

2024/3/20

1. 设  $V$  是数域  $K$  上的  $n$  维线性空间,  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n$  是  $V$  的一组基,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  为  $K$  内的  $n$  个数. 证明: 在  $V$  内存在唯一的一个线性函数  $f(\alpha)$ , 满足

$$f(\epsilon_i) = a_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n).$$

1. 存在性: 显然, 只要考虑  $f$  时良好定义的, 这显然

$$f(\epsilon_i) \neq f(\epsilon_j) \Leftrightarrow f(\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon_i - \epsilon_j \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_i \neq \epsilon_j$$

唯一性: 若  $f, g$  都满足  $f(\epsilon_i) = a_i = g(\epsilon_i), i=1, 2, \dots, n$

则  $\forall v \in V, v = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \epsilon_i$  则

$$f(v) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \epsilon_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i f(\epsilon_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i g(\epsilon_i) = g\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \epsilon_i\right) = g(v)$$

$$\Rightarrow f = g.$$

3. 在线性空间  $M_n(K)$  内定义函数如下:

$$f(A) = \text{Tr}(A).$$

证明:  $f(A)$  是  $M_n(K)$  内的一个线性函数.

3. 先验证  $f$  是良好定义的

$$f(A) \neq f(B) \Leftrightarrow \text{Tr}(A) \neq \text{Tr}(B) \Rightarrow A \neq B$$

再验证  $f$  是线性的,  $\forall A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{K}), k \in \mathbb{K}$

$$\textcircled{1} f(A+B) = \text{Tr}(A+B) \stackrel{\text{这个等号只需把 } A, B \text{ 设出来即可验证}}{=} \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B) = f(A) + f(B)$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(kA) = \text{Tr}(kA) \stackrel{\text{这个等号只需把 } A \text{ 设出来即可验证}}{=} k\text{Tr}(A) = k f(A)$$

7. 在  $K^4$  中定义函数如下: 若

$$\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4), \quad \beta = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4),$$

则令

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = 3x_1y_2 - 5x_2y_1 + x_3y_4 - 4x_4y_3.$$

(1) 证明  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  是一个双线性函数;

(2) 在  $K^4$  中给定一组基

$$\varepsilon_1 = (1, 2, -1, 0), \quad \varepsilon_2 = (1, -1, 1, 1),$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = (-1, 2, 1, 1), \quad \varepsilon_4 = (-1, -1, 0, 1),$$

求  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  在这组基下的矩阵;

7. (1) 验证即可

$$\forall \begin{cases} \alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{K}^4 \\ \beta = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) \in \mathbb{K}^4, k \in \mathbb{K} \\ \gamma = (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \in \mathbb{K}^4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(\alpha + \gamma, \beta) = 3(x_1 + z_1)y_2 - 5(x_2 + z_2)y_1 + (x_3 + z_3)y_4 - 4(x_4 + z_4)y_3$$

$$= (3x_1y_2 - 5x_2y_1 + x_3y_4 - 4x_4y_3) + (3z_1y_2 - 5z_2y_1 + z_3y_4 - 4z_4y_3)$$

$$= f(\alpha, \beta) + f(\gamma, \beta)$$

$$f(k\alpha, \beta) = 3kx_1y_2 - 5kx_2y_1 + kx_3y_4 - 4kx_4y_3$$

$$= k(3x_1y_2 - 5x_2y_1 + x_3y_4 - 4x_4y_3) = kf(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$f(\alpha, \beta + \gamma) = 3x_1(y_2 + z_2) - 5x_2(y_1 + z_1) + x_3(y_4 + z_4) - 4x_4(y_3 + z_3)$$

$$= (3x_1y_2 - 5x_2y_1 + x_3y_4 - 4x_4y_3) + (3x_1z_2 - 5x_2z_1 + x_3z_4 - 4x_4z_3)$$

$$= f(\alpha, \beta) + f(\alpha, \gamma)$$

$$f(\alpha, k\beta) = 3x_1ky_2 - 5x_2ky_1 + x_3ky_4 - 4x_4ky_3$$

$$= k(3x_1y_2 - 5x_2y_1 + x_3y_4 - 4x_4y_3) = kf(\alpha, \beta)$$

故  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  是一个双线性函数

7. (2)  $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 2, -1, 0), \varepsilon_2 = (1, -1, 1, 1), \varepsilon_3 = (-1, 2, 1, 1), \varepsilon_4 = (-1, -1, 0, 1)$

