

第八次习题课

1. 作业中需要注意的地方

2. 实二次型 $\lambda x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$ 在 λ 取什么值时是负定的。

解: \mathcal{B} 在标准基下的矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

法一: 行列相消法

$$A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda + \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda + \frac{3}{5} < 0$$

法二: A 负定 $\Leftrightarrow -A$ 正定

即 $-A = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ 的各阶顺序主子式都大于 0.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_1 = -\lambda > 0 \\ \Delta_2 = -2\lambda - 1 > 0 \\ \Delta_3 = -5\lambda - 3 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda < -\frac{3}{5}$$

3. $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 证

(1) $A \in SS(M_n(\mathbb{R})) \Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = 0$

(2) 若 $A \in SS(M_n(\mathbb{R}))$ 且 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = 0$. 则 $A = 0$.

证: " \Rightarrow " $A^t = -A, \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = (\vec{x}^t A \vec{x})^t = -\vec{x}^t A \vec{x} \quad \text{char}(\mathbb{R}) \neq 2. \quad \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = 0.$$

" \Leftarrow " $0 = \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_{ij} + a_{ji}) x_i x_j$

当 $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 时 $\Rightarrow a_{ii} = 0$. 当 $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} +i \\ +j \end{matrix} \Rightarrow a_{ij} + a_{ji} = 0$

(2) 由(1)知: $A^t = -A$ 又 $A^t = A$.

故 $A = A^t = -A$ $\text{char}(\mathbb{R}) \neq 2$. $\therefore A = 0$.

4. 证明: (1) $q(A) = \text{tr}(A^t A)$ 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的正定二次型.

(2) 若 $A^t A = A^2$, 则 A 是对称矩阵.

证: 首先根据定义来证二次型, 其次判断二次型正定.

定义 8.1: 设 $q: V \rightarrow F$ 称为 V 上的二次型, 如果

(i) 对于任意的 $\vec{v} \in V$, $q(\vec{v}) = q(-\vec{v})$;

(ii) 对于任意的 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$.

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

是 V 上的对称双线性型. f 称为 q 的酉伴随.

$$\text{Step 1: } q(-A) = \text{tr}((-A)^t(-A)) = \text{tr}(A^t A) = q(A).$$

$$\text{令 } f(A, B) = \frac{1}{2} [q(A+B) - q(A) - q(B)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\text{tr}((A+B)^t(A+B)) - \text{tr}(A^t A) - \text{tr}(B^t B)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\text{tr}(A^t A + B^t A + A^t B + B^t B) - \text{tr}(A^t A) - \text{tr}(B^t B)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(B^t A) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(A^t B)$$

$$= f(B, A).$$

Step 2. 判断正定.

$$\text{tr}(A^t A) = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^2 & & & \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2 > 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \mathcal{Q}(A-A^t) &= \text{tr}((A-A^t)^t(A-A^t)) \\
 &= \text{tr}(A^t-A)(A-A^t) \\
 &= \text{tr}(A^tA - A^2 - A^tA^t + AA^t) \\
 &= \text{tr}(AA^t - A^tA^t) = \text{tr}(AA^t) - \text{tr}(A^tA^t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } A^tA^t = (A^t)^2 = (A^2)^t = (A^tA)^t = A^tA$$

$$\text{且 } \text{tr}(A^tA) = \text{tr}(AA^t)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{Q}(A-A^t) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{Q} \text{ 是正定二次型. } A-A^t=0 \quad A=A^t$$

□

5. 设 A 是任意一个实对称矩阵, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(A)$ 是一个充分小的实数, 证明: 矩阵

$B = E + \varepsilon A$ 是正定的.

证: B 的 k 阶顺序主子式记为 Δ_k

$$\Delta_k = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \varepsilon a_{11} & \varepsilon a_{12} & \cdots & \varepsilon a_{1k} \\ \varepsilon a_{12} & 1 + \varepsilon a_{22} & \cdots & \varepsilon a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varepsilon a_{1k} & \varepsilon a_{2k} & \cdots & 1 + \varepsilon a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_k} \varepsilon_{\sigma} b_{\sigma(1)1} b_{\sigma(2)2} \cdots b_{\sigma(k)k}$$

$$= b_{11}b_{22}\cdots b_{kk} + \sum_{\sigma \in S_k \setminus \{1\}} \varepsilon_{\sigma} b_{\sigma(1)1} \cdots b_{\sigma(k)k}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{证法}}{=} 1 + C_{k1}\varepsilon + C_{k2}\varepsilon^2 + \cdots + C_{kk}\varepsilon^k$$

