

# 第九次作业.

1. 设  $F$  是域.  $V, W$  是  $F$  上的线性空间.  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_4$  是  $V$  的一组基,  $\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3$  是  $W$  的一组基. 设  $\phi(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3$ ,  $\phi(\vec{v}_2) = -\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2$ ,  $\phi(\vec{v}_3) = 2\vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3$ ,  $\phi(\vec{v}_4) = \vec{w}_1 - \vec{w}_3 + \vec{w}_3$ . 求  $\phi$  在  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_4; \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3$  下的矩阵表示,  $\text{rank}(\phi)$  和  $\dim(\ker \phi)$ .

解:  $(\phi(\vec{v}_1), \phi(\vec{v}_2), \phi(\vec{v}_3), \phi(\vec{v}_4)) = (\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } \phi \text{ 的矩阵表示. } A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(\phi) = \dim(\text{im } \phi) = \text{rank}(A) = 3. \quad \dim(\ker \phi) = \dim V - \text{rank } \phi = 4 - 3 = 1.$$

2. 设  $\phi: M_3(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_3(\mathbb{R})$ .

$$A \mapsto A + A^t$$

(i). 证:  $\phi$  是线性算子.

(ii). 求  $\text{rank } \phi$ ,  $\dim(\ker \phi)$ .

pf: (i). 设  $A, B \in M_3(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\alpha A + \beta B) &= (\alpha A + \beta B) + (\alpha A + \beta B)^t = \alpha A + \beta B + \alpha A^t + \beta B^t \\ &= \alpha(A + A^t) + \beta(B + B^t) = \alpha\phi(A) + \beta\phi(B) \in M_3(\mathbb{R}). \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \phi$  是线性算子.

(ii).  $\phi(A) = (A + A^t)^t = A^t + A = A + A^t \Rightarrow A + A^t$  是对称矩阵.

$$\therefore \text{im } \phi \subseteq SM_3(\mathbb{R}). \quad \text{又 } \forall B \in SM_3(\mathbb{R}), \text{ 则 } B^t = B.$$

$$\underline{\text{且}} \quad B = \frac{B^t}{2} + \frac{B}{2}. \quad \text{令 } A = \frac{B}{2} \in M_3(\mathbb{R}), \text{ 则 } B = A^t + A = \phi(A)$$

$$\therefore SM_3(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq \text{im } \phi \quad \therefore \text{im } \phi = SM_3(\mathbb{R}) \quad \therefore \text{rank } \phi = \dim(SM_3(\mathbb{R})) = 3 + 2 + 1 = 6.$$

$$\therefore \dim(\ker \phi) = \dim(M_3(\mathbb{R})) - \text{rank}(\phi) = 9 - 6 = 3.$$

3. 设  $n$  阶实对称矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & \dots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 3 & 3 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  求  $A$  的正、负惯性指数.

解:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & \dots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 3 & 3 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+3(n-1) & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ 1+3(n-1) & 1 & \dots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1+3(n-1) & 3 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (3n-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 3 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3n-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (3n-2) \cdot (-2)^{n-1} = \Delta_n.$$

$\Delta_0 = 1, \Delta_1 = (3-2) \times (-2)^0 = 1 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} = 1 > 0,$

对  $k=2, 3, \dots, n, \Delta_k = (3k-2) \cdot (-2)^{k-1} \neq 0. \quad \therefore \frac{\Delta_k}{\Delta_{k-1}} = (-2) \cdot \frac{3k-2}{3k-5} < 0.$

由于  $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} & & & \\ & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $A$  的正惯性指数为 1.  
负惯性指数为  $n-1$ .

4. 设  $A$  正定. 证: 对  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+, k \in \mathbb{Z}, \lambda A^k$  是正定矩阵.

pf: 若  $k=0, \lambda A^k = \lambda E$ . 由于  $\lambda > 0$ , 则  $\lambda A^k = \lambda E$  正定.

若  $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ . 设  $k=2m, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ . 则  $\lambda A^k = \lambda A^{2m} = (\sqrt{\lambda} A^m)(\sqrt{\lambda} A^m)$ .

