

第 1 步 求 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x_1y_2 + x_1y_3 + x_2y_1 + x_3y_2$$

的规范基和对应向量范型。

第一步 把 f 写成矩阵形式

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二步 找 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ 使得 $f(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) \neq 0$

$$\text{且 } \vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\because f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) = f(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = f(\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3 \text{ 之外的 } \vec{e}_4, \vec{e}_5, \vec{e}_6$$

$$\text{且 } \vec{e}_4 = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_4) = (1, 0, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

$$= (1, 1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = (-2, -2)$$

第三步 找 $U = \ker(f(\vec{x}, \vec{e}_1))$ 的规范基

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= x_1\vec{e}_1 + x_2\vec{e}_2 + x_3\vec{e}_3 \\ f(\vec{x}, \vec{e}_1) &= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \Delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \text{ 与 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

第二步 规范化

$$g: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{且 } g(\vec{u}_1, \vec{v}_1) &\mapsto f(\vec{u}_1, \vec{v}_1) \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} g(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2), \\ g(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) \end{array} \right) &= \left(\begin{array}{cc} f(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_1), & f(\vec{u}_1, \vec{v}_1) \\ f(\vec{v}_1, \vec{u}_1), & f(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_1) \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{cc} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

命 = 0, 求 $\vec{e}_2 \in U$ 使得

$$g(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \neq 0$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{e}_2 = \vec{u}_1 \text{ BP } \mathcal{I}$$

第三步. 求 $U = \ker(g(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_3))$

$$\text{设 } \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \vec{u}_2$$

$$(x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0 \quad \text{得空间向量} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \langle \vec{u}_1 - \vec{u}_2 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$\vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$$

$$\text{根基} \quad \left(\begin{matrix} f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_1) & f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \\ 0 & f(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_2) \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

基变换

$$(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = (\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_P$$

$$P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

总结: 设 f 为 V 上双线型

定理 10.6 设 f 为 V 上双线型
 A 为 f 在 V 的基底 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下的矩阵

(i) 若 B 是 f 在 V 的基底 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下的矩阵

则 $A \sim_c B$. 有更佳的叙述:

若 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 为 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 的换基矩阵为 P

$$B = P^t A P$$

(ii) 若 $A \sim_c B$. 则 C 为 f 在

V 的基组 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 下的矩阵. 变准解法
 $\vec{Q} = Q^t A Q$, $Q \in GL_n(F)$

习题 C. 等价关系

$$(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) Q \text{ 同构}$$

习题: i) 定理 10.3

(ii) 证: $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{x} &= x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n = x'_1 \vec{e}'_1 + \dots + x'_n \vec{e}'_n \\ \vec{y} &= y_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + y_n \vec{e}_n = y'_1 \vec{e}'_1 + \dots + y'_n \vec{e}'_n\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{x} = Q \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{y} = Q \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) &= (x_1, \dots, x_n) \wedge \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = (x'_1, \dots, x'_n) Q^T A Q \begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ \vdots \\ y'_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x'_1, \dots, x'_n) C \begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ \vdots \\ y'_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C \equiv f \text{ 在 } \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \text{ 同构下} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{对称} \\ \text{传递} \end{array} \right]\end{aligned}$$

\Leftrightarrow 双线型
在 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 基下
同构

$\exists A \in \text{SM}_n(F)$

$$A \sim_C \text{对称双线型} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} d_1 & & \\ \hline & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{array} \right)$$

i) 证 对称双线型

f 有见施基和规范型

$$d_1 x_1 y_1 + \dots + d_n x_n y_n$$

对称方程.

$$A \sim_C \quad \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} d_1 & & \\ \hline & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}f &\equiv \text{对称双线型} \\ &\rightarrow \text{规范型}\end{aligned}$$

③

§11. 二次型

$$\text{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

§11.1 次型の未定

定理 $F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 中の $f = \sum a_{ij}x_i x_j$ は $\sum a_{ii}x_i^2 + \sum a_{ij}x_i x_j$ の形で表される。

