

• 正定(负定矩阵)

[定义] 设 A 是一个 n 阶对称方阵. 若 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T A x > 0$ 则称 A 是正定矩阵.

若 $\forall 0 \neq x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T A x < 0$ 则称 A 是负定矩阵.

[Rmk] 若 A 正定, 则 $-A$ 是负定矩阵. ($\forall 0 \neq x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x^T (-A) x = -x^T A x < 0$)

[Thm] 设 A 是一个 n 阶对称方阵, 则

A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的各阶 $\det A_k > 0$, 其中 A_k 是 A 的左上角 k 阶矩阵.

后续会用到 2 阶对称阵, 我们只证明以上 thm 在 $n=2$ 的特殊情况.

[Thm] A 是一个 2 阶对称方阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$, 则

A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow a_{11} > 0, \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} > 0$

pf: $\Rightarrow$ Assume A 正定. 由正定定义, 有

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} > 0 \quad \forall 0 \neq \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 成立.}$$

Trick: 取特殊值

$$\text{pf} \quad a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{22}x_2^2 \stackrel{\text{Rmk1}}{=} a_{11}\left(x_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}}\right)x_2^2 > 0, \quad \forall 0 \neq \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

取 $x_1=1, x_2=0$, 得 $a_{11} > 0$

取 $x_1 = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}, x_2=1$ 得 $\frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}} > 0$. 又由 $a_{11} > 0$ 知 $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 > 0$

$\Leftarrow$ Assume $a_{11} > 0, a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2 > 0$.

显然 $a_{11}\left(x_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}}\right)x_2^2 \geq 0$.

等号成立当且仅当 $\begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2 = 0 \\ \frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{a_{11}} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$. 因此 $a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{22}x_2^2 > 0, \quad \forall 0 \neq \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Rmk1: $f(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$

$$= a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}xy\right) + cy^2$$

$$= a\left(x^2 + 2\frac{b}{2a}xy + \left(\frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2\right) + cy^2$$

$$= a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 - a\left(\frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + cy^2$$

$$= a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)y^2$$

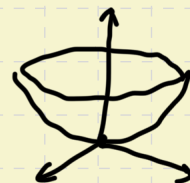
• 判断极值点.

$F: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

是 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的函数.

例如 $F(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$

$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mapsto F(x, y)$



bowl
(在 z - k 截面是一个半径为 k 的圆)

△ (Taylor 展开) (条件足够好) F 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处有多项式近似

$$F(x, y) = F(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (y - y_0) \\ + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0)(y - y_0) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (x - x_0)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} (y - y_0)^2 \right) + \dots$$

亦可写作等价形式

$$F(\vec{a} + \vec{h}) = F(\vec{a}) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Big|_{\vec{a}} h_1 + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \Big|_{\vec{a}} h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{h}^T \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\vec{a}) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\vec{a}) \end{bmatrix} \vec{h} + \dots$$

出现了正负定判断中的“ $x^T A x$ ”.

矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(\vec{a}) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(\vec{a}) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(\vec{a}) \end{bmatrix}$ 被称作 $F(x, y)$ 的 Hesse 方阵 $HF(\vec{a})$

[Thm] (证号如上) 设 $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 满足 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(\vec{a}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(\vec{a}) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(\vec{a}) \end{bmatrix} = 0$.

- (i) 若 Hesse 方阵 $HF(\vec{a})$ 正定, 则 $\vec{a}$ 是 F 的一个极小值点
- (ii) 若 Hesse 方阵 $HF(\vec{a})$ 负定, 则 $\vec{a}$ 是 F 的一个极大值点
- (iii) 若 Hesse 方阵 $HF(\vec{a})$ 不定, 则 $\vec{a}$ 不是极值点.

Test for Positive Definiteness

Here is the main theorem on positive definiteness:

Theorem

Each of the following tests is a necessary and sufficient condition for the real symmetric matrix A to be positive definite:

- (I) $x^T A x > 0$ for all nonzero real vectors x .
- (II) All the eigenvalues of A satisfy $\lambda_i > 0$.
- (III) All the **upper left submatrices** A_k (顺序主子矩阵) have positive determinants.
- (IV) All the pivots (without row exchanges) satisfy $d_k > 0$.

Theorem

The symmetric matrix A is positive definite if and only if (V) There is a matrix R with independent columns such that $A = R^T R$.