$$C_k = \max \{ |C_{ki}| \}$$

$$\Delta_k \geq 1 - C_k\varepsilon - C_k\varepsilon^2 - \cdots - C_k\varepsilon^k$$

$$\text{令 } 0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{C_{k+1}}$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta_k \geq 1 - C_k(\varepsilon + \cdots + \varepsilon^k)$$

$$= 1 - C_k \frac{\frac{1}{C_{k+1}} (1 - \frac{1}{(C_{k+1})^k})}{1 - \frac{1}{C_{k+1}}} = \frac{1}{C_{k+1}} > 0$$

令 $C = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{c_1+1}, \frac{1}{c_2+1}, \dots, \frac{1}{c_n+1} \right\} > 0$, 且 $0 < \varepsilon < C$.

$\Delta_k > 0$.

或把 Δ_k 看成关于 ε 的连续函数. $\Delta_k(\varepsilon)$

$\therefore \varepsilon = 0, \Delta_k = 1 > 0. \therefore \exists \delta_k > 0$ s.t. $\forall \varepsilon \in (-\delta_k, \delta_k) \Delta_k(\varepsilon) > 0$.

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $0 < \varepsilon < \delta$ 时, $\Delta_k > 0$.

||

$\min \{ \delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_k \}$

故 $\varepsilon \in (-\delta, \delta)$ 时, $E + \varepsilon A$ 正定.

二. 由习题4引申的补充知识:

双线性型: $V \times V \rightarrow F$
 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \mapsto f(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$

$$f(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{z}) + \beta f(\vec{y}, \vec{z})$$
$$f(\vec{x}, \alpha \vec{y} + \beta \vec{z}) = \alpha f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \beta f(\vec{x}, \vec{z}).$$

对称双线性型: $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f(\vec{y}, \vec{x})$.

有极化公式:

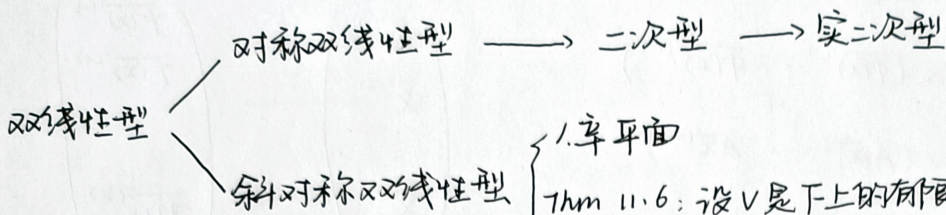
$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{2} (f(\vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{x} + \vec{y}) - f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) - f(\vec{y}, \vec{y})).$$

二次型: $V \rightarrow F$
 $\vec{v} \mapsto q(\vec{v})$.

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

由两个变元转为一个变元, 其次由二次型的可以看出对称性.

三. 课程内容回顾



1. 辛平面

Thm 11.6: 设 V 是 F 上的有限维线性空间, $f \in \mathcal{L}_2(V)$. 则存在 f 的辛平面 W_1, \dots, W_k 和子空间 U 满足

- (i) $V = W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus W_3 \oplus \dots \oplus W_k \oplus U$
- (ii) $f|_{U \times U}$ 零线性型
- (iii) $\vec{x} \in W_1 \oplus \dots \oplus W_k, \vec{y} \in W_{i+1} \oplus \dots \oplus U$
 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0$.

2. 秩为偶数 (若 $A \in SS(M_n(F))$).

12. 直和与投影

1. 正交: $b_i \circ b_j = 0$
 等方: $b_i \circ b_i = b_i$
 完全: $b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = I_n$

} b_1, \dots, b_k 是完全正交等方组.

2. $V = \text{im}(b_1) \oplus \text{im}(b_2) \oplus \dots \oplus \text{im}(b_k)$ b_i 是关于上述直和的第 i 个投影.

第二章: 不同基底下线性映射的矩阵表示.

(补充) eg 1.6: 设 $A \in F^{m \times n}$, $\phi: F^{n \times k} \rightarrow F^{m \times k}$ 由公式 $\forall X \in F^{n \times k}$

$\phi(X) = AX$ 给出. 求 ϕ 在标准基下的矩阵.

