

从而有 $C = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 + k_2 + 1 & -k_1 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix}$

(23) (本题满分 11 分)

设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3)^2 + (b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3)^2$, 记 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$.

(I) 证明二次型 f 对应的矩阵为 $2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T$;

(II) 若 α, β 正交且均为单位向量, 证明二次型 f 在正交变化下的标准形为二次型 $2y_1^2 + y_2^2$.

【解析】(1)

$$f = (2a_1^2 + b_1^2)x_1^2 + (2a_2^2 + b_2^2)x_2^2 + (2a_3^2 + b_3^2)x_3^2 + (4a_1a_2 + 2b_1b_2)x_1x_2 + (4a_1a_3 + 2b_1b_3)x_1x_3 + (4a_2a_3 + 2b_2b_3)x_2x_3$$

则 f 的矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2a_1^2 + b_1^2 & 2a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 & 2a_1a_3 + b_1b_3 \\ 2a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 & 2a_2^2 + b_2^2 & 2a_2a_3 + b_2b_3 \\ 2a_1a_3 + b_1b_3 & 2a_2a_3 + b_2b_3 & 2a_3^2 + b_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1a_2 & a_1a_3 \\ a_1a_2 & a_2^2 & a_2a_3 \\ a_1a_3 & a_2a_3 & a_3^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^2 & b_1b_2 & b_1b_3 \\ b_1b_2 & b_2^2 & b_2b_3 \\ b_1b_3 & b_2b_3 & b_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= 2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T$

(2) 令 $A = 2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T$, 则 $A\alpha = 2\alpha\alpha^T\alpha + \beta\beta^T\alpha = 2\alpha$, $A\beta = 2\alpha\alpha^T\beta + \beta\beta^T\beta = \beta$, 则 1, 2 均为 A 的特征值, 又由于 $r(A) = r(2\alpha\alpha^T + \beta\beta^T) \leq r(\alpha\alpha^T) + r(\beta\beta^T) = 2$, 故 0 为 A 的特征值, 则三阶矩阵 A 的特

征值为 2, 1, 0, 故 f 在正交变换下的标准形为 $2y_1^2 + y_2^2$