↓
 A 可以选成

1. LDL^T分解
 $A = LDL^T = (L\sqrt{D})(\sqrt{D}L^T) = (L\sqrt{D})(L\sqrt{D})^T$
2. A 的对角化 $A = Q\Lambda Q^T = (Q\sqrt{\Lambda})(Q\sqrt{\Lambda})^T$

Semidefinite Matrices

The tests for semidefiniteness will relax $x^T A x > 0, \lambda > 0, d > 0$, and $\det > 0$, to allow zeros to appear.

Theorem

Each of the following tests is a necessary and sufficient condition for the real symmetric matrix A to be positive semidefinite:

- (I') $x^T A x \geq 0$ for all nonzero real vectors x (this defines positive semidefinite).
- (II') All the eigenvalues of A satisfy $\lambda_i \geq 0$.
- (III') No **principal submatrices** (主子矩阵) have negative determinants.
- (IV') No pivots are negative.
- (V') There is a matrix R , possibly with dependent columns, such that $A = R^T R$.

• n 元二次型化为标准型

① 配方法.
(后续有例子)

② 矩阵对角化法

任何 n 元实二次型 $q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum q_{ij} x_i x_j$ 可以写作 $q(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x^T A x$, 其中 $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$,

$A_{ij} = \frac{q_{ij} + q_{ji}}{2}$. 由构造, A 是实对称矩阵则 $A = Q^T \Lambda Q$. 故

$$q = x^T Q^T \Lambda Q x = (Qx)^T \Lambda (Qx) \xrightarrow{\text{令 } Qx = y} q(y) = y^T \Lambda y = \lambda_{11} y_1^2 + \lambda_{22} y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_{nn} y_n^2.$$

• 复向量空间 $\mathbb{C}^n$ 上任意二次型 q 都可经过可逆线性变换化成 $q = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_r^2$

• (惯性定律) 实向量空间 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上的任意二次型 q 都可经过可逆变量替换

化为如下形式: $q = x_1^2 + \dots + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - \dots - x_r^2$

这里系数 1 的平方项个数 p 称为 q 的正惯性指数, 系数 -1 的平方项个数称为负惯性指数, 二者差 $p - s = p - (r - p) = 2p - r$ 称为符号差.

[Rmk] 上面两个定理属于“分类性质的定理”.

[例] 将二次型 $Q(x, y, z) = (x-y)^2 + (y-z)^2 + (z-x)^2$ 化为标准型

错误做法: 做变量替换 $\begin{cases} X = x-y \\ Y = y-z \\ Z = z-x \end{cases}$ 则 $Q = X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2$.

但是此时 $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 不可逆. 因此这种变换不可行.

正确做法: $\begin{cases} X_1 = x-y \\ Y_1 = y-z \\ Z_1 = z \end{cases} \quad (1), \text{ 此时 } Q = X_1^2 + Y_1^2 + (X_1 + Y_1)^2$
 $= 2X_1^2 + 2Y_1^2 + 2X_1Y_1$
 $= 2(X_1 + \frac{1}{2}Y_1)^2 + \frac{3}{2}Y_1^2$.

再做变量替换 $\begin{cases} X = X_1 + \frac{1}{2}Y_1 \\ Y = Y_1 \\ Z = Z_1 \end{cases} \quad (2) \text{ 得 } Q = 2X^2 + \frac{3}{2}Y^2$.

由(1), (2) 得我们做的线性变换是 $\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ Y_1 \\ Z_1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$

[例] 将 $Q(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4xy - 6xz - 6yz$ 化为标准型.

$$Q(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 4xy - 6xz - 6yz$$

$$= x^2 + \underbrace{(4y-6z)}_{x^2 \text{ 系数}} x + \underbrace{y^2 + z^2 - 4yz}_{x^0 \text{ 系数}}$$

Trick: 先 focus 在 x 上, 把 y, z 全看成 x 的系数

$$= x^2 + 2 \frac{4y-6z}{2} x + \left(\frac{4y-6z}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{4y-6z}{2} \right)^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz$$

$$= (x + 2y - 3z)^2 - (2y - 3z)^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4yz$$

$$= (x + 2y - 3z)^2 - 3y^2 - 8z^2 + 8yz$$

(Focus on y)

$$-3y^2 - 8z^2 + 8yz = -3(y^2 - \frac{8}{3}yz) - 8z^2$$

$$= -3(y^2 - 2 \cdot y \frac{4}{3}z + \frac{16}{9}z^2 - \frac{16}{9}z^2) - 8z^2$$

$$= -3(y - \frac{4}{3}z)^2 - \frac{8}{3}z^2$$

$$\text{故 } Q(x, y, z) = (x + 2y - 3z)^2 - 3(y - \frac{4}{3}z)^2 - \frac{8}{3}z^2$$

