

配平方法, 初等变换法,

$$Q \text{ 正定二次型} \Leftrightarrow Q(x_1, \dots, x_n) > 0 \quad \forall (x_1, \dots, x_n) \neq 0.$$

$$Q \text{ 正定} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ 的 (或 } A \text{ 的) 正惯性指数为 } n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 正定.}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 相合于单位矩阵.}$$

性质: 设  $A$  为  $n$  阶实对称方阵

1)  $P$  可逆,  $B = P^T A P$ , 则  $B > 0 \Leftrightarrow A > 0$ . (相合不变性)

2)  $A > 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists$  可逆  $P$  s.t.  $A = P^T P$ . (相合标准形)

3).  $A > 0 \Rightarrow \det(A) > 0$ .

证: 1).  $A > 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \neq 0 \quad (Px)^T A (Px) > 0$  (因为  $Px \neq 0$ )

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \neq 0 \quad x^T (P^T A P) x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P^T A P > 0.$$

2).  $\Rightarrow$  定理

$$\Leftrightarrow A = P^T P \Rightarrow \forall x \neq 0 \quad x^T A x = x^T P^T P x = |Px|^2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A > 0.$$

3).  $\det A = \det(P^T P) = (\det P)^2 > 0$ .

定理: 实对称阵  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  正定  $\Leftrightarrow$  各阶顺序主子式均大于零. 即

$$a_{11} > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} > 0, \quad \dots, \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \det A > 0.$$

①

证:  $\Rightarrow$ ):  $A$  正定  $\Rightarrow \forall r=1, \dots, n$  二次型

$$Q_r(x_1, \dots, x_r) := Q(x_1, \dots, x_r, 0, \dots, 0)$$

正定. 因此  $A$  的  $r$  阶顺序主子式大于零

$\Leftarrow$ ): 对  $n$  归纳.  $n=1$   $\checkmark$  假设  $n-1$   $\checkmark$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & C \\ C^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} A_{n-1} > 0 \Rightarrow P_{n-1}^T A_{n-1} P_{n-1} = I_{n-1} \\ (P_{n-1} \text{ 可逆}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$R := \begin{pmatrix} P_{n-1} & -A_{n-1}^{-1} C \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow R^T A R = \begin{pmatrix} P_{n-1}^T & 0 \\ -C^T A_{n-1}^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & C \\ C^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{n-1} & -A_{n-1}^{-1} C \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & \\ & \underbrace{a_{nn} - C^T A_{n-1}^{-1} C}_{a} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) (\det R)^2 = a$$

$$\det A > 0 \Rightarrow a > 0 \Rightarrow R^T A R > 0 \Rightarrow A > 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (P_{n-1}^{-1})^T \cdot P_{n-1}^{-1} & C \\ C^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\begin{array}{l} P_{n-1}^T r_1 \\ c_1 P_{n-1} \end{array}]{\begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array}} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & P_{n-1}^T C \\ C^T P_{n-1} & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & \\ & a_{nn} - C^T A_{n-1}^{-1} C \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow[\begin{array}{l} c_1 (-P_{n-1}^T C) \rightarrow c_2 \end{array}]{\begin{array}{l} -C^T P_{n-1} r_1 \rightarrow r_2 \end{array}}$$

②

例: 判断  $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$  正定性

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1 > 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow A > 0.$$

根据正负惯性指数命名二次型.

1) 正定  $\Leftrightarrow r = n \quad (\Rightarrow s = 0)$

2) 半正定  $\Leftrightarrow r \leq n, s = 0.$

3) 负定  $\Leftrightarrow s = n \quad (\Rightarrow r = 0)$

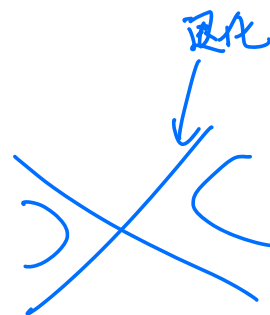
4) 半负定  $\Leftrightarrow r = 0, s \leq n$

5) 不定  $\Leftrightarrow r \geq 1, s \geq 1.$

部分关于正定的结论可推广到半正定, 负定, 半负定二次型上.

## §8.4 二次曲线与曲面的分类

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{椭圆: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ \text{双曲线: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \\ \text{抛物线: } y = ax^2 \end{array} \right\} = \text{二次曲线标准式}$$



一般的非二次曲线:

$$a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2b_1x + 2b_2y + c = 0$$

$$A := \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

定理: 任意平面二次曲线均可经过选定合适的直角坐标系变为标准形式.

