

1. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 3x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - x_3^2$, 标准二次型

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = X^T A X$$

A 为对角阵

2. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 - 5x_3^2$, 非标准二次型

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = X^T A X$$

$A^T = A$, 但 A 非对角阵

$$f = X^T A X \begin{cases} \text{标准} \Leftrightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{非标准} \Leftrightarrow A^T = A, \text{ 但 } A \neq \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

非标准二次型 $X^T A X$ 化为标准二次型 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 对角化

特征值与特征向量

1. $A_{n \times n}$ 若 $\exists \lambda$ (数), $\exists \alpha (\neq 0)$, 使

$$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$$

$\lambda - A$ 的特征值, α 为 λ 对应的特征向量

Q1. $A_{n \times n}, \lambda = ?$

Q2. 若 λ_0 为特征值, 对应的特征向量何在?

$$\text{设 } A\alpha = \lambda\alpha (\alpha \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda E - A)\alpha = 0$$

$$\because \alpha \neq 0, \therefore (\lambda E - A)X = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r(\lambda E - A) < n \Leftrightarrow |\lambda E - A| = 0$$

2. 特征方程 $|\lambda E - A| = 0$, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \dots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ 或}$$

$$\lambda^n - (a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn})\lambda^{n-1} + \dots = 0$$

$$AX = \lambda_0 X (X \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\lambda_0 E - A)X = 0$$

λ_0 特征向量即 $(\lambda_0 E - A)X = 0$ 非零解

Notes:

① λ 不一定为实数.

$$\text{如: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm i$$

② $|\lambda E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn} \triangleq \text{tr}(A) \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n = |A| \end{cases}$$

③ $r(A) = n \Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \neq 0, \lambda_2 \neq 0, \dots, \lambda_n \neq 0$

$r(A) < n \Leftrightarrow |A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda = 0$

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A 的特征值及其对应的线性无关的特征向量.

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0$$

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

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0$$

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

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A 的特征值及其对应的线性无关的特征向量.

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0$$

$$E + A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 对应的线性无关特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \text{ 代入 } (\lambda E - A)X = 0$$

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

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \text{ 对应的线性无关特征向量为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵相似

$A_{n \times n}, B_{n \times n}$, 若 \exists 可逆阵 P , 使

$$P^{-1}AP = B, \text{ 称 } A \sim B$$

Notes:

$$\textcircled{1} A \sim B \Rightarrow r(A) = r(B), \nRightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{2} A \sim B \Rightarrow |\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B|, \nRightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow, A \sim B \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = B$$

$$|\lambda E - B| = |\lambda P^{-1}P - P^{-1}AP| = |P^{-1}(\lambda E - A)P| = |P^{-1}| \cdot |\lambda E - A| \cdot |P| = |\lambda E - A|$$

$$\nRightarrow, A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B|$$

$$\because r(A) = 1 \neq r(B) = 2, \therefore A \not\sim B$$

$$\textcircled{3} A \sim B \Rightarrow |\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B| \Rightarrow A, B \text{ 特征值同}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B) \\ |A| = |B| \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{4} A \sim B \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A^T \sim B^T \\ f(A) \sim f(B) \\ \text{若 } A, B \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A^{-1} \sim B^{-1} \\ A^* \sim A^* \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{证: } A \sim B \Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = B$$

$$\Rightarrow P^T A^T (P^T)^{-1} = B^T$$

$$\Rightarrow [(P^T)^{-1}]^{-1} A^T (P^T)^{-1} = B^T$$

$$\text{令 } P_0 = (P^T)^{-1} \Rightarrow P_0^{-1} A^T P_0 = B^T \Rightarrow A^T \sim B^T$$

$$\text{若 } A, B \text{ 可逆, 由 } P^{-1}AP = B$$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1}A^{-1}P = B^{-1}$$

$$\text{即 } A^{-1} \sim B^{-1}$$