

第 6 章习题答案

1. 将下列二次型用矩阵形式表示.

$$(1) f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 6x_2x_3 + 2x_3x_1;$$

$$(2) f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_4 + x_4x_1;$$

$$(3) f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 6x_1^2 + 3x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 5x_1x_4 + 2x_2^2 - x_2x_4.$$

解:

$$(1) f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 6x_2x_3 + 2x_3x_1 = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_4 + x_4x_1$$

$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 6x_1^2 + 3x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 5x_1x_4 + 2x_2^2 - x_2x_4$$

$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 & \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & 2 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 写出二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3)^2$ 的矩阵.

解:

因为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= (a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3)^2 = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} (a_1, a_2, a_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1a_2 & a_1a_3 \\ a_2a_1 & a_2^2 & a_2a_3 \\ a_3a_1 & a_3a_2 & a_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3)^2$ 的矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1a_2 & a_1a_3 \\ a_2a_1 & a_2^2 & a_2a_3 \\ a_3a_1 & a_3a_2 & a_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 当 t 为何值时, 二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + tx_3^2$ 的秩为 2?

解:

要使 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + tx_3^2$ 的秩为 2,

必须二次型对应的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & t \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 $2 < 3$, 所以其行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & t \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-3r_1+r_2 \\ -2r_1+r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -8 & -5 \\ 0 & -5 & t-4 \end{vmatrix} = -8(t-4) - (-5)(-5) = -8t+7=0$$

所以 $t = \frac{7}{8}$.

反之, 当 $t = \frac{7}{8}$ 时, 容易验证 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{7}{8} \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 2.

4. 已知二次型 $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2ax_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2bx_2x_3$ 经过正交变换化为标准型 $f = y_2^2 + 2y_3^2$, 求参数 a, b 及所用的正交变换矩阵.

解:

设 $x = Ty$, T 为所用的正交变换矩阵, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2ax_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2bx_2x_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (y_1, y_2, y_3) T^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} T \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = y_2^2 + 2y_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

所以有: $T^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交相似, 因而有

相同的特征值 0, 1, 2. 于是有:

$$|A - 0E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a-b)^2 = 0, \quad |A - E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 1 \\ a & 0 & b \\ 1 & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2ab = 0, \quad \text{因此有 } a = b = 0.$$

当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时, 解 $(A - 0E)x = 0$, 得特征向量 $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 正交化为 $\gamma_1 = \frac{p_1}{\|p_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 解 $(A - 1E)x = 0$, 得特征向量 $p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 正交化为 $\gamma_2 = \frac{p_2}{\|p_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 时, 解 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 得特征向量 $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 正交化为 $\gamma_3 = \frac{p_3}{\|p_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

令 $T = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$, 即为所用的正交变换矩阵.

5. 用配方法把下列二次型化为标准型, 并求所作变换.

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

解:

配方得:

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - x_2^2 - 8x_3^2 = \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 - (x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2) - \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - 8x_1x_3 + 16x_3^2) \\ &= \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - 4x_3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

所以令:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1, \\ y_2 = x_1 - x_2, \\ y_3 = x_1 - 4x_3, \end{cases}$$

即:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1, \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2, \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{4}y_1 - \frac{1}{4}y_3, \end{cases}$$

就把 f 化成标准型 $f = \frac{3}{2}y_1^2 - y_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3^2$, 所用变换矩阵为:

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad (|C| = \frac{1}{4} \neq 0)$$

$x = Cy$ 即为所作变换.

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

解:

在 f 中不含平方项, 由于含有 x_1x_2 乘积项, 故令 $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2, \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2, \\ x_3 = y_3, \end{cases}$ 代入并配方可得:

$$f = 2y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 + 4(y_1 + y_2)y_3 = 2(y_1^2 + 2y_1y_3 + y_3^2) - 2(y_2^2 - 2y_2y_3 + y_3^2) = 2(y_1 + y_3)^2 - 2(y_2 + y_3)^2$$

$$\text{故令} \begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 + y_3, \\ z_2 = y_2 + y_3, \\ z_3 = y_3, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 - z_3, \\ y_2 = z_2 - z_3, \\ y_3 = z_3, \end{cases}$$

就把 f 化为标准型 $f = 2z_1^2 + 2z_2^2$, 所用变换矩阵为:

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (|C| = -2 \neq 0)$$

$x = Cz$ 即为所作变换.

