

第十讲 基变换与坐标变换

一、向量的书写形式

二、基变换

三、坐标变换



引入

我们知道，在 n 维线性空间 V 中，任意 n 个线性无关的向量都可取作线性空间 V 的一组基. V 中任一向量在某一组基下的坐标是唯一确定的，但是在不同基下的坐标一般是不同的. 因此在处理一些问题是时，如何选择适当的基使我们所讨论的向量的坐标比较简单是一个实际的问题. 为此我们首先要知道同一向量在不同基下的坐标之间有什么关系，即随着基的改变，向量的坐标是如何变化的.

一、向量的形式书写法

1、 V 为数域 P 上的 n 维线性空间, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 中的一组向量, $\beta \in V$, 若

$$\beta = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n$$

则记作

$$\beta = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

2、 V 为数域 P 上 n 维线性空间, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$;

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ 为 V 中的两组向量, 若

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = a_{11}\alpha_1 + a_{21}\alpha_2 + \cdots + a_{n1}\alpha_n \\ \beta_2 = a_{12}\alpha_1 + a_{22}\alpha_2 + \cdots + a_{n2}\alpha_n \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ \beta_n = a_{1n}\alpha_1 + a_{2n}\alpha_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}\alpha_n \end{cases}$$

则记作

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

注：在形式书写法下有下列运算规律

$$1) \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in V, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \in P$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} + (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 则

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

2) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 为 V 中的两组向量,

矩阵 $A, B \in P^{n \times n}$, 则

$$((\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A)B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)(AB);$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A + (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)B \\ = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)(A + B); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A + (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)A \\ = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)A; \end{aligned}$$

若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 则

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)B \Leftrightarrow A = B$$

二、基变换

1、定义

设 V 为数域 P 上 n 维线性空间, $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$;

$\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \dots, \varepsilon'_n$ 为 V 中的两组基, 若

[illegible]

即，

$$(\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \dots, \varepsilon'_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

则称矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

为由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 到基 $\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \dots, \varepsilon'_n$ 的**过渡矩阵**;

称 ① 或 ② 为由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 到基 $\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \dots, \varepsilon'_n$

的**基变换公式**.

2、有关性质

1) **过渡矩阵都是可逆矩阵**；反过来，任一可逆矩阵都可看成是两组基之间的过渡矩阵。

证明：若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$; $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 为 V 的两组基，且由基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 的过渡矩阵为 A ，

$$\text{即 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A \quad \text{③}$$

又由基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 到 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 也有一个过渡矩阵，

$$\text{设为 } B, \text{ 即 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)B \quad \text{④}$$

比较③、④两个等式，有

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n)BA$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n)AB$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n; \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ 都是线性无关的,

$\therefore AB = BA = E$. 即, A 是可逆矩阵, 且 $A^{-1} = B$.

反过来, 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为 P 上任一可逆矩阵,

任取 V 的一组基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$,

$$\text{令 } \beta_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \alpha_i, \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

于是有, $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n)A$

由 \mathbf{A} 可逆, 有 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \mathbf{A}^{-1}$

即, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 也可由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性表出.

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 等价.

故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性无关, 从而也为 V 的一组基.

并且 \mathbf{A} 就是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 的过渡矩阵.

2) 若由基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 到基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 过渡矩阵为 \mathbf{A} ,

则由基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 到基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 过渡矩阵为 \mathbf{A}^{-1} .

3) 若由基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 到基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 过渡矩阵为 A ,
由基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 到基 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n$ 过渡矩阵为 B , 则
由基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 到基 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n$ 过渡矩阵为 AB .

事实上, 若 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A$

$$(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)B$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则有, } (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) &= ((\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A)B \\ &= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)AB \end{aligned}$$

三、坐标变换

1、定义：V为数域P上n维线性空间 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$;

$\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \dots, \varepsilon'_n$ 为V中的两组基，且

$$(\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \dots, \varepsilon'_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

设 $\xi \in V$ 且 ξ 在基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 与基 $\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \dots, \varepsilon'_n$

下的坐标分别为 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 与 $(x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n)$,

$$\text{即, } \xi = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 与 } \xi = (\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \cdots, \varepsilon'_n) \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{6}$$

$$\text{或 } \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{7}$$

称⑥或⑦为向量 ξ 在基变换⑤下的**坐标变换公式**.

例1 在 \mathbf{P}^n 中, 求由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$ 到基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \cdots, \eta_n$ 的过渡矩阵及由基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \cdots, \eta_n$ 到基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$ 的过渡矩阵. 其中

$$\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), \varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, \dots, 0), \dots, \varepsilon_n = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$$

$$\eta_1 = (1, 1, \dots, 1), \eta_2 = (0, 1, \dots, 1), \dots, \eta_n = (0, \dots, 0, 1)$$

并求向量 $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 在基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 下的坐标.

[illegible]

$$\therefore (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{而, } (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故, 由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 到基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 的过渡矩阵为

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

由基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 到基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 的过渡矩阵为

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

$\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 在基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 下的坐标就是

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

设 α 在基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 下的坐标为 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) , 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 - a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n - a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 α 在基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 下的坐标为

$$(a_1, a_2 - a_1, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1})$$

例2 在 \mathbf{P}^4 中, 求由基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 到基 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$ 的过渡矩阵, 其中

$$\eta_1 = (1, 2, -1, 0)$$

$$\xi_1 = (2, 1, 0, 1)$$

$$\eta_2 = (1, -1, 1, 1)$$

$$\xi_2 = (0, 1, 2, 2)$$

$$\eta_3 = (-1, 2, 1, 1)$$

$$\xi_3 = (-2, 1, 1, 2)$$

$$\eta_4 = (-1, -1, 0, 1)$$

$$\xi_4 = (1, 3, 1, 2)$$

解： 设 $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$,

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

则有

$$(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

或

$$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1},$$

$$(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而有 $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4)$

$$= \left((\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 由基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 到基 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$ 的过渡矩阵为

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