} \Lambda^* Q - 4I) = \det(Q^{-1} (\Lambda^* - 4I) Q)$$

$$= \det Q \cdot \det Q^{-1} \cdot \det(\Lambda^* - 4I)$$

$$= 4.$$

3. "  $A, B$  为实方阵,  $A$  与  $B$  既相似又相合,  $A$  与  $B$  是否一定正交相似?"

$$\text{反例: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$