

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.

证明: $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$. 有 $\alpha - \beta \in V$. 且 $f(\alpha - \beta, \alpha - \beta) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f(\alpha - \beta, \alpha - \beta) &= f(\alpha - \beta, \alpha) - f(\alpha - \beta, \beta) \\ &= f(\alpha, \alpha) - f(\beta, \alpha) - f(\alpha, \beta) + f(\beta, \beta). \end{aligned}$$

$$\because f(\alpha, \alpha) = f(\beta, \beta) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(\alpha, \beta) = -f(\beta, \alpha)$$

由 α, β 的任意性知 f 是斜对称的.

错误: (1) $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 是 V 的一组基. $\forall \alpha \in V$.

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n \quad f(\alpha, \alpha) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) A \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = 0. \quad A^T = -A.$$

"不严谨"

题目中并没有指明 V 是有限维线性空间.

(2). 直接写 $\because f$ 是双线性映射.

$$\therefore f(\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta) = f(\alpha, \beta) + f(\beta, \alpha).$$

2. 设 结合下周第4题.

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

- (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 $\text{rank}(f)$.

(1) 证明: $\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, A, B, C \in M_2(F)$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(\alpha A + \beta B, C) &= \text{tr}((\alpha A + \beta B) \cdot C) \\ &= \text{tr}(\alpha A \cdot C) + \text{tr}(\beta B \cdot C) \\ &= \alpha \cdot \text{tr}(A \cdot C) + \beta \cdot \text{tr}(B \cdot C) \\ &= \alpha f(A, C) + \beta f(B, C). \end{aligned}$$

同理: $f(A, \alpha B + \beta C) = \alpha f(A, B) + \beta f(A, C)$

故 f 是 $M_2(F)$ 上的双线性型.

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

因而 f 是 $M_2(F)$ 上的对称双线性型.

(2). 设 $\vec{e}_1 = E_{1,1}$, $\vec{e}_2 = E_{1,2}$, $\vec{e}_3 = E_{2,1}$, $\vec{e}_4 = E_{2,2}$.

$$f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_1) = 1, f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) = 0, f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_3) = 0, f(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_4) = 0.$$

$$f(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_1) = 0, f(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_2) = 0, f(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = 1, f(\vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_4) = 0.$$

$$f(\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_1) = 0, f(\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_2) = 1, f(\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_3) = 0, f(\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4) = 0.$$

$$f(\vec{e}_4, \vec{e}_1) = 0, f(\vec{e}_4, \vec{e}_2) = 0, f(\vec{e}_4, \vec{e}_3) = 0, f(\vec{e}_4, \vec{e}_4) = 1.$$

因此 f 在 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4$ 下的矩阵为

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

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

错误: $A = \begin{pmatrix} f(E_{1,1}, E_{1,1}) & f(E_{1,2}, E_{1,2}) \\ f(E_{2,1}, E_{2,1}) & f(E_{2,2}, E_{2,2}) \end{pmatrix}$

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 $B = P^t A P$.

解:

$$(A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{第1行与第2行互换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{第1行通乘}-\frac{1}{3}\text{加到第2行}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 2 & \frac{4}{3} & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{第1行通乘}-\frac{2}{3}\text{加到第3行}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{第2行通乘4加到第3行}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 4 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

对称操作 \rightarrow
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 4 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

设 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$P^t A P = \text{diag}(3, -\frac{1}{3}, 8)$
 $:= P^t$

错误：对称操作时改变了记录矩阵。

注：此题中对角矩阵不唯一，可能有不同的 P 对应到相同的对角矩阵。

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

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

解: 设 $P = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{Z})$

$$\text{由 } P^t A P = B \text{ 得: } \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 2c \\ 2b & 2d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2a^2+2c^2 & 2ab+2cd \\ 2ab+2cd & 2b^2+2d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2+c^2=5 \\ ab+cd=0 \\ b^2+d^2=5 \end{cases} \quad \text{其中一组解为} \quad \begin{cases} a=2 \\ c=1 \\ b=1 \\ d=-2 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

共有 $4 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$ 个解.

另: (技巧性强, 操作并不能系统化).

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{(2)+(1)} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{(2)+(1)} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 6 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 10 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-\frac{2}{5}(1)+(2)} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 10 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 10 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{5(2)} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 10 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 10 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 10 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

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.

