

§7.2 内积的表示与标准正交基

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{F-线性空间 } V \xrightarrow[\text{1:1}]{\text{基 } (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n)} \text{F}^n \quad \alpha = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \\
 \text{V上的F-线性变换} \xrightarrow[\text{1:1}]{\text{基 } (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n)} \text{F}^{n \times n} \quad \mathcal{A}(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) A
 \end{array}$$

$V = \mathbb{R}$ -线性空间. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 上的一组基.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{V上的内积} \xrightarrow[\text{1:1}]{\text{基 } \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \text{实上 } n \text{ 阶正定矩阵} \\
 (\cdot, \cdot) \longmapsto G = ((\alpha_i, \alpha_j))_{n \times n}
 \end{array}$$

\hookrightarrow 基 $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$ 下的度量矩阵.

性质: G 为实对称矩阵, 满足 $x^T G x \geq 0$, 且 " $=$ " $\Leftrightarrow x = 0$.

称满足如上性质的实对称矩阵为 **正定矩阵**. 因此内积的度量矩阵为正定矩阵. 反之, 若正定矩阵 G , 则

$$(\alpha, \beta) := x^T G y$$

给出 V 上的一个内积.

问题 1) 不同基下度量矩阵之间的关系

2) 度量矩阵的最简形式

$V = \mathbb{R}$ 氏空间. 两组基 $(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) P$

可逆

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = (d_1 \cdots d_n) x = (\eta_1 \cdots \eta_n) \bar{x} \\ \beta = (d_1 \cdots d_n) y = (\eta_1 \cdots \eta_n) \bar{y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = P \bar{x} \\ y = P \bar{y} \end{cases}$$

设 (\cdot, \cdot) 在 $d_1 \cdots d_n$ 和 $\eta_1 \cdots \eta_n$ 下的度量矩阵为 G 和 \bar{G} , 则

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha, \beta) = x^T G y = \bar{x}^T P^T G P \bar{y} \\ (\alpha, \beta) = \bar{x}^T \bar{G} \bar{y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \bar{G} = P^T G P$$

$$(\beta_i, \beta_j) = (d_1 \cdots d_n) \begin{matrix} P \\ || \\ (t_{ij})_{nm} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \beta_j = \sum_{k=1}^n t_{kj} d_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta_i, \beta_j) &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n t_{ki} d_k, \sum_{l=1}^n t_{lj} d_l \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n t_{ki} (d_k, d_l) t_{lj} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n (P^T)_{ik} (G)_{kl} (P)_{lj} = (\bar{G})_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{G} = P^T G P.$$

定义: 两矩阵 G, \bar{G} 称为相合, 若存在可逆阵 P 使得

$$\bar{G} = P^T G P.$$

性质: 1) 内积在不同基下的度量矩阵相合.

2) 相合为等价关系.

实对称矩阵的相合分类, 以及相合标准形(第八章)

度量矩阵的最简形式? 为了回答这一问题, 我们需要引

② 入标准正交基.

定义: $V = n$ 维欧氏空间. 称由一组两两正交的非零向量为正交向量组, 称由正交向量组构成的基为正交基; 称由单位向量组成的正交基为标准正交基

例: (1) \mathbb{R}^n , $((x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, (y_1, \dots, y_n)^T) := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$. 则
 e_1, \dots, e_n 为标准正交基.

(2) \mathbb{R}^n , $((x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, (y_1, \dots, y_n)^T) := \sum_{i=1}^n i x_i y_i$ 则
 $e_1, \frac{e_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{e_3}{\sqrt{3}}, \dots, \frac{e_n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 为标准正交基.

性质: 正交向量组线性无关.

证: 设 d_1, \dots, d_r 为正交向量组, 则

$$(d_i, d_j) = \begin{cases} |d_i|^2 \neq 0 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

若 $\mu_1 d_1 + \dots + \mu_r d_r = 0$, 则

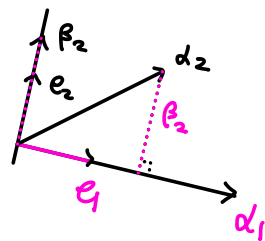
$$0 = (d_i, \mu_1 d_1 + \dots + \mu_r d_r) = \sum_{j=1}^r \mu_j (d_i, d_j) = \mu_i |d_i|^2$$

$\Rightarrow \mu_i = 0 \Rightarrow d_1, \dots, d_r$ 线性无关

定理 (Schmidt 正交化): 从欧氏空间的任意一组基出发, 可以构造一组标准正交基.

证: 设 $V = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle$.

$$e_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|}$$



(3)

找一个 $\langle e_1, \alpha_2 \rangle$ 中与 e_1 垂直的向量 $\beta = \alpha_2 - \lambda_1 e_1$. $e_1 \perp \beta \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = (\alpha_2, e_1)$. 即

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, e_1) e_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|}$$

找一个 $\langle e_1, e_2, \alpha_3 \rangle$ 中与 e_1, e_2 垂直的向量 $\beta = \alpha_3 - \lambda_1 e_1 - \lambda_2 e_2$. 则

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, e_1) e_1 - (\alpha_3, e_2) e_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow e_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{|\beta_3|}$$

⋮

找一个 $\langle e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{k-1}, \alpha_k \rangle$ 中与 e_1, \dots, e_{k-1} 垂直的向量 β

$$\beta_k = \alpha_k - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (\alpha_k, e_i) e_i$$

显然 $\beta_k \neq 0$ ($\forall k$) 否则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ 线性相关.

$$\Rightarrow e_k = \frac{\beta_k}{|\beta_k|}$$

⋮

直到 $k=n$, 就得到一组标准正交基 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n . 满足

$$\langle e_i, \dots, e_k \rangle = \langle \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_k \rangle \quad \forall 1 \leq k \leq n. \quad \square$$

例: 标准正交化:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, e_1) e_1 = \alpha_2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, e_1) e_1 - (\alpha_3, e_2) e_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_4 = \alpha_4 - \sum_{i=1}^3 (\alpha_4, e_i) e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow e_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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