

定理 二次型 $\vec{x}^T A \vec{x}$ (满足 $A = A^T$) 总可通过合适的可逆线性替换 $\vec{x} = P \vec{y}$, 变为标准形:

$$\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = b_1 y_1^2 + b_2 y_2^2 + \dots + b_n y_n^2.$$

Pf. A 为对称方阵, 则其总可以合同对角化.

即存在可逆矩阵 P , s.t. $P^T A P = B = \text{diag}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$

$$\therefore \vec{x} = P \vec{y}, \text{ 则有: } \vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T (P^T A P) \vec{y} = b_1 y_1^2 + b_2 y_2^2 + \dots + b_n y_n^2$$

与上面的 P 不同.

注: 有时也写成 $A = P B P^T$, P 可逆, B 为对角阵. 则

$$\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{x}^T P B P^T \vec{x} = (P^T \vec{x})^T B (P^T \vec{x})$$

$$\therefore \vec{y} = P^T \vec{x}, \text{ 则有 } \vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T B \vec{y} = b_1 y_1^2 + b_2 y_2^2 + \dots + b_n y_n^2.$$

§6.5 正定矩阵 (Positive Definite Matrices)

定义 若 S 是 n 阶实对称矩阵, 且所有特征值 > 0 (正惯性指数 = n), 则 S 称为正定矩阵.

定义 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n$, $\det A_i = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1i} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{ii} \end{vmatrix}$ 称为 A 的 i 阶顺序主子式 (upper left determinants)

共 n 个

定理 实对称矩阵 S 为正定矩阵 $\Leftrightarrow S$ 的各阶顺序主子式 > 0 (包含 $|S| > 0$)

例 $S = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$. real, symmetric

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \text{tr} S = a + c, \quad \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = |S| = ac - b^2 \quad ac > b^2 \geq 0, a \text{ 与 } c \text{ 同号}$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow a + c > 0, ac - b^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0 \quad (\text{各阶顺序主子式})$$

推论 若实对称矩阵 S ~~仅通过第 2 类初等行变换~~ 上三角阵 $U = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & d_2 & * & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n \end{bmatrix}$, (非零 d_i : 主元)
(不改变行列式的值)

$$|S| \text{ 的 } i \text{ 阶顺序主子式} = d_1 d_2 \cdots d_i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n \quad (d_i = \frac{\det S_i}{\det S_{i-1}})$$

$$S \text{ 正定} \Leftrightarrow d_i > 0, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

定理 美对称矩阵 S 是正定矩阵 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{x}^T S \vec{x} > 0, \forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$. (正定二次型)

Pf. S 为美对称，一定相合于一个对角阵 $B = \text{diag}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$

即 \exists 可逆 P , s.t. $S = PBP^T$ (P及B不唯一, 但正惯性指数唯一)

$$\text{则 } \vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \vec{x}^T P B P^T \vec{x} = (P^T \vec{x})^T B (P^T \vec{x})$$

$$\text{令 } \vec{y} = P^T \vec{x}, \text{ 则 } \vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \vec{y}^T B \vec{y} = b_1 y_1^2 + b_2 y_2^2 + \dots + b_n y_n^2$$

而 $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{y} \neq \vec{0}$. (P^T 可逆)

$\therefore S$ 正定 \Leftrightarrow 正惯性指数 $= n$, 即 $b_i > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{y}^T B \vec{y} > 0, \forall \vec{y} \neq \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{x}^T S \vec{x} > 0, \forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$$

未必是方阵

定理 美对称矩阵 S 为正定 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ 列满秩矩阵 A , s.t. $S = ATA$.

Pf. " \Rightarrow ". $S = Q \Lambda Q^{-1} = Q \Lambda Q^T = Q \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} Q^T = Q \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{bmatrix} Q^T = A^T A$

正交阵

特征值 > 0 .

