

证明 重开

2022年1月5日 星期三 上午8:59

1. 定义.

2. 性质.

① A 为 n 阶实对称阵, 则存在正交阵 P , 使 $P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$.

证明: $Q = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} x_i x_j$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n b_i y_i^2, X = P Y$

$= X^T A X = (P Y)^T A (P Y)$ 特征值.
 $= Y^T P^T A P Y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & b_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

② A 为 n 阶实对称阵, 则存在可逆阵 P , 使 $P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$.

S₁ 配方法.

$Q = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & a_{1n} \\ & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

按 a_{11} 分类. 配方.

S₂ 初等变换法.

$Q = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, P^T A P = I$

$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ I \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} P^T A P \\ 2P \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I \\ P \end{pmatrix}$

3. 相合规范形.

A 为 n 阶实对称阵, 则存在可逆 P , 使 $P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & & \\ & -I_s & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. r, s 确定.

证明: 设 $S^T A S = \begin{pmatrix} 2^p & & \\ & -2^q & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

首先 P, S . 初等变换, $r+s = p+q = r/A$.

则只考虑 $r=p$.

设 $Q(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$X \stackrel{P_1}{=} Y \begin{pmatrix} y_1^2 + \dots + y_r^2 - y_{r+1}^2 - \dots - y_{r+s}^2 + 0 y_{r+s+1}^2 - \dots - 0 y_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$X \stackrel{P_2}{=} Z \begin{pmatrix} z_1^2 + \dots + z_p^2 - z_{p+1}^2 - \dots - z_{p+q}^2 + 0 z_{p+q+1}^2 - \dots - 0 z_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$

设 $\begin{cases} Y = P_1^{-1} X, P_1^{-1} = (b_{ij})_{n \times n} \\ Z = P_2^{-1} X, P_2^{-1} = (c_{ij})_{n \times n} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} y_1 = b_{11}x_1 + b_{12}x_2 + \dots + b_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ y_r = b_{r1}x_1 + b_{r2}x_2 + \dots + b_{rn}x_n \\ \vdots \\ z_{p+1} = c_{p+1,1}x_1 + c_{p+1,2}x_2 + \dots + c_{p+1,n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ z_n = c_{n1}x_1 + c_{n2}x_2 + \dots + c_{nn}x_n \end{cases} \begin{matrix} r \text{ 行} \\ n-p \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$

假设 $r \neq p$, 不妨设 $r < p$.

则有 $r+n-p < n$.

方程数 < 未知数 \Rightarrow 存在非零解.

赋值法: 取 $X = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$

$Y = P_1^{-1} X = P_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ a \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r \text{ 行} \\ n-r \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$ (Y 的取值)

$Q \Rightarrow 1 + \dots + 0 - y_{r+1}^2 - \dots - y_{r+s}^2 + 0 y_{r+s+1}^2 - \dots - 0 y_n^2 \leq 0$

$Z = P_2^{-1} X = P_2^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} p \text{ 行} \\ n-p \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$ (Z 的取值)

$Q = z_1^2 + \dots + z_p^2 - 0 - \dots - 0 + 0 - \dots - 0 > 0$ 矛盾.

r, s 确定. 正/负惯性指数.

4. 正定.

① A 为实对称阵.

A 正定, $Q = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} > 0$.

存在可逆阵 $P^T A P = I, (P^T P = A)$

正惯性指数 $r=n$.

证明: $Q = X^T A X \stackrel{X=PY}{=} Y^T P^T A P Y = y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2 > 0$

$A = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{nn}), P^T A P = (b_{11}, \dots, b_{nn})$

当且仅当 $y_1 = \dots = y_n = 0$ 时, $Q = 0$.

$\det(A) > 0$.

所有特征值均为正数.

② 判定定理:

实对称 A 正定 \Leftrightarrow 各阶顺序主子式 > 0 .

证明: $n=1, Q = a_{11}x_1^2 > 0, \checkmark, |a_{11}| > 0$

$n=2$ 时, $Q(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} > 0$

$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ 判别式 > 0

$n=k$ 时, $A_k = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1k-1} & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{k-1,1} & \dots & a_{k-1,k-1} & a_{k-1,k} \\ a_{k,1} & \dots & a_{k,k-1} & a_{k,k} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{k-1} & C \\ C^T & a_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{kk} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{k-1} & C \\ C^T & a_{kk} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & -A_{k-1}^{-1}C \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{kk} - C A_{k-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} P^T & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P^T A_{k-1} P & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{+} \begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & m > 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{+} \begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P^T A_{k-1} P & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det A_{kk} > 0$

$\therefore \det A_k > 0, \det A_{k+1} > 0$

③ 分类.

5. 二次曲面.

① 柱面: 椭圆/双/抛 $z=0$

旋转曲面: 椭圆/双/抛

$\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 1$

② 椭圆球面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

③ 双曲面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ (单)

$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$ (双)

④ 二次锥面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$

⑤ 椭圆抛物面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$

⑥ 双曲抛物面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$