

## 第五章 习题选讲

$$15) \text{ 解 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 设  $f(X) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_2 x_2^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n x_n^2$ ,  $g(Y) = \lambda_{i_1} y_1^2 + \lambda_{i_2} y_2^2 + \cdots + \lambda_{i_n} y_n^2$ , 证明  $f(X)$  可经过非退化线性替换化为  $g(Y)$  即可, 所需线性替换为:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_{i_1}, \\ y_2 = x_{i_2}, \\ \vdots \\ y_n = x_{i_n} \end{cases}$$

4. (1)  $A$  反对称, 则  $A^T = -A$ ,  $X^T A X = (X^T A X)^T = X^T A^T X = -X^T A X = X^T A X$ , 则  $X^T A X = 0$ ,

反之, 取标准单位向量  $\varepsilon_i$ , 则  $\varepsilon_i^T A \varepsilon_i = a_{ii} = 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ ,

$$(\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j)^T A (\varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_j) = a_{ii} + a_{jj} + a_{ij} + a_{ji} = a_{ij} + a_{ji} = 0, \text{任给 } i, j.$$

故  $A$  是反对称矩阵.

(2) 由(1),  $A$  既是对称阵, 又是反对称阵, 从而  $A = 0$ .

6.  $\Rightarrow$ : 设  $f(X) = (a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \cdots + a_n x_n)(b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \cdots + b_n x_n)$ , 取系数组成的向量为  $\alpha, \beta$

若  $\alpha, \beta$  线性相关, 设  $\beta = k\alpha$ ,  $f(X) = k(a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \cdots + a_n x_n)^2$ , 不妨设  $a_1 \neq 0$ ,

$$\text{做线性替换} \begin{cases} y_1 = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n, \\ y_2 = x_2, \\ \vdots \\ y_n = x_n \end{cases}, \text{则 } g(Y) = ky_1^2, \text{秩为1的二次型}$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha, \beta \text{ 线性相无关, 不妨设 } \frac{a_1}{b_1} \neq \frac{a_2}{b_2}, \text{ 则令 } \begin{cases} y_1 = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n, \\ y_2 = b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \cdots + b_nx_n, \\ y_3 = x_3, \\ \vdots \\ y_n = x_n \end{cases}, \text{则 } f(X) \text{ 化为 } g(Y) = y_1y_2,$$

$$\text{再令, } \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 + z_2, \\ y_2 = z_1 - x_2, \\ y_3 = z_3, \\ \vdots \\ y_n = z_n \end{cases}, \text{则 } g(Y) \text{ 化为 } h(Z) = z_1^2 - z_2^2, \text{秩为2, 符号差为0.}$$

$\Leftarrow$ : 若秩为2 符号差为0, 则二次型  $f(X)$  可经非退化线性替换  $X = CY$  化为  $g(Y) = y_1^2 - y_2^2$ ,

假设  $X = CY$  中  $\begin{cases} y_1 = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n, \\ y_2 = b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \cdots + b_nx_n \end{cases}$ , 则  $g(Y) = (y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2)$  就是两个一次齐次多项式的乘积.

若秩为1, 则二次型  $f(X)$  可经非退化线性替换  $X = CY$  化为  $g(Y) = ay_1^2$ , 仍然是两个一次齐次多项式的乘积.

$$7.3) \text{ 而二次型的矩阵为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中行列式}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{n-1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 + \frac{n-1}{2} & 1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 + \frac{n-1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1 + \frac{n-1}{2}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 + \frac{n-1}{2}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = (1 + \frac{n-1}{2}) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其 } k \text{ 阶顺序主子式为 } |A_k| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} (1 + \frac{k-1}{2})(\frac{1}{2})^{k-1} > 0.$$

