

$$1. \quad (i) \quad \vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{A}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{B}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) A^{-1} = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) B^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) B^{-1} A$$

$$(B|A) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A^{-1}B$$

$$(A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(ii) \quad \vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{w} \text{ 在 } \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2 \text{ 下坐标为 } A^{-1}\vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{w} \text{ 在 } \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \text{ 下的坐标为 } B^{-1}\vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \quad V = \mathbb{R}[X]^{(n)}$$

$$\psi_i: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \mapsto \frac{1}{i!} \frac{d^i f}{dx^i}(0)$$

对偶空间 $\rightarrow$ 系数数由 $\text{Map}(V, F)$ 给出.

$$V^* = \{ \phi \mid \phi \in \text{Hom}(V, F) \}$$

Thm. 设 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V 的一组基, 则在 V^* 中存在唯一的一组基 $\vec{e}_1^*, \dots, \vec{e}_n^*$ 满足 $\vec{e}_i^*(\vec{e}_j) = \delta_{ij}$, $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.
特别地, $\dim(V^*) = n$. (线性映射与标量应用) $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{称为 } V^* \text{ 的一组对偶基.}}$

对偶基应用:

$$\forall \vec{x} \in V, \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n, \quad \vec{e}_i^*(\vec{x}) = x_i$$

证: 首先证明 $\psi_i \in V^*$, $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$.

$$\text{注意到 } \frac{d}{dx} \in \text{Hom}(V, V), \quad \text{令 } \phi_0: \mathbb{R}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f \mapsto f(0).$$

$$\text{故赋值同构 } \phi_0 \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}[X], \mathbb{R}),$$

$$\psi_i = \frac{1}{i!} \phi_0 \circ \frac{d}{dx} \circ \dots \circ \frac{d}{dx}$$

线性映射的复合仍为线性映射, 故 $\psi_i \in V^*$.

由上述 Thm 可知, 我们只需验证 $\psi_i(\vec{x}) = \delta_{ij}$, $i, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$.

$$\psi_i(\vec{x}^j) = \begin{cases} 0, & j \neq i \\ 1, & j = i \end{cases} \quad \frac{\phi_0(x^j)}{i!} = \frac{j!}{i!} = 1$$

$$j < i, \psi_i(\vec{x}^j) = \frac{\phi_0(0)}{i!} = 0$$

$$j = i, \psi_i(\vec{x}^i) = \frac{\phi_0(i!)}{i!} = 1,$$

$$j > i, \psi_i(\vec{x}^j) = \frac{\phi_0(i! j^{j-i})}{i!} = 0$$

$$\alpha_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

①

由对称性应用.

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0, \text{ 这里 } \vec{e}_1 = 1, \vec{e}_2 = x, \dots, \vec{e}_{n+1} = x^n.$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_i(f(x)) = a_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

$$例 \quad p = ((x+1)^{100} - (2x^2+2x-3)^{10})^2$$

$$p' = 2((x+1)^{100} - (2x^2+2x-3)^{10})(10(x+1)^{99} - 10(2x^2+2x-3)^9(4x+2))$$

$$p'(0) = 4 \cdot (1-3^{10})(100+10 \cdot 3^9) = 40(1-3^{10})(10+3^9)$$

3. 双线性型.

$$\text{定义} \quad f: V \times V \rightarrow F$$

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

如果对任意 $\alpha, \beta \in F$ 和 $\vec{z} \in V$ 满足

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

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

则称 f 是 V 上的双线性型.

Thm. 设 V 的一组基是 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$, f 是 V 上的双线性型, 则存在! 矩阵 $A \in M_n(F)$, s.t.

$$\forall \vec{x} = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \vec{y} = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 有}$$

$$f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$a_{ij} = f(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) \quad (a_{ij})_{n \times n}.$$

反之, 设 $A \in M_n(F)$, 则

$$f: F^n \times F^n \rightarrow F$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

是 F^n 上的双线性型, f 在标准基下的矩阵就是 A .

