## 線性代數 作業 4

說明:請按題目要求作答。計算題要給出計算過程,證明題要給出證明過程。其中 P (Pass)類為必做題, HD (High Distinction)類為選做題。

P 1. 設 
$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求向量 $\gamma$ , 使得 $\gamma$ 與 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 均正交.

解 向量 $\gamma$ 與 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 均正交, 則 $\gamma$ 滿足 $\alpha^T \gamma = 0$  且 $\beta^T \gamma = 0$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha^T \\ \beta^T \end{pmatrix} \gamma = 0$ . 即 設 $\gamma = (x, y, z)^T$ ,則 $\gamma$  滿足

$$\begin{cases} x+y+2z=0, \\ -4x+2y+2z=0, \end{cases}$$

由

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times \frac{1}{6}]{r_2 \times \frac{1}{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 \to r_2]{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

得

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{3}z, \\ y = -\frac{5}{3}z, \end{cases}$$

取
$$z = 3$$
,則 $\gamma = (-1, -5, 3)^T$ 

P 2. 試用施密特法把下列向量組正交化

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix};$$

解

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} - \frac{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}]}{[\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}]} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - 4 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

P 3. 求下列矩陣的特徵值和特徵向量

(1) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**解** (1) 矩陣  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的特徵多項式為

$$|\mathbf{A}-\lambda\mathbf{E}| = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1\\ 1 & -\lambda & 1\\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(\lambda+1)^{2},$$

所以 A 的全部特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 2$ .

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基礎解系

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

從而 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ 就是對應于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ 的兩個線性無關的特徵向量,並且對應于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ 的全部特徵向量為 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2$  ( $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ 不同時為零).

當 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 時, 解方程(A - 2E)x=0,由

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

得基礎解系

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

從而 $\alpha_3$ 就是對應于 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 的特徵向量, 並且對應于 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 的全部特徵向量為 $k\alpha_3(k \neq 0)$ .

(2)矩陣 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 的特徵多項式為

$$|\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 - \lambda & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 - \lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^{2} (\lambda - 1) (\lambda - 3),$$

所以 A 的全部特徵值為 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=2$ ,  $\lambda_3=1$ ,  $\lambda_4=3$ .

當 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 時,解方程(A - 2E)x=0 得基礎解系

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

從而 $\alpha_1$ 就是對應于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 的特徵向量,並且對應于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 的全部特徵向量為 $k\alpha_1(k \neq 0)$ .

當  $\lambda_3 = 1$ 時,解方程(A - E)x=0 得基礎解系

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

從而 $\alpha_2$ 就是對應于  $\lambda_3 = 1$ 的特徵向量,並且對應于  $\lambda_3 = 1$ 的全部特徵向量為 $k\alpha_2(k \neq 0)$ . 當 $\lambda_4 = 3$ 時,解方程(A - 3E)x = 0 得基礎解系

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

從而 $\alpha_3$ 就是對應于 $\lambda_4 = 3$ 的特徵向量,並且對應于 $\lambda_4 = 3$ 的全部特徵向量為 $k\alpha_3(k \neq 0)$ .

P 4. 
$$\therefore$$
  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\stackrel{}{\times}$   $A^{100}$ .

解

$$|\mathbf{A}-\lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2),$$

故 A 的特徵值為 $\lambda_1=0,\lambda_2=1,\lambda_3=2$ .

 $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ , 得基礎解系 $\xi_1 = (1,1,-1)^T$ .

 $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_2 \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ , 得基礎解系 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = (1,0,0)^T$ .

 $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_3 \mathbf{E}) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ , 得基礎解系 $\xi_3 = (1,1,1)^T$ .

 $\Rightarrow P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$ , 則有

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{H} \ \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

從而得,

$$\boldsymbol{A}^{100} = \boldsymbol{P} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2^{99} - 1 & 2^{99} \\ 0 & 2^{99} & 2^{99} \\ 0 & 2^{99} & 2^{99} \end{pmatrix}.$$

P 5. 判斷矩陣 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 能否化為對角矩陣,并說明理由.

$$\mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda E - A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda + 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda + 7) = 0$$

得特徵值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_3 = -7$ .