9. 证明: 由  $A$  构造二次型  $f(X) = X^T A X$ , 正定. 假设主子式所在的行列为  $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k$  行列, 设

$$A_k = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 i_1} & a_{i_1 i_2} & \cdots & a_{i_1 i_k} \\ a_{i_2 i_1} & a_{i_2 i_2} & \cdots & a_{i_2 i_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i_k i_1} & a_{i_k i_2} & \cdots & a_{i_k i_k} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 设 } |A_k| = p_k.$$

做  $k$  元二次型  $f_1(x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, \cdots, x_{i_k}) = X_1^T A_k X_1$ , 任取不全零的数  $c_{i_1}, c_{i_2}, \cdots, c_{i_k}$ , 则有

$$f_1(c_{i_1}, c_{i_2}, \cdots, c_{i_k}) = f(0, \cdots, c_{i_1}, \cdots, c_{i_2}, \cdots, c_{i_k}, \cdots, 0) > 0, \text{ 二次型正定 } A_k \text{ 正定, 行列式大于零.}$$

或者如下: 对  $A$  进行合同变换, 可把主子式  $A_k$  所在的  $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k$  行、列移到前  $k$  行前  $k$  列, 即存在可

$$\text{逆矩阵 } C, \text{ 使得 } C^T A C = \begin{pmatrix} A_k & A_1 \\ A_1^T & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, A \text{ 正定, 从而 } C^T A C = \begin{pmatrix} A_k & A_1 \\ A_1^T & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定, 从而 } |A_k| = p_k > 0.$$

10. 考察  $tE + A$  的各阶顺序主子式,

$$p_1 = t + a_{11} > 0, \text{ 则 } t > -a_{11},$$

$$p_2 = \begin{vmatrix} t + a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & t + a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = t^2 + (a_{11} + a_{22})t + *, \text{ 存在合适的 } t_2, \text{ 使得 } t > t_2 \text{ 时, } p_2 > 0.$$

$$p_3 = t^3 + (a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33})t^2 + *, \text{ 存在合适的 } t_3, \text{ 使得 } t > t_3 \text{ 时, } p_3 > 0.$$

$$p_n = |tE + A| \text{ 是关于 } t \text{ 的 } n \text{ 次多项式, 当 } t \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } |tE + A| \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ 故存在 } t_n, \text{ 当 } t > t_n \text{ 时, } p_n > 0.$$

从而存在合适的  $t_0$ , 使得  $t_0 E + A$  的各阶顺序主子式全为正,  $t_0 E + A$  正定.

11.  $A^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T A A^{-1}$ ,  $A^{-1}$  与  $A$  合同, 正定. 或者  $A = C^T C$ , 从而  $A^{-1} = C^{-1} (C^T)^{-1}$ , 合同.

12. 证明: 由  $A$ , 构造二次型  $f(X) = X^T A X$ , 则存在非退化线性替换  $X = CY$ , 化  $f(X) = X^T A X$  为规

范形  $g(Y) = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \cdots - y_r^2$ , 而  $|A| < 0$ , 首先非零, 从而二次型的秩为  $n$ , 且负惯性指数大于

零, 从而规范形的形式为  $g(Y) = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \cdots - y_n^2$ , 其中  $n - p > 0$ , 从而取  $Y_0 = (0, \cdots, 0, 1)^T$ ,

则  $g(Y_0) = -1 < 0$ , 令  $X_0 = CY_0$ , 非零向量, 且  $f(X_0) = g(Y_0) = -1 < 0$

13 证明 考察二次型  $f(X) = X^T (A + B) X = X^T A X + X^T B X$ , 任给非零向量  $X_0$ ,

$f(X_0) = X_0^T A X_0 + X_0^T B X_0 > 0$ , 正定, 故矩阵  $A + B$  正定.

15 证明  $\Leftarrow$  若正惯性指数等于秩, 则存在非退化线性替换  $X = CY$ , 二次型化为规范形

$g(Y) = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_r^2$ , 半正定.