6. 用初等变换法把下列二次型化为标准型, 并求所作变换.

$$(1) f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_3 + x_2x_4 - x_3x_4;$$

解:

$$\text{二次型 } f \text{ 的矩阵: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2+c_1]{r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1+r_4]{\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \\ -r_1+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{2}c_1+c_2 \\ -c_1+c_3 \\ -c_1+c_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{3}{2}r_3+r_4 \\ -\frac{3}{2}c_3+c_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故令 } \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y}, \text{ 则 } f = y_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}y_2^2 - y_3^2 + \frac{5}{4}y_4^2.$$

$$(2) f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3.$$

解:

$$\text{二次型 } f \text{ 的矩阵: } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 4r_2 \\ 4c_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -5r_1+r_2 \\ -5c_1+c_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -50 & -8 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -25r_3 \\ -25c_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -50 & 200 \\ 0 & 200 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -25 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 4r_2+r_3 \\ 4c_2+c_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -50 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 800 \\ 1 & -5 & -20 \\ 0 & 4 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & -25 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故令 } \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & -20 \\ 0 & 4 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & -25 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y}, \text{ 则 } f = 2y_1^2 - 50y_2^2 + 800y_3^2$$

7. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$

(1) 用正交变换化二次型为标准型;

(2) 设 A 为上述二次型的矩阵, 求 A^5 .

解:

(1) f 的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} |A - \lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) = -(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

特征值为: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -2$.

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 求解 $(A - E)x = 0$, 得基础解系 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

正交化得:

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\beta_1, \alpha_2]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

单位化得:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 时, 求解 $(A + 2E)x = 0$, 得基础解系 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{单位化得: } \gamma_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{\|\alpha_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令正交矩阵 } T = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 正交变换为:}$$

$\mathbf{x} = T\mathbf{y}$, 此时 f 的标准型为: $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 2y_3^2$.

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } f = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = (T\mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{A} (T\mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{y}^T (T^T \mathbf{A} T) \mathbf{y} = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 2y_3^2 = \mathbf{y}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{y}, \text{ 所以有:}$$

$$T^T \mathbf{A} T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由于 } T \text{ 是正交矩阵, 所以有:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}^5 &= \left(T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} T^T \right)^5 = T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^5 T^T \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -32 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 & -32\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 & 32\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 2 & -32\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -60 & 66 & -66 \\ 66 & -60 & 66 \\ -66 & 66 & -60 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 11 & -11 \\ 11 & -10 & 11 \\ -11 & 11 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

8. 求正交变换, 把二次曲面方程 $2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3 = 1$ 化成标准方程.

解:

$$\text{令 } f = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3 = 1$$

$$\text{其矩阵为 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求解特征方程:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-c_3+c_2} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 9-\lambda & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 4 \\ 2 & 9-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 11\lambda + 10) = (1-\lambda)^2(10-\lambda) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

得特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$.

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 求解 $(A - E)x = 0$, 得基础解系 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 正交化得:

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\beta_1, \alpha_2]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

单位化得:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{45}} \\ \frac{4}{\sqrt{45}} \\ \frac{5}{\sqrt{45}} \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_3 = 10$ 时, 求解 $(A - 10E)x = 0$, 得基础解系 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{单位化得: } \gamma_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{\|\alpha_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令正交矩阵 } T = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{45}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{45}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{45}} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 2 & \sqrt{5} \\ 3 & 4 & 2\sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 5 & -2\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix},$$

正交变换为:

$x = Ty$, 此时标准方程为: $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2 = 1$.

9. 判断下列二次型的正定性.