证明: 设 $A \in SM_n(F)$, $\text{rank}(A) = r$. 则存在 $P \in GL_n(F)$ s.t.

$$P^T A P = B = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, 0, \dots, 0). \text{ 其中 } \lambda_j \neq 0 \ \forall j=1, \dots, r. \rightarrow \text{推论 7.17}$$

$$\text{令 } B_j = \text{diag}(0, \dots, \lambda_j, \dots, 0) \quad j=1, \dots, r. \text{ 则 } B = B_1 + \dots + B_r.$$

↑
第 j 个位置

$$A = (P^T)^{-1} B P^{-1} = (P^{-1})^T B P^{-1} = (P^{-1})^T B_1 P^{-1} + \dots + (P^{-1})^T B_r P^{-1}.$$

$$\text{令 } A_j = (P^{-1})^T B_j P^{-1}. \text{ 则 } \underbrace{A_j^T}_{(P^{-1})^T B_j P^{-1}} = \underbrace{(P^{-1})^T B_j P^{-1}}_{A_j} = A_j. \text{ 即 } A_j \in SM_n(F)$$

$$\because P \text{ 满秩}, \therefore \text{rank } A_j = \text{rank } B_j = 1. \quad \square$$

LA25 引理 8.5

注: (1) 打洞引理: $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), r = \text{rank}(A), \exists P, Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ 初等矩阵的乘积.

$$\text{s.t. } PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 但用在此题中并不是以说明对称性.}$$

(2) 正交相似变换只用于实对称阵.

$$\exists P \in GL_n(F) \text{ s.t. } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 当 } F = \mathbb{C} \text{ 时成立. 此题并没有限制是什么域.}$$

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.

解: (i) $\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, \forall x, y, z \in V$.

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

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

故 $f(x, y)$ 是双线性型.

(ii)

f 在基 $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 下的矩阵为 $A = (g(v_i) \cdot h(v_j))_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} = \begin{pmatrix} g(v_1) \\ \vdots \\ g(v_n) \end{pmatrix} (h(v_1) \ \dots \ h(v_n))$.

$$\text{rank}(f) = \text{rank}(A) \leq 1$$

若 $g=0^*$ 或 $h=0^*$ 则 $\text{rank}(f)=0$ 否则 $\text{rank}(f)=1$

(iii) 若 $g = h$, 则 $f(x, y) = g(x)g(y)$. $f(x, y) = f(y, x) \Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{Q}_2^+(V)$

$\because \forall x \in V, q(x) = g(x)^2 = f(x, x) \therefore q(x)$ 是 V 上的二次型. (由命题 8.3).

q 的配极是 f

另: (1) $\forall x \in V, q(x) = q(-x)$ (2) $\forall x, y \in V, f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(q(x+y) - q(x) - q(y))$ 是 V 的对称双线性型

另: 设 V 的一组基为 $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$. $\forall x \in V, x = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, x_i \in F$.

$$g(v_i) = g_i \in F \quad g(x) = g_1 x_1 + \dots + g_n x_n$$

$q(x) = g(x)^2 = (g_1 x_1 + \dots + g_n x_n)^2$ 是关于 x_1, \dots, x_n 的齐二次多项式.

2. 设 $q(x) = x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 + 3x_3 x_2 + 10x_4 x_3 - 2x_4^2$ 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: $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + x_3 \vec{e}_3 + x_4 \vec{e}_4$.

q 在标准基下的矩阵为:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

经过初等行(列)变换可得:

$$\text{rank}(q) = 4.$$

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: $q(x)$ 在标准基的矩阵为 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(Q|E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{第1行加到第2行}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{第1行通乘(-1)加到第3行}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{第2行通乘2加到第3行}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{对称操作}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } P^t Q P = \text{diag}(1, -1, 0)$$

错误: 化为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -4 & \\ & 0 & \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots$

规范基 $(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = (E_1, E_2, E_3) \cdot P$ 即

$$\vec{e}_1 = (1 \ 0 \ 0)^t, \vec{e}_2 = (1 \ 1 \ 0)^t, \vec{e}_3 = (1 \ 2 \ 1)^t.$$

q 的签名是 $(1, 1)$

另:

$$\text{配方法: } q(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 - 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3) - 3x_3^2 + 2x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 - (x_2 - 2x_3)^2$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } q(\vec{x}) = (y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

错误: $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{规范基 } (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) P \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

注: $(\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) \cdot P$

$$\vec{x} = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) \cdot P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = P^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q(\vec{x}) = (x_1 \dots x_n) \cdot A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (y_1 \dots y_n) P^T A P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 设

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

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

证明: 从坐标表示的角度:

维数是 n^2

$M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上有一组标准基 $\{E_{1,1}, \dots, E_{1,n}, \dots, E_{n,1}, \dots, E_{n,n}\}$.

