

实二次型

一. 概念

1. 引入

实对称阵 A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}
Q(x)_{min} = G, 取基 \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n
0 \le (x, x) = X^T G X = \sum_{i,j} g_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i,j} g_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n g_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{i < j} 2g_{ij} x_i x_j

2. 定义: 实二次型

实系数多项式

多项式中只出现二次项

Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1 \dots x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, a_{ij} = a_{ji}
= a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{22}x_2^2
= a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{22}x_2^2

取 A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, 其中 a_{ij} = a_{ji}

构造 (x_1 \dots x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x_i x_j

例: Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3
= (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}
A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}

二. 性质

1. A 为 n 阶实对称阵, 存在正交阵 P 使得 PAP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_i 二次型表示

Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{i < j} 2a_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii} y_i^2 + \sum_{i < j} 2b_{ij} y_i y_j = Y^T P^{-1} A P Y = Y^T P^T A P Y
= (y_1 \dots y_n) P^T A P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}
= (y_1 \dots y_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & & \\ & b_{22} & \\ & & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}
= \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii} y_i^2 = Q(y_1, \dots, y_n)

P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, P^T A P = P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}

其中 P 正交 (条件), P^T = P^{-1}

\therefore P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} 为特征值

求 P 的方法即为特征向量 + 正交化

2. 相合关系与相合标准形

只要存在可逆阵 P, 使 P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix}

配平方求 P

例: Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_3^2 化为标准形

Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2(x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{8}x_2^2 + x_3^2
= 2(\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{8}x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{8}x_2^2 + x_3^2
= 2y_1^2 - \frac{1}{8}y_2^2 + y_3^2

\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = P Y

标准形 (z) \begin{pmatrix} z_1^2 \\ -z_2^2 \\ z_3^2 \end{pmatrix}

P 不是正交阵, 形成的标准形不唯一

例: Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3
x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3
= x_1^2 + x_2(x_2 + 2x_1) + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3
= (x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2)^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - \frac{x_2^2}{4} + 2x_3^2 + x_2x_3
= y_1^2 + \frac{3}{4}y_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}y_2y_3 + 2y_3^2 = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3/4 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}
= y_1^2 + \frac{3}{4}(y_2^2 - 2y_2y_3 + y_3^2)
= y_1^2 + \frac{3}{4}(y_2 - y_3)^2
= 2z_1^2 + \frac{3}{4}z_2^2 + 0z_3^2

例: Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3
令 \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 形成矛盾形式

对任意二次型均可通过配平方找到可逆变换 x=py 化成标准形

证明: 数学归纳法

初等变换法求 P

P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix} = P_1^T A_1 P_1 \cdot P_2^T A_2 P_2 \cdot P_3^T A_3 P_3 \cdot P_4^T A_4 P_4
(S_{ij} = s_{ij}, D_i(x) = D_i(x), T_j(x) = T_j(x))
IP = IP_1 P_2 \dots P_k = P

\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A \\ I \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \\ & & & P \end{pmatrix}

例: Q = 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3

A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1/2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}

3. 相合规范形

例: 上述标准形 P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
P_1^T A P_1 P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & & \\ & \sqrt{-2} & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{-2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\therefore P_1^T A P_1 P_2 S_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 规范形

定义: 存在可逆矩阵 P, 使 Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) \stackrel{x=PY}{=} y_1^2 + \dots + y_r^2 - y_{r+1}^2 - \dots - y_{r+s}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} r & -s \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}

性质: 标准形不唯一, 规范形唯一. 对于 P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & & \\ & -I_s & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, s, t 唯一确定

证明: Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y_1^2 + \dots + y_r^2 - y_{r+1}^2 - \dots - y_{r+s}^2 + 0y_{r+s+1}
x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2 - x_{r+1}^2 - \dots - x_{r+s}^2 + 0x_{r+s+1}^2
首先 r+s = p, 积不变, 故只考虑 r=p
设 \begin{cases} Y = P_1^T X, P_1 = (b_{ij})_{n \times n} \\ Z = P_2^T X, P_2 = (c_{ij})_{n \times n} \end{cases}
\begin{cases} y_1 = b_{11}x_1 + \dots + b_{1n}x_n \\ y_2 = b_{21}x_1 + \dots + b_{2n}x_n \\ \dots \\ z_1 = c_{11}x_1 + \dots + c_{1n}x_n \\ z_2 = c_{21}x_1 + \dots + c_{2n}x_n \end{cases}
假设 r < p, 不假设 r < p, 则有 r+(n-p) = n+(r-p) < n, 方程个数 < 未知数个数, 方程关于 x 有非零解, 矛盾! 取 X = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
使 Y = P_1^T X = P_1^T \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r=0
z = P_2^T X = P_2^T \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0
\therefore Q = y_1^2 + \dots + y_r^2 - y_{r+1}^2 - \dots - y_{r+s}^2 + 0y_{r+s+1}^2 + \dots + 0y_n^2
= -y_{r+1}^2 - \dots - y_{r+s}^2 + 0y_{r+s+1}^2 + \dots + 0y_n^2 \le 0
Q = z_1^2 - \dots - z_p^2 + 0z_{p+1}^2 + \dots + 0z_n^2 = z_1^2 - \dots - z_p^2 > 0
\therefore 矛盾, 假设错误

