

第十七次作业

1. 在次数不超过2的实多项式形成的向量空间 P_3 , 内积 $\langle f | g \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(t)g(t)dt$.
向量 $1, t$ 是正交的. 找出

(1). 子空间 $\langle 1, t \rangle^\perp$.

(2). 向量 $1, t+1$ 的夹角; $t, t+1$ 的夹角.

(3). P_3 的一个标准正交基.

解: (1). 设 $f(t) = a_2t^2 + a_1t + a_0 \in P_3, \in \langle 1, t \rangle^\perp$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{-1}^1 (f(t)|1) dt = \int_{-1}^1 a_2t^2 + a_1t + a_0 dt = \left(\frac{a_2}{3}t^3 + \frac{a_1}{2}t^2 + a_0 t \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}a_2 + 2a_0 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{-1}^1 (f(t)|t) dt = \int_{-1}^1 a_2t^3 + a_1t^2 + a_0 t dt = \left(\frac{a_2}{4}t^4 + \frac{a_1}{3}t^3 + \frac{a_0}{2}t^2 \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}a_1 = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f = a_0 + (-3a_0)t^2 = a_0(-3t^2 + 1). \Leftrightarrow \langle 1, t \rangle^\perp = \langle -3t^2 + 1 \rangle_K.$$

$$(2). (1 | t+1) = \int_{-1}^1 (t+1) dt = 2, \quad |t+1| = \sqrt{(t+1)(t+1)} = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$$

$$(t | t+1) = \int_{-1}^1 t(t+1) dt = \frac{2}{3}, \quad |t| = \sqrt{(t)(t)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad |1| = \sqrt{(1)(1)} = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{(1 | t+1)}{|1| \cdot |t+1|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{8/3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}. \quad \therefore 1, t+1 \text{ 夹角为 } \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(t | t+1)}{|t| \cdot |t+1|} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\sqrt{2/3} \cdot \sqrt{8/3}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore t, t+1 \text{ 夹角为 } \arccos \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

(3). 由于 $\dim P_3 = \dim_K(\langle 1, t, t^2 \rangle) = 3$.

由 (1) 知 $\langle 1, t \rangle^\perp \oplus \langle 3t^2 - 1 \rangle = P_3. \quad \therefore 1, t, 3t^2 - 1$ 为 P_3 的正交基.

单位化后, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}t, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{2}}(3t^2 - 1)$ 为 P_3 的一组单位正交基.

2. 把向量 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1, -1, 1, 1)$ 扩充为 \mathbb{R}^4 的标准正交基.

解: 先求 $\langle x_1 \rangle^\perp$. 设 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \langle x_1 \rangle^\perp$. 则 $x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_1 \cdot x_3 + x_1 \cdot x_4 = 0$.

$\vec{x}_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0), \vec{x}_2 = (1, 0, -1, 0), \vec{x}_3 = (1, 0, 0, -1)$, 为其解空间的 $\langle x_1 \rangle^\perp$ 一组基.

$$\text{令 } \vec{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{x}_1}{|\vec{x}_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0, 0).$$

$$\vec{e}_2' = \vec{e}_2 - (\vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_1) \vec{e}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0\right). \quad \vec{e}_2 = \frac{\vec{e}_2'}{|\vec{e}_2'|} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0\right)^T.$$

$$\vec{e}_3' = \vec{e}_3 - (\vec{e}_3 \cdot \vec{e}_1) \vec{e}_1 - (\vec{e}_3 \cdot \vec{e}_2) \vec{e}_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 1\right).$$

令 $\vec{e}_3 = \frac{\vec{e}_3'}{|\vec{e}_3'|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} (1, -1, 1, -3)$.

令 $\vec{e}_4 = \frac{\vec{x}_1}{|\vec{x}_1|} = \frac{1}{2} (1, -1, 1, 1)$. $\text{且 } \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4 \text{ 为 } \mathbb{R}^4 \text{ 的一组标准正交基}$.

3. 用正交化方法证明：任意的非退化矩阵 $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ ，都可分解成 $A = BC$ 的形式，其中 B 是正交矩阵， C 是上三角矩阵且 $\det A = \pm \det C$.

Pf: 设 $A = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$. 由 A 非退化知， $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}$ 为 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组基。设 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 为 $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}$ 经过 Gram-Schmidt 正交化后得到的一组标准正交基，则 $\langle \vec{A}^{(k)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} \rangle = \langle \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_k \rangle$, $k=1, \dots, n$.

设 $\vec{A}^{(1)} = \lambda_1 \vec{e}_1$

$$\vec{A}^{(2)} = \lambda_2 \vec{e}_1 + \lambda_{22} \vec{e}_2 \Rightarrow A = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_{1n} \\ 0 & \lambda_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{A}^{(n)} = \lambda_n \vec{e}_1 + \cdots + \lambda_{nn} \vec{e}_n$$

令 $B = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & & \lambda_{1n} \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$, $\text{且 } B^T B = (\vec{e}_i^T \vec{e}_j) = E$.
 $\therefore \det(B)^2 = \det(E) = 1$
 $\therefore \det(B) = \pm 1$.