设 $X = (x_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}}$ 即 $X = \sum_{i,j} x_{ij} E_{ij}$, $q(X) = \text{tr}(X^t X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^2$ 一阶二次多项式.

q 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的二次型, 其签名为 $(n^2, 0)$ 注: $\forall X \neq 0, q(X) > 0$, q 是正定的.

从定义的角度:

签名是 $(n^2, 0)$.

设 $f: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \times M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(X, Y) \longmapsto \text{tr}(X^t Y).$$

首先验证 f 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的对称双线性型

$$\forall X, Y \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), f(X, Y) = \text{tr}(X^t Y) = \text{tr}(Y^t X) = f(Y, X)$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall X, Y, Z \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \quad f(\alpha X + \beta Y, Z) = \text{tr}((\alpha X + \beta Y)^t \cdot Z) = \alpha f(X, Z) + \beta f(Y, Z).$$

$$f(X, \alpha Y + \beta Z) = \text{tr}(X^t \cdot (\alpha Y + \beta Z)) = \alpha f(X, Y) + \beta f(X, Z).$$

$q(X) = f(X, X)$ 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的二次型.

f 在标准基 $\{E_{1,1}, \dots, E_{1,n}, \dots, E_{n,1}, \dots, E_{n,n}\}$ 下的矩阵为 I_{n^2} .

事实上: $\forall i, j, \quad f(E_{i,j}, E_{i,j}) = \text{tr}(E_{i,j}^t \cdot E_{i,j}) = \text{tr}(E_{j,j}) = 1.$

$$j \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \quad i \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$$

若 $i \neq i'$ 或 $j \neq j'$ 则 $f(E_{i,j}, E_{i',j'}) = \text{tr}(E_{i,j}^t \cdot E_{i',j'}) = 0.$

另: $\forall X \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \quad q(X) = \text{tr}(X^t \cdot X) = q(X)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f(X, Y) &= \frac{1}{2} (q(X+Y) - q(X) - q(Y)) = \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}((X+Y)^t \cdot (X+Y)) - \text{tr}(X^t \cdot X) - \text{tr}(Y^t \cdot Y)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}(X^t \cdot Y) + \text{tr}(Y^t \cdot X)) = \text{tr}(X^t \cdot Y) \end{aligned}$$

验证 $f \in \mathcal{L}_2^+(M_n(\mathbb{R}))$

5. 设 q 是 $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 中非零齐二次多项式. 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 $(1, 1)$.

证明.

" \Leftarrow ": 当 q 的签名为 $(1, 1)$ 时. 存在可逆坐标变换 $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y_1^2 - y_2^2 = (y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2)$$

故 q 在 $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 中可约.

当 $\text{rank}(q) = 1$ 时. 则 $q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y_1^2$ 或 $-y_1^2$

故 q 在 $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 中可约.

" \Rightarrow " 若 q 在 $\mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 中可约. 那么存在 $q = f \cdot g$.

$$f = \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n, \quad g = \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_n x_n$$

其中 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$ 不全为零, $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$ 不全为零.

q 作为 \mathbb{R}^n 上的二次型. 其在标准基下的矩阵为

$$A = \left(\frac{\alpha_i \beta_j + \alpha_j \beta_i}{2} \right)_{n \times n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot (\beta_1 \cdots \beta_n) + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n)$$

$$\text{rank}(A+B) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B).$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \leq 2 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(q) \leq 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{rank}(q) \leq 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{若 } \text{rank}(q) = 2$$

则 q 的签名为 $(1, 1)$ 或 $(2, 0)$ 或 $(0, 2)$

另: 若 $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^*$ st. $f = \lambda g$.

则 $q = \lambda \cdot f^2 \Rightarrow y_1 = f, y_2 = \lambda_2, \dots, y_n = \lambda_n$.

$$q = \lambda y_1^2 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(q) \leq 1.$$

若不存在 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^*$ st. $f = \lambda g$. 可逆的线性坐标变换

$$\text{则 } f = y_1 + y_2 \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{f+g}{2}, y_2 = \frac{f-g}{2}$$

$$g = y_1 - y_2$$

$$q = y_1^2 - y_2^2 \text{ 签名为 } (1, 1).$$

当 q 的签名为 $(2, 0)$ 则 $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ st. $P^t A P = \text{diag}(1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$

即 $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 由 $q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = y_1^2 + y_2^2$ 在 $\mathbb{R}[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ 上不可约矛盾.

注: 可逆的坐标变换并不改变其可约性.

同理 q 的签名不可能为 $(0, 2)$

结合 " \leq " 方向证明, $\text{rank}(q) = 2$ 时 q 的签名只能是 $(1, 1)$. \square