

1. 设  $V$  是域  $F$  上的线性空间, 设  $f: V \times V \rightarrow F$  为双线性函数, 且对任意的  $\alpha \in V$  都有  $f(\alpha, \alpha) = 0$ , 求证:  $f$  是斜对称的.

Pf: 要证:  $f(x, y) = -f(y, x), \quad \forall x, y \in V$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+y, x+y) &= f(x+y, x) + f(x+y, y) \\ &= f(x, x) + f(y, x) + f(x, y) + f(y, y) \\ &= f(y, x) + f(x, y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(y, x) = -f(x, y)$$

所以  $f$  是斜对称的  $\square$

2. 设

$$\begin{aligned} f: M_2(F) \times M_2(F) &\longrightarrow F \\ (A, B) &\longmapsto \text{tr}(AB). \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 验证  $f$  是  $M_2(F)$  上的对称双线性型;  
(2) 求  $f$  在基底  $E_{1,1}, E_{1,2}, E_{2,1}, E_{2,2}$  下的矩阵, 并求  $\text{rank}(f)$ .

证:  $\forall A, B \in M_2(F) \quad f(\alpha A + \beta B, C) = \alpha f(A, C) + \beta f(B, C)$

下证  $f(A, B) = f(B, A)$ , 也就是  $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}a_{11} + b_{12}a_{21} & b_{11}a_{12} + b_{12}a_{22} \\ b_{21}a_{11} + b_{22}a_{21} & b_{21}a_{12} + b_{22}a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } \text{tr}(AB) = a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22}$$

$$\text{tr}(BA) = b_{11}a_{11} + b_{12}a_{21} + b_{21}a_{12} + b_{22}a_{22} \quad (\text{笑脸})$$

所以  $f$  是  $M_2(F)$  上的双线性型.

(2) 设  $f$  在此基下的矩阵为  $A$ , 则

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} f(E_{11}, E_{11}) & f(E_{11}, E_{12}) & f(E_{11}, E_{21}) & f(E_{11}, E_{22}) \\ f(E_{12}, E_{11}) & f(E_{12}, E_{12}) & f(E_{12}, E_{21}) & f(E_{12}, E_{22}) \\ f(E_{21}, E_{11}) & f(E_{21}, E_{12}) & f(E_{21}, E_{21}) & f(E_{21}, E_{22}) \\ f(E_{22}, E_{11}) & f(E_{22}, E_{12}) & f(E_{22}, E_{21}) & f(E_{22}, E_{22}) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{rank}(f) = \text{rank}(A) = 4$$

3. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SM}_3(\mathbb{R}),$$

利用行列相伴消元把  $A$  化成对角阵  $B$ , 并计算  $P \in \text{GL}_3(\mathbb{R})$  使得  $B = P^t A P$ .

...

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & -1 & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & 4 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{5} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

φ.

4. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}.$$

求  $P \in M_2(\mathbb{Z})$  使得

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

pf: 设  $P = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{则 } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{21} \\ c_{12} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2c_{11} & 2c_{21} \\ 2c_{12} & 2c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2c_{11}^2 + 2c_{21}^2 & 2c_{11}c_{12} + 2c_{21}c_{22} \\ 2c_{12}c_{11} + 2c_{22}c_{21} & 2c_{12}^2 + 2c_{22}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2c_{11}^2 + 2c_{21}^2 = 10 \\ 2c_{11}c_{12} + 2c_{21}c_{22} = 0 \\ 2c_{12}^2 + 2c_{22}^2 = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_{11}^2 + c_{21}^2 = 5 \\ c_{11}c_{12} + c_{21}c_{22} = 0 \\ c_{12}^2 + c_{22}^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

所有  $|c_{11}| = |c_{22}|$   $|c_{21}| = |c_{12}|$

且  $\{c_{11}, c_{12}, c_{21}, c_{22}\}$  中有 3 个数字同号 (同正或同负, 剩下 1 个不同号)

eg:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  ...

5. 证明: 秩为  $r$  的对称矩阵可以表达成  $r$  个秩等于 1 的对称矩阵之和.