且 $\det(A) = \det(BC) = \det(B) \det(C) = \pm \det(C)$.

□

4. 证明： n 阶正交矩阵 A 的特征多项式 $\chi_A(t)$ 具有性质： $t^n \chi_A(\frac{1}{t}) = \pm \chi_A(t)$.

Pf: $t^n \chi_A(\frac{1}{t}) = t^n \cdot |\frac{1}{t}E - A| = t^n \cdot (\frac{1}{t})^n |E - tA| = |AA^T - tA|$
 $= |A(A^T - tE)| = |A| \cdot |A^T - tE| = (-1)^n |A| \cdot |tE - A^T|$.

又 $A^T A = E$, $\therefore |A| = \pm 1$ 且 $A \sim A^T$

$\therefore t^n \chi_A(\frac{1}{t}) = (-1)^n |A| \cdot |tE - A^T| = \pm 1 \cdot \chi_{A^T}(t) = \pm \chi_A(t)$.

□

5. 设 W 是 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 中的解空间. 求 W^\perp 的一组单位正交基.

解: 设 $\vec{\varepsilon}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\varepsilon}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\varepsilon}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\varepsilon}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

则 $W^\perp = \langle \vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2, \vec{\varepsilon}_3, \vec{\varepsilon}_4 \rangle$.

而 $\vec{\varepsilon}_3 = -\vec{\varepsilon}_1$, $\vec{\varepsilon}_4 = \vec{\varepsilon}_2 - \vec{\varepsilon}_1$ 且 $\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2$ 线性无关

$\therefore W^\perp = \langle \vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2 \rangle$ 为一组基. 用 Gram-Schmidt 正交化.

令 $\vec{e}_1 = \frac{\vec{\varepsilon}_1}{|\vec{\varepsilon}_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 0, -1)^T$.

$\vec{e}_2' = \vec{\varepsilon}_2 - (\vec{\varepsilon}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_1) \vec{e}_1 = (2, 1, 0, 1)^T - \frac{1}{2}(1, 0, 0, -1)^T = (\frac{3}{2}, 1, 0, \frac{3}{2})^T$.

令 $\vec{e}_2 = \frac{\vec{e}_2'}{|\vec{e}_2'|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{22}}(3, 2, 0, 3)^T$.

则 \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 为 W^\perp 的一组单位正交基.

6. 设 V 为 n 维欧氏空间, $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$, $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 为一组基. 求证:

(i). $\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{x} \cdot \vec{e}_i = 0, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

(ii). $\vec{x} = \vec{y} \Leftrightarrow \vec{x} \cdot \vec{e}_i = \vec{y} \cdot \vec{e}_i, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Pf: (i). “ \Rightarrow ” 显然.

“ \Leftarrow ” 设 $\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n$, 其中 $x_1, \dots, x_n \in F$.

则 $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{x} \cdot (x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n) = x_1(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{e}_1) + \dots + x_n(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{e}_n) = 0$.

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$ (由于内积 $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x} \geq 0$ 是正定二次型).

(ii). “ \Rightarrow ” 显然

内积是双线性型.

“ \Leftarrow ” $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{e}_i = \vec{y} \cdot \vec{e}_i \Rightarrow (\vec{x} - \vec{y}) \cdot \vec{e}_i = 0, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

由(i)知 $\vec{x} - \vec{y} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{y}$.

四.

正交矩阵.

Def. 设 $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$, 如果 $A^t A = E$, 即 $A^t = A^{-1}$, 则称 A 是正交矩阵
基本性质: 设 A, B 为正交矩阵. 则 (正交算子):

- $|A| = \pm 1$.
- $A^t (= A^{-1})$, AB 也是正交矩阵.
- $O_n(\mathbb{R}) := \{A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^t = A^{-1}\} \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{R})$, 是子群.

正交相似

Def. 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 若 $\exists P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $B = P^t A P = P^t A P$
则称 B 正交相似于 A , 记作 $A \sim_0 B$. (等价关系)

注: i). 两组单位正交基之间的过渡矩阵为正交矩阵.

$X \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, 则 X 在两组单位正交基之下 矩阵相似 正交.

ii). $A \sim_0 B \Rightarrow A \sim_0 B$ 且 $A \sim_0 B$. 但反过来不对.

正交补

Def. 设 $U \subseteq V$ 子空间, 称 $U^\perp = \{\vec{v} \in V \mid \forall \vec{u} \in U, \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = 0\}$ 为 U 的正交补

Prop. i). $U^\perp \subseteq V$ 子空间 ii). $V = U \oplus U^\perp$.

iii) 设 $U = \langle \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_s \rangle$, 则 $\vec{v} \in U^\perp \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_i = 0, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$.

iv). $(U^\perp)^\perp = U$.

(作业). vi). $(U + W)^\perp = U^\perp \cap W^\perp$. vii). $(U \cap W)^\perp = U^\perp + W^\perp$.

注: 求 U 的正交补 $U^\perp = \{\vec{v} \in V \mid \vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_i = 0, i=1, \dots, s\} \subseteq V = \mathbb{R}^n$.

