

1. $q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 - 2x_2 x_3$.

解: q 对应的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 + C_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \gamma_2 - \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1 \\ \gamma_3 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} C_2 - \frac{1}{2}C_1 \\ C_3 + \frac{1}{2}C_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\gamma_3 - 3\gamma_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_3 - 3C_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow 特征值为 $(2, 1)$

$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}_2(\mathbb{R})$.

2. (i)

$$(S|E) = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{C_1 + C_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\gamma_2 - \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{C_2 - \frac{1}{2}C_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow S \sim_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

合同不改变特征值 $\Rightarrow S$ 不是正规的.

\Rightarrow 不存在 $P \in GL_2(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $S = P^t P$.

(ii) 由于 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 满秩, 故 $\exists Q \in GL_2(\mathbb{C})$, s.t. $Q^t S Q = E \Rightarrow S = (Q^t)^{-1} Q^* = (Q^{-1})^t Q^*$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\gamma_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}C_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sqrt{2}i\gamma_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\sqrt{2}iC_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{array} \right)$$

$\triangleq P = Q^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathbb{C})$, s.t. $S = P^t P$.

(Def)

3. 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 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$.
 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{2}(q(\vec{x}+\vec{y}) - q(\vec{x}) - q(\vec{y}))$ → 双线性

是 V 上的对称双线性型.

$$q(-\vec{x}) = \text{tr}(-x \cdot (-x)^t) = \text{tr}(x \cdot x^t) = q(\vec{x}).$$

$$\forall X, Y \in M_n(\mathbb{R}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(q(X+Y) - q(X) - q(Y)) &= \frac{1}{2}(\text{tr}((X+Y)(X+Y)^t) - \text{tr}(XX^t) - \text{tr}(YY^t)) \\ &\stackrel{\text{tr 线性性}}{=} \frac{1}{2}(\text{tr}(XX^t + XY^t + YX^t + YY^t - XX^t - YY^t)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(XY^t + YX^t) := f(X, Y) \end{aligned}$$

容易验证 $\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(XY^t + YX^t)$ 是双线性型, $f(X, Y) = f(Y, X)$ 是显然的.

⇒ q 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 的二次型.

对 $\forall X = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), X \neq 0$

$$XX^t = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr}(XX^t) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j}^2 + \dots + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

$$\forall X \neq 0, q(X) > 0.$$

⇒ q 是正定的.

⇒ q 的零集为 $(n^2, 0)$

4. Pf: 假设 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{st } \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} \geq 0$, 则 A 半正定.

$$\exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \text{st } A = B^t B,$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = (\det(B))^2 \geq 0 \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{st } \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} < 0$$

⊙

Prop. q 是二次型 $\Leftrightarrow \exists f \in L_2^+(V)$,
 st $\forall \vec{x} \in V, q(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{x})$ 且 f 的配极是 f .

5. Pf: $0_m = 0$, E 是正定的. \rightarrow (i) A 半正定 $\Leftrightarrow \exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), s.t. A = B^t B$
 (ii) A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow \exists B \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), s.t. A = B^t B$.

② $m > 0$, A 正定, 则 $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), s.t. A = P^t P$.

下面用数学归纳法证明 A^m 正定, $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

① 当 $m=1$ \checkmark

② 假设 $m-1$ 成立, 来看 m 的情况

$$A^m = \underbrace{P^t P}_B P^t P \dots P^t P = P^t B^{m-1} P, \text{ 其中 } B = P P^t$$

从而 B 正定的, 由归纳假设, B^{m-1} 是正定的, 由上可知, $A^m \sim B^{m-1}$

$\Rightarrow A^m$ 是正定的

③ $m < 0$, $A^m = (A^{-m})^{-1}$

Claim: $B \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$ 正定, 则 B^{-1} 正定.

由 B 正定, 则 $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), s.t. B = P^t P$.

$$\Rightarrow B^{-1} = (P^t P)^{-1} = P^{-1} (P^{-1})^t$$

$\Rightarrow B^{-1}$ 正定.

从而 A^{-m} 正定 $\Rightarrow A^m$ 正定.

6. (ii) Pf: q 是二次型, $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$, 令 $f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = f_1(\vec{x})f_1(\vec{y}) + \dots + f_s(\vec{x})f_s(\vec{y}) - f_{s+1}(\vec{x})f_{s+1}(\vec{y}) - \dots - f_{s+t}(\vec{x})f_{s+t}(\vec{y})$.

$f_i \in \text{Hom}(V, V), i=1, 2, \dots, s+t$

$$\Rightarrow f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \in \mathcal{L}_2^+(V)$$

$q(\vec{x}) = f(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \Rightarrow q(\vec{x})$ 是二次型.

(ii) 设 q 在某组基下 $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_k, \dots, e_n$ 下取标准型为

$$q = y_1^2 + \dots + y_k^2 - y_{k+1}^2 - \dots - y_{k+t}^2$$

假设 $s < k$.

令 $U = \langle e_1, e_2, \dots, e_k \rangle, \dim(U) = k$.

线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_s(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解空间为 V ,

⑤

$$\dim(V) \geq n-s, \quad \dim(V+U) \leq n$$

$$\dim(V \cap U) = \dim(V) + \dim(U) - \dim(V+U) \geq n-s+k-n = k-s > 0$$

取 $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ 且 $\vec{x} \in V \cap U$

由 $\vec{x} \in U$, 则 $q(\vec{x}) > 0$

由 $\vec{x} \in V$, 则 $q(\vec{x}) \leq 0 \rightarrow \Leftarrow$

$$\Rightarrow k \leq s.$$

$-q = f_{s+1}^2 + \dots + f_{s+t}^2 - (f_1^2 + \dots + f_s^2).$
 $-q$ 的正惯性指数等于 s 后负惯性指数 t .