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij}x_i x_j$$

$$(对称化) f = a_{11}x_1^2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \frac{a_{ij}}{2} x_i x_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A} &\rightarrow \text{对称化} \\ \text{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{B}} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum b_{ii} = b_{11} + \dots + b_{nn}$$

$$b_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{2} \quad | \leq i < j \leq n$$

$$b_{ji} = \frac{a_{ij}}{2} \quad | \leq j < i \leq n$$

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{x})$$

$$f(\vec{x}) - f(\vec{y}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} (x_i - y_i)(x_j - y_j)$$

$$\forall P(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} x_i x_j$$

対称性 -> 对称行列式

§11.2 二次型的定义和基本性质

证：由上定义中(i) 可知

定义：设 V 是 $F = n$ 维空间

满足

$$(i) \quad \forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V, \quad g(-\vec{v}) = g(\vec{v})$$

(ii) $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{2} (g(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) - g(\vec{x}) - g(\vec{y}))$$

\Rightarrow V 上的对称双线性型. 又称

g 是 V 上的二次型 (Quadratic forms)

称 f 是 g 的系数. f 的秩

称为 g 的秩 记做 $\text{rank}(g)$.

命題 11.1 设 g 在 V 上是二次型.

$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$ 是 g 的系数. 则

$$\forall \vec{x} \in V \quad g(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{x})$$

其次 \vec{x} 和 \vec{y} :

$$\begin{aligned} f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) &= \frac{1}{2} (f(\vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{x} + \vec{y}) - f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) - f(\vec{y}, \vec{y})) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (g(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) - g(\vec{x}) - g(\vec{y})). \end{aligned}$$

□

命題 11.2. 设 f 在 V 上是 对称双线性型

$$f(\vec{x}, -\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{2} (g(\vec{0}) - g(\vec{x}) - g(-\vec{x}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} (g(\vec{0}) - 2g(\vec{x})) \\ &\quad [\text{上述定义(i)}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \text{且} \quad f(\vec{0}, \vec{0}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= f(\vec{0}, \vec{0}) = g(\vec{0}). \\ \text{再注意到} \quad f(\vec{x}, -\vec{x}) &= -f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \\ -f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) &= -g(\vec{x}) \Rightarrow g(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{命題 11.2. } \quad \text{设 } f \text{ 在 } V \text{ 上是 对称双线性型}$$

$$\sum g(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \quad \forall \vec{x} \in V$$

f 为 n 型 且 g 在 V 上是 f

$$\text{命題 11.2. } \quad g(-\vec{x}) = g(-\vec{x}, -\vec{x}) = (-1)^n f(\vec{x}, \vec{x})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) = g(\vec{x}) \\ &= f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) = g(\vec{x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) &= \frac{1}{2} (f(\vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{x} + \vec{y}) - f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) - f(\vec{y}, \vec{y})) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (g(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) - g(\vec{x}) - g(\vec{y})). \end{aligned}$$

推论 11.1 $\forall p \in V$ 上 = \mathcal{R} 型. $\alpha \in F$, $\vec{\alpha} \in V$

$$\forall \alpha \quad g(\alpha \vec{\alpha}) = \alpha^2 g(\vec{\alpha})$$

$\forall \alpha$: $\forall f \in \mathcal{F}$ 存在唯一 $\vec{\alpha}$

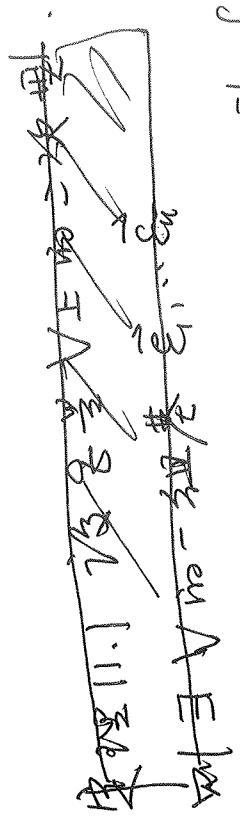
$$g(\alpha \vec{\alpha}) = f(\alpha \vec{\alpha}, \alpha \vec{\alpha}) = \alpha^2 f(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}) = \alpha^2 g(\vec{\alpha})$$

$$g\left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \\ & \ddots & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}\right) = p(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \quad \text{由上式知} \quad (6)$$

\forall 看成 F^n 上 \mathcal{R} = 次型.