對應 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ ,由齊次線性方程組(2E - A)x = 0,可得其基礎解系

$$p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

同理,對應 $\lambda_3 = -7$ ,由齊次線性方程組(-7E - A)x = 0,可得其基礎解系

$$p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

從而 $p_1, p_2, p_3$ 線性無關,即 A 有 3 個線性無關的特徵向量,因此 A 可對角化。

P 5. 試求正交陣 P 將對稱陣 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 化為對角陣.

## 解 矩陣的特徵多項式為

$$|\mathbf{A}-\lambda\mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3),$$

所以 **A** 的特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$ .

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

得到特徵向量為  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

單位化得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{pmatrix}.$$

當 $\lambda_2 = 2$ 時,解方程 $(\mathbf{A} - 2 \cdot \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = 0$ ,由

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

得到特徵向量為

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

單位化得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{A} - 3\mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得到特徵向量

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

單位化得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

**令** 

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

則

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

P 6. 試用矩陣記號表示下列二次型

$$(1)f = 2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$$
;

$$(2) f = -x^2 + 2y^2 - 3z^2 + 2xy - 6xz - 4yz$$
;

$$(3) f = x_1^2 - 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 6x_2x_3.$$

解 (1)

$$f = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2)

$$f = (x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix};$$

(3)

$$f = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

P7. 求一個正交變換把下列二次型化為標準型

$$(1)f = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3$$
;

$$(2) f = 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$$
;

解 (1)

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

由

$$|\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 - \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3)$$

得 A 的特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 3$ 

對于 $\lambda_1 = 1$ , 解方程(A - E)x = 0, 得特徵向量

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

單位化得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\parallel \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \parallel} \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

對于 $\lambda_2 = 2$ , 解方程 $(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ , 得特徵向量

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

 $\mathbf{p}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$ .

對于 $\lambda_3 = 3$ , 解方程 $(\mathbf{A} - 3\mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ , 得特徵向量

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

單位化得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_3 = \frac{1}{\parallel \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \parallel} \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

令

$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix},$$

則在正交變換x = Py下,二次型化為標準形 $f = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 3y_3^2$ .

(2)

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

由

$$|\mathbf{B} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda + 1)^{2}(\lambda - 2)$$

得 B 的特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 2$ .

對于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ ,解方程 $(\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ ,得特徵向量

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

將 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ 正交化, 得

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \ \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)}{(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \ \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

將 $\beta_1$ , $\beta_2$ 單位化,得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_{1} = \frac{1}{\parallel \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \parallel} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^{T}, \quad \boldsymbol{p}_{2} = \frac{1}{\parallel \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \parallel} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^{T}.$$

對于 $\lambda_3 = 2$ , 解方程(B - 2E)x = 0, 得特徵向量

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

單位化, 得

$$p_3 = \frac{1}{\parallel \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \parallel} \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

令

$$P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

則在正交變換x = Py下,二次型化為標準形 $f = -y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 2y_3^2$ .

## P 8. 判定下列二次型的正定性

$$(1)f = -2x_1^2 - 6x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3$$
;

$$(2) f = 5x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 8x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$$
;

$$(3) f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3.$$

解 (1) 二次型矩陣為

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$$

它的各階順利主子式為

$$a_{11} = -2 < 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 11 > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -38 < 0,$$

所以該二次型是負定的。

## (2) 二次型矩陣為

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix},$$

它的各階順序主子式為

$$a_{11} = 5 > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0,$$

所以該二次型是正定的。

(3) 二次型矩陣為

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

它的各階順序主子式為

$$a_{11} = 2 > 0$$
,  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 > 0$ ,  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 10 > 0$ ,

所以該二次型是正定的。

HD 1. 設 3 階矩陣 A 的特徵值為-1, 1, -2, 求 $|(2A)^* + 3A - 2E|$ .

解 因 A 的特徵值全不為 0,所以 A 可逆,且 $|A| = (-1) \times 1 \times (-2) = 2$ . 于是 $|2A| = 2^3 |A| = 16$ .