$\because A$  对称.  $\therefore (\sqrt{\lambda} A^m)^t = \sqrt{\lambda} (A^m)^t = \sqrt{\lambda} (A^t)^m = \sqrt{\lambda} A^m$

又  $\because A$  正定.  $\therefore |A| \neq 0. \therefore |\sqrt{\lambda} A^m| \neq 0. \therefore \sqrt{\lambda} A^m$  可逆.

设  $B = \sqrt{\lambda} A^m$ . 则  $\lambda A^k = B^t B$ , 且  $B$  可逆.  $\therefore \lambda A^k$  正定.

设  $k=2m+1, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ . 则  $\lambda A^k = (\sqrt{\lambda} A^m) \cdot A \cdot (\sqrt{\lambda} A^m) = B^t A B. (B = \sqrt{\lambda} A^m)$ .

由于  $A$  正定, 则  $\exists P$  可逆. st.  $A = P^t P$ .

$\therefore \lambda A^k = B^t P^t P B = (PB)^t (PB)$ , 且  $PB$  可逆.  $\therefore \lambda A^k$  正定.

若  $k \in \mathbb{Z}^-$ .  $\lambda A^k = \lambda (A^t)^{-k}$ . 则  $-k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ .

$\because A$  正定,  $\therefore A^t$  正定 ( $A = P^t P \Rightarrow A^t = P^t (P^t)^t = P^t (P^t)^t$ )

$\therefore \lambda A^k = \lambda (A^t)^{-k}$  正定 (由  $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  情况的证明可知).

相似.

设  $V$  是域  $F$  上的有限维线性空间.  $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$  和  $\{\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n\}$  是  $V$  的两组基

设  $(\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n)P$ , 其中  $P \in GL_n(F)$  是转换矩阵.

设  $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}(V) = \text{Hom}(V, V)$  且  $\varphi$  在  $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}, \{\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n\}$  下矩阵分别为  $A, B$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } (\varphi(\bar{z}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{z}_n)) &= (\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n)B = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n)PB \\ &= \varphi((\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n)P^{-1}), \dots, \varphi((\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n)P^{-1}), \\ &= ((\varphi(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{e}_n))P^{-1}), \dots, ((\varphi(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{e}_n))P^{-1}) \\ &= (\varphi(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{e}_n))P = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n)AP \end{aligned}$$

由  $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$  线性无关, 知  $AP = PB \Rightarrow B = P^{-1}AP$ .

Def.  $A, B \in M_n(F)$  若  $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$ , s.t.  $B = P^{-1}AP$ , 则  $B \sim A$  (相似)

注: 线性算子在二组基下的矩阵是相似的. 相似是等价关系.

Prop. 相似不变量. 设  $\text{char}(F) = 0, A, B \in M_n(F)$  且  $A \sim B$ .

则 (1).  $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } B$       (2).  $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$       (3).  $|A| = |B|$ .

eg1. 设  $V, W$  为域  $F$  上的有限维线性空间  $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$  线性映射.

设  $\bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_r \in V$ , s.t.  $\{\varphi(\bar{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{v}_r)\}$  构成  $\text{im } \varphi$  的一组基.

则  $\bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_r$  线性无关 且  $V = \langle \bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_r \rangle \oplus \ker \varphi$

再设  $\{\bar{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \bar{v}_n\}$  构成  $\ker \varphi$  的一组基. 且由  $\{\bar{w}_i = \varphi(\bar{v}_i) \mid i=1, \dots, r\}$  可扩充为  $W$  的一组基  $\{\bar{w}_1, \dots, \bar{w}_r, \bar{w}_{r+1}, \dots, \bar{w}_m\}$ . 求  $\varphi$  在  $\{\bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_n\}; \{\bar{w}_1, \dots, \bar{w}_m\}$  下的矩阵.

