

第六次作业.

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求可逆矩阵 P , st. $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角形矩阵.

解: 方₁ (对称消元法).

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行 } F_{12}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{列 } F_{12}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行 } F_{21}(-\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{列 } F_{21}(\frac{1}{2}) \\ \text{即 } F_{21}(-\frac{1}{2})}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行 } F_{13}(-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{列 } F_{13}(\frac{1}{2}) \\ \text{即 } F_{31}(-1)}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

方₂ (降维法) 设 $f: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 双线性型. 在 V 中标准基 $\{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3\}$ 下矩阵为 A

$$\text{令 } \vec{z}_1 = \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } f(\vec{z}_1, \vec{z}_1) = \vec{z}_1^T A \vec{z}_1 = (0, 1, 0) A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0.$$

令 $U = \ker \{ \vec{x} \in V \mid f(\vec{x}, \vec{z}_1) = 0 \}$. 求 U 的一组基. 设 $\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + x_3 \vec{e}_3$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{z}_1) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } U \text{ 的一组基.}$$

令 $g: U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \mapsto f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}).$$

$$\text{则 } g \text{ 在 } \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2 \text{ 下矩阵为 } (g(\vec{u}_i, \vec{u}_j))_{i,j} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $\vec{z}_2 = \vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 则 $g(\vec{z}_2, \vec{z}_2) \neq 0$. 求 $\tilde{U} = \{ \vec{x} \in U \mid g(\vec{x}, \vec{z}_2) = 0 \}$ 的基.

$$\text{令 } \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \vec{u}_2 \in U, \quad g(\vec{x}, \vec{z}_2) = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -2(x_1 + x_2) = 0.$$

$$\therefore \langle \vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2 \rangle = \tilde{U} \text{ 为 } \tilde{U} \text{ 的基. 令 } \vec{z}_3 = \vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_1) & & \\ & f(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_2) & \\ & & f(\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (席P41). 1. 判断 f 是否为某空间的双线性型. K 是域.

解: (1). $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = {}^t \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}$ ($x, y \in K^n$ 列向量).

解: 设 $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \in K^n$. $\alpha, \beta \in K$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{x}', \vec{y}) &= (\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{x}')^t \cdot \vec{y} = (\alpha x_1 + \beta x'_1, \dots, \alpha x_n + \beta x'_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha x_i + \beta x'_i) y_i \\ &= \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n x'_i y_i = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \beta f(\vec{x}', \vec{y}) \end{aligned}$$

同理可证对于 $\vec{y} \in K^n$, $f(\vec{x}, \alpha \vec{y} + \beta \vec{y}') = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \beta f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}')$.

$\therefore f$ 是 K^n 上的双线性型.

(2). $f(A, B) = \text{tr}({}^t A B)$ $A, B \in M_{m,n}(K)$.

解: 设 $A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 \in M_{m,n}(K)$. $\alpha, \beta \in K$.

$$f(\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2, B_1) = \text{tr}({}^t (\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2) B_1) = \text{tr}((\alpha {}^t A_1 + \beta {}^t A_2) B_1).$$

$$\stackrel{\text{tr 线性函数}}{=} \text{tr}(\alpha {}^t A_1 B_1 + \beta {}^t A_2 B_1) = \alpha \text{tr}({}^t A_1 B_1) + \beta \text{tr}({}^t A_2 B_1) = \alpha f(A_1, B_1) + \beta f(A_2, B_1).$$

同理可证 $f(A_1, \alpha B_1 + \beta B_2) = \alpha f(A_1, B_1) + \beta f(A_1, B_2)$

$\therefore f$ 是 K^n 上的双线性型.

(3). $f(A, B) = \det(AB)$ $A, B \in M_n(K)$.

解: 设 $A_1, A_2, B \in M_n(K)$. $\alpha, \beta \in K$.

$$f(\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2, B) = \det((\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2) B) = \det(\alpha A_1 B + \beta A_2 B) \neq \det(\alpha A_1 B) + \det(\beta A_2 B)$$

\det 不是线性函数.

eg: 取 $E_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $E_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\det(E_{11} + E_{22}) = 1 \neq \det(E_{11}) + \det(E_{22}) = 0.$$

3. 对向量空间 \mathbb{R}^2 上的双线性型 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \vec{x}^t \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \vec{y}$ 求典范基.