$$f(\alpha, \beta) \text{ 在这组基下的表示矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) & f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_3) & f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_4) \\ f(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) & f(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) & f(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_4) \\ f(\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_2) & f(\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3) & f(\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \\ f(\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_2) & f(\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_3) & f(\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -14 & 15 & 6 \\ 15 & -1 & -2 & -7 \\ -12 & -10 & 1 & 14 \\ 3 & 4 & -15 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 在  $K^4$  内另给一组基  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ , 且

$$(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4)T,$$

其中

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

求  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  在基  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$  下的矩阵.

$$7.(3) \varepsilon_1 = (1, 2, -1, 0), \varepsilon_2 = (1, -1, 1, 1), \varepsilon_3 = (-1, 2, 1, 1), \varepsilon_4 = (-1, -1, 0, 1)$$

$$f(\alpha, \beta) \text{ 在这组基下的表示矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) & f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_3) & f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_4) \\ f(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) & f(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) & f(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_4) \\ f(\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_2) & f(\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3) & f(\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \\ f(\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_1) & f(\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_2) & f(\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_3) & f(\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -14 & 15 & 6 \\ 15 & -1 & -2 & -7 \\ -12 & -10 & 1 & 14 \\ 3 & 4 & -15 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = T'AT = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -29 & 11 & 35 \\ 25 & -3 & 69 & -11 \\ 1 & -123 & -3 & -11 \\ -5 & -1 & -1 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. (1).  $f(A, B)$  是对称双线性函数  $\Leftrightarrow f(A, B) = f(B, A) \Leftrightarrow \text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA)$

设  $A = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ . 则  $AB = (c_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ ,  $BA = (d_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$   
 $\text{Tr}(AB) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ji}$ ,  $\text{Tr}(BA) = \sum_{i=1}^n d_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} a_{ji}$

由求和的交换性可知:  $\text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA) \Rightarrow f(A, B)$  对称双线性.

(2).  $f(A, B)$  在基  $\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{12}, \varepsilon_{21}, \varepsilon_{22}$  下的矩阵为

这(由(1)可知)是一个对称矩阵.

$f(\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{11}) = 1$ ,  $f(\varepsilon_{22}, \varepsilon_{22}) = 1$

$f(\varepsilon_{22}, \varepsilon_{21}) = 0$ ,  $f(\varepsilon_{22}, \varepsilon_{12}) = 1$

$f(\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{12}) = 0$ ,  $f(\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{21}) = 0$ .

$f(\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{22}) = 0$ ,  $f(\varepsilon_{12}, \varepsilon_{21}) = 1$

$f(\varepsilon_{12}, \varepsilon_{22}) = 0$ ,  $f(\varepsilon_{21}, \varepsilon_{22}) = 0$

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

(3).  $\begin{cases} \eta_1 = \varepsilon_{11} + \varepsilon_{22} \\ \eta_2 = \varepsilon_{11} - \varepsilon_{22} \\ \eta_3 = \varepsilon_{12} + \varepsilon_{21} \\ \eta_4 = \varepsilon_{12} - \varepsilon_{21} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \eta_3 \\ \eta_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{21} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$f(A, B) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) M (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4)^T = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) (T^{-1}) M (T^{-1})^T (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4)^T$

$A = x_1 \varepsilon_{11} + x_2 \varepsilon_{12} + x_3 \varepsilon_{21} + x_4 \varepsilon_{22} = (\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{12}, \varepsilon_{21}, \varepsilon_{22}) X$

$B = y_1 \varepsilon_{11} + y_2 \varepsilon_{12} + y_3 \varepsilon_{21} + y_4 \varepsilon_{22} = (\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{12}, \varepsilon_{21}, \varepsilon_{22}) Y$

~~$A = \hat{x}_1 \eta_1 + \hat{x}_2 \eta_2 + \hat{x}_3 \eta_3 + \hat{x}_4 \eta_4 = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \hat{X}$~~