由上可知, $t \leq k$.

Jacobi 公式与正规矩阵

$A \in M_n(F)$. 正规矩阵

$$M \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & \lambda_k \end{pmatrix},$$

特别地,

$$M \begin{pmatrix} 1, 2, \dots, k \\ 1, 2, \dots, k \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n$ 称为 A 的 k 阶主子式. 称为 A 的 k 阶顺序主子式

Thm (Jacobi 公式) 设 $A \in S M_n(F)$. 设 $\Delta_0 = 1$, Δ_i 是 A 的 i 阶顺序主子式. 如果 $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n$ 都非零, 则 $A \sim \text{diag} \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0}, \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1}, \dots, \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} \right).$

Thm 设 $A \in S M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 设 Δ_k 是 A 的 k 阶顺序主子式, $k=1, 2, \dots, n$. 则下列命题等价

(i) A 正定

(ii) A 的任何 k 阶主子式都大于 0.

(iii) $\Delta_1 > 0, \dots, \Delta_n > 0$

计算 \mathbb{R}^n 上二次型 $P_n = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} 2x_i x_j$ 的符号.

解 P_n 的对称矩阵

$$A_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n=2 \text{ 时, } A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 + C_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\gamma_2 - \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2 - \frac{1}{2}C_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

答案是 (1, 1)

$$n=3 \text{ 时, } A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 + C_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\gamma_2 - \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{C_2 - \frac{1}{2}C_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

答案是 (1, 2)

现考虑一般情况.

$$A_n \xrightarrow{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 + C_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 1 & \dots & \dots & 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\gamma_2 - \frac{1}{2}\gamma_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 1 & \dots & \dots & 0 & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2 - \frac{1}{2}C_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\gamma_3 - \gamma_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_3 - C_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n \sim \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \\ & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(N) = (-1)^{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} n-1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-2} (n-1)$$

设 Δ_i 是 N 的初等因子式, $i=1, 2, \dots, n-2$, 且 $\Delta_0=1$. 则 $|\frac{\Delta_{i+1}}{\Delta_i}| < 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n-2$.

由 Jacobi 公式,

$$N \sim_c \text{diag} \left(\frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0}, \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1}, \dots, \frac{\Delta_{n-2}}{\Delta_{n-3}} \right) \sim_c -E_{n-2}$$

于是 $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ 和 $Q \in GL_{n-2}(\mathbb{R})$

$$P^t A_n P = \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_2 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_2 & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -E_{n-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow P_n$ 的符号是 $(1, n-1)$.

Hardamard 乘积 (children product)

$$A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), B = (b_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

定义 $A \odot B = (a_{ij} b_{ij})_{n \times n}$.

例 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$A \odot B = B \odot A$$

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

$\Rightarrow (M_n(\mathbb{R}), +, \odot, O_{n \times n}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix})$ 为交换环.

(Schur 定理) 设 A, B 是 n 阶 (半) 正定实矩阵, 则 $A \odot B$ 也是 (半) 正定的.

证: A, B 对称, $\therefore a_{ij} = a_{ji}, b_{ij} = b_{ji}, \forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n$

$A \odot B$ 第 i 行第 j 列元素为 $a_{ij} b_{ij}$. 第 j 行第 i 列元素为 $a_{ji} b_{ji}$

$$\Rightarrow a_{ij} b_{ij} = a_{ji} b_{ji}$$

$\Rightarrow A \odot B$ 是对称矩阵

由 \$B\$ 是半正定的, 可知, \$\exists\$ 矩阵 \$M = (m_{ij}) \in (U_n(\mathbb{R}))\$, s.t. \$B = M^t M\$

$$b_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n m_{k,i} m_{k,j}$$

设 \$\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^t \in \mathbb{R}^n\$, 则

$$\vec{x}^t (A \circ B) \vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n m_{k,i} m_{k,j} \right) x_i x_j$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \underbrace{(m_{k,i} x_i)}_{y_{k,i}} \underbrace{(m_{k,j} x_j)}_{y_{k,j}} = \sum_{k=1}^n (y_{k,1}, \dots, y_{k,n}) A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{k,1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{k,n} \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\quad}_{y_k}$$

① \$A, B\$ 半正定, 则 \$\vec{y}_k^t A \vec{y}_k \geq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n\$

\$= 1, 2, \dots, n\$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}^t (A \circ B) \vec{x} \geq 0$$

\$\Rightarrow A \circ B\$ 半正定

② \$A, B\$ 正定, 则 \$M\$ 可逆. 设 \$\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}\$, 不妨设 \$x_1 \neq 0\$.

假设 \$\vec{y}_k = \vec{0} \forall k=1, \dots, n\$, 则 \$y_{k,i} = 0, \forall k=1, \dots, n\$.

$$\Rightarrow m_{k,i} x_1 = 0, \forall k=1, \dots, n.$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{k,i} = 0, \forall k=1, \dots, n.$$

\$\Rightarrow M\$ 不可逆.

$$\Rightarrow \exists l \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \text{ s.t. } \vec{y}_l \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{y}_l^t A \vec{y}_l > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}^t (A \circ B) \vec{x} > 0$$

\$\Rightarrow A \circ B\$ 正定.