\forall $\vec{\alpha}$ 次型的规范基和规范型

$\S 11.3$ = 次型的规范基和规范型



$\exists p: \forall p \in F[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 是齐次 = \mathcal{R} 的

$\Rightarrow \S 11.1$ 可知 \exists 对于矩阵 $A \in M_n(F)$

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \wedge \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\forall g: F^n \rightarrow F$$

$$\forall \alpha \quad g: \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

\forall $\vec{\alpha} \in F^n$ 上 = \mathcal{R} 型 且

$$\forall \left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \right) \in F^n$$

\forall $\vec{\alpha} \in F^n$ 对于 $\vec{\alpha}$ 是

$\exists \alpha: \forall \alpha \in F \quad \vec{\alpha} \in V$ 上 \mathcal{R} = 次型. f 是 \mathcal{R}

$\forall \vec{\alpha}: \forall \vec{\alpha} \in V$ 上 \mathcal{R} = 次型. $\vec{\alpha}_1, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n$ 是 V 上的一组基

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$\forall \vec{\alpha}: \forall \vec{\alpha} \in V$ 上 \mathcal{R} = 次型. $\vec{\alpha}_1, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n$ 是 V 上的一组基

$$g(\vec{\alpha}) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \wedge \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

⑦

定理 11.3 设 f 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个函数

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x_1x_2 + x_3^2 + 3x_2x_3$$

求 f 在标准基下的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2}x_1y_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2y_1 + x_3y_3 + \frac{3}{2}x_2y_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3y_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x_1+y_1)(x_2+y_2) + \frac{1}{2}(x_2+y_2)(x_3+y_3) + \frac{1}{2}(x_3+y_3)(x_1+y_1) \\ &= x_1x_2 + x_1y_1 + x_2y_1 + x_2x_3 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_2 + x_3x_1 + x_3y_3 + x_1y_3 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 \\ &\quad - x_1y_2 - y_2x_2 - 3x_2y_3 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

定理 11.1 设 \mathbb{R}^3 上的 \mathbb{R} 型

\mathbb{R} 中 V 上的组基 $\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_n$ 使

得 f 在 \tilde{e}_i 基下的表达式对称

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{array} \right), \quad d_1, \dots, d_n \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$\text{则 } f(\tilde{x}) = x_1\tilde{e}_1 + \dots + x_n\tilde{e}_n \in V$$

$$f(\tilde{x}) = d_1x_1^2 + \dots + d_nx_n^2.$$

由定理 10.5 f 有规范范基 $\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_n$

求 f 在该规范范基下的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} f(\tilde{x}) &= d_1\tilde{x}_1^2 + \dots + d_n\tilde{x}_n^2 \\ &= (\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n) \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & d_n & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{x}_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \dots + x_nx_1. \end{aligned}$$

定理 11.2

设 $p = 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3x_1$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 上的二次型，求 p 相应的规范范基

和 p 相应的规范范基。

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3x_1$$

是二次型。

解：方法一
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & x_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{If } (x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

下面的題目是屬於幾何

$$Q^+ A^- Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

— T —
— T O
— — O
= = O

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_3 \\ Q_2 \\ Q_1 \\ 1_Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_Q \\ Q_3 \\ Q_2 \\ Q_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{e}_i = \overrightarrow{Q}^{(i)}, \quad i=1, 2, 3$$

$$2y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 - 2y_3$$

$$z_3 = y^3$$

48.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^1 & x^2 & x^3 \\ x^4 & x^5 & x^6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 & x^2 & x^3 \\ x^4 & x^5 & x^6 \\ x^7 & x^8 & x^9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = 2\bar{z}_1^2 - 2\bar{z}_2^2 - 2\bar{z}_3^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = Q P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= y_1 + y_3 \\ z_2 &= y_2 \\ z_3 &= y_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 y_1^2 - 2 y_2^2 + 2(y_1 - y_2) y_3 + 2(y_1 + y_2) y_3 \\
 &= 2 y_1^2 - 2 y_2^2 + 2 y_1 y_3 + \cancel{2 y_2 y_3} \\
 &= 2(y_1^2 + 2 y_1 y_3 + y_3^2) - 2 y_3^2 - 2 y_2^2 + \cancel{2 y_2 y_3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = y_1 - y_2 \quad \left(\frac{x_1}{x_2} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \phi & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2 \left(\frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{x_2}{2} + x_3 \right)^2 - 2 \left(\frac{x_1}{2} - \frac{x_2}{2} \right)^2 - 2x_3^2$$