~~$B = \hat{y}_1 \eta_1 + \hat{y}_2 \eta_2 + \hat{y}_3 \eta_3 + \hat{y}_4 \eta_4 = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \hat{Y}$~~

$A = \hat{x}_1 \eta_1 + \hat{x}_2 \eta_2 + \hat{x}_3 \eta_3 + \hat{x}_4 \eta_4 = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \hat{X}$

$B = \hat{y}_1 \eta_1 + \hat{y}_2 \eta_2 + \hat{y}_3 \eta_3 + \hat{y}_4 \eta_4 = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \hat{Y}$

又  $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) = (\varepsilon_{11}, \varepsilon_{12}, \varepsilon_{21}, \varepsilon_{22}) T$

则  $X = T \hat{X}$ ,  $Y = T \hat{Y}$

$f(A, B) = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in I} f(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) x_i y_j = \sum_{i, j \in I} m_{ij} x_i y_j$   $I = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  记  $\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{12} \\ \varepsilon_{21} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_4 \end{pmatrix}$

$= X^T M Y = \hat{X}^T (T^T M T) \hat{Y} \Rightarrow f(A, B)$  在基  $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4)$  下

表示矩阵为  $T^T M T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

8. (4) 由于  $f(A, B)$  在  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$  下的表示矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 故满秩

9.  $V$  是  $K$  上的  $n$  维线性空间,  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $V$  上双线性函数  
 要证:  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  满秩  $\Leftrightarrow$  " $f(\alpha, \beta) = 0, \forall \beta \in V \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$ "

① 而  $\Downarrow$   $\Uparrow$

有坐标  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $V \times V$  的某组基下  $\Leftrightarrow f(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha^T I_n \beta = \alpha^T \beta$ .  
 矩阵  $\rightarrow$  表示矩阵为  $I_n$  ~~在~~  $\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}$  表示  $\alpha, \beta$  在该基下的该组基向量

② 若  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  不满秩,  ~~$f(\alpha, \beta) = 0, \forall \beta \in V \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$~~

则  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  在  $V \times V$  的某组基下表示矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 0 \leq r \leq n-1$

则  $f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^T \beta_r = 0, (\alpha_r, \beta_r \text{ 表示 } \alpha, \beta \text{ 在前 } r \text{ 列的坐标})$   
 $\forall \beta.$   $\forall \beta.$   $\forall \beta.$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_r^T \beta_r = 0, \forall \beta_r \in K^r$ , 取  $\beta_r = \alpha_r \Rightarrow \alpha_r^T \alpha_r = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_r = 0$ . 但  $\alpha_r$  在  $n-r$  列可任意

取值. 故  $f(\alpha, \beta) = 0, \forall \beta \in V \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$ .  $\square$ .

10. 利用第9题结论: 只需证:  $\frac{\text{Tr}(A, B)}{\text{Tr}(A, B)} = 0 \quad \forall B \in M_n(K) \Rightarrow A = 0$

考虑 A 的有理标准型分解:  $A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q \Rightarrow \text{Tr}(P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q B)$   
 $0 < r \leq n$

$= \text{Tr}(\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha B P)$ . ~~遍及  $M_n(K)$  的~~  $QBP$  ~~也遍及  $M_n(K)$~~ .

故  $\text{Tr}(\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha B P) = 0 \quad \forall B \in M_n(K)$ . 取  $B = Q^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{Tr}(\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0$

$\Rightarrow A = 0 \quad \square$ .

12. (1)  $f(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \beta \rightarrow \det \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  满秩, ~~不是~~  
 反对称

(2)  $f(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \beta \rightarrow \det = 0$  不满秩. ~~不是~~  
 反对称

18. ①. 证明  $L(M), R(M)$  是  $V$  子空间

显然  $0 \in L(M)$ . 若  $\alpha, \alpha_2 \in L(M)$ . 则  $f(\alpha, \beta) = 0, \forall \beta \in M, i=1, 2$ .

$\Rightarrow f(k\alpha, \beta) = kf(\alpha, \beta), \forall k \in K, \alpha_i \in L(M) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k\alpha_i \in L(M) \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \in L(M) \end{cases} \Rightarrow L(M)$  是  $V$  子空间

$f(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta) = f(\alpha_1, \beta) + f(\alpha_2, \beta) = 0, \forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in L(M)$

同理:  $R(M)$  也是  $V$  子空间.

