

第6章 二次型与二次曲面(习题6)

3. 用配方法把下列二次型化成标准形.

$$(1) \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3)^2 - (2x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3)^2 - 3x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3)^2 - 3(x_2 - \frac{1}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{7}{3}x_3^2 \\ &= y_1^2 - 3y_2^2 + \frac{7}{3}y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3, y_2 = x_2 - \frac{1}{3}x_3, y_3 = x_3.$$

$$(2) \quad x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3)^2 - 3x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 - x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3)^2 - 3(x_2 - \frac{1}{3}x_3)^2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3^2 \\ &= y_1^2 - 3y_2^2 - \frac{2}{3}y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } y_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3, y_2 = x_2 - \frac{1}{3}x_3, y_3 = x_3.$$

$$(3) \quad x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_4.$$

解: 令 $x_1 = y_1 + y_2, x_2 = y_1 - y_2, x_3 = y_3, x_4 = y_4$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_4 \\ &= (y_1^2 - y_2^2) + (y_1 + y_2)y_3 + (y_1 + y_2)y_4 + (y_1 - y_2)y_4 \\ &= (y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_4)^2 - (\frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_4)^2 - y_2^2 + y_2y_3 \\ &= (y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_4)^2 - (\frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_4)^2 - (y_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3)^2 + \frac{1}{4}y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= z_1^2 - z_2^2 - z_3^2 + \frac{1}{4}z_4$$

其中 $z_1 = y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_4, z_2 = \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_4, z_3 = y_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3, z_4 = y_3$.

4. 用正交变换把下列实二次型化成标准形, 并写出所作的正交变换.

(1) $2x_1x_3 + x_2^2$;

解: 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|\lambda E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1, 1$ (2重).

求出矩阵 A 的特征值对应的标准正交特征向量为

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \quad \eta_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1, \quad \eta_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T, \quad \eta_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T$$

$\therefore 2x_1x_3 + x_2^2 = -y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$, 其中

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) $x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_3x_4 - 2x_4^2$.

解: 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

求出矩阵 A 的特征值对应的标准正交特征向量为

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \quad \eta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0\right)^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = -3, \quad \eta_2 = \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 2, \quad \eta_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, 0\right)^T, \quad \eta_4 = \left(0, 0, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^T$$

$\therefore x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_3x_4 - 2x_4^2 = -3y_2^2 + 2y_3^2 + 2y_4^2$,

$$\text{其中} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 判断下列实二次型是否是, 或在何种条件下是正定二次型

(1) $f = 3x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 7x_3^2 + 2x_4^2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_2x_4 - 4x_3x_4$;

解: $f = (x_4 - 2x_3)^2 + (x_4 + x_2)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + 2(x_1 + x_3)^2$
 $+ x_1^2 + x_2^2 \geq 0$

且 $f = 0$ 当且仅当 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 0$

$\therefore f$ 是正定二次型

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

解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 若 A 正定, 则它的顺序主子式满足

$1 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - \lambda^2 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(-5\lambda - 4) > 0$
 $\Rightarrow -\frac{4}{5} < \lambda < 0$. 即 $-\frac{4}{5} < \lambda < 0$ 时, f 是正定二次型.

(3) $f = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2\lambda x_1x_2 + 10x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$;

解: 作变换 $x_1 = y_3, x_2 = y_2, x_3 = y_1$, 则

$f = y_3^2 + 4y_2^2 + y_1^2 + 2\lambda y_3y_2 + 10y_3y_1 + 6y_2y_1$
 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & \lambda \\ 5 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -5 < 0 \Rightarrow \forall \lambda, f$ 都不是正定二次型.

(4) $f = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j$.

解: 令 $A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A_n| = (1 + \frac{n-1}{2})(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} > 0$
 $\Rightarrow f$ 是正定二次型.

9. 设有二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$, 问

(1) 当 a 取何值时, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 正定?

(2) 当 a 取何值时, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 负定?

解: 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - a - 1)^2(\lambda - a + 2)$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = a + 1 > 0 \\ \lambda_3 = a - 2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a > 2 \text{ 时, } f \text{ 正定.}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = a + 1 < 0 \\ \lambda_3 = a - 2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a < -1 \text{ 时, } f \text{ 负定.}$$

10. 证明: 若实二次型 $f = X^T A X$ 正定, 则 $g = X^T A^{-1} X$ 也正定.

证明: $f = X^T A X$ 正定 $\Rightarrow \exists$ 可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $A = P^T P$

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

$$\Rightarrow g = X^T A^{-1} X \text{ 也正定.}$$

11. 设 A, B 为两个 n 阶正定矩阵, 且 $AB = BA$. 证明: AB 也是正定矩阵.