記
$$\varphi(A) = (2A)^* + 3A - 2E$$

由于
$$(2A)^* \cdot 2A = |2A|E$$
,因此 $(2A)^* = |2A|(2A)^{-1} = 16 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot A^{-1} = 8A^{-1}$ 

所以
$$\varphi(A) = 8A^{-1} + 3A - 2E$$

從而
$$\varphi(\lambda) = 8\frac{1}{\lambda} + 3\lambda - 2$$
,即

$$\varphi(-1) = -13, \varphi(1) = 9, \varphi(-2) = -12,$$

所以, 
$$|(2A)^* + 3A - 2E| = \varphi(-1)\varphi(1)\varphi(-2) = 1404$$
.

解 由於 A 是實對稱矩陣,從而可以求一個正交矩陣P,使得

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ ,  $\lambda_3$ 是 A 的全部特徵值. 于是

$$\varphi(A) = A^{10} - 6A^9 + 5A^8 = (P\Lambda P^{-1})^{10} - 6(P\Lambda P^{-1})^9 + 5(P\Lambda P^{-1})^8$$
$$= P(\Lambda^{10} - 6\Lambda^9 + 5\Lambda^8)P^{-1}$$

$$\pm \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 - \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 5) = 0$$

得特徵值 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 5$ 

對于特徵值 $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,解齊次線性方程組(A - E)x = 0,由

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

得特徵向量為

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

單位化得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\parallel \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \parallel} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

對于特徵值 $\lambda_2 = -1$ ,解齊次線性方程組(A + E)x = 0,由

$$A+E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

得特徵向量為

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

單位化得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_{2} = \frac{1}{\parallel \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \parallel} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

對于特徵值 $\lambda_3 = 5$ ,解齊次線性方程組(A - 5E)x = 0,由

$$A-5E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

得特徵向量

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

單位化得

$$\boldsymbol{p}_{3} = \frac{1}{\parallel \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} \parallel} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

令矩陣

$$P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

則**P**即為所求正交矩陣,且 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 

由于

$$\mathbf{\Lambda}^{10} - 6\mathbf{\Lambda}^{9} + 5\mathbf{\Lambda}^{8} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{10} - 6\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{9} + 5\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{8}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 6 + 5 & & & \\ & & 1 + 6 + 5 & \\ & & & 5^{10} - 6 \cdot 5^{9} + 5 \cdot 5^{8} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 12 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$\varphi(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}^{10} - 6\mathbf{A}^9 + 5\mathbf{A}^8 = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{A}^{10} - 6\mathbf{A}^9 + 5\mathbf{A}^8) \mathbf{P}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

но з. 已知二次型 
$$f=4x_1^2+\left(2+\frac{a}{2}\right)x_2^2+\left(2+\frac{a}{2}\right)x_3^2+\left(4-a\right)x_2x_3.$$

- (1) 求它所所對應的矩陣 A 及其秩 R(A);
- (2) 當 R(A)=2 時求正交變換 x=Qy, 使得二次型可化為標準形.

解 (1)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 + \frac{a}{2} & 2 - \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & 2 - \frac{a}{2} & 2 + \frac{a}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

當a=0時,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 + \frac{a}{2} & 2 - \frac{a}{2} \\ 0 & 2 - \frac{a}{2} & 2 + \frac{a}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 R(A)=2.

當 $a \neq 0$ 時,

$$2 + \frac{a}{2} \neq 2 - \frac{a}{2}$$
,

于是 R(A)=3.

(2)當 R(A)=2 時,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由

$$|\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 - \lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda (\lambda - 4)^2 = 0$$

得特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 0$ .

對于特徵值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4$ ,解齊次線性方程組(A - 4E)x = 0,由

$$\mathbf{A} - 4\mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} r \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

取線性無關特徵向量為

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ 正交,所以只需單位化,得

$$q_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad q_2 = \frac{1}{\parallel \alpha_2 \parallel} \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

對于特徵值 $\lambda_3=0$ ,解齊次線性方程組(A-4E)x=0,由