$\underbrace{A \text{ 可逆}}$

" \Leftarrow ". $\forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, 则 $A\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ (否则 A 的列线性相关)

$$\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} = (A\vec{x})^T (A\vec{x}) = \|A\vec{x}\|^2 > 0$$

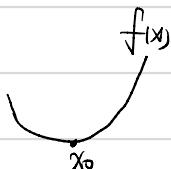
$\therefore S$ 正定. #

定理 美对称矩阵 S 为正定 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ 可逆矩阵 A , s.t. $S = A^T A \Leftrightarrow S$ 与工相合.

Application: Test for a Minimum

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + O(\Delta x^3), \quad \Delta x = |x - x_0|$$

极小值点 x_0 : $f'(x_0) = 0, f''(x_0) > 0$.



$$\textcircled{2} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + (\nabla f(x_0, y_0))^T \Delta \vec{x} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \vec{x}^T H(x_0, y_0) \Delta \vec{x} + \dots$$

$$\text{where. } \nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ Hessian Matrix } H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Delta \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$f(x, y)$ has a minimum at the point (x_0, y_0) if $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \vec{0}$ and $H(x_0, y_0)$ is positive definite

半正定 (Positive Semidefinite Matrices)

S 为美对称阵, 若 $\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} \geq 0$ for $\forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, 称 S 为半正定矩阵

S 半正定 $\Leftrightarrow S$ 所有特征值非负 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ 矩阵 A , s.t. $S = A^T A$ (未必列满秩)

例 $A \in M_{m \times n}$ 是实矩阵. 证明: $\text{rank}(A^T A) = \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^T)$

Pf. recall: $N(A^T A) = N(A)$

$$\therefore \dim N(A^T A) = \dim N(A) \Rightarrow n - \text{rank}(A^T A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A^T A) = \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^T). \#$$

$A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $A^T A$ 及 $A A^T$ 至少为半正定矩阵.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x}^T (A^T A) \vec{x} = (\vec{A} \vec{x})^T (\vec{A} \vec{x}) = \|\vec{A} \vec{x}\|^2 \geq 0. \quad (\text{特征值全} \geq 0) \\ \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m, \vec{x}^T (A A^T) \vec{x} = (\vec{A}^T \vec{x})^T (\vec{A}^T \vec{x}) = \|\vec{A}^T \vec{x}\|^2 \geq 0. \end{array} \right.$$

进一步地:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } \text{rank}(A^T A) = n \text{ (满秩, 特征值全} > 0), \text{ 则 } \text{rank}(A) = n \text{ (列满秩), 则 } A^T A \text{ 为正定的.} \\ \text{若 } \text{rank}(A A^T) = m \text{ (--- --- --- ---), 则 } \text{rank}(A) = m \text{ (行满秩), 则 } A A^T \text{ 为正定的.} \end{array} \right.$$

应用：判别平面上的图像 $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = d$, $a, b, c, d: \text{real numbers}$.

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = [x \ y] \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \vec{x}^T S \vec{x}. \text{ 二次型. } \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, S = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$$

S 为实对称阵, \exists 正交阵 $Q = [\vec{q}_1 \ \vec{q}_2]$. 对角阵 $\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$, s.t. $Q^T S Q = \Lambda$.

取 $\vec{x} = Q\vec{\eta}$, $\vec{\eta} = [\eta_1 \ \eta_2]^T$, $\vec{x} = \begin{matrix} \uparrow \text{特征向量} \\ \downarrow \text{特征值} \end{matrix}$

$$\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} = \vec{\eta}^T (Q^T S Q) \vec{\eta} = \vec{\eta}^T \Lambda \vec{\eta} = \lambda_1 \eta_1^2 + \lambda_2 \eta_2^2 \text{ 标准形.}$$

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = d \quad (\#1) \text{ 转化为 } \lambda_1 \eta_1^2 + \lambda_2 \eta_2^2 = d. \quad (\#2)$$

Q 为正交阵: $R^2 \rightarrow R^2$ 保持内积 (保持长度, 夹角). 图像由 $(\#1)$ 变成 $(\#2)$: 形状、大小不变, 方向可变.