[例] $q(x, y, z) = xy + yz + xz$ 化为标准型

这里没有平方项. Trick: 做变量替换变出平方项

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \begin{cases} X_1 = \frac{x+y}{2} \\ Y_1 = \frac{x-y}{2} \\ Z_1 = z \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } \begin{cases} x = X_1 + Y_1 \\ y = X_1 - Y_1 \\ z = Z_1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} q &= (X_1 + Y_1)(X_1 - Y_1) + (X_1 + Y_1)Z_1 + (X_1 - Y_1)Z_1 \\ &= X_1^2 - Y_1^2 + 2X_1Z_1 \\ &= X_1^2 + 2Z_1X_1 - Y_1^2 \quad (\text{focus on } X_1) \\ &= (X_1^2 + 2Z_1X_1 + Z_1^2 - Z_1^2) - Y_1^2 \\ &= (X_1 + Z_1)^2 - Z_1^2 - Y_1^2 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} X = X_1 + Z_1 \\ Y = Y_1 \\ Z = Z_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow q = X^2 - Y^2 - Z^2$$

1. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 2ax_1x_3 + 4x_2x_1$ 的负惯性指数是 1, 则 a 的取值范围是 ____.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 2ax_1x_3 + 4x_2x_1 \\ &= x_1^2 + (2ax_3 + 4x_2)x_1 - x_2^2 \\ &= x_1^2 + 2(ax_3 + 2x_2)x_1 + (ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - (ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - x_2^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - (a^2x_3^2 + 4ax_3x_2 + 4x_2^2) - x_2^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - 5x_2^2 - 4ax_3x_2 - a^2x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - 5(x_2^2 + \frac{4a}{5}x_3x_2) - a^2x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - 5(x_2 + \frac{2a}{5}x_3)^2 + (\frac{4a^2}{5} - a^2)x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + ax_3 + 2x_2)^2 - 5(x_2 + \frac{2a}{5}x_3)^2 - \frac{1}{5}a^2x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

若 $a=0$ $(x_1 + 2x_2)^2 - 5x_2^2$ 负惯性指数是 1.

若 $a \neq 0$ 则 负惯性指数是 2

} $\Rightarrow a=0$.

3. 设 A 是三阶实对称矩阵, E 为三阶单位矩阵, 若 $A^2 + A = 2E$, 且 $|A| = 4$, 则二次型 $x^T Ax$ 的规范形为 ____.

找 A 的特征值.

设 $Av = \lambda v$. $(A^2 + A)v = 2Ev$, 即 $(\lambda^2 + \lambda)v = 2v$.

故 $(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2)v = 0$. $v \neq 0$ 故 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$ 即 $\lambda = -2$ 或 1

A 是 3 阶实对称阵, 故 A 有三个特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$. $\begin{cases} \lambda_i \text{ 只能是 } -2 \text{ 或 } 1 \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = |A| = 4 \end{cases}$

得 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 只能 $-2, -2, 1$.

故 $x^T A x$ 的规范形是 $-2x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2$.

4. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = Py$ 下的标准形为 $2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$, 其中 $P = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$, 若 $Q = (e_1, -e_3, e_2)$, 则 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = Qy$ 下的标准形为 ____.

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &= y^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} y \\ &= (P^{-1}x)^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}x \\ &= x^T (P^{-1})^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= [e_1, -e_3, e_2] = [e_1, e_2, e_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= P \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(Q^{-1}x)^T \wedge (Q^{-1}x) \\ &= ((PA)^{-1}x)^T \wedge ((PA)^{-1}x) \\ &= (A^{-1}P^{-1}x)^T \wedge A^{-1}P^{-1}x \\ &= x^T (P^{-1})^T (A^{-1})^T \wedge A^{-1}P^{-1}x \\ &= x^T (P^{-1})^T [(A^{-1})^T \wedge A^{-1}] P^{-1}x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } (A^{-1})^T \wedge A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hence } \Lambda = A^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} A$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

5. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3 + 4x_1x_3$, 则 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2$ 在空间直角坐标系下表示的二次曲面为 ____.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3 + 4x_1x_3 \\ &= x_1^2 + (4x_2 + 4x_3)x_1 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 \\ &= x_1^2 + 2(2x_2 + 2x_3)x_1 + (2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - (2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 3x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 3(x_2^2 + \frac{4}{3}x_2x_3 + (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 - (\frac{2}{3}x_3)^2) - 3x_3^2 \\ &= (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 3(x_2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 - \frac{5}{3}x_3^2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

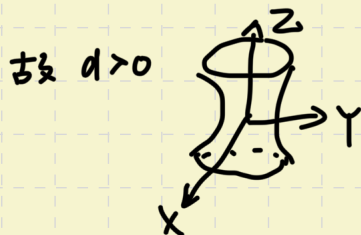
$$\text{即 } 3(x_2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2 - (x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 2 = 0$$

$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = d = 0$ 型, 是单叶双曲面

$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - d = 0$ Trick: 不停取 $x, y, z = 0$ 从截面看

取 $x=0$ 是 $y^2 - z^2 = d$ 是双曲线 $\begin{cases} d > 0 \text{ 则 取 } z=0 \text{ 得 } y \text{ 有解, 因此} \\ d < 0 \text{ 则 取 } z=0 \text{ 得 } y \text{ 无解, 因此} \end{cases}$

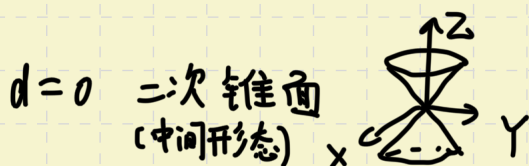
取 $y=0$ 是 $x^2 - z^2 = d$ 是双曲线 $\begin{cases} d > 0 \text{ 则 取 } z=0 \text{ 得 } x \text{ 有解} \\ d < 0 \text{ 则 取 } z=0 \text{ 得 } x \text{ 无解} \end{cases}$



单叶双曲面



双叶双曲面



• 都有球体.

A 是给定实对称矩阵. 考虑几何体 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x^T A x = 1\}$.

[Example]

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^T A x = 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1\} = \bigcirc_{\mathbb{R}^2}$

设 $A = Q \Lambda Q^T$. 则 $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^T A x = 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^T Q \Lambda Q^T x = 1\}$
 $\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$ 其中 λ_i 是 A 特征值
 $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\text{令 } y = Q^T x}{=} \{Q^T x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (Q^T x)^T \Lambda (Q^T x) = 1\} \\ & = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y^T \Lambda y = 1\} \\ & = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2 = 1\} \end{aligned}$

[Rmk ①] 这是由于两个集合之间可以建立双射.

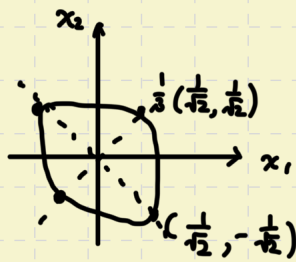
$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^T Q \Lambda Q^T x = 1\} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto Q^T x} \{Q^T x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (Q^T x)^T \Lambda (Q^T x) = 1\}$

这是双射因为 Q^T 是可逆矩阵.

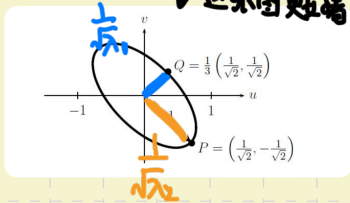
$\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2 = 1$ 是椭球方程. 此椭球在 y_i 轴由 $(y_1 = y_2 = \dots = y_{i-1} = y_{i+1} = \dots = y_n = 0)$ 上的长度是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}$, 其中 λ_i 是 A 的第 i 个特征值.

[Exp] $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}}_Q \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 9 \end{bmatrix}}_\Lambda \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}}_{Q^T}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^T A x &= (Q^T x)^T \Lambda (Q^T x) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 \right)^2}_a + \underbrace{9 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 \right)^2}_b = 1
 \end{aligned}$$



↓ 这张图更清晰.



⇐ $a=0, b=1$ 与 $a=1, b=0$ 可以确定边界点

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 = 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 \right)^2 = \frac{1}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 \right)^2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = -x_2$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$