

第八次作业

1. (1) 由 φ 的定义可知.

$$(\varphi(\vec{e}_1), \varphi(\vec{e}_2), \varphi(\vec{e}_3)) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_A$$

φ 在给定基底下的矩阵是 A .

(2) 计算得 $\text{rank}(A)=2 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(\varphi)=2$. 由对偶定理可得 $\dim(\ker \varphi)=1$.

$$\varphi: V \rightarrow W, \quad \ker \varphi = \{\vec{x} \in V \mid A\vec{x} = \vec{0}\}. \quad \text{计算得 } \text{sol}(A\vec{x}=\vec{0}) \text{ 基底 } \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x}. \quad \therefore \ker \varphi \text{ 的基底是 } 3\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 + 2\vec{e}_3$$

(3)

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_P, \quad (\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_Q$$

$|P| \neq 0, |Q| \neq 0 \therefore P, Q$ 都可逆. $\therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ 是 V 的一组基底
 \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 是 W 的一组基底

$\Rightarrow \varphi$ 在 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3; \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2$ 下的矩阵是

$$Q^{-1}AP = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ -1 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Q_n 在标准基下矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

对角线上元素为 1, 其余元素为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

设 $\Delta_0 = 1$. A 第 i 阶顺序主子式为 $\Delta_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$\Delta_i = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{i \times i} = \left(1 + \frac{i-1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{i-1} = \frac{i+1}{2^i} > 0, i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta_i}{\Delta_{i-1}} = \frac{\frac{i+1}{2^i}}{\frac{i}{2^{i-1}}} = \frac{i+1}{2i} > 0, i=2, \dots, n, \quad \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0} = 1$$

由 Jacobi 定理. $A \sim \text{diag}\left(1, \frac{3}{4}, \dots, \frac{i+1}{2i}, \dots, \frac{n+1}{2n}\right) \sim E_n$.

$\therefore q_n$ 总是 $(n, 0)$. 规范型为 $q_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i+1}{2i} y_i^2$

或规范型为 $q_n = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2$

Note: ①
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & \dots & b \\ b & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & \dots & a \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = \begin{vmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & \dots & b \\ a+(n-1)b & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a+(n-1)b & b & \dots & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+(n-1)b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & \dots & b \\ & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & b & \dots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [a+(n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & \dots & b \\ 0 & a-b & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a-b \end{vmatrix} = [a+(n-1)b] (a-b)^{n-1}$$

② Jacobi 公式: $A \in S M_n(F)$. $\Delta_0 = 1$, Δ_i 是 A 第 i 阶顺序主子式.

若 Δ_i 非零, $i=1, \dots, n$. 则 $A \sim_c \text{diag} \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0}, \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1}, \dots, \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} \right)$

3. 证: $\because \exists \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in V$ s.t. $q(\vec{u}) > 0, q(\vec{v}) < 0 \therefore q$ 是不定的.

由惯性定理, $\exists V$ 的一组基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ s.t. $\forall \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n$, 有

$$q(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_k^2 - x_{k+1}^2 - \dots - x_{k+l}^2 \quad k > 0, l > 0$$

令 $\vec{w} = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_{k+1}$, 则 $\vec{w} \neq \vec{0}$ 且 $q(\vec{w}) = 1 - 1 = 0$. 设 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

法一: ① $\alpha > 0$. 令 $\vec{z} = \sqrt{\alpha} \vec{e}_1$, $q(\vec{z}) = (\sqrt{\alpha})^2 = \alpha$.

② $\alpha < 0$. 令 $\vec{z} = \sqrt{-\alpha} \vec{e}_{k+1}$, $q(\vec{z}) = -(\sqrt{-\alpha})^2 = \alpha$.

法二: 令 $\vec{z} = \frac{\alpha+1}{2} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\alpha-1}{2} \vec{e}_{k+1}$. 则 $q(\vec{z}) = \frac{(\alpha+1)^2}{4} - \frac{(\alpha-1)^2}{4} = \alpha$.

$\therefore q$ 是满射.

4. 证: ① 先证 $m \in \mathbb{N}$ 时, A^m 正定. $m=0, 1$ 时显然成立.

法一: (归纳法) 设 $m > 1$ 且 $m-1$ 时结论成立. $\because A$ 正定. $\therefore \exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $A = P^t P$

$$\Rightarrow A^m = \underbrace{(P^t P) (P^t P) \dots (P^t P)}_m = P^t \underbrace{(P P^t) \dots (P P^t)}_{m-1} P = P^t B^{m-1} P$$

其中 $B = P P^t$. $\therefore B$ 正定. 由归纳假设 B^{m-1} 正定.

$\therefore A^m \sim_c B^{m-1}$, $\therefore A^m$ 正定.

证: 若 $m=2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. $A^m = A^k \cdot A^k$

$$\therefore (A^k)^t = \underbrace{(A \cdots A)^t}_k = \underbrace{A^t \cdots A^t}_k = (A^t)^k = A^k \Rightarrow A^k \in \text{SM}_n(\mathbb{R})$$

且 $|A^k| = |A|^k \neq 0 \therefore A^k \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$

因此, $A^m = (A^k)^t \cdot A^k \therefore A^m$ 正定

若 $m=2k+1, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. $A^m = A^k \cdot A \cdot A^k = (A^k)^t \cdot P^t \cdot P \cdot A^k = (PA^k)^t (PA^k)$

其中 $A = P^t P, P \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $|PA^k| = |P| \cdot |A|^k \neq 0 \therefore PA^k \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow A^m$ 正定

② $m < 0$: $\because A$ 正定 $\therefore A^{-1}$ 正定. 由①结论可知, 当 $m \in \mathbb{N}$ 时, A^{-m} 也正定. 综上, $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, A^m$ 正定.

5. 证: " \Leftarrow " 显然成立.

" \Rightarrow " (归纳法). 对 n 归纳. $n=1$ 时, 结论成立. 设 $n > 1$ 且结论对 $n-1$ 阶正定矩阵成立. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & \vec{x} \\ \vec{x}^t & a \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A_{n-1} \in \text{SM}_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, a \in \mathbb{R}$

则 A_{n-1} 正定且 $a > 0$. (A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 顺序主子式 $> 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ 主子式 > 0)
由分块行列相律消元法可知.

$$|A| = |A_{n-1}| (a - \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x})$$

$\because |A| > 0, |A_{n-1}| > 0 \therefore a - \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x} > 0$. 又 $\because A_{n-1}$ 正定 $\therefore \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x} \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow 0 < a - \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x} \leq a$

设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ $\because |A| = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{n-1, n-1} a_{nn} = |A_{n-1}| \cdot \underbrace{(a - \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x})}_{\leq a}$

$\therefore |A_{n-1}| > a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{n-1, n-1}$

$\because A_{n-1}$ 正定 $\therefore |A_{n-1}| \leq a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{n-1, n-1} \Rightarrow |A_{n-1}| = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{n-1, n-1}$

3 $\Rightarrow \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x} = 0$

由归纳假设可知 A_m 是对角阵.

$\because A_m$ 正定且 $\vec{x}^T A_m \vec{x} = 0$, $\therefore \vec{x} = \vec{0}$, $\Rightarrow A$ 是对角阵.

Note: A 是正定矩阵, 则 $0 < |A| < \infty$, A^T 正定, A^m 正定, $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$A \in S^{m \times m}(\mathbb{R})$.

② $|A| \leq A$ 对角线上元素之和.