① η -system 由 d 及 λ_1, λ_2 , 判断 $(\#2)$ 的形状.

例如, 若 $d=1$. $(\#2)$: $\lambda_1 \eta_1^2 + \lambda_2 \eta_2^2 = 1$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } \lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0 : \text{ 椭圆 (ellipse). half-lengths: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}}. \text{ 正定} \\ \text{若 } \lambda_1 \text{ 和 } \lambda_2 \text{ 中有正有负: 双曲线 (hyperbola) 不定 } |S| = ac - b^2 < 0, \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = |S| < 0. \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } \lambda_1 \text{ 和 } \lambda_2 \text{ 全为负: no points at all. 不定} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$

② 利用 $\vec{x} = Q\vec{\eta}$, 还原到 $x-y$ system. $Q: \vec{\eta} \rightarrow \vec{x} = Q\vec{\eta}$.

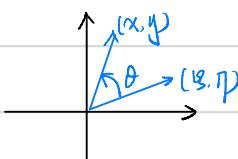
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{\eta} = \vec{0} \rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \text{图像中心点仍在}(0,0) \\ \vec{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{q}_1, \quad \vec{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{q}_2 \quad \text{主轴方向为} \vec{q}_1 \text{ 及} \vec{q}_2. \end{array} \right.$$

二阶正交矩阵 Q 可能是何种变换?

设 $Q = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ 为正交阵, 则 $a^2 + c^2 = 1, b^2 + d^2 = 1, ab + cd = 0$.

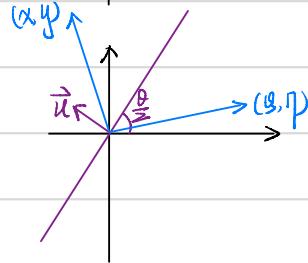
只有以下两种可能:

① $Q = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$, 沿逆时针旋转 θ .
rotation. $|Q|=1$



② $Q = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$, 沿 $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 所在直线翻折
reflection. $|Q|=-1$.

$$= I - 2\vec{u}\vec{u}^T, \text{ 其中 } \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sin(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$



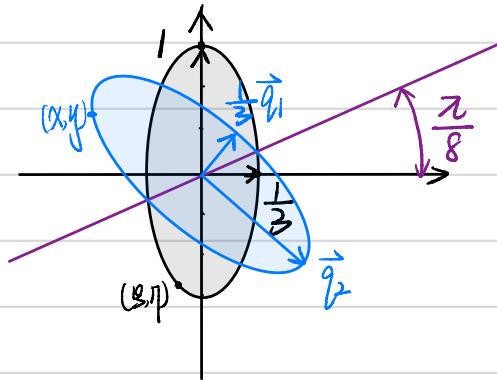
Example (P354) $5x^2 + 8xy + 5y^2 = 1$.

解 $5x^2 + 8xy + 5y^2 = I[x \ y] \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$, $S = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 实对称

各阶惯序主子式: $5 > 0$, $|S| = 9 > 0 \Rightarrow S$ 正定 特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 > 0$, 有圆.

求得: $Q^T S Q = \Lambda$, 其中 $Q = [\vec{q}_1 \ \vec{q}_2] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $Q^{-1} = Q^T$ 正交阵

$\vec{x}^T S \vec{x} \stackrel{\vec{x} = Q \vec{\xi}}{=} \vec{\xi}^T (Q^T S Q) \vec{\xi} = \vec{\xi}^T \Lambda \vec{\xi} = 9\xi^2 + \eta^2 = 1$



$\xi - \eta$ system: $9\xi^2 + \eta^2 = 1$

$x - y$ system: $\vec{x} = Q \vec{\xi}$, $|Q| = -1$, reflection.

{长轴上向量: $\vec{q}_1 = Q \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
短轴上向量: $\vec{q}_2 = Q \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ }

$(\vec{q}_1 = Q \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 及 } \vec{q}_2 = Q \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 为两个主轴上的单位向量})$
↑保持长度