

A 实对称矩阵, 则 A 可合同对角化.

对 A 的阶归纳:

$n=1$ \checkmark . 假设 $n=k$ 成立.

考虑 $n=k+1$ 阶方阵 A .

则 $\exists \lambda, x \neq 0$, s.t. $Ax = \lambda x$ (复数域上多项式一定有根, 而对称矩阵特征值一定是实数).

不妨设 $\|x\|=1$.

把 x_1 扩充成标准正交基 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{k+1})$ (扩充成基再单位正交化)

设 $Ax_i = b_{1i}x_1 + b_{2i}x_2 + \dots + b_{k+1,i}x_{k+1}$ (*) (因为 x_1, \dots, x_{k+1} 是基) $\forall i$

则 ① $Ax_1 = \lambda_1 x_1$ 即 $b_{11} = \lambda_1, b_{21} = b_{31} = \dots = b_{k+1,1} = 0$.

② $i \neq 1$ 时, $b_{1i} = [Ax_i, x_1] \stackrel{\text{对称}}{=} [x_i, Ax_1] = [x_i, \lambda_1 x_1] = \lambda_1 [x_i, x_1] = 0$.
(*) 式两边与 x_1 作内积

③ $b_{ij} = [Ax_j, x_i] = [x_j, Ax_i] = b_{ji} \quad i \neq 1, j \neq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k+1}) &= (x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1,k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & \dots & b_{n+1,k+1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{\text{正交基}}{\downarrow} \stackrel{\text{由①②③}}{=} (x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2,k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & b_{k+1,2} & \dots & b_{k+1,k+1} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{22} & \dots & b_{2,k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{k+1,2} & \dots & b_{k+1,k+1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ } k \text{ 阶实对称矩阵}$$

$$\text{由归纳, } \exists \text{ 正交阵 } Q \text{ s.t. } Q^T B Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_{k+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q^T \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{正交}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \underbrace{A(x_1, \dots, x_{k+1})}_{\downarrow X} = \underbrace{(x_1, \dots, x_{k+1})}_{\downarrow X} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q^T \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q^T \end{pmatrix} X^{-1} A X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 而 } X^T = X^{-1} \text{ (由于 } X \text{ 是标准正交基)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{令 } P = X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 且 } P^T P = E, P \text{ 正交阵.}$$

惯性定理

利用 $E(i, j)$ 与 $E(i(k))$ 把惯性定理简化为:

证明: 若 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - y_{p+2}^2 - \dots - y_{r-p}^2$ r 为 f 的秩
 $= z_1^2 + z_2^2 + \dots + z_q^2 - z_{q+1}^2 - z_{q+2}^2 - \dots - z_{r-q}^2$ $C \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$
 则 $p = q$ $C = (C_{ij})$ C 可逆

证: 若 $p > q$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} q \times q \\ p \times p \end{matrix}$ C 是 $q \times p$ 矩阵

$\therefore R(C) \leq q < p \quad \therefore Cx = \vec{0}$ 有非零解 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_p)^T$

令 $y_1 = x_1, \dots, y_p = x_p$ 则 $\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_p \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $y_{p+1} = y_{p+2} = \dots = y_n = 0.$

则 $f(y_1, \dots, y_n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_p^2 > 0$

而 $f(z_1, \dots, z_n) = -x_{p+1}^2 - x_{p+2}^2 - \dots - x_{r-q}^2 \leq 0.$

矛盾. $\therefore p \leq q$

同理 $p \geq q \Rightarrow p = q.$

□

定理 A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 各阶顺序主子式 > 0 .

证明. 归纳 $A_{1 \times 1}$ 成立 \checkmark . 假设 A_{n-1} 成立. 考虑 A_n n 阶

设 $A_n = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & a \\ a^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$
 对称

$\Rightarrow \forall x = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})^T \quad x^T A_{n-1} x = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 0) \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & a \\ a^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{A \text{ 正定}}{> 0}$

$\therefore A_n$ 正定. 由归纳 A_n 顺序主子式 > 0 .

又 $|A_n| = \text{特征值乘积} > 0 \quad \therefore A_n$ 各阶顺序主子式 > 0 .

$\Leftarrow A_n$ 各阶顺序主子式 $> 0 \Rightarrow A_{n-1}$ 各阶顺序主子式 > 0 .

归纳 $\Rightarrow A_{n-1}$ 正定 A_{n-1} 可逆.

转置. \rightarrow 可逆.

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & a \\ a^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{消去 } a]{\text{合同}} \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ -a^T A_{n-1}^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & a \\ a^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & -A_{n-1}^{-1} a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 只需证 $\begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ 正定.

而 $\begin{vmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = |A_{n-1}| \cdot a_{nn} > 0$ A_{n-1} 主子式 > 0 . 又 $|A_{n-1}| > 0 \Rightarrow a_{nn} > 0$.

$$\therefore \forall x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad x^T A x = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \underbrace{A_{n-1}}_{\text{正定}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} + a_{nn} x_n^2 > 0$$

$\therefore A$ 正定.