

第七次作业

1. (i) 化实二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 + 5x_2^2 - 8x_2x_3 + 5x_3^2$ 为规范型. 规范型. 线性替换.

解: 左 (配方法). $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2(x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3) + 5x_2^2 - 8x_2x_3 + 5x_3^2$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2 + 5x_2^2 - 8x_2x_3 + 5x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 - 4x_2x_3 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 - \frac{4}{3}x_3^2 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2.$$

令 $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3 \\ y_3 = \frac{1}{3}x_3 \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 非退化的线性替换.

$\therefore f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + \frac{5}{3}y_3^2$, 线性替换: $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

右 (初等变换消元法) $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 & \\ -2 & -4 & 5 & \\ \hline & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_{21}(-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 & 0 \\ \hline & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{对称}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ \hline & & & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_{31}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ \hline & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{对称}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ \hline & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_{32}(\frac{2}{3})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{对称}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline & & & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 转换矩阵 令 $y = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) P^{-1} A P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = 2y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + \frac{5}{3}y_3^2$

(ii) 求 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 - 3x_2x_3$ 的签名.

解: 令 $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$ (非退化).

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_1^2 - y_2^2 - 2y_1y_3 + 4y_2y_3$$

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

$$= (y_1 - y_3)^2 - (y_2 - 2y_3)^2 + 3y_3^2$$

再令 $\begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 - y_3 & (\text{非退化}) \\ z_2 = y_2 - 2y_3 \\ z_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = z_1^2 - z_2^2 + 3z_3^2$.
 签名 $(2, 1)$.

2. 求实二次型 $f(x_1, \dots, x_{2n}) = x_1 x_2 + x_3 x_4 + \dots + x_{2n-1} x_{2n}$ 的签名.

解: 令 $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 + y_4 \\ x_4 = y_3 - y_4 \\ \dots \\ x_{2n-1} = y_{2n-1} + y_{2n} \\ x_{2n} = y_{2n-1} - y_{2n} \end{cases}$ 非退化. 线性替换. 则 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2 - y_4^2 + \dots + y_{2n-1}^2 - y_{2n}^2$.
 签名 (n, n) .

3. 设 $O_{n \times m}$ 为域 F 上的 n 行 m 列零矩阵, $A = \begin{pmatrix} O_{n \times n} & O_{n \times m} \\ O_{m \times n} & A_1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} O_{n \times n} & O_{n \times m} \\ O_{m \times n} & B_1 \end{pmatrix}$.

其中 $A_1, B_1 \in GL_m(F)$. 证明: $A \sim_c B$ 当且仅当 $A_1 \sim_c B_1$.

Pf: " \Leftarrow " 设 $A_1 \sim_c B_1$, 即 $\exists P_1 \in GL_m(F)$, st. $B_1 = P_1^t A_1 P_1$.

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O_{n \times m} \\ O_{m \times n} & P_1 \end{pmatrix} \in GL_{n+m}(F)$. 要构造可逆矩阵 P . $\begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & P_1 \end{pmatrix} \notin GL_n(F)$

则 $P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ O & P_1 \end{pmatrix}^t A \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ O & P_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n^t & O \\ O & P_1^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ O & P_1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & P_1^t A_1 P_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & B_1 \end{pmatrix} = B \Rightarrow A \sim_c B$.

" \Rightarrow " 设 $A \sim_c B$, 即 $\exists P = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P_2 \\ P_3 & P_4 \end{pmatrix} \in GL_{n+m}(F)$, 其中 $P_1 \in M_{n \times n}(F)$, $P_2 \in M_{n \times m}(F)$, $P_3 \in M_{m \times n}(F)$, $P_4 \in M_{m \times m}(F)$.

则 $\begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & B_1 \end{pmatrix} = B = P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P_2 \\ P_3 & P_4 \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P_2 \\ P_3 & P_4 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} P_1^t & P_3^t \\ P_2^t & P_4^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P_2 \\ P_3 & P_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & P_3^t A_1 \\ O & P_4^t A_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P_2 \\ P_3 & P_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_3^t A_1 P_3 & P_3^t A_1 P_4 \\ P_4^t A_1 P_3 & P_4^t A_1 P_4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow B_1 = P_4^t A_1 P_4$. 只要证明 P_4 非退化即可.

$m = \text{rank}(B_1) \leq \min\{\text{rank}(P_4), \text{rank}(A_1)\} \leq \text{rank}(P_4) \leq m$ (由于 P_4 为 m 阶方阵).

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(P_4) = m. \therefore P_4$ 非退化. $\therefore A_1 \sim_c B_1$. □.

