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## 上周作业

$$1. (A|E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & -\frac{1}{4} & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{F}) \text{ s.t. } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_r & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i E_{ii} \quad (\lambda_i \neq 0)$$

$$\text{故 } A = (P^t)^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i E_{ii} \right) P^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^r (P^t)^{-1} (\lambda_i E_{ii}) P^{-1}$$

$$3. \text{ (a) } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & \frac{3}{2} & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 故规范型为 } 2y_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}y_2^2$$

Remark: 不可由  $f = (x_1 - x_3)^2 + (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (x_2 - x_3)^2$

作线性替换  $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_3 \\ y_2 = x_1 - x_2 \\ y_3 = x_2 - x_3 \end{cases}$  因为此线性替换退化。

但可由上式知  $f$  半正定, 由  $x_1 - x_3$  与  $x_1 - x_2$  线性无关且  $x_1 - x_2, x_1 - x_3, x_2 - x_3$  线性相关知正惯性指数为 2

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从而有规范型  $y_1^2 + y_2^2$

$$(b) f = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_3 + x_4)^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

作非退化线性替换  $\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 \\ y_2 = x_2 \\ y_3 = x_3 \\ y_4 = x_3 + x_4 \end{cases}$  则  $f = y_1^2 + y_4^2 + 2y_2y_3$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = y_1' \\ y_2 = y_2' + y_3' \\ y_3 = y_2' - y_3' \\ y_4 = y_4' \end{cases} \quad \text{则 } f = y_1'^2 + y_4'^2 + 2y_2'^2 - 2y_3'^2$$

故有规范型  $y_1'^2 + 2y_2'^2 - 2y_3'^2 + y_4'^2$

(c) 记  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  设  $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det A = \det \left( \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ 1 \cdots 1 \end{pmatrix} - E \right) = (-1) \det(1 - (1 \cdots 1) \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) = (-1)^n (1-n)$$

$n > 1$  时非退化,  $f = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_n^2$

$n = 1$  时  $f = 0$

4. (1) 略

(2) 取  $V$  的一组基  $e_1, \dots, e_n$ ,  $f$  在该组基下矩阵为

$$(f(e_i, e_j))_{n \times n} = (g(e_i) h(e_j))_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} g(e_1) \\ g(e_2) \\ \vdots \\ g(e_n) \end{pmatrix} (h(e_1) h(e_2) \cdots h(e_n))$$

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故  $g=0$  或  $h=0$  时  $r(f)=0$ , 否则  $r(f)=1$

$$(3) \quad q(-v) = q^2(-v) = (-q(v))^2 = (q(v))^2 = q(v) \quad (\forall v \in V)$$

$\forall x, y \in V, \frac{1}{2}(q(x+y) - q(x) - q(y)) = q(x)q(y)$  为双线性型

故  $q$  为二次型

$$5. \text{ 定义 } \varphi: V^*/U_0 \rightarrow U^* \\ f+U_0 \mapsto f|_U$$

易证  $\varphi$  良定, 满射

$$\forall f+U_0 \in \ker \varphi \Rightarrow f|_U = 0 \Rightarrow f \in U_0 \Rightarrow \varphi \text{ 单}$$

故  $\varphi$  为同构,  $\dim U_0 = \dim V^* - \dim U^* = n-d$ .

2.  $U < V, \dim U = k$ , 若  $V$  上二次型  $f$  满足  $f|_U$  正定, 则  $f$  正惯性指数不小于  $k$ .

取  $U$  的一组基  $u_1, \dots, u_k$  s.t.  $f(u_i, u_j) = \delta_{ij}$ , 扩充为

$V$  的一组基, 设  $f$  在该基下矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} I_k & A \\ A^t & B \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & \\ & -A^t & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_k & A \\ A^t & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & -A \\ & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & \\ & B - A^t A \end{pmatrix}$$

故  $f$  正惯性指数为  $k + B - A^t A$  正惯性指数  $\geq k$

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$M_n(\mathbb{R})$  上二次型  $\text{tr}(X^2)$  正惯性指数为  $\frac{n^2+n}{2}$ ,

负惯性指数  $\frac{n^2-n}{2}$  几何解释:

$$\forall X \in SM_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{tr}(X^2) = \text{tr}(X^t X) \geq 0$$

$$\text{且 } \text{tr}(X^t X) = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = 0$$

$$\forall Y \in SSM_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{tr}(Y^2) = -\text{tr}(Y^t Y) \leq 0$$

$$\text{且 } \text{tr}(Y^t Y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow Y = 0$$

故  $\text{tr}(X^2)$  在  $SM_n(\mathbb{R})$  正定,  $SSM_n(\mathbb{R})$  负定

从而正惯性指数  $\geq \frac{n^2+n}{2}$ , 负惯性指数  $\geq \frac{n^2-n}{2}$

故答案为  $(\frac{n^2+n}{2}, \frac{n^2-n}{2})$

3. 若  $A$  半正定, 则  $AX=0 \Leftrightarrow X^t AX=0$

由于  $\exists P \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  s.t.  $A=P^t P$ , 故  $X^t AX=0 \Leftrightarrow (XP)^t (XP)=0 \Leftrightarrow XP=0 \Rightarrow AX=0$

4.  $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$  主子式均不小于 0, 则  $A$  半正定.