证: 定理  $\Rightarrow \exists$  正交矩阵  $P$  使  $P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow$  变换  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$  可消去交叉项且保持曲线形状

$\Rightarrow$  原方程化为  $\lambda_1(x')^2 + \lambda_2(y')^2 + 2b_1'x' + 2b_2'y' + c' = 0$

$A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \neq 0$  或  $\lambda_2 \neq 0$  (不妨设  $\lambda_1 \neq 0$ )

坐标轴平移  $\tilde{x} = x' + b_1'/\lambda_1,$

$$\tilde{y} = \begin{cases} y' + b_2'/\lambda_2 & \lambda_2 \neq 0 \\ y' & \lambda_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

1° 椭圆型 ( $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0$ )  $\lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 = \lambda_3$

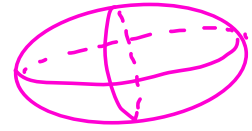
2° 双曲型 ( $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 < 0$ )  $\lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 = \lambda_3$

3° 抛物型 ( $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 0$ )  $\lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + 2\tilde{b}_2 \tilde{y} + \tilde{c} = 0$

④

## 二次曲面.

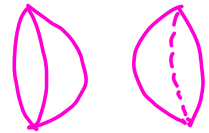
椭球面:  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$



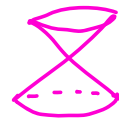
单叶双曲面:  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$



双叶双曲面:  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$



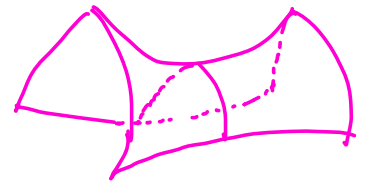
二次锥面:  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$



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



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

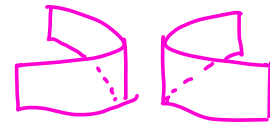


二次柱面 (方程中不含第三个变量).

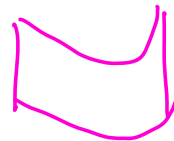
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$



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



$$y = ax^2$$



一般二次曲面:

$$a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + a_{33}z^2 + 2a_{12}xy + 2a_{13}xz + 2a_{23}yz + 2b_1x + 2b_2y + 2b_3z + c = 0$$

⑤

定理：一个一般二次曲面可经选择合适的直角坐标系变为标准形式。

证明：  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \exists$  矩阵  $P$  使

$$P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ 做正交变量替换  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda_1 (x')^2 + \lambda_2 (y')^2 + \lambda_3 (z')^2 + 2b_1' x' + 2b_2' y' + 2b_3' z' + c' = 0$$

$$A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \text{ 不全为 } 0$$

∴ 分类讨论：

1°  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 + \lambda_3 \tilde{z}^2 = \lambda_4$

1'  $\lambda_4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\tilde{x}^2}{\frac{\lambda_4}{\lambda_1}} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{\frac{\lambda_4}{\lambda_2}} + \frac{\tilde{z}^2}{\frac{\lambda_4}{\lambda_3}} = 1$

2'  $\lambda_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\tilde{x}^2}{\frac{1}{\lambda_1}} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{\frac{1}{\lambda_2}} + \frac{\tilde{z}^2}{\frac{1}{\lambda_3}} = 0$

2°  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$  两个非零 (不妨设  $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \neq 0, \lambda_3 = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 + \lambda_2 \tilde{y}^2 = \tilde{b}_3 \tilde{z} + c$

1'  $\tilde{b}_3 \neq 0$  (可设  $c=0$ )  $\Rightarrow \tilde{z} = \frac{\tilde{x}^2}{\frac{\tilde{b}_3}{\lambda_1}} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{\frac{\tilde{b}_3}{\lambda_2}}$

2'  $\tilde{b}_3 = 0, c \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\tilde{x}^2}{\frac{c}{\lambda_1}} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{\frac{c}{\lambda_2}} = 1$

⑥

$$3' \quad \tilde{b}_3 = 0 = c \Rightarrow \text{两平面平行.}$$

$$3^\circ \quad \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \text{ 仅一个非零 (不妨设 } \lambda_1 \neq 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \tilde{x}^2 = \tilde{b}_2 \tilde{y} + \tilde{b}_3 \tilde{z}$$

$$1' \quad \tilde{b}_2 \neq 0 \text{ 或 } \tilde{b}_3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{y}' = a \tilde{x}'^2$$

$$2' \quad \tilde{b}_2 = 0 \text{ 或 } \tilde{b}_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{x}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{两重平面.}$$

例  $x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 - 4xy - 8xz - 4yz - 1 = 0$

解  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$1^\circ \text{ 找正交阵 } P \text{ s.t. } P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ & 5 & \\ & & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2^\circ \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 5x'^2 + 5y'^2 - 4z'^2 = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{单叶双曲面.}$$

另解: (配方法)

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2y - 4z)^2 - 15z^2 - 20yz - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 2y - 4z)^2 - 15\left(z + \frac{2}{3}y\right)^2 + \frac{20}{3}y^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{x}^2 + \tilde{y}^2 - \tilde{z}^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{单叶双曲面}$$