解: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 A 为 f 在 \mathbb{R}^2 中标准基 \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 下矩阵.

先将 A 化为对角形 $\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行 } F_{21}(-\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right)$

$\xrightarrow{\text{列 } F_{12}(-\frac{1}{5})} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right)$

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$. 令 $\vec{\xi}_1 = \vec{p}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\xi}_2 = \vec{p}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

可验证 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f$ 的典范基是 $\vec{\xi}_1, \vec{\xi}_2$.

4. 用降维方法把双线性型化成典范式.

不同于二次型

$f(x, y) = x_1 y_1 - x_1 y_2 + x_1 y_3 - x_2 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + 2x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_1 + 2x_3 y_2 + x_3 y_3$. 二组不同变量.

解: $f(x, y) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

即 A 为 f 在标准基 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ 下的矩阵. 令 $\vec{\xi}_1 = \vec{e}_1$, 则 $f(\vec{\xi}_1, \vec{\xi}_1) = 1 \neq 0$.

求 $U = \ker(f(\vec{x}, \vec{\xi}_1))$ 的一组基. 设 $\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + x_3 \vec{e}_3$

$f(\vec{x}, \vec{\xi}_1) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$.

$\therefore \vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 U 的一组基.

令 $g: U \times U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 则 g 在 \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2 下矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

降维后的空间 U 上的双线性型 $(\vec{x}', \vec{y}') \mapsto f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$.

令 $\vec{u}_3 = \vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $g(\vec{u}_3, \vec{\xi}_1) = 6 \neq 0$.

求 $\tilde{U} = \ker(g(\vec{x}, \vec{\xi}_1))$ 的基. 设 $\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \vec{u}_2 \in U$.

则 $g(\vec{x}, \vec{\xi}_1) = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = 3(x_1 - x_2) = 0$.

\Rightarrow 令 $\vec{\xi}_3 = \vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_2$. 则 $\vec{\xi}_3$ 为 U 的一组基.

$\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 f 的一组典范基.

f 在这组基下的矩阵为
$$\begin{pmatrix} f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_1) & & \\ & f(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_2) & \\ & & f(\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & b & \\ & & -b \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $\vec{x} = \alpha_1 \vec{e}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{e}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{e}_3$, $\vec{y} = \beta_1 \vec{e}_1 + \beta_2 \vec{e}_2 + \beta_3 \vec{e}_3$

则 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & b & \\ & & -b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \beta_1 + b \alpha_2 \beta_2 - b \alpha_3 \beta_3$. 为典范式.

5. 设 V 中域 F 上的线性空间. $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 为 V 的一组基. $a_{ij} \in F$. 其中 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

证明: 存在唯一的双线性型 f , s.t. $f(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) = a_{ij}$. 其中 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Pf: 存在性. 设 $\vec{x} = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{y} = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \in V$. $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$.

定义 $f: V \times V \rightarrow F$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}, \vec{y} \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{e}_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \vec{e}_j \right) \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

由 \vec{x}, \vec{y} 在基 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$ 下的表示唯一, 知 f 是良定义的.

$f(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) = (0, \dots, \overset{\text{第 } i \text{ 个}}{1}, \dots, 0) A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{第 } j \text{ 个} = \vec{A}_j \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = a_{ij}, \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

设 $\vec{x}' = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha, \beta \in F$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{x}', \vec{y}) &= (\alpha x_1 + \beta x'_1, \dots, \alpha x_n + \beta x'_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha x_1, \dots, \alpha x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} + (\beta x'_1, \dots, \beta x'_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \alpha (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} + \beta (x'_1, \dots, x'_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \beta f(\vec{x}', \vec{y}). \end{aligned}$$

同理可证 $f(\vec{x}, \alpha \vec{y} + \beta \vec{y}') = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \beta f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}')$

$\therefore f$ 是 V 上双线性型. 且 $f(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) = a_{ij}$, $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

唯一性. 设 g 为 V 上双线性型满足 $g(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) = a_{ij}$, 其中 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} g(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) &= g\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{e}_i, \vec{y}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i g(\vec{e}_i, \vec{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i g\left(\vec{e}_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \vec{e}_j\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{j=1}^n y_j g(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j a_{ij} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}). \end{aligned}$$

由 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$ 的任意性知 $g=f$ 是唯一的

双线性型与二次型.