证明: 对  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  归纳,  $n=1$  时显然, 若  $n=k$  时成立,  $n=k+1$  时

$$\textcircled{1} a_{nn} = 0, \text{ 则 } \forall 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{ii} & a_{in} \\ a_{ni} & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \geq 0 \Rightarrow a_{in} = 0$$

由归纳假设  $A_{n-1} = (a_{ij})_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$  半正定,

故  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  半正定

$$\textcircled{2} a_{nn} \neq 0$$

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$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & \alpha \\ \alpha^t & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \sim_C \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \alpha \alpha^t & \\ & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{n-1} - \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \alpha \alpha^t \text{ 任一主子式 } \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}_1 & \dots & \bar{z}_l \\ \bar{z}_1 & \dots & \bar{z}_l \end{pmatrix} \text{ 设 } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{为 } \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}\bar{z}_1 - \frac{1}{a_{nn}}a_{1i}a_{i1} & \dots & a_{1l}\bar{z}_l - \frac{1}{a_{nn}}a_{1i}a_{i1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{l1}\bar{z}_1 - \frac{1}{a_{nn}}a_{li}a_{i1} & \dots & a_{ll}\bar{z}_l - \frac{1}{a_{nn}}a_{li}a_{i1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}\bar{z}_1 & a_{11}\bar{z}_2 & \dots & a_{1l}\bar{z}_l & a_{1i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & a_{1i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & a_{1i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & a_{1i} \\ a_{2i} & a_{3i} & \dots & a_{li} & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

故由归纳假设  $A - \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \alpha \alpha^t$  半正定  $\Rightarrow A$  半正定

Remark  $A$  半正定与顺序主子式非负不等价, 如  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
与  $A$  正定, 证明  $0 \leq X^t(A+XX^t)X < 1 (X \in \mathbb{R}^n)$

由  $A$  正定,  $XX^t$  半正定和  $X^t(A+XX^t)X \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法一: } 1 - X^t(A+XX^t)^{-1}X > 0 & \quad \text{法二: } X^t(A+XX^t)^{-1}X \\ \Leftrightarrow \det(1 - X^t(A+XX^t)^{-1}X) > 0 & \quad = X^t(E + A^{-1}XX^t)^{-1}A^{-1}X \\ \Leftrightarrow \det(E_n - XX^t(A+XX^t)^{-1}) > 0 & \quad = X^t(E - A^{-1}X \frac{1}{1+X^tA^{-1}X} X^t)A^{-1}X \\ \Leftrightarrow \det(A+XX^t - XX^t) > 0 & \quad = X^tA^{-1}X - \frac{(X^tA^{-1}X)^2}{1+X^tA^{-1}X} \\ \Leftrightarrow \det A > 0 & \quad \square = \frac{X^tA^{-1}X}{1+X^tA^{-1}X} < 1 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

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设  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  满足  $\forall X \in \mathbb{R}^n, X^t A X \geq 0$  且  $\exists \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
s.t.  $\beta^t A \beta = 0$ . 若  $\forall X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^n, X^t A Y \neq 0$  则  $X^t A Y + Y^t A X \neq 0$   
证明:  $\forall V \in \mathbb{R}^n, V^t A \beta = 0$

法一:  $\forall X \in \mathbb{R}^n, X^t A X \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{A+A^t}{2}$  半正定, 记为  $\tilde{A}$

$$\beta^t A \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta^t (A+A^t) \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta^t \tilde{A} \beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{A} \beta = 0$$

$$X^t A Y + Y^t A X \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow X^t \tilde{A} Y \neq 0$$

假设  $\exists V \in \mathbb{R}^n$  s.t.  $V^t A \beta \neq 0$ , 则  $V^t \tilde{A} \beta \neq 0$  与  $\tilde{A} \beta = 0$  矛盾

法二:  $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}, (V+k\beta)^t A (V+k\beta) \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \beta^t A \beta k^2 + (\beta^t A V + V^t A \beta) k + V^t A V \geq 0$$

由  $k$  任意性知左式为常值函数

$$\text{故 } \beta^t A V + V^t A \beta = 0 \Rightarrow V^t A \beta = 0$$