4. 设 $f(x) = x^t A x$ 为实二次型, 且 $\exists x_1, x_2, \text{ s.t. } f(x_1) > 0, f(x_2) < 0$

证明: $\exists x_3 \neq \vec{0}, \text{ s.t. } f(x_3) = 0.$

Pf: 设 $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_s & & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$. 设 $A = P^t \begin{pmatrix} E_s & & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P$, ~~P 可逆~~ P 可逆.

令 $Y = PX$, 则 $f(x) = x^t A x = x^t P^t \begin{pmatrix} E_s & & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P x = Y^t \begin{pmatrix} E_s & & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} Y$.

由于 $\exists x_1, x_2, \text{ s.t. } f(x_1) > 0, f(x_2) < 0$. 则 $\underline{s, t > 0}$.

$\therefore f(x) = y_1^2 + \dots + y_s^2 - y_{s+1}^2 - \dots - y_{s+t}^2$ 令 $Y_3 = (1, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^t \neq \vec{0}$

则 $X_3 = P^{-1} Y_3 \neq \vec{0}, \therefore f(x_3) = 1^2 + 0 + \dots + 0 - 1^2 - 0 - \dots - 0 = 0.$

5. $P \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 齐二次多项式, $l_1, l_2 \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 齐一次多项式.

证明: 若 $P(x_1, \dots, x_n) = l_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) l_2(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 则 $\text{rank}(P) \leq 2$.

Pf: 若齐二次多项式可分解成两个一次多项式之积, 则这两多项式一定是齐次的(自己证).

设 $l_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n, l_2(x_1, \dots, x_n) = b_1 x_1 + \dots + b_n x_n$.

对称
矩阵

设 $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^t, \vec{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^t \in F^n$, 以下求二次型 q 所对应的矩阵.

P 的配极: $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{2} (P(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) - P(\vec{x}) - P(\vec{y}))$ 对称双线性型.

$$= \frac{1}{2} (l_1(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) l_2(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) - l_1(\vec{x}) l_2(\vec{x}) - l_1(\vec{y}) l_2(\vec{y}))$$

l_1, l_2 齐一次

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(l_1(\vec{x}) + l_1(\vec{y})) (l_2(\vec{x}) + l_2(\vec{y})) - l_1(\vec{x}) l_2(\vec{x}) - l_1(\vec{y}) l_2(\vec{y})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (l_1(\vec{x}) l_2(\vec{y}) + l_1(\vec{y}) l_2(\vec{x})) = \frac{1}{2} (l_1(\vec{x}) l_2(\vec{y}) + l_2(\vec{x}) l_1(\vec{y})).$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[(x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1, \dots, b_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} + (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} (a_1, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= (x_1, \dots, x_n) \left[\left(\frac{b_1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \frac{b_n}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \right) + \left(\frac{a_1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \frac{a_n}{2} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \right] \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1, \dots, x_n) \underbrace{\left(\frac{b_1}{2} \vec{\alpha} + \frac{a_1}{2} \vec{\beta}, \dots, \frac{b_n}{2} \vec{\alpha} + \frac{a_n}{2} \vec{\beta} \right)}_A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ A 为 f 的矩阵表示.

$$\therefore \text{rank}(P) = \text{rank}(f) = \text{rank}(A) = \dim(\langle \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} \rangle) = \dim(\langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle) \leq 2.$$

四.

F = C. P 可约.

注: $P(x_1, x_2) = a_1 x_1^2 + a_2 x_2^2$. F = R. 若 P 可分解为两个一次多项式, 则 $a_2 = -a_1$ 标准型. $a_1, a_2 = \pm 1$

$$P = a_1(x_1^2 - x_2^2) = a_1(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2).$$

②. $a_2 = 0$. $P(x_1, x_2) = a_1 x_1^2$.

$$P(x_1, x_2, x_3) = a_1 x_1^2 + a_2 x_2^2 + a_3 x_3^2 \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, x_3] \text{ 不可约.}$$

在 C 上, 多变元多项式不一定可分解为一次因式之积. 只有单变元时才分解至一次不可约因式.

T5 对任何 $\text{char}(F) \neq 2$ 的数域都成立.

注: $P(\vec{x}) = \underbrace{L(\vec{x})}_A L(\vec{x}) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1, \dots, b_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 不能说明 A 为 P 对应的矩阵. P 为齐二次型, 对应对角方阵.

A 不一定对称. 当 A 对称时, 满足上式的 A 唯一.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg: } P(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 &= (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ -1 & \end{pmatrix} (1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

双线性型 $f(x, y) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ 对应的矩阵 A 唯一.

§1. 正定二次型与正定矩阵.