$\Rightarrow$  反之, 若二次型半正定, 则存在非退化线性替换  $X = CY$ , 二次型化为规范形

$g(Y) = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \cdots - y_r^2$ , 若  $p < r$ , 取列向量  $Y_0 = \varepsilon_{p+1}$ ,  $g(Y_0) = -1 < 0$ , 与半正定矛盾,

故  $p = r$ , 正惯性指数等于秩.

16. 证明 由实对称阵  $A$ , 构造实二次型  $f(X) = X^T A X$ , 则存在非退化线性替换  $X = CY$ , 化

$f(X) = X^T A X$  为规范形  $g(Y) = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \cdots - y_r^2$ ,

存在非零向量  $X_1, X_2$ , 使得  $f(X_1) > 0, f(X_2) < 0$ , 从而正负惯性指数均大于零. 则取

$Y_0 = (1, 0, \cdots, 0, 1, 0, \cdots, 0)^T$ , 有  $g(Y_0) = 1 - 1 = 0$ , 令  $X_0 = CY_0$ , 则  $f(X_0) = g(Y_0) = 0$ .

17 证明 证明线性方程组  $AX = 0$  与  $A^T A X = 0$  同解.

首先, 若  $AX_0 = 0$ , 则  $A^T A X_0 = 0$ , 即  $AX = 0$  的解是  $A^T A X = 0$  的解.

若  $A^T A X_0 = 0$ , 则  $X_0^T A^T A X_0 = 0$ , 即  $(AX_0)^T AX_0 = 0$ , 设  $AX_0 = (y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)^T$ , 则

$(AX_0)^T AX_0 = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \cdots + y_n^2 = 0$ , 从而  $y_1 = y_2 = \cdots = y_n = 0$ , 即  $AX_0 = 0$ ,

$A^T A X = 0$  的解是  $AX = 0$  的解.  $AX = 0$  与  $A^T A X = 0$  同解, 从而  $n - r(A^T A) = n - r(A)$ , 即

$r(A^T A) = r(A)$ .

### 补充题

$$2. f(X) = \sum_{i=1}^s (a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{in}x_n)(a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{in}x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^s X^T \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ a_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix} (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \cdots, a_{in})X.$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^s X^T \alpha_i^T \alpha_i X = X^T \left( \sum_{i=1}^s \alpha_i^T \alpha_i \right) X = X^T (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \cdots, \alpha_s^T) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} X = X^T A^T A X$$

$$4 \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -A_{21}A_{11}^{-1} & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & -A_{11}^{-1}A_{12} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12} \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. 对阶数归纳.若  $n=1$ , 则  $A=(0)$  成立,

$$n=2, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} \\ -a_{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{若 } a_{12}=0, \text{成立. } a_{12} \neq 0, \begin{pmatrix} a_{12}^{-1} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} \\ -a_{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12}^{-1} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{成立.}$$

$$\text{假设结论对 } n \leq k \text{ 成立, 对 } n=k+1. A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & a_{1k} & a_{1k+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_{1k} & \cdots & 0 & a_{kk+1} \\ -a_{1k+1} & \cdots & -a_{kk+1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{若最后一行元素全为零, 则成立.}$$

若不全为零. 可经行列的相同的互换, 使得  $(k, k+1)$  位置的  $a_{kk+1} \neq 0$ , 第  $k+1$  行、列乘  $a_{kk+1}^{-1}$ , 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & a_{1k} & a_{kk+1}^{-1}a_{1k+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_{1k} & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -a_{kk+1}^{-1}a_{1k+1} & \cdots & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{利用合同变换再化为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & b_{1k-1} & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -b_{1k-1} & \cdots & & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{利用归纳假设,}$$

$$\text{再化为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & & \\ -1 & 0 & & & & \\ & & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & 0 & & \\ & & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 0 \\ & & & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & & & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{再化简即可.}$$