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

(2) $f = 3x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - x_2x_3$;

(3) $f = 99x_1^2 - 12x_1x_2 + 48x_1x_3 + 130x_2^2 - 60x_2x_3 + 71x_3^2$.

解:

(1) f 的矩阵为

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

因为 $a_{11} = -2 < 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 11 > 0$, $|A| = -42 < 0$,

所以 f 为负定二次型.

(2) f 的矩阵为

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

因为 $a_{11} = 3 > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 8 > 0$, $|A| = \frac{157}{4} > 0$,

所以 f 为正定二次型.

(3) f 的矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 99 & -6 & 24 \\ -6 & 130 & -30 \\ 24 & -30 & 71 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $a_{11} = 99 > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 99 & -6 \\ -6 & 130 \end{vmatrix} = 12834 > 0$, $|A| = 18234 > 0$,

所以 f 为正定二次型.

10. t 满足什么条件时, 下列二次型是正定的?

(1) $f = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2tx_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3$;

(2) $f = x^2 + 2y^2 + 2xy - 2xz + 2tyz$.

解:

(1) f 的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 0 \\ t & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 二次型是正定的, 当且仅当:

$a_{11} = 1 > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - t^2 > 0$, $|A| = 7 - 2t^2 > 0$

所以当且仅当 $-\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2} < t < \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$ 时, 二次型是正定的.

(2) f 的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & t \\ -1 & t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 $|A| = -(t+1)^2 \leq 0$, 所以无论 t 取什么值, 二次型

都不可能是正定的.

11. 假设把任意 $x_1 \neq 0, x_2 \neq 0, \dots, x_n \neq 0$ 代入二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 都使 $f > 0$, 问 f 是否

正定?

解:

f 不一定正定.

例如, $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2$, 对任意 $x_1 \neq 0, x_2 \neq 0$ 都使 $f > 0$, 但当 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$ 时, $f = 0$, 不满足正定二次型定义.

12. 试证: 如果 A, B 都是 n 阶正定矩阵, 则 $A+B$ 也是正定的.

证明:

如果 A, B 都是 n 阶正定矩阵, 则对于任意的 $x \neq 0, f_1 = x^T A x > 0, f_2 = x^T B x > 0$, 所以 $f = f_1 + f_2 = x^T (A+B) x > 0$, 这就说明 $A+B$ 也是正定的.

13. 试证: 如果 A 是 n 阶可逆矩阵, 则 $A^T A$ 是正定矩阵.

证明:

因为 A 是 n 阶可逆矩阵, 所以任意 n 维列向量 $x \neq 0$, 必然有 $Ax \neq 0$ (否则 $x = A^{-1}(Ax) = A^{-1}0 = 0$, 与 $x \neq 0$ 矛盾), 因而二次型 $f = x^T (A^T A) x = (x^T A^T) (Ax) = (Ax)^T (Ax) = \|Ax\|^2 > 0$, 所以 $A^T A$ 是正定矩阵.

14. 试证: 如果 A 正定, 则 A^T, A^{-1}, A^* 都是正定矩阵.

证明:

因为 A 正定, 所以对任意向量 $x \neq 0$, 有 $f = x^T A x > 0$,

所以有: $f_1 = x^T A^T x = (x^T A^T x)^T = x^T A x > 0$, A^T 是正定矩阵.

又因为:

$$f_2 = x^T A^{-1} x = x^T (A A^{-1})^T A^{-1} x = x^T (A^{-1})^T A^T A^{-1} x = (A^{-1} x)^T A^T (A^{-1} x)$$

由 $x \neq 0$, 得 $A^{-1} x \neq 0$ (否则 $x = A(A^{-1} x) = A0 = 0$, 与 $x \neq 0$ 矛盾), 所以由 A^T 是正定矩阵, 有 $f_2 > 0$, 所以 A^{-1} 是正定矩阵.

又因为 A 正定, 所以 $|A| > 0, f_3 = x^T A^* x = x^T (|A| A^{-1}) x = |A| f_2 > 0$, 所以 A^* 是正定矩阵.