则 $U^\perp = \text{sol} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \vec{u}_1^t \\ \vdots \\ \vec{u}_s^t \end{pmatrix} \right)$ 解空间. 求 $AX = 0$ 的解空间的补 W^\perp

$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ \vdots \\ A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $W^\perp = \langle A_1^t, \dots, A_n^t \rangle$

Def. 设 V 是 n 维欧氏空间, $X \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. 设 $X^* \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ s.t. $X(\vec{x}) \cdot \vec{y} = \vec{x} \cdot X^*(\vec{y})$

对 $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$ 成立, 则称 X^* 为 X 的伴随算子.

Thm. (i). $(A^*)^* = A$. $(A \circ B)^* = B^* \circ A^*$, $A, B \in \mathcal{L}(V)$.

(ii). A 的伴随算子存在且唯一.

(iii). 设 A 在 V 的某组单位正交基下矩阵为 A , 则 A^* 在该基下矩阵为 A^T 正规矩阵、正规矩阵.

Def. 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, 如果 $A \circ A^* = A^* \circ A$, 则称 A 为正规算子.

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 若 $A^T A = A A^T$, 则称 A 为正规矩阵.

注: 正规矩阵在单位正交基下的矩阵称为正规矩阵

对称算子、斜对称算子、正交算子均为正规算子, 在单位正交基下分别对应 对称矩阵、斜对称矩阵、正交矩阵.

Prop: 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ 正规矩阵, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \text{spec}(A)$. 且 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$. 则 $V\lambda_1 \perp V\lambda_2$.
(V 是线性空间, $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$. 有 $V^{\lambda_1} \cap V^{\lambda_2}$ 中向量线性无关).

\Rightarrow . 给定一个对称矩阵 $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$, 求正交矩阵 $P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$, st. $P^T A P$ = 对角阵. 正规矩阵的正交相似标准型.

$$\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ 正规矩阵. } A \sim \begin{pmatrix} N_2(\alpha_1, \beta_1) & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & N_2(\alpha_s, \beta_s) & \\ & & & \lambda_{2s+1} \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $N_2(\alpha_i, \beta_i) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_i & \beta_i \\ \beta_i & \alpha_i \end{pmatrix}$, ($i=1, \dots, s$), $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $\beta_i \neq 0$, $\lambda_{2s+1}, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$.

则 $\text{spec}(A) = \{ \alpha_i \pm \beta_i \sqrt{-1}, \lambda_{2s+1}, \dots, \lambda_n \}$.

特别地.

i). A 为对称矩阵. 则 $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, ($\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$). $\text{spec}(A) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow \text{spec}(A) \in \mathbb{R}^+$

注: $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ 正规, 若 V 为 A -不可分的, 则 $\dim V \leq 2$.

进一步, 若 $\dim V = 2$, 则 A 在 V 的某组单位正交基下的矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$.

ii). A 是斜对称矩阵, 则 $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} N_2(0, \beta_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N_2(0, \beta_s) \\ & & 0 \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 其中 $\beta_i \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

$$\text{且 } \text{spec}(A) = \{\pm \beta_i \sqrt{1}, 0\}$$

iii). A 是正交矩阵, 则 $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} N_2(\cos \theta_1, \sin \theta_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & N_2(\cos \theta_s, \sin \theta_s) \\ E_k & & -E_t \end{pmatrix} \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$

其中 $2s+k+t=n$, $\theta_i \neq m\pi$ ($m \in \mathbb{Z}$). $\text{spec}(A) = \{\cos \theta_i \pm \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_i + 1}\}$. 模长物.

注: $\lambda \in \ell(V)$ 为正交算子(保内积). $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$, $\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = A\vec{x} \cdot A\vec{y} \Leftrightarrow A\vec{x} \in V, |\vec{x}|=|\lambda|A\vec{x}|$
 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 在单位正交基下的矩阵为正交矩阵.

eg. 设 A, B 为正交矩阵. $\det(A) + \det(B) = 0$. 证明 $A+B$ 不可逆.

Pf: $\because A \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\therefore A^t = A^{-1}$ 可逆. 要证 $A+B$ 不可逆, 只要证 $A^t(A+B)$ 不可逆即可. 即 $E+A^tB$, $|A^tB| = |A^t| \cdot |B| = -|B|^2 = -1$. 只要证 $E+C$ 不可逆, 其中 $C \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $|C| = -1$.

$\exists P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$, st. $P^t C P = \begin{pmatrix} (\cos \theta_1, -\sin \theta_1) \\ (\sin \theta_1, \cos \theta_1) \end{pmatrix} \triangleq D$

$$|N_2(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)| = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1.$$

$$-1 = |C| = |P^t C P| \Rightarrow -1 \text{ 在 } D \text{ 的对角线上出现.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |E+C| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+\cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_1 & 1+\cos \theta_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore E+C \text{ 不可逆.} \\ |P^t P + P D P^t| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+\cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_1 & 1+\cos \theta_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore A+B \text{ 不可逆.} \\ |P| |E+D| |P^t| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+\cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_2 & 1+\cos \theta_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$