Pf: 设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in F$ . s.t.  $\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i \bar{v}_i = \bar{0}$

$$\text{则 } \varphi(\alpha_1 \bar{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_r \bar{v}_r) = \alpha_1 \varphi(\bar{v}_1) + \dots + \alpha_r \varphi(\bar{v}_r) = \bar{0}$$

$\therefore \varphi(\bar{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{v}_r)$  线性无关.  $\therefore \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_r = 0 \therefore \bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_r$  线性无关.

设  $\forall \bar{u} \in \langle \bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_r \rangle \cap \ker \varphi$ . 则  $\bar{u} = \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i \bar{v}_i, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r \in F$

且  $\varphi(\bar{u}) = \sum_{i=1}^r \beta_i \varphi(\bar{v}_i) = \bar{0}$ . 由于  $\varphi(\bar{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{v}_r)$  线性无关.  $\beta_1 = \dots = \beta_r = 0$

则  $\bar{u} = \bar{0}$ . 因此,  $\langle \bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_r \rangle \cap \ker \varphi = \{\bar{0}\}$ .

又  $\dim V = \dim \text{im } \varphi + \dim \text{ker } \varphi = \dim \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \rangle + \dim \text{ker } \varphi = \dim \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \rangle \oplus \text{ker } \varphi$

且  $\langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \rangle \subseteq V, \text{ker } \varphi \subseteq V$ , 则  $\langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \rangle \oplus \text{ker } \varphi \subseteq V$

则  $V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \rangle \oplus \text{ker } \varphi$ .

$$\varphi(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r, \vec{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_n) = (\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_r, 0, \dots, 0) = (\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_r, \vec{w}_{r+1}, \dots, \vec{w}_m) \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即矩阵表示为  $\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

核像分解. 核核分解.

Thm 1. 设  $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ . 则  $V = \text{im } \varphi \oplus \text{ker } \varphi \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(\varphi) = \text{rank}(\varphi^2)$ .

Thm 2. 设  $f \in F[t]$  有因式分解:  $f = p \cdot q$  且  $\text{gcd}(p, q) = 1$

设  $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  且  $f(\varphi) = 0$ . 则  $V = \text{ker}(p(\varphi)) \oplus \text{ker}(q(\varphi))$ .

eg 2. 设  $\text{char}(F) \neq 2$  且  $\varphi \in \mathcal{L}(V)$  满足  $\varphi^2 = \text{id}$ . 证明:  $\text{rank}(\varphi + \text{id}) + \text{rank}(\varphi - \text{id}) = \dim V$ .

Pf: 设  $f(t) = t^2 - 1 = \frac{(t-1)(t+1)}{p \cdot q} \in F[t]$ . 且  $\text{gcd}(p, q) = 1, f(\varphi) = 0$ .

由核核分解定理.  $\text{ker}(\varphi + \text{id}) \oplus \text{ker}(\varphi - \text{id}) = V$ .

$$\Rightarrow \dim \text{ker}(\varphi + \text{id}) + \dim \text{ker}(\varphi - \text{id}) = \dim V$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V - \text{rank}(\varphi + \text{id}) + \dim V - \text{rank}(\varphi - \text{id}) = \dim V$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V = \text{rank}(\varphi + \text{id}) + \text{rank}(\varphi - \text{id}).$$

$$(\varphi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}_n)) = (\vec{\zeta}_1, \dots, \vec{\zeta}_n) A_{m \times n}$$

$$\dim(\text{im } \varphi) = \dim(\langle \varphi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}_n) \rangle)$$

$$= \text{rank } A$$

# 期中复习.

一. 抽象线性空间. 设  $V$  是域  $F$  上的线性空间.

1. 子空间.  $U \subseteq V$  满足  $\forall \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2 \in U, \alpha, \beta \in F. \alpha \vec{u}_1 + \beta \vec{u}_2 \in U.$

$U_1, U_2 \subseteq V$  子空间

eg:  $U_1 + U_2, U_1 \cap U_2.$

$U_1, U_2$  是子空间  $\Leftrightarrow U_1 \subseteq U_2$  或  $U_2 \subseteq U_1.$

维数公式:  $\dim(U_1 + U_2) = \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2).$

2. 直积.