不同基下矩阵之间的关系

设 f 是 V 上的双线性型, f 在 V 的两组基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 和 $\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n$ 下矩阵分别为 A, B .

$$\text{设 } (\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) P, \quad P \in GL_n(F).$$

$$\Rightarrow B = P^t A P.$$

Def. $A, B \in M_n(F)$, 若 $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$, s.t. $B = P^t A P$, 则 $B \sim_c A$. (此为等价关系).

prop. $A \sim_c B, \text{ rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$.

例. 设 f 是 V 上的双线性型, A 是 f 在 V 下基 $\vec{e}_i$ 下的矩阵

$$\text{则 } \text{rank}(f) = \text{rank}(A)$$

定义如下:

(2)

3.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(f) = 4$$

4. $A \in F^{m \times n}, B \in F^{n \times m}$, 证明:

$$m - \text{rank}(E_m - AB) = n - \text{rank}(E_n - BA).$$

证: 拟方法.

1. 把方程解释为坐标空间的线性映射
2. 利用对偶定理 $\dim A + \text{rank} A = n$ 把秩转换为核的维数
3. 利用核空间的“包含”关系和线性映射基本定理 (1), 构造线性单射 “...”
4. 利用线性单射保持原像空间的维数证明等式

$$\text{设 } \phi_{E_m - AB}: F^m \rightarrow F^m \quad \phi_{E_n - BA}: F^n \rightarrow F^n$$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto (E_m - AB)\vec{x} \quad \vec{x} \mapsto (E_n - BA)\vec{x}$$

对偶定理

$$\dim(\ker(\phi_{E_m - AB})) + \text{rank}(E_m - AB) = m$$

$$\dim(\ker(\phi_{E_n - BA})) + \text{rank}(E_n - BA) = n$$

要证

$$m - \text{rank}(E_m - AB) = n - \text{rank}(E_n - BA).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(\ker(\phi_{E_m - AB})) = \dim(\ker(\phi_{E_n - BA})).$$

$$\text{记 } K_{E_m - AB} = \ker(\phi_{E_m - AB}), K_{E_n - BA} = \ker(\phi_{E_n - BA})$$

$$\text{定义 } p: K_{E_m - AB} \longrightarrow K_{E_n - BA}$$

$$\vec{x} \longmapsto B\vec{x}$$

$$p_i: K_{E_n - BA} \longrightarrow K_{E_m - AB}$$

$$\vec{x} \longmapsto A\vec{x}$$

$$\text{验证 } (E_m - AB)\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} - AB\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow B\vec{x} - BA(B\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow (E_n - BA)(B\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$$

验证 p_i 是良定义且单射.
即无需证 p 是满射.

$\Rightarrow B\vec{x} \in K_{E_n - BA}$
 $\Rightarrow$ 上述线性映射是良定义的.

$$\ker(p) = \{\vec{x} \in K_{E_m - AB} \mid B\vec{x} = \vec{0}\}.$$

$$\text{取 } \vec{x} \in \ker(p), B\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 且 } (E_m - AB)\vec{x} = \vec{x} - A(B\vec{x}) = \vec{x} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker(p) = \{\vec{0}\}.$$

$\Rightarrow p$ 是单射. 下证 p 是满射.

$$\forall \vec{y} \in K_{E_n - BA}, (E_n - BA)\vec{y} = \vec{y} - BA\vec{y} = \vec{0}$$

(3)

$$\Rightarrow A\vec{y} - AB(A\vec{y}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow (E_m - AB)(A\vec{y}) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow A\vec{y} \in \ker(E_m - AB)$$

$$\text{且 } P(A\vec{y}) = BA\vec{y} = \vec{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow P \text{ 是满射, 从而 } P \text{ 是同构}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原命题成立.}$$