①

$$\S 11.4 \ni F = \mathbb{C}$$

定理 11.2. 设 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V 上一组基. A 是 \mathbb{C}

在 V 的基底 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下的矩阵

(i) 设 B 是 V 的基底 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$

下矩阵. 则 $A \sim B$. 具体地

说: 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 为 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 的坐标

$$Ax \Rightarrow P \quad \text{且} \quad B = P^{-1}AP$$

(ii) 设对称矩阵 $A \sim C$.

则 C 是 V 的基底下的对称矩阵.

具体地讲. 设 $C = Q^T A Q$

其中 $Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, 则

C 是 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 在基底

$$(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) Q$$

下矩阵

利用定理 6.6 知子的逆极而

命理 11.3 设 $F = \mathbb{C}$, 于是 V 上一次型

则 V 中的一组基使得 \vec{e}_j 在该基

$$\text{下矩阵为 } (E_{ij} \ O)_{n \times n}$$

其中 $r = \text{rank}(B)$.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{设这组基是 } \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \\ \text{则 } \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n \in V \end{array}$$

$$B\vec{x} = x_1^2 + \dots + x_r^2$$

由定理 11.1 V 中有基底

$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 使得 \vec{e}_j 在 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$

下矩阵为 $A^{(ij)}$ 对角。

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = r$

$\therefore A$ 中对角线上只有 a_{ii}

设这些非零元是 $a_{i_1 i_1}, \dots, a_{i_r i_r}$.

$$i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r$$

⑩

$B = E_{1,1} \cdots E_{1,n} A E_{1,1} \cdots E_{1,n} = \begin{pmatrix} * & & 0 \\ & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 例題 11.2 $\nexists A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$

$\nexists \alpha_k = a_{ik, ik}, k=1, 2, \dots, r. (\text{充要条件})$ 進而 $\nexists A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $r = \text{rank}(A)$.

$$\nexists Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_1}}, & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_r}}, & 1, & \dots, & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\therefore F = C \quad \sqrt{\alpha_k} \text{ 有意义}, \quad k=1, \dots, r.$

$$Q^t B Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1, & \dots, & r, & 0 \\ 0, & \dots, & 0, & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\nexists A = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = P^t A P$$

定理 12.1 (相似性定理)
 $\nexists g \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \quad V \subseteq \mathbb{F}^n = \text{向量型. } \forall$
 $\nexists \text{非零 } \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n = (E_r, 0)$ (ii) $\exists V \in \mathbb{M}_{n-3} \text{ 且基 } \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \text{ 为基}$
 $g(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - \dots - x_r \quad x_{r+1} \dots x_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \\ x_{r+1} \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$= x_1^2 + \dots + x_r^2$$

从 $\exists S + T = \text{rank}(B)$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_s & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & E_t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) 設 $\{e_i\}$ 在 V 為一組基底， $e'_i = \sum e_j$

$$\text{In KEEPING WITH}$$

C - E^s - E^t - C
 () () ()

$$\forall \exists t \quad S = S'$$

答： i) 由定理 11.1. \checkmark 中有 $\nabla f(A)$
使得 g 在该基下之矩阵为对角阵
与问题 11.3. 类似

其中 d_1, \dots, d_n 爲常數。

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5y}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5z}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5xyz}}$$

$$Q + A_Q = E^S - E^A$$

A hand-drawn diagram of a face. It consists of three rows of three circles each. The top row has three circles, the middle row has three circles, and the bottom row has three circles. This arrangement represents a face with three sets of eyes and one mouth.

$$\begin{aligned} C &= P \tilde{S} A P \\ \text{rank } C &= \text{rank } \tilde{S} \\ (\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_n) &= (\tilde{e}_1^*, \dots, \tilde{e}_n^*) P \quad \text{rank } P \neq 0 \\ \text{rank } C &= \text{rank } (\tilde{S}) = s' + t' \\ \text{rank } C &= s' + t' \end{aligned}$$