$U = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_m \Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{u} \in U. \exists! \vec{u}_i \in U_i, \text{ s.t. } \vec{u} = \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \vec{u}_m$

$\Leftrightarrow U = U_1 + \dots + U_m$  且  $\vec{u}_1 + \dots + \vec{u}_m = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{u}_1 = \vec{u}_2 = \dots = \vec{u}_m = \vec{0}$

$\Leftrightarrow U = U_1 + \dots + U_m$  且  $U_i \cap (\sum_{j \neq i} U_j) = \{\vec{0}\}.$

$\Leftrightarrow U = U_1 + \dots + U_m$  且  $\dim U = \dim U_1 + \dots + \dim U_m.$

二. 线性映射. 设  $V, W$  是域  $F$  上的线性空间.

1. 定义:  $\varphi: V \rightarrow W.$  满足  $\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V. \varphi(\alpha \vec{v}_1 + \beta \vec{v}_2) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{v}_1) + \beta \varphi(\vec{v}_2).$

2. 像与核.  $\text{im } \varphi = \{ \varphi(\vec{v}) \mid \vec{v} \in V \} = \varphi(V) \subseteq W.$  (子空间)

$\varphi$  满  $\Leftrightarrow \text{im } \varphi = W \Leftrightarrow \text{rank } A_\varphi = n$

$\text{ker } \varphi = \{ \vec{v} \in V \mid \varphi(\vec{v}) = \vec{0} \} \subseteq V$  (子空间)

$\varphi$  单  $\Leftrightarrow \text{ker } \varphi = \{ \vec{0} \} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank } A_\varphi = m$

$$\dim V = \dim \text{im } \varphi + \dim \text{ker } \varphi$$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel \\ \text{rank } \varphi \\ \parallel \\ \text{rank } A_\varphi \end{matrix} \qquad \begin{matrix} \parallel \\ \dim V_A \end{matrix}$$

其中  $(\varphi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}_n)) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m) A_\varphi$

$\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}, \{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m\}$  分别为  $V, W$  的一组基.

$$(\dim \text{im } \varphi = \dim \langle \varphi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}_n) \rangle = \text{rank } A_\varphi = \text{rank } \varphi)$$

### 三. 基变换与坐标变换.

设  $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$  与  $\{\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_n\}$  为  $V$  的两组基.

$$\bar{e}'_i = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n) P^{-1} \bar{e}_i$$

基变换:  $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$ . 转换矩阵. st.  $(\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_n) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n) P$ .

坐标变换:  $\forall \bar{v} \in V. \quad \bar{v} = \alpha_1 \bar{e}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \bar{e}_n = \alpha'_1 \bar{e}'_1 + \dots + \alpha'_n \bar{e}'_n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } \bar{v} &= (\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix} = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n) P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n \text{ 线性无关}} P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

四. 双线性型. 设  $V$  是  $F$  上的有限维线性空间.  $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$  为  $V$  的一组基.

1. 定义:  $f: V \times V \rightarrow F$ . 满足  $\forall \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{y} \in V, \alpha, \beta \in F$ .

$$f(\alpha \bar{x}_1 + \beta \bar{x}_2, \bar{y}) = \alpha f(\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}) + \beta f(\bar{x}_2, \bar{y})$$

$$f(\bar{y}, \alpha \bar{x}_1 + \beta \bar{x}_2) = \alpha f(\bar{y}, \bar{x}_1) + \beta f(\bar{y}, \bar{x}_2).$$

2. 一一对应  $\cong \{f: V \times V \rightarrow F \mid f \text{ 双线性}\} \xrightarrow{1:1} M_n(F) \xrightarrow{1:1} \mathcal{L}(V) \cong \{\varphi: V \rightarrow V \mid \varphi \text{ 线性映射}\}$ .

$$f \longmapsto A_f = (f(\bar{e}_i, \bar{e}_j))_{n \times n} \longmapsto \varphi: V \rightarrow V. [\bar{v} \mapsto A \bar{v}]$$

$$f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \bar{x}^t A \bar{y} \longleftarrow A = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n)^t (\varphi(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{e}_n)) \longleftarrow \varphi \quad (\varphi(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{e}_n)) = \bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n) A$$

3. 合同. 双线性  $f$  在不同基下的矩阵合同.  $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$ . st.  $B = P^t A P$ . i.e.  $B \sim_c A$

### 五. 二次型.

1. 定义:  $q: V \rightarrow F$ . 满足  $q(\bar{x}) = q(-\bar{x})$ .  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(q(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) - q(\bar{x}) - q(\bar{y}))$  (对称) 双线性型.