证: 分块矩阵

$$\text{考虑矩阵 } \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix}, M = \begin{pmatrix} E_m - AB & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \in M_{m+n}(F)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_m - AB & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{左乘 } \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} E_m - AB & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{右乘 } \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{右乘 } \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n - BA \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ 0 & E_n - BA \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{右乘 } \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n - BA \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank} \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_m - AB & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{rank} \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n - BA \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow n + \text{rank}(E_m - AB) = m + \text{rank}(E_n - BA)$$

$$5.11) f \neq 0^* \Rightarrow \exists \vec{v} \in V, \text{ s.t. } f(\vec{v}) = \alpha \in F \setminus \{0\}.$$

$$\forall \beta \in F, f(\beta \alpha^{-1} \vec{v}) = \beta \alpha^{-1} \alpha = \beta.$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ 是满射.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{im}(f)) = 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\ker(f)) = n-1.$$

$$iii) \forall f, g \in V^*, \text{ 且 } h(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f(\vec{x})g(\vec{y})$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2 \in V,$$

$$h(\alpha \vec{x}_1 + \beta \vec{x}_2, \vec{y}) = f(\alpha \vec{x}_1 + \beta \vec{x}_2)g(\vec{y}) \stackrel{f \in V^*}{=} (\alpha f(\vec{x}_1) + \beta f(\vec{x}_2))g(\vec{y})$$

$$\text{则 } \forall \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_2 \in V, h(\vec{x}, \alpha \vec{y}_1 + \beta \vec{y}_2) = \alpha h(\vec{x}, \vec{y}_1) + \beta h(\vec{x}, \vec{y}_2) = \alpha f(\vec{x})g(\vec{y}_1) + \beta f(\vec{x})g(\vec{y}_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow h \text{ 是 } F^n \text{ 上的双线性型} \quad = \alpha h(\vec{x}_1, \vec{y}) + \beta h(\vec{x}_2, \vec{y}).$$

$$\text{若 } f \text{ 或 } g \text{ 等于 } 0^*, \text{ 则 } h(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = 0^* \Rightarrow \text{rank}(h) = 0.$$

(4)

由 $f \neq 0^*$ 和 $g \neq 0^*$, 故 $\exists \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in V$, 使得 $f(\vec{u}) \neq 0, g(\vec{v}) \neq 0$.

$$\Rightarrow h(\vec{u}, \vec{v}) \neq 0.$$

设 V 的一组基是 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$, $\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n$, $\vec{y} = y_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + y_n \vec{e}_n$, 且

$$f(\vec{x}) = \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(\vec{y}) = \beta_1 y_1 + \dots + \beta_n y_n = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)}_A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{rank}(h) = \text{rank}(A) \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(h) = 1, (h \neq 0^*).$$

(iv). 设 h 在 V 的基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下矩阵为 A .

$$\text{rank}(A) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ 非零向量 $\vec{v} \in F^n$, 使 $A = (\beta_1 \vec{v}, \dots, \beta_n \vec{v})$, 其中 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in F$.

设 $\vec{v} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)^t$, 则

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$$

$\forall \vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{e}_i, \vec{y} = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \vec{e}_j \in V$ 有

$$h(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{(\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n)}_f \underbrace{(\beta_1 y_1 + \dots + \beta_n y_n)}_g$$

行列相称变换

设 F_{ij} 是 n 阶第一类初等矩阵, $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. (交换 E_n 中第 i 行和第 j 行)

$F_{ij}(\lambda)$ 是第二类初等矩阵, 其中 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, i \neq j, \lambda \in F$ (把 E_n 中第 j 行的 λ 倍加到第 i 行)

引理 1. 设 $A = (a_{kl}) \in SM_n(F)$, $B = F_{ij}^t A F_{ij}$ 是对称矩阵

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i}^t & \dots & a_{1j}^t & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j,i} & \dots & a_{jj} & \dots & a_{j,i} & \dots & a_{j,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i,i} & \dots & a_{i,j} & \dots & a_{ii} & \dots & a_{i,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,i} & \dots & a_{n,j} & \dots & a_{n,i} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow i \\ \rightarrow j \end{matrix}$$

作用:

将对称阵元素交换

⑤

$$F_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & i & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & j \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{ij}^t = F_{ij}$$

$$B^t = (F_{ij}^t A F_{ij})^t = F_{ij}^t A^t F_{ij} = F_{ij}^t A F_{ij} = B$$

$\Rightarrow B$ 为对称矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ji} & \dots & a_{ji} & \dots & a_{jj} & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ni} & \dots & a_{ni} & \dots & a_{nj} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = F_{ij}^t A$$

交换A中第i行和第j行

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ji} & \dots & a_{ji} & \dots & a_{jj} & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ni} & \dots & a_{ni} & \dots & a_{nj} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

交换A中
行列
列

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ji} & \dots & a_{ji} & \dots & a_{jj} & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ni} & \dots & a_{ni} & \dots & a_{nj} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

引理2. 设 $A = (a_{kl}) \in SM_n(F)$, $B = F_{ij}(\lambda)^t A F_{ij}(\lambda)$ 是对称矩阵.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1j} + \lambda a_{1,i} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ji} & \dots & a_{ji} & \dots & a_{jj} + \lambda a_{i,i} & \dots & a_{j,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ni} + \lambda a_{i,i} & \dots & a_{nj} + \lambda a_{i,j} & \dots & a_{nn} & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{ij}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & j \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

把i列加到第j列

$$F_{ij}(\lambda)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & j \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

交换i和j列

$$A \xrightarrow{F_{ij}(\lambda)^t} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ji} + \lambda a_{i,i} & \dots & a_{jj} + \lambda a_{i,j} & \dots & a_{jn} & \dots & a_{j,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{ni} & \dots & a_{nj} & \dots & a_{nn} & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

对对称矩阵做有限次上述两个引理中的操作得到矩阵A'为通矩阵(即等)行列变换变换行列的引理). 设A的特征值不等于0, $A \in SM_n(F)$, 如果A中所有元素都等于0, 但A不为0, 我们可以以通行列变换把A变成对称矩阵 $B = (b_{ij})$ 使得 $b_{11} \neq 0$, 特别地, $A \sim_c B$.

面引理2,

pf: 设 $A = (a_{kl})_{n \times n}$, 其中至少一个 $a_{ij} \neq 0$ 且 $i \neq j$, 则 $F_{ij}(1)^t A F_{ij}(1)$ 在 j 行 j 列元素为

$$a_{jj} + 2a_{ij} + a_{ii} = 2a_{ij} \neq 0.$$

再由引理1, 令 $B = F_{ij}(1)^t (F_{ij}(1)^t A F_{ij}(1)) F_{ij}(1)$ 即可.

Thm 4. 设域 F 的特征不等于2, $A \in M_n(F)$. 则我们可以通过初等行排列变换得到对角矩阵.

pf: 对 n 归纳. ① 当 $n=1$, A 是对角阵. $\checkmark$

② 设 $n > 1$ 且定理对 $n-1$ 成立, 考虑 n 阶对称阵 A

若 $A=0$, 则 A 为对角阵. 下设 $A = (a_{ij}) \neq 0$.

由引理3, 可进一步假设 $a_{11} \neq 0$, 由引理2.

$$F_{1n}(-\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}})^t \cdots F_{12}(-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}})^t A \begin{matrix} \nearrow M \\ F_{12}(-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}) \cdots F_{1n}(-\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}}) \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0_{(n-1)} \\ 0_{(n-1)} & B \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $B \in M_{n-1}(F)$. 由归纳假设 $\exists Q \in GL_{n-1}(F)$, s.t. $Q^t B Q$ 为对角阵

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则}$$

$(MP)^t A MP$ 为对角阵.

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in SU_3(\mathbb{R})$, 求 $P \in GL_3(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $B = P^t A P$

$\rightarrow$ R 正交变换

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (A|E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{C_1+C_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{r_2 - \frac{1}{2}r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{C_2 - \frac{1}{2}C_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{C_1 - C_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\quad \quad \quad \underline{\quad \quad \quad B \quad \quad \quad} \quad \quad \quad \underline{\quad \quad \quad P \quad \quad \quad} \end{aligned}$$