\Rightarrow r 为正惯性指数, s 为负惯性指数

4. 正定性

A 相合于 I_n.
x^T A x = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_n^2
令 X = (a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_n)^T
\therefore Y = PX = P \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}
X^T A X = b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2 \ge 0
b_1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow X^T A X = 0
\forall X^T A X \ge 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall X 都有 X^T A X \ge 0
\Rightarrow A 正定
\Rightarrow A^{-1} 也是正定
\Rightarrow A 相合于 I_n
\Rightarrow 存在可逆 P, 使 P^T A P = I_n
\Rightarrow n 个特征值均为正数

定理: 实二次型 Q = x^T A x 正定 \Leftrightarrow 实对称阵 A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} 的:
1. 所有顺序主子式均大于零
2. 主子式: 子矩阵的行列式 det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \dots & a_{kk} \end{pmatrix}
3. 顺序主子式: 主子式以 i 开始连续取. det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & k \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ i & \dots & i+k \end{pmatrix}
证明: 证 A 正定 \Leftrightarrow X^T A X \ge 0, 且取零 \Leftrightarrow X = 0.
取 X = (x_1, \dots, x_n, 0, \dots, 0)^T
此时 X^T A X = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{i < j} 2a_{ij} x_i x_j
Q = (x_1 \dots x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 正定.
\forall |A_k| > 0, 顺序主子式.
证明: n-1 时显然.
n-1 时, 假设 A_{n-1} 正定.
n 时, A_n = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & C \\ C^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ C^T & a_{nn} - C A_{n-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} - C A_{n-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} - C A_{n-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} - C A_{n-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} - C A_{n-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix}
P_{n-1} A_{n-1} P_{n-1}^{-1} = I_{n-1}
\therefore \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} - C A_{n-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} - C A_{n-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix}
\Rightarrow A_{n-1} > 0 看作: 取 X = 0, 为 0.
\therefore A_{nn} > 0
\forall 顺序主子式 > 0 \Leftrightarrow A 正定.
\Rightarrow 正定 \Leftrightarrow A 正定.
\Rightarrow 正定, 非正定.
不证.

1. A 半正定 \Leftrightarrow A = P^T P

A 半正定, 且秩为 n-1.
A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}
A = (e^{i,j}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = P^T P
P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T, A = P^T P
\Leftrightarrow A = P^T P, x^T P^T P x = (Px)^T (Px) \ge 0
\forall x \ge 0

2. A 为半正定, 主子式 \ge 0.

A_{nn} = \lambda + A.
证明: \lambda 是 A 的特征值.
|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}-\lambda & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_{nn}-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a_{11})(\lambda - a_{22}) \dots (\lambda - a_{nn})
\lambda 为 A 的特征值: \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = a_{11} \text{ 或 } \dots \text{ 或 } a_{nn}
\therefore \lambda \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的特征值. } \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda = a_{11} \text{ 或 } \dots \text{ 或 } a_{nn}

3. f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2x_i x_{i+1}

f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2x_i x_{i+1}
f(x) = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} x
\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}

4. g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2

g 半正定. \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i
解法: y_1 = x_1 - \bar{x}, y_2 = x_2 - \bar{x}, \dots, y_n = x_n - \bar{x}
\downarrow
y_1 = x_1 - \bar{x}, y_2 = x_2 - \bar{x}, \dots, y_n = x_n - \bar{x}
\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - \bar{x} \\ y_2 = x_2 - \bar{x} \\ \vdots \\ y_n = x_n - \bar{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{P 的逆序主子式 } n-1

4. Q = (a_{11} \ a_{22})^2 + \dots + (a_{n-1} \ a_{nn})^2

Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, Y^T = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}
Q = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & \\ & a_{22} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} Y^T Y

A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & b & c \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\lambda - 2 & b & c \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 - \lambda \\ = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + b(\lambda + 1) - 2c(\lambda + 1)) + 3\lambda - b - b \\ = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 3\lambda - b - b \\ = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 3\lambda - b - b \\ = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 3\lambda - b - b \\ = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 3\lambda - b - b