证明: $\because A, B$ 正定, \therefore 存在可逆矩阵 P, Q 使

$$A = P^T P, B = Q^T Q \Rightarrow AB = P^T P Q^T Q$$

$$\Rightarrow QABQ^{-1} = QP^T P Q^T = (PQ^T)^T (PQ^T) = C \text{ 正定}$$

$$\therefore AB \sim C \Rightarrow |\lambda E - AB| = |\lambda E - C| \Rightarrow AB \text{ 正定.}$$

12. 设 A 为 n 阶正定矩阵, 证明:

(1) A^{-1} 也是正定矩阵;

(2) A 的伴随矩阵 A^* 也是正定矩阵.

证明: 设 $A = P^T P$, 其中 P 是可逆矩阵, 则

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

$$A^* = |A|A^{-1} = (\sqrt{|A|}P^{-1})(\sqrt{|A|}P^{-1})^T \Rightarrow A^* \text{ 正定}$$

16. 在空间直角坐标系中, 下列方程表示什么图形? 并作图.

(1) $9x^2 + y^2 = 1$;

解: 母线平行于 z 轴的椭圆柱体.

(2) $y^2 - z^2 = 1$;

解: 母线平行于 z 轴的双曲柱体.

(3) $x^2 = 3y$.

解: 母线平行于 z 轴的抛物柱体.

17. 求下列 xOy 面上的曲线绕指定的坐标轴旋转所形成的旋转面的方程:

(1) $y^2 = 2x$, 绕 x 轴;

解: 旋转面方程 $y^2 + z^2 = 2x$

(2) $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$, 绕 y 轴.

解: 旋转面方程为 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{z^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$

21. 将下面的二次方程化成标准方程, 并指出它们是什么曲面:

(1) $4x^2 - 6y^2 - 6z^2 - 4yz - 4x + 4y + 4z - 5 = 0$;

解: 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$, $u = (x, y, z)^T$, $b = (-4, 4, 4)^T$,

则原方程表示为

$$u^T A u + b^T u - 5 = 0$$

求出 A 的特征值及对应标准正交特征向量

$$\lambda_1 = 4, \eta_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = -4, \eta_2 = (0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = -8, \eta_3 = (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$

令 $Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$, 作变换 $u = Qv$, 其中 $v = (x_1, y_1, z_1)^T$, 则方程

变为

$$v^T Q^T A Q v + b^T Q v - 5 = 0$$

即

$$4x_1^2 - 4y_1^2 - 8z_1^2 - 4x_1 + 4\sqrt{2}z_1 - 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(x_1 - \frac{1}{2})^2 - 4y_1^2 - 8(z_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})^2 = 5$$

作平移变换 $x_2 = x_1 - \frac{1}{2}, y_2 = y_1, z_2 = z_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$, 可得

$$4x_2^2 - 4y_2^2 - 8z_2^2 = 5$$

表示双叶双曲面.

$$(2) \quad x^2 - y^2 + 4xz - 4yz = 3;$$

解: 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $u = (x, y, z)^T$, 则原方程表示为

$$u^T A u = 3$$

求出 A 的特征值及对应标准正交特征向量

$$\lambda_1 = 3, \eta_1 = (\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = -3, \eta_2 = (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 0, \eta_3 = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})^T$$

令 $Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$, 作变换 $u = Qv$, 其中 $v = (x_1, y_1, z_1)^T$, 则方程

变为

$$3x_1^2 - 3y_1^2 = 3,$$

表示双曲柱面 $x_1^2 - y_1^2 = 1$.

$$(3) \quad 2xy + 2xz + 2yz = -1;$$

解: 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $u = (x, y, z)^T$, 则原方程表示为

$$u^T A u = -1$$

求出 A 的特征值及对应标准正交特征向量

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \eta_1 = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)^T, \eta_2 = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})^T$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2, \eta_3 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^T$$

令 $Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$, 作变换 $u = Qv$, 其中 $v = (x_1, y_1, z_1)^T$, 则方程

变为

$$-x_1^2 - y_1^2 + 2z_1^2 = -1,$$

表示单叶双曲面 $x_1^2 + y_1^2 - 2z_1^2 = 1$.

(4) $4x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2 + 2yz = 1$.

解: 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $u = (x, y, z)^T$, 则原方程表示为

$$u^T A u = 1$$

求出 A 的特征值及对应标准正交特征向量

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \eta_1 = (0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4, \eta_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \eta_3 = (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$

令 $Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$, 作变换 $u = Qv$, 其中 $v = (x_1, y_1, z_1)^T$, 则方程

变为

$$2x_1^2 + 4y_1^2 + 4z_1^2 = 1,$$

表示椭球面.