6. 由本章课后题 10, 对实对称阵  $A$ , 存在合适的  $t$ , 使得  $tE - A$  和  $tE + A$  都是正定的. 则任给列向量  $X$ ,

$$X^T(tE - A)X > 0, \quad X^T(tE + A)X > 0, \quad \text{即 } X^TAX < tX^TX, \quad X^TAX > -tX^TX, \quad \text{故}$$

$$-tX^TX < X^TAX < tX^TX, \quad \text{即 } |X^TAX| < tX^TX.$$

$$\text{方法 2: } |X^TAX| = \left| \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}x_ix_j \right| \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}||x_i||x_j|, \quad \text{记 } a = \max\{|a_{ij}| \mid i, j\}, \quad \text{则}$$

$$|X^TAX| \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}||x_i||x_j| \leq a \sum_{i,j=1}^n |x_i||x_j| \leq a \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{x_i^2 + x_j^2}{2} = \frac{a}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n (x_i^2 + x_j^2) = \frac{na}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \frac{na}{2} X^TX$$

方法 3 (应用第 9 章结论) \* 对实对称阵  $A$ , 存在正交矩阵  $Q$ , 使得  $Q^TAQ = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$  为对角阵,

其中主对角线元素为矩阵  $A$  的特征值, 设  $|\lambda_k| = \max\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ , 则

$$|X^T A X| = |X^T Q D Q^T X| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i^2 \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i| y_i^2 \leq |\lambda_k| \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 = |\lambda_k| X^T Q Q^T X = |\lambda_k| X^T X.$$

7. (1) 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_2^T & A_3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 取特殊上三角阵  $T = \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & T_2 \\ 0 & T_3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$T^T A T = \begin{pmatrix} T_1^T & 0 \\ T_2^T & T_3^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_2^T & A_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & T_2 \\ 0 & T_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_1^T A_1 T_1 & * \\ ** & *** \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 而 } |T_1^T A_1 T_1| = |A_1|, \text{ 顺序主子式相同.}$$

(2)  $a_{11} \neq 0$ . 利用  $a_{11}$  把第一行和第一列的其余元素消为零, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a'_{2n} & \cdots & a'_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

而  $a'_{22} = \frac{P_2}{a_{11}} \neq 0$ , 利用  $a'_{22}$  将第二行和第二列的其余元素消为零,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & * & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a'_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 如此做下去, 可找到}$$

一个特殊上三角阵  $T$ , 使得  $T^T A T$  是一个对角阵.

归纳: 分块  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $A_1$  可逆, 且可用归纳假设,

$$\begin{pmatrix} T_1^T & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -\alpha^T A_1^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & -A_1^{-1} \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_1^T A_1 T_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

8. (1)  $f(Y) = \begin{vmatrix} A & Y \\ Y^T & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & Y \\ 0 & -Y^T A^{-1} Y \end{vmatrix} = |A| \cdot |-Y^T A^{-1} Y| = -Y^T |A| A^{-1} Y$ .  $A$  正定,  $A^{-1}$  也正定,  $|A| > 0$ ,

从而  $|A| A^{-1}$  正定, 故  $f(Y) = -Y^T |A| A^{-1} Y$  负定.

(2)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A$  正定, 则  $A_1$  也正定,  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} A_1 & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha \end{vmatrix} = |A_1| (a_{nn} - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha)$ ,

$A_1$  正定, 故  $-\alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha \leq 0$ , 从而  $a_{nn} - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha \leq a_{nn}$ , 故  $|A| = |A_1| (a_{nn} - \alpha^T A_1^{-1} \alpha) \leq a_{nn} P_{n-1}$ .

(3) 利用(2)归纳即可.

(4)  $T$  可逆,  $T^T T$  正定, 而  $T^T T = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n t_{i1}^2 & * & \cdots & * \\ * & \sum_{i=1}^n t_{i2}^2 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & * & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n t_{in}^2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则由(3)得  $|T^T T| \leq \prod_{j=1}^n (t_{1j}^2 + t_{2j}^2 + \cdots + t_{nj}^2)$ .