

第六章 向量空间的正交性

6.3 向量空间的内积

6.4 实对称矩阵的对角化



6.3 向量空间的内积

一、内积

二、向量的正交性

三、施密特正交化方法

四、正交矩阵



一、内积

1. 定义 设 $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \text{L}, a_n)^T$, $\beta = (b_1, b_2, \text{L}, b_n)^T$,
 $(\alpha, \beta) = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \text{L} + a_n b_n = \alpha^T \beta$
称为 α 与 β 的内积.

2. 性质

(1) 对称性: $(\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, \alpha)$;

(2) 线性性: $(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = (\alpha, \gamma) + (\beta, \gamma)$,
 $(k\alpha, \beta) = k(\alpha, \beta)$;

$(\alpha, \beta + \gamma) = (\alpha, \beta) + (\alpha, \gamma)$, $(\alpha, l\beta) = l(\alpha, \beta)$, $l \in \mathbf{R}$;

(3) 正定性: $(\alpha, \alpha) \geq 0$, 当且仅当 $\alpha = 0$ 时等号成立.



3. 长度

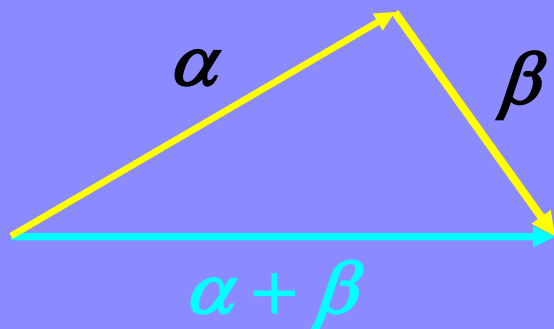
(1) 定义 $|\alpha| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2} = \sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)}$

(2) 性质

1° 非负性 $|\alpha| \geq 0$;

2° 齐次性 $|k\alpha| = |k||\alpha|$;

3° 三角不等式 $|\alpha + \beta| \leq |\alpha| + |\beta|$.



证明：考虑两边平方，后用 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式



(3) 单位向量: $|\alpha| = 1$.

设 $\alpha \neq 0$, 令 $\alpha_e = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \alpha$, **向量的单位化**

$$|\alpha_e| = \sqrt{(\alpha_e, \alpha_e)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|\alpha|^2} (\alpha, \alpha)} = 1.$$

4. 夹角

$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{|\alpha||\beta|}$: α 与 β 的夹角.

问题: $\left| \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{|\alpha||\beta|} \right| \leq 1$?



● **Cauchy--Schwarz不等式:** $|(\alpha, \beta)| \leq |\alpha||\beta|$,

其中等号成立, 当且仅当 α 与 β 线性相关.

证 (1) α, β 线性无关: $\forall t \in \mathbf{R}, t\alpha + \beta \neq \mathbf{0}$,

$$(t\alpha + \beta, t\alpha + \beta) = t^2(\alpha, \alpha) + 2t(\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \beta) > 0,$$

$$\therefore [2(\alpha, \beta)]^2 - 4(\alpha, \alpha)(\beta, \beta) < 0,$$

$$(\alpha, \beta)^2 < |\alpha|^2 |\beta|^2, \quad |(\alpha, \beta)| < |\alpha||\beta|.$$

(2) α, β 线性相关: 设 $\beta = k\alpha$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha, \beta)^2 &= (\alpha, k\alpha)^2 = k^2(\alpha, \alpha)^2 = (\alpha, \alpha)(k\alpha, k\alpha) \\ &= |\alpha|^2 |\beta|^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$|(\alpha, \beta)| = |\alpha||\beta|.$$



二、向量的正交性

1. 正交向量组

α 与 β 正交: $(\alpha, \beta) = 0$, 即 $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

规定零向量与任意向量正交.

正交向量组: 两两正交且不含零向量 .

标准(规范)正交向量组: 单位向量组成的正交向量组.



如： $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 0$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为正交向量组 .

$\frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|}, \frac{\alpha_2}{|\alpha_2|}, \frac{\alpha_3}{|\alpha_3|}$ 为标准正交向量组.



例1 设 A 是 n 阶反对称矩阵, x 是 n 维列向量, 且 $Ax = y$, 证明: x 与 y 正交.

证 $(x, y) = x^T y = x^T Ax$

$$(y, x) = y^T x = (Ax)^T x = x^T A^T x = -x^T Ax,$$

由 $(x, y) = (y, x)$ 可知:

$$(x, y) = 0.$$



定理1 正交向量组线性无关 .

证 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 为正交向量组, 且

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } & (\alpha_1, k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s) \\ &= k_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) + k_2(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + \dots + k_s(\alpha_1, \alpha_s) \\ &= k_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = 0, \\ &\because (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) > 0, \quad \therefore k_1 = 0, \\ &\text{同理: } k_2 = k_3 = \dots = k_s = 0, \\ &\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \text{ 线性无关.} \end{aligned}$$

注意: 线性无关向量组未必是正交向量组.



例2 已知 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, -2, 1)^T$,
求 α_3 , 使 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为正交向量组.

解 设 $\alpha_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 则

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha_1, \alpha_3) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ (\alpha_2, \alpha_3) = x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

可取 $\alpha_3 = (1, 0, -1)^T$.



2. 标准正交基

定义 在维数为 r 的向量空间 V 中, 如果 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 是正交向量组(必线性无关), 则构成向量空间 V 的一组基, 称为 V 的一个**正交基**.

如果 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 为标准正交向量组, 称之为 V 的一个**标准(规范)正交基**.

正交基: 正交向量组构成的一组基

标准(规范)正交基: 标准正交向量组构成的一组基



如 $\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \varepsilon_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

是 \mathbf{R}^n 的标准正交基 .

又如 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

是 \mathbf{R}^3 的标准正交基 .



三、施密特正交化方法

任一线性无关向量组都可标准正交化.

例 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 试确定与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 等价的正交向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$.

令 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 + k\beta_1$, 选择适当的 k , 使 $(\beta_1, \beta_2) = 0$, 即

$$(\alpha_2 + k\beta_1, \beta_1) = (\alpha_2, \beta_1) + k(\beta_1, \beta_1) = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)},$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1.$$



$$\text{令 } \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 ,$$

由 $(\beta_1, \beta_3) = (\beta_2, \beta_3) = 0$, 则可推出

$$k_1 = -\frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}, \quad k_2 = -\frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)},$$

于是
$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)}\beta_2 ,$$

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 是与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 等价的正交向量组 .

$\frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|}, \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|}, \frac{\beta_3}{|\beta_3|}$ 是与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 等价的标准正交向量组



施密特正交化过程的“几何理解”

把线性无关向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 标准正交化.

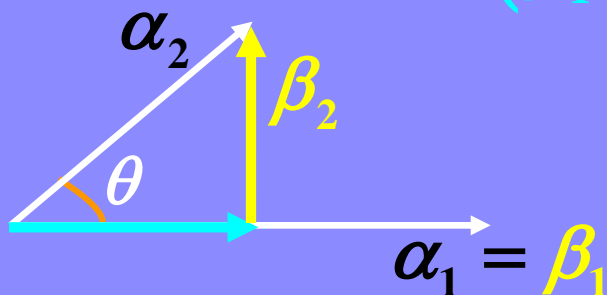
先
正
交
化

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1;$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1; \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots$$

后
单
位
化

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 &= \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|} \cdot \frac{1}{|\beta_1|} \beta_1 \\ &= \text{Prj}_{\beta_1} \