设 V 是域 F 上的有限维向量空间

1. 定义: 双线性型 $f: V \times V \rightarrow F$. $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \in V, \alpha, \beta \in F$

$$\text{满足 } \begin{cases} f(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}, \vec{z}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) + \beta f(\vec{y}, \vec{z}) \\ f(\vec{x}, \alpha\vec{y} + \beta\vec{z}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \beta f(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) \end{cases}$$

对称双线性型. f 是 V 上的双线性型且对 $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$ 有 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f(\vec{y}, \vec{x})$.
二次型. $q: V \rightarrow F$ 满足 1). $\forall \vec{x} \in V$, 有 $q(\vec{x}) = q(-\vec{x})$.

配极 \rightarrow 2). $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{2}(q(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) - q(\vec{x}) - q(\vec{y}))$ 为 V 上的对称双线性型.

2. 固定 V 上的一组基 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$.

$L(V, F) \triangleq \{f: V \times V \rightarrow F \mid V \text{ 上双线性型} \} \cong M_n(F)$. 双线性型. $f \leftrightarrow A$. 互相唯一决定. (二次型可不完).

$f: V \times V \rightarrow F \xrightarrow{\quad} (f(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j))_{n \times n} \xrightarrow{\quad} A = (a_{ij})$

$(\sum x_i \vec{e}_i, \sum y_j \vec{e}_j) \xrightarrow{\quad} (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

称为 f 在 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$ 下的矩阵表示.

~~$L^+(V, F) \triangleq \{f: V \times V \rightarrow F \mid \text{对称双线性型}\} \cong \{q: V \rightarrow F \mid \text{二次型}\} \cong \{F \text{ 上的齐二次多项式}\}$~~

~~$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \xrightarrow{\quad} q(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \xrightarrow{\quad} P(x_1, \dots, x_n)$~~

$R(V, F) \triangleq \{q: V \rightarrow F \mid \text{二次型}\} \cong L^+(V, F) \triangleq \{V \text{ 上所有对称双线性型}\} \cong \{F \text{ 上齐二次多项式}\}$

$q(\vec{x}) \xrightarrow{\quad} f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{2}(q(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) - q(\vec{x}) - q(\vec{y})) \xrightarrow{\quad} P(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i,j} f(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) x_i x_j$

$q(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \xrightarrow{\quad} f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) B \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} P(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x_i x_j$

$P(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} x_i x_j, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \frac{a_{12}}{2} & \dots & \frac{a_{1n}}{2} \\ \frac{a_{12}}{2} & a_{22} & \dots & \frac{a_{2n}}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{a_{1n}}{2} & \frac{a_{2n}}{2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \in SM_n(F)$

3. 合同: 若 $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$ 可逆, st. $B = P^t A P$, 则称 A 与 B 合同, 记 $A \sim B$.

Thm 1. 设 f 是 V 上双线性型, V 有 2 组基底 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}, \{\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n\}$.

且 $(\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) P$, 其中 $P \in GL_n(F)$. 设 f 在这 2 组基下矩阵表示分别为 A, B . 则 $B = P^t A P$. 即 $A \sim B$, 特别地 $\text{rank}(f) = \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$.

Thm 2. $\text{char}(F) \neq 2$. 设 f 是 对称双线性型. 则存在 V 的一组基

st. P 在该基下的矩阵表示为 对角矩阵.

任意对称方阵 A , $\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r \in F \setminus \{0\}$, s.t. $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_r & \\ & & & 0 \dots 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Thm 3. 设 q 为 V 上二次型, $\dim V = n$. $\text{rank}(q) = r$. 则

- i). 若 $F = \mathbb{C}$, 则 q 在某组基下的矩阵表示为 $\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$.
- ii). 若 $F = \mathbb{R}$. 则 $\exists s, t \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $s+t=r$ 且 q 在某组基下矩阵表示为 $\begin{pmatrix} E_s & & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

iii). 对称方阵的角度. $A \in SM_n(F)$. $\text{rank}(A) = r$. (s, t) 称为 q 的签名.