证: 秩为  $r$  的对称矩阵, 存在一组规范基使得  $A$  在这组基下的矩阵是  $\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, 0, \dots, 0)$  (推论 7.6)

设此对称矩阵为  $A$ , 则存在  $P$  可逆使得  $P^t A P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, 0, \dots, 0)$

$$\text{从而 } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_r \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$P, P^t$  可逆 且  $(P^t)^{-1} = (P^{-1})^t$

$$A = \underbrace{(P^{-1})^t \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}}_{B_1} + \underbrace{(P^{-1})^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}}_{B_2} + \dots + \underbrace{(P^{-1})^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_r \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}}_{B_r}$$

$$\text{而且 } \left( (P^{-1})^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_i \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \right)^t \quad \text{其中 } 1 \leq i \leq r$$

$$= (P^{-1})^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \lambda_i & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}, \text{ 所以 } B_i \text{ 是对称矩阵.}$$

$$\text{又因为 } P \text{ 可逆 所以 } \text{rank}(B_i) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \lambda_i & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad \square$$

1. 设  $V$  是域  $F$  上的有限维线性空间,  $g, h \in V^*$ . 函数  $f: V \times V \rightarrow F$  由公式

$$f(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$$

定义.

(i) 验证  $f(x, y)$  是双线性型;

(ii) 计算  $\text{rank}(f)$ ;

(iii) 验证  $q(x) = g(x)^2$  是  $V$  上的二次型.

证. (1)  $\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, x, y, z \in V$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha x + \beta y, z) &= g(\alpha x + \beta y) \cdot h(z) = (\alpha g(x) + \beta g(y)) h(z) \\ &= \alpha g(x) h(z) + \beta g(y) h(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } f(x, \alpha y + \beta z) = \alpha f(x, y) + \beta f(x, z).$$

(2) 设  $V$  的一组基为  $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

$$\text{则 } x = x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n, \quad y = y_1 e_1 + \dots + y_n e_n, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n \in F$$

$$f(x, y) = g(x)h(y) = g(x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n) h(y_1 e_1 + \dots + y_n e_n)$$

$$= (x_1 g(e_1) + \dots + x_n g(e_n)) (y_1 h(e_1) + \dots + y_n h(e_n))$$

$$= (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} g(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ g(e_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h(e_1) & \dots & h(e_n) \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{又双线性型 } f(x, y) \text{ 对应的矩阵为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} g(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ g(e_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h(e_1) & \dots & h(e_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) \leq \min\{1, 1\} = 1, \text{ 若 } g \text{ 或 } h = 0 \text{ 则 } \text{rank}(A) = 0, \text{ 若 } g, h \neq 0, \text{ 则 } \text{rank}(A) = 1.$$

证: 直接构造  $f(x, y)$  对应的矩阵  $A = (f(e_i, e_j))_{n \times n} = (g(e_i) h(e_j))_{n \times n}$

$$\text{所以 } A = \begin{pmatrix} g(e_1)h(e_1) & g(e_1)h(e_2) & \dots & g(e_1)h(e_n) \\ g(e_2)h(e_1) & g(e_2)h(e_2) & \dots & g(e_2)h(e_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ g(e_n)h(e_1) & g(e_n)h(e_2) & \dots & g(e_n)h(e_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

显然  $\text{rank}(A)=1$ , 所以  $\text{rank}(f)=1$ .

(3). 设  $\phi: V \times V \rightarrow F$

$$\phi(x, y) = g(x)g(y)$$

由 (1) 知  $\phi$  为双线性型, 又因为  $\phi(x, y) = g(x)g(y) = g(y)g(x) = \phi(y, x)$

所以  $\phi$  为对称双线性型, 从而  $g(x) = \phi(x, x) = g(x)^2$

所以  $g(x)$  是二次型.

$$\text{证: 由全叉: } g(-x) = g(-x)^2 = (-g(x))^2 = g(x)^2$$

$\downarrow$   
双线性

$$h(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(g(x+y) - g(x) - g(y))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(g(x+y)^2 - g(x)^2 - g(y)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}((g(x)+g(y))^2 - g(x)^2 - g(y)^2)$$

$$= g(x)g(y)$$

易证  $h(x, y)$  为对称双线性型  $\quad \square$

2. 设  $q(x) = x_1^2 - x_1x_2 + 3x_3x_2 + 10x_4x_3 - 2x_4^2$  是  $\mathbb{Q}^4$  上的二次型. 计算  $q$  在标准基下的矩阵和  $\text{rank}(q)$ .

解:  $q(x)$  对应的矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

做初等变换:

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cancel{1} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{43}{9} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{所以 } \text{rank}(q) = 4$$

3. 设  $q(x) = x_1^2 - 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$  是  $\mathbb{R}^3$  上的二次型. 计算  $q$  的一组规范基和在该基下的规范型, 并求出  $q$  的签名.