2. 一一对应.  $Q(V, F) \xrightarrow{1:1} \mathcal{L}_s^+(V, F) \cong \{f \in \mathcal{L}_s(V, F) \mid f(x, y) = f(y, x)\} \xrightarrow{1:1} \{F[x_1, \dots, x_n] \text{ 中齐二次多项式}\}$

$$q \longmapsto \frac{1}{2}(q(\bar{x} + \bar{y}) - q(\bar{x}) - q(\bar{y})) = f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \longmapsto A = (f(\bar{e}_i, \bar{e}_j))_{n \times n} \longmapsto P = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} q(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{x}, \bar{x}) &\longleftarrow f(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \bar{x}^t A \bar{y} \longleftarrow A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \longleftarrow \sum_{i,j} \tilde{a}_{ij} x_i x_j \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} x_i x_j \end{aligned}$$

### 3. 标准型

Thm.  $\text{char}(F) \neq 2$ .  $\forall A \in SM_n(F)$ .  $\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r \in F \setminus \{0\}$ . s.t.  $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_r & \\ & & & 0 \dots 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$F = \mathbb{C}$ .  $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . 其中  $r = \text{rank}(A)$ .

$F = \mathbb{R}$ .  $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_s & & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $s$ : 正惯性指数  $(s, t)$ : 签名.  
 $t$ : 负惯性指数

### 4. 如何求对称矩阵的标准型(规范型)和规范基.

(1). 消元法.  $(A; E_n) \xrightarrow[\text{对应列变换}]{\text{初等行变换}} (\Lambda; \tilde{P})$ . 令  $P = \tilde{P}^t$ . 则  $P^t A P = \Lambda$

(2). 降维法.

(B). 配方法.  $q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} x_i x_j$

i). 若  $\exists a_{ii} \neq 0$ . 设  $a_{11} \neq 0$ . 令  $y_1 = x_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{a_{1j}}{a_{11}} x_j$  且  $y_i = x_i (i=2, \dots, n)$ .

ii). 若  $\forall a_{ii} = 0$ .  $\exists a_{ij} \neq 0$ . 设  $a_{12} \neq 0$ . 令  $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_i = y_i (i=3, \dots, n) \end{cases}$  再用 i).

(4). Jacobi 公式. 设  $\Delta_k$  为  $A$  的  $k$  阶顺序主子式,  $k=1, \dots, n$ .

若  $\Delta_k \neq 0 (k=1, \dots, n)$ . 则  $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1} & & & \\ & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_n} \end{pmatrix}$

六. 正定二次型. 设  $q$  的签名  $(s, t)$ ,  $q$  为二次型.  $q = \vec{x}^t A \vec{x}$ , 这里  $A$  对称.

Thm. (1).  $q$  正定  $\Leftrightarrow A$  正定  $\Leftrightarrow s=n \Leftrightarrow \exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ . s.t.  $A = P^t P$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ ,  $\vec{x}^t A \vec{x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow A$  的所有(顺序)主子式  $> 0$ .

(2).  $q$  半正定  $\Leftrightarrow A$  半正定  $\Leftrightarrow t=0 \Leftrightarrow \exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ . s.t.  $A = B^t B$ .  
 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\vec{x}^t A \vec{x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$  的所有主子式  $\geq 0$ .

### 七. 线性算子. $V \rightarrow V$ 的线性映射

1. 相似:  $A \sim_s B \Leftrightarrow \exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ . s.t.  $A = P^t B P$ .