解: 记 $X = (\vec{x}^{(1)}, \vec{x}^{(2)}, \dots, \vec{x}^{(k)})$ $AX = (A\vec{x}^{(1)}, A\vec{x}^{(2)}, \dots, A\vec{x}^{(k)})$
 \parallel $(\phi(x)^{(1)}, \phi(x)^{(2)}, \dots, \phi(x)^{(k)})$.

还是需要用到 $F^{m \times k}$ 与 $F^{m \times k}$ 是线性同构.

$$\varphi: F^{n \times k} \longrightarrow F^{m \times k}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{x}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\varphi(x)}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{\varphi(x)}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} \\ (A\vec{x}^{(1)} \quad \dots \quad A\vec{x}^{(k)})$$

$$\psi: F^{nk} \longrightarrow F^{mk}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}^{(1)} \\ \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{x}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\varphi(x)}^{(1)} \\ \overline{\varphi(x)}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{\varphi(x)}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$nk \times 1 \quad | \quad 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \overline{\varphi(x)}^{(1)} \\ \overline{\varphi(x)}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{\varphi(x)}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A_{m \times n} & & & \\ & A_{m \times n} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_{m \times n} \end{pmatrix}}_{B} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}^{(1)} \\ \vec{x}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{x}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$k \times k \quad n$

$Z_{ij} \in F^{nk}$ $L_{ij} \in F^{m \times k}$ 分别是两个矩阵空间标准基。

F^{nk} 所对应 $F^{n \times k}$

\vec{e}_i

$i \in \{1, 2, \dots, nk\}$

F^{mk} 所对应 $F^{m \times k}$

\vec{e}_i

$i \in \{1, 2, \dots, mk\}$

$F^{n \times k}$ 标准基: $Z_{11}, Z_{21}, \dots, Z_{n1}; Z_{12}, Z_{22}, Z_{32}, \dots, Z_{n2}; \dots, Z_{1k}, \dots, Z_{nk}$.

$F^{m \times k}$ $L_{11}, L_{21}, \dots, L_{m1}; L_{12}, L_{22}, L_{32}, \dots, L_{m2}; \dots, L_{1k}, \dots, L_{mk}$.

Remark: 设 V, W 是线性空间, 基底分别为 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n; \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m$

设 $\alpha: V \rightarrow V', \beta: W \rightarrow W'$ 是线性同构. 设 $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$.

(i) $\psi = \beta \circ \varphi \circ \alpha^{-1} \in \text{Hom}(V', W')$.

(ii) ψ 在 $\alpha(\vec{e}_1), \alpha(\vec{e}_2), \dots, \alpha(\vec{e}_n); \beta(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \beta(\vec{e}_m)$ 下的矩阵

与 φ 在 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n; \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m$ 下的矩阵相同.

证: (i) 由下列交换图:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & W \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta \\ V' & \xrightarrow{\varphi'} & W' \\ & \beta \circ \varphi \circ \alpha^{-1} & \end{array}$$

(ii) 设 $(\varphi(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{e}_n)) = (\bar{e}_1', \dots, \bar{e}_m')$ A.

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi'(\alpha(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \alpha(\bar{e}_n)) \\ &= (\beta \circ \varphi \circ \alpha^{-1} \circ \alpha(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \beta \circ \varphi \circ \alpha^{-1} \circ \alpha(\bar{e}_n)) \\ &= \beta(\varphi(\bar{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\bar{e}_n)) \\ &= \beta((\bar{e}_1', \dots, \bar{e}_m') A) \\ &= (\beta(\bar{e}_1'), \dots, \beta(\bar{e}_m')) A. \end{aligned}$$

视若基矩阵空间: $\text{vec}: F^{m \times n} \longrightarrow F^{mn}$

$$A_{m \times n} \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

是线性同构.

vec称为矩阵的向量化

eg. 设 $m=n=k=2$ $\varphi: M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R})$
 $X \mapsto AX$

$\psi: \text{vec} \circ \varphi \circ \text{vec}^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$

$\psi(\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3, \bar{e}_4) = (\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3, \bar{e}_4) M$

$M = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{R})$

注: $\text{vec}^{-1}(e_1) = Z_{11}$ $\text{vec}^{-1}(e_2) = Z_{21}$ $\text{vec}^{-1}(e_3) = e_{12}$ $\text{vec}^{-1}(e_4) = Z_{22}$

$\varphi(Z_{11}, Z_{21}, Z_{12}, Z_{22}) = (\bar{E}_{11}, Z_{21}, Z_{12}, Z_{22}) M$

$\varphi(Z_{11}) = a_{11} Z_{11} + a_{21} Z_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$