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$C = P - P_t$: $C = P - P_t$ in $\mathbb{R}^{EPB \times C}$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{matrix} \right) = \left(\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{Let } S+t = \text{rank}(g) = S + \frac{S}{\text{rank}(f)} \quad \text{Then } S = S'$$

3138 $\sqrt{3}$ S > S'

$$1 = \langle e^{g(t)} \rangle_{\text{eq}}$$

$$\dim((V \otimes U)) = \dim(V + \dim(U - \dim(V \cap U)))$$

$$N = S + n - s^1 - \dots - s^{r-1} - n$$

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10 #2c 11' 1/2

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$$\text{设 } \vec{x} = \alpha_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + \alpha_s \vec{e}_s = (\beta_{s+1}^0 \vec{e}_{s+1}' + \dots + \beta_n^0 \vec{e}_n')$$

其 $\neq d_1, \dots, d_s \in \mathbb{R}$ 不含零

$$\beta_{s+1}, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R} \quad \dots$$

$$Q_B(\vec{x}) = d_1^2 + \dots + d_s^2 > 0 \quad \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$$Q_A(\vec{x}) = \beta_{s+1}^2 + \dots + \beta_n^2 \leq 0$$

$$\text{且 } \exists s \leq s' \text{ 使得 } s' \leq s.$$

□

$$\Rightarrow s = s' \Rightarrow t = t'$$

定理 12.1: 若 s, t 满足定理条件.
则 $s \neq t$ 时 s 为极小值点. t 为极
大值点. (s, t) 为极值点.

注: 若 (s, t) 为极值点, 则

在基组基下为

$$Q(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_{s+1}^2 - x_{s+1}^2 - \dots - x_{s+t}^2$$

$$\text{其中 } \text{rank}(Q) = s + t$$

推论 12.1: 若 $A \in \text{SN}_n(\mathbb{R})$.

(2)

$\forall \vec{x} \exists ! s, t \in \mathbb{N}$. 使得

$$A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_s & 0 \\ 0 & E_t \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由定理 12.1 直接得证.

定理 12.2: $\forall A, B \in \text{SN}_n(\mathbb{R})$

(s, t)

推论 12.2: $\forall A, B \in \text{SN}_n(\mathbb{R})$

$A \sim_c B$

由定理 12.1

$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m$

由定理 12.2 可知 \vec{x} 在 \mathbb{R}^m 中一维基

由定理 12.2 可知 \vec{x} 在 \mathbb{R}^m 中一维基

$$\text{17.} \Rightarrow A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\# \text{ of } (12,1))$$

$$A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $\# \text{ of } (12,1) + s, t \text{ 互不相等}$

A, B 有公共零因子

\Leftarrow 事实.

④

13] 求实二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_1 x_4 + x_2 x_3 + x_2 x_4 + x_3 x_4$$

$$F_{31}(H)$$

$$F_{34}(H)$$

解: P 在标准基下表示为

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

$$F_{43}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } 3, 4 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } 1, 2 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 与 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 合同}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } 1, 2 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } 3, 4 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } 1, 2 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } 3, 4 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } 1, 2 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{消去 } 3, 4 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

(3)

$$f: \mathbb{M}_3(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(A) = \text{tr}(A^2)$$

* \Rightarrow

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{13} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{22} \\ a_{23} \\ a_{31} \\ a_{32} \\ a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_{11} \\ z_{12} \\ z_{13} \\ z_{21} \\ z_{22} \\ z_{23} \\ z_{31} \\ z_{32} \\ z_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr}(A^2) = \text{tr} \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}^2 \right) = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} E_3 & D_2 & D_2 & D_2 \\ \dots & & & \end{bmatrix}}_B$$

$$= a_{11}^2 + a_{12}a_{21} + a_{13}a_{31} + a_{22}^2 + a_{12}a_{21} + a_{23}a_{32} + a_{33}^2 + a_{13}a_{31} + a_{32}a_{23}$$

