

1). 二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1^2 + Cx_2^2 + 9Cx_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3)$
且 f 的秩为 2. 1) 求参数 C

2) 用正交变换化 f 为标准形
3) $f = -1$ 表示何种二次曲面.

解: 二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)A(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} C & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & C & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & 9C \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore r(A) = 2 \quad \therefore |A| = 0 \quad C = 1 \text{ 或 } C = -2$

检验后得 $C = -2$

2). $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & -18 \end{pmatrix}$

求特征值 $|A - \lambda E| = 0$
 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = -19$

\therefore 特征值为 $0, -2, -19$ 两两互质

单位化 $v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{19}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{38}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{19}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{38}} \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{19}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{38}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{19}} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{有 } P^T A P = A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & -19 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore x = C y \quad f = -3y_1^2 - 19y_2^2$

3). $f = -3y_1^2 - 19y_2^2 = 1$ 为椭圆双曲面.

九. 已知欧氏空间 V^n 的一个标准正交基 a_1, \dots, a_n 且 $a_0 = a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + na_n$
定义变换 $T(a) = a + K(A, a_0)a_0$.

1) 验证 T 是线性变换

2) 求 T 在标准正交基 a_1, \dots, a_n 下的矩阵

3) 证明 T 为正交变换的充要条件为 $K = -\frac{2}{1^2 + \dots + n^2}$

解: 1). $\forall a, \beta \in V, k \in \mathbb{R}$

$T(a + \beta) = (a + \beta) + K(a + \beta, a_0)a_0$

$= a + \beta + K(a, a_0)a_0 + K(\beta, a_0)a_0 = T(a) + T(\beta)$

$T(ka) = ka + K(ka, a_0)a_0 = k(a + K(a, a_0)a_0) = kT(a)$

$\therefore T$ 是线性变换.

2) $T(a_0) = a_1 + K(a_1, a_0)a_0 = a_1 + K a_0 = (1 + K)a_1 + K a_2 + \dots + K n a_n$

$T(a_2) = a_2 + K(a_2, a_0)a_0 = a_2 + 2K a_0 = 2K a_1 + (1 + 2K)a_2 + \dots + 2K n a_n$

\dots
 $T(a_n) = a_n + K(a_n, a_0)a_0 = a_n + nK a_0 = nK a_1 + nK a_2 + \dots + (1 + nK)a_n$

令 $T(a_1, \dots, a_n) = (A_1, \dots, A_n)A$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+K & K & \dots & K \\ K & 1+2K & \dots & nK \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ nK & nK & \dots & 1+nK \end{pmatrix}$

3) T 为线性变换, 则有标准正交基下的矩阵为 T 的矩阵.

即 A 为 T 的矩阵 $A \cdot A^T = E$ 解得 $K = -\frac{2}{1^2 + \dots + n^2}$

同理 当 $K = -\frac{2}{1^2 + \dots + n^2}$ 有 $A \cdot A^T = E$

$A = (E + K \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix})$ $\therefore A$ 为 T 的矩阵 T 为 T 的变换

$A^T A = E \Leftrightarrow (E + K P)^T = E$ 即 $2K P^T = -K(1^2 + \dots + n^2) \cdot P^T$ (4) (5)

$E + K P^T + P^T P = E \quad K = -\frac{2}{1^2 + \dots + n^2}$