解: (法一)  $q(x)$  在标准基下的矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

做行列相伴变换:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1, r_3-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

列  $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow q$  的规范型为  $x_1^2 - x_2^2$

所以  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  规范基为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{设: } q &= x_1^2 - 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 \\
 &= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 \\
 &= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 - (x_2 - 2x_3)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 - 2x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{则 } q = y_1^2 - y_2^2 \text{ 为规范型.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q = (x_1, x_2, x_3) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \cdot P^t A P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以规范型为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

4. 设

$$\begin{aligned}
 q: M_n(\mathbb{R}) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\
 X &\longmapsto \text{tr}(X^t X).
 \end{aligned}$$

证明  $q$  是  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  上的二次型并求  $q$  的签名.

证明. 双映射  $\phi: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\phi(X, Y) = \text{tr}(X^t Y)$$

$$\phi(X, Y) = X^T A Y$$

下证  $\phi$  为对称双线性型.

$$\begin{aligned}\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \phi(\alpha x + \beta y, z) &= \text{tr}((\alpha x + \beta y)^t z) \\ &= \text{tr}((\alpha x^t + \beta y^t)z) = \text{tr}(\alpha x^t z + \beta y^t z) \\ &= \alpha \text{tr}(x^t z) + \beta \text{tr}(y^t z) = \alpha \phi(x, z) + \beta \phi(y, z)\end{aligned}$$

同理  $\phi(x, \alpha y + \beta z) = \alpha \phi(x, y) + \beta \phi(x, z)$

且  $\phi(x, y) = \text{tr}(x^t y) = \text{tr}(y^t x) = \phi(y, x)$

则  $q(x) = \phi(x, x) = \text{tr}(x^t x)$ , 所以  $q$  是二次型

又  $\forall X = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$\begin{aligned}X^t X &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 + \cdots + a_{n1}^2 & & & \\ & a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 + \cdots + a_{n2}^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{1n}^2 + \cdots + a_{nn}^2 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

所以  $\text{tr}(X^t X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$

对任意的非零矩阵  $X$  有  $\text{tr}(X^t X) > 0$

所以  $q$  正定.

矩阵  $X$  在标准基  $E_{ij}$  下的坐标为

$$(a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, \dots, a_{1n}, a_{21}, \dots, a_{2n}, \dots, a_{nn})$$

所以  $q(X) = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{nn}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$q$  的量为  $(n^2, 0)$  □

5. 设  $q$  是  $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  中非零二次多项式. 证明  $q$  在  $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  中可约当且仅当  $\text{rank}(q) \leq 1$  或者  $q$  的签名是  $(1, 1)$ .

证: 回顾例 8.11.  $q$  可以分解为两个一次多项式之积  $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(q) < 2$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{ 设 } q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } A \in \text{Sym}(n, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{则存在 } P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ s.t. } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -E_l & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 其中 } Q = (q_{ij}) = P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } q(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= (y_1, \dots, y_n) P^t A P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (y_1, \dots, y_n) \begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -E_l & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

若  $\text{rank}(q) \leq 1$  则  $q \neq 0$  则  $\text{rank}(q) = 1$ .

$$\text{则 } q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y_1^2 = (q_{11}x_1 + \dots + q_{1n}x_n)^2 \quad \text{可约}$$

$$\text{若 } q \text{ 的签名是 } (1, 1) \text{ 则 } q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y_1^2 - y_2^2 = (y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2)$$

把  $y_1 = q_{11}x_1 + \dots + q_{1n}x_n$  和  $y_2 = q_{21}x_1 + \dots + q_{2n}x_n$  代入上式得到  $q$  的因式分解.

$\Rightarrow$  设  $q = fg$ , 其中  $f, g$  是  $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  的各一次多项式.

$$\text{令 } f = \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n \quad g = \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_n x_n$$

若  $f$  与  $g$  线性相关, 即  $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $f = \lambda g$

$$\text{则 } q = \lambda g^2 \quad \text{令 } g = \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_n x_n \text{ 则 } q = \lambda g^2$$

$$\mathbb{R}' \text{ rank}(q) \leq 1$$

$$\text{若 } f, g \text{ 为线性元素 } \exists \quad y_1 = \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n, \quad y_2 = \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_n x_n$$

$$\mathbb{R}' \quad q = fg = \frac{(y_1 + y_2)^2 - (y_1 - y_2)^2}{4}$$

$$\text{再令 } z_1 = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \quad z_2 = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{R}' \quad q = z_1^2 - z_2^2 \quad \text{从而 } q \text{ 的秩为 } (1, 1)$$

□