$$\text{tr}(A^2) = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} & z_{13} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} & z_{23} \\ z_{31} & z_{32} & z_{33} \end{bmatrix}}_B = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} E_3 & D_2 & D_2 & D_2 \\ \dots & & & \end{bmatrix}}_B$$

$$(6, 3)$$

[]

$$= a_{11}^2 + a_{22}^2 + a_{33}^2 + 2a_{12}a_{21} + 2a_{23}a_{32} + 2a_{31}a_{13}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11} = z_{11} \\ a_{22} = z_{22} \\ a_{33} = z_{33} \\ a_{12} = z_{12} + z_{21} \\ a_{21} = z_{12} - z_{21} \end{array} \right.$$

$$a_{23} = z_{23} + z_{32} \\ a_{32} = z_{23} - z_{32} \\ a_{13} = z_{13} + z_{31} \\ a_{31} = z_{13} - z_{31}$$

§13. Jacobi 公式

定義: $\forall A \in M_n(F)$, $1 < i_1 < \dots < i_k < n$

由公 i_1, \dots, i_k 組成 i_1, \dots, i_k 的子集式
且 A 有子式 i_1, \dots, i_k

$$M_A(i_1, \dots, i_k)$$

若 A 为 k 阶子式, 则 i_1, \dots, i_k
为 $M_A(1, \dots, k)$ 为 A 为 k 阶子式

$$\exists \forall \forall A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \text{ 为 } p \times q \text{ 子式} \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} \in A \text{ 为 } p \times q \text{ 子式} \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \in A \text{ 为 } 2 \times 2 \text{ 子式} \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \in A$$

定理 13.1 $\forall A \in SM_n(F)$. 令
 $\Delta_0 = 1$, $\Delta_k \equiv A$ 为 k 阶子式
 $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_k$

$$\exists \forall A \sim_c \left(\begin{matrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_0} & \dots & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_0} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix} \right) \quad (15)$$

$\forall \exists \forall A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$$\begin{cases} \forall n=1 \text{ 时} \\ \forall n > 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad A = (a_{11})_{n \times n} = \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \forall n=1 \text{ 时} \\ \forall n > 1 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad A \sim_c \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} \right) \quad \text{定理 13.1}$$

$\forall \exists \forall n > 1 \text{ 时} \exists P \in GL_{n-1}(F)$ 使得
 $P^{-1}AP = \left(\begin{matrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_0} & \dots & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_0} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix} \right)$

$$\begin{cases} \forall n > 1 \text{ 时} \\ \forall n=1 \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & a_{n-1,2} & \dots & a_{n-1,n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\forall \exists \forall n > 1 \text{ 时} \exists P \in GL_{n-1}(F)$ 使得
 $P^{-1}AP = \left(\begin{matrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_0} & \dots & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_0} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix} \right)$

$$P^{-1}AP = \left(\begin{matrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_0} & \dots & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_0} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} B & \vec{a} \\ \vec{a}^t & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = Q^t A Q = \begin{pmatrix} P^t & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B & \vec{a} \\ \vec{a}^t & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} P^t B P & P^t \vec{a} \\ P^t \vec{a}^t P & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{b} = P^t \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ - \\ - \\ \vec{b}^t \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{nn} = \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_{n-2}}$$

$$\text{令 } C = Q^t A Q = \begin{pmatrix} P^t E_{n-1}(P) P & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{|R|} \end{pmatrix} D \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{|R|} \end{pmatrix} \right) =$$

[3] $\forall \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0}, \dots, \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_{n-2}}$ 都非零
从而由对称的高斯消去法

$$\begin{aligned} C &\sim_c \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1} & \cdots & \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_{n-2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} \end{pmatrix} D \quad \text{使得} \\ D &= P^t A R \\ |D| &= |R|^2 |A| \\ \Rightarrow & |R| \Delta_{n-1} = |R|^2 \Delta_n \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} = \frac{|R|}{|R|^2} = \frac{1}{|R|} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1} & \cdots & \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_{n-2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{|R|} \end{pmatrix} \right) = \\ &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1} & \cdots & \frac{\Delta_{n-1}}{\Delta_{n-2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} \end{pmatrix} \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{|R|} \end{pmatrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$