设 V 是 \mathbb{R} 上的 n 维线性空间, e_1, \dots, e_n 为 V 的一组基标准基.

惯性定理. 设 q 为 V 上的二次型, 则 $\exists V$ 的一组基 e_1, \dots, e_n , s.t.

$$q(x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_s^2 - x_{s+1}^2 - \dots - x_{s+t}^2$$

称之为 q 的标准型

标准型是唯一的. (s, t) 称为 q 的签名. $\text{rank}(q) = s+t$
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{正} & \text{负} \end{matrix}$ 惯性指数.

(矩阵版本). $\forall A \in \underline{SM}_n(\mathbb{R})$, 唯一对应一个 V 上的实二次型 $q_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

实对称矩阵 A 的类型与 q_A 的类型相同.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 1. 设 $A \in \underline{SM}_n(\mathbb{R})$. (s, t) 是 A 的签名.

则 (i). A 半正定 $\Leftrightarrow t=0 \Leftrightarrow \exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $A = B^t B$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 的所有主子式} \geq 0$$

(ii). A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow s=n=r \Leftrightarrow A \sim_c E \Leftrightarrow \exists B \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $A = B^t B$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 的所有 (顺序) 主子式} > 0$$

(iii). A 半负定 $\Leftrightarrow -A$ 半正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 负定 $\Leftrightarrow -A$ 正定.

命题. (i) A 正定 $\Rightarrow 0 < |A| \leq \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$

Cor. (Hadamard 不等式): $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$,

~~(ii). A 正定 $\Rightarrow |A| > 0$.~~

$$\text{则 } |A| \leq \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right)}$$

§2. Hadamard 乘积 (children product).

$A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. $B = (b_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 定义: $A \odot B = (a_{ij} b_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

性质: (i). $A \odot (B+C) = A \odot B + A \odot C$.

eg: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(ii). $A \odot B = B \odot A$

(iii). $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \odot A = A \odot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$

则 $(M_n(\mathbb{R}), +, \odot, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{0} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix})$ 为交换环

(iv). A 关于 \odot 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n$. $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ 可逆, 即 $a_{ij} \neq 0$.

定理 (schur 乘积定理)

设 $A = (a_{ij})$ 与 $B = (b_{ij})$ 是 (半)正定矩阵, 则 $A \circ B$ 也是 (半)正定矩阵.

Pf: (以正定情形为例). $\because B$ 正定, $\therefore \exists T = (t_{ij}) \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$\text{s.t. } B = T^t T, \text{ 即 } b_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n t_{ki} t_{kj}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对 } \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ 有 } \vec{x}^t (A \circ B) \vec{x} &= \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} b_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n t_{ki} t_{kj} \right) x_i x_j \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} (t_{ki} t_{kj}) (x_i x_j) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\sum_{i,j} a_{ij} (t_{ki} x_i) (t_{kj} x_j) \right] = \sum_{k=1}^n \vec{y}_k^t A \vec{y}_k \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\vec{y}_k = \begin{pmatrix} t_{k1} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_{kn} x_n \end{pmatrix}$. 由于 A 正定, 当 $\vec{y}_k \neq \vec{0}$ 时, $\vec{y}_k^t A \vec{y}_k > 0$.

$\therefore \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$, $\exists k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, s.t. $T \vec{e}_k \neq \vec{0}$ (非退化), 且 $\vec{y}_k \neq \vec{0}$

$\therefore \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\vec{0}\}$, 有 $\vec{x}^t (A \circ B) \vec{x} = \sum_{k=1}^n \vec{y}_k^t A \vec{y}_k > 0 \therefore A \circ B$ 正定. □

应用 (机器学习). "核函数" χ 为输入空间, $K: \chi \times \chi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 对称函数. (处理样本数据). (\mathbb{R} 上的线性空间).

Thm. K 是核函数 \Leftrightarrow 对任意数据 $\{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\} \in \chi$, $K = (K(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_j))_{n \times n}$ 半正定.
 ↑
核矩阵

eg. 常用核函数.

1. 线性核. $K(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_j) = \vec{x}_i^t \vec{x}_j$

$$K = (K(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_j))_{n \times n} = (\vec{x}_i^t \vec{x}_j)_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_1^t \\ \vdots \\ \vec{x}_n^t \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n)}_A \triangleq A^t A \text{ 半正定.}$$

↑
gram 矩阵

2. 多项式核 $K(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_j) = (\vec{x}_i^t \vec{x}_j)^d, d \geq 1$.

设 K 为线性核的核矩阵, 则多项式核的核矩阵为

$$K_d = \underbrace{K \circ \dots \circ K}_d. \text{ 由 schur 乘积定理知, } K_d \text{ 半正定.}$$