- i). $F = \mathbb{C}$, 则 $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$.
- ii). $F = \mathbb{R}$. 则 $\exists s, t \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_s & & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- iii). $A \sim_c B, A, B \in SM_n(F) \Leftrightarrow s_A = s_B, t_A = t_B$. 签名相同

4. 给定二次型 (齐二次多项式). 如何求它的规范基, 规范型? $F = \mathbb{R}$.

方 1. $q(x) = p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} x_i x_j = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \frac{a_{12}}{2} & \dots & \frac{a_{1n}}{2} \\ \frac{a_{12}}{2} & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ \frac{a_{1n}}{2} & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

②. 用矩阵消元法. $(A; E) \xrightarrow[\text{矩阵}]{\Lambda \text{ 为 对 称}} (\Lambda; \tilde{P})$. 令 $P = \tilde{P}^T$, 则 $P^T A P = \Lambda$
 则 $\tilde{p}^1, \dots, \tilde{p}^n$ (列向量) 为规范基, 记作 $\tilde{z}_1, \dots, \tilde{z}_n$

$q(x) = q(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \tilde{z}_i) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为规范型.

方 2. ①. 写出二次型的矩阵 A .

②. 写出二次型的配极 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ (自己验证)

③. 用降维法找到规范基 $\tilde{z}_1, \dots, \tilde{z}_n$. 则 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} f(\tilde{z}_1, \tilde{z}_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f(\tilde{z}_n, \tilde{z}_n) \end{pmatrix}$

方 3. 配方法. $p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \tilde{a}_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} x_i x_j$ (只求签名时可用配方法)

1. a_{ii} 中至少一个 $\neq 0$. eg. $a_{11} \neq 0$

令 $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{a_{1j}}{a_{11}} x_j \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n = x_n \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{非退化线性替换}$

$$p(\vec{x}) = a_{11} x_1^2 + 2 \sum_{j=2}^n a_{1j} x_1 x_j + \sum_{2 \leq i < j \leq n} \tilde{a}_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$$= a_{11} (x_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{a_{1j}}{a_{11}} x_j)^2 - a_{11} (\sum_{j=2}^n \frac{a_{1j}}{a_{11}} x_j)^2 + \sum_{2 \leq i < j \leq n} \tilde{a}_{ij} x_i x_j$$

$$= a_{11} y_1^2 + \sum_{2 \leq i < j \leq n} b_{ij} x_i x_j$$

类似方法, 继续处理 $\tilde{p}(x_2, \dots, x_n)$. (降变量个数)

2). 所有 $a_{ii} = 0$. 但至少一个 $a_{ij} \neq 0$. 设 $a_{12} \neq 0$

令 $\begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 + z_2 \\ x_2 = z_1 - z_2 \\ x_3 = z_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_k = z_k \end{cases}$ 非退化.

$$p(\vec{x}) = 2a_{12} x_1 x_2 + \dots$$

$$= 2a_{12} (z_1 + z_2)(z_1 - z_2) + \tilde{p}(z_1, \dots, z_n)$$

$$= 2a_{12} z_1^2 - 2a_{12} z_2^2 + \tilde{p}(z_1, \dots, z_n)$$
 类似方法继续处理 \tilde{p} (但不出现在解). 常用 D

Thm. 设 $A \in SM_n(F)$. 令 $\Delta_0 = 1$, Δ_k 为 A 的 k 阶顺序主子式 $k=1, 2, \dots, n$.
 如果 $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n$ 都非零, 则 $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta_1} & & & \\ & \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_n} \end{pmatrix}$

eg: 求二次型 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + 4 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j$ 的秩与签名.

解: $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ 设 f 对应的矩阵为 A .

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

$$= (2n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (2n-1) = \Delta_n \neq 0. \Rightarrow \text{rank}(f) = \text{rank}(A) = n.$$

$\Delta_0 = 1, \Delta_1 = 1. \frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta_0} > 0, \frac{\Delta_{k-1}}{\Delta_k} < 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 且 $\Delta_k \neq 0$.

由 Jacobi Thm. $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta_0} > 0 & & & \\ & \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1} < 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_{n-1}} < 0 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq D$. 签名 $(1, n-1)$.