②. 若  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  是  $V$  内满秩双线性函数. 则存在  $V \times V$  上一组基, 使  $f(\alpha, \beta)$  在这组基下表示矩阵为  $I_n$  (由有理标准型理论). 故  $f(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha^T \beta$ .

Step 1: Goal:  $L(M) = R(M)$ .

若  $\alpha \in L(M)$ . 则  $\alpha^T \beta = 0, \forall \beta \in M$ . 则(两边取转置):  $\beta^T \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha \in R(M)$

~~同理若  $\alpha \in R(M)$~~  故  $L(M) \subseteq R(M)$ . 同理:  $R(M) \subseteq L(M)$  故  $L(M) = R(M) \quad \square$

Step 2: Goal:  $V = L(M) \oplus M$ .

考虑  $V$  中  $M$  的基  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r, \dim M = r$ . 补成  $V$  的基  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n$

$\forall v \in V, v = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \alpha_i, c_i \in K$ . 下证:  $\sum_{i=r+1}^n c_i \alpha_i \in L(M)$

这是因为  $(\sum_{i=r+1}^n c_i \alpha_i)^T (\sum_{j=1}^r \alpha_j)$  中的项都是  $\alpha_i^T \alpha_j = 0 (r+1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq r)$  故  $\sum_{i=r+1}^n c_i \alpha_i \in L(M)$

故  $V = L(M) + M$

再证:  $L(M) \cap M = \{0\}$ .

若  $\alpha \in L(M) \cap M$ . 则  $\alpha^T \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \quad \square$

Step 3  $\Rightarrow$  故  $\dim V = \dim L(M) + \dim M = \dim R(M) + \dim M$   
 $\parallel$   
 $\parallel$

③  ~~$\forall \alpha \in M, L(\alpha) \neq 0$~~

~~$\forall \alpha \in M, \beta \in L(M), \alpha \beta \neq 0$~~

~~$\forall \alpha \in M, \beta \in L(M), \alpha \beta \neq 0$~~

要证:  $R(L(M)) = L(R(M)) = M$ .

由②可知:  $V = L(M) \oplus M = R(M) \oplus M$

$$= R(L(M)) \oplus L(M) = L(R(M)) \oplus R(M)$$

由于  $R(L(M)), L(R(M))$  都是子空间, 故  $R(L(M)) = L(R(M)) = M$   $\square$

20. 反证: 若  $f(\alpha) \neq 0$ , 且  $g(\alpha) \neq 0$ , 则  $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in V$ , s.t.  $f(\alpha_1) \neq 0, g(\alpha_2) \neq 0$

① 若  $\alpha_2 = k\alpha_1, k \in \mathbb{K}^*$ , 则  $\forall g(\alpha_2) = k g(\alpha_1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow g(\alpha_1) \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow f(\alpha_1) g(\alpha_1) = 0$ , 矛盾!

②  $\alpha_2 \neq k\alpha_1, \forall k \in \mathbb{K}^*$ . 由于  $f(\alpha_1) \neq 0, g(\alpha_2) \neq 0$ , 但  $f(\alpha_1) g(\alpha_2) = 0$

故  $g(\alpha_1) = f(\alpha_2) = 0$ . 故  ~~$f(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) g(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = (f(\alpha_1) + f(\alpha_2))(g(\alpha_1) + g(\alpha_2))$~~

$$= f(\alpha_1) g(\alpha_1) + f(\alpha_1) g(\alpha_2) + f(\alpha_2) g(\alpha_1) + f(\alpha_2) g(\alpha_2) = f(\alpha_1) g(\alpha_2) \neq 0, \text{矛盾! } \square$$

习题 = (1).  $f = -2x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_1x_3 - x_2x_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2).  $f = -x_1x_3 - 2x_1x_4 + x_3^2 - 5x_3x_4$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ -1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3).  $f = 2x_1^2 - 3x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 - 5x_4^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4).  $f = -x_2^2 - x_3^2 + x_1x_4$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$