

解: 1. (1) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3$
 $= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 2x_2^2 - x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$
 $= (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)^2 - (2x_2 + x_3)^2 + 6x_2^2$
 $= z_1^2 + 6z_2^2 - z_3^2$

(2) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3$
 $= (x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$
 $= (x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - x_1^2$
 $= z_1^2 - \cancel{z_2^2} - z_3^2 = z_1^2 + 4z_3^2$

2. (1)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow = z_1^2 - z_2^2$$

(2)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_1^2 + z_2^2 - 2z_3^2 - z_4^2$$

$$k \cdot A$$

3

证 (1). $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot A^* \Rightarrow A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$

若 $A = A^T$ $A^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$

$$(A^*)^T = (|A| \cdot A^{-1})^T = |A| \cdot (A^{-1})^T = A^*$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\checkmark} A^*$$

$$A \xleftarrow{\times} A^*$$

(2).

$$A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$$

若 A 正定 $\Rightarrow \exists C$ st $A = C^T C$ A 正定 $\rightarrow A^*$ 正定

$$\therefore A^{-1} = C^{-1} \cdot (C^T)^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ 正定}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^* = |C|^2 \cdot A^{-1}$$

若 $A^{-1} = X^T A^{-1} X \Rightarrow A^* = X^T |C|^2 A^{-1} X > 0$

$$\Rightarrow A^* \text{ 正定}$$

4. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (4-1) + (-2-1) - (1+2)$$

$$= -1^2 - 2t > 0 = (-1)(t+2) > 0$$

$$t \in (-2, 0)$$

5.

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} A_{m \times m} & 0 \\ 0 & B_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{不妨设} \quad P^T A P = E \\ Q^T B Q = E$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} P^T & 0 \\ 0 & Q^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times \quad \begin{pmatrix} P^T & 0 \\ 0 & Q^T \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix} \right)^T \Rightarrow \text{即证.}$$

6.

$x^T A x$ 为 n 元二次型.

$$\exists a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \exists a_1, a_2 \text{ st } \underline{a_1^T A a_1 > 0} \quad \underline{a_2^T A a_2 < 0}$$

$$\text{求证 } \exists a_3 \quad a_3^T A a_3 = 0.$$

$$\text{证: } \because \exists a_1, a_2 \text{ st. } a_1^T A a_1 > 0 \quad a_2^T A a_2 < 0$$

\Rightarrow 可将 A 化为规范形, 形如

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{取 } a_3 = C \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_3^T A a_3 = 0 \quad \text{即证.}$$

7. A 为 n 阶实对称矩阵. 若 $|A| < 0$ 则 \mathbb{R}^n 中 $\exists \alpha, \alpha^T A \alpha < 0$.

证: 若不存在 α , st. $\alpha^T A \alpha < 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \alpha^T A \alpha \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow A$ 为正定矩阵

$\Rightarrow |A| > 0$ 矛盾 $\Rightarrow \exists$ 这样的 α , st $\alpha^T A \alpha < 0$.

8.

$$A \text{ 为正定 } \Rightarrow A = C^T C \quad \Rightarrow \quad A^{-1} = (C^T C)^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = (C^T)^{-1} (C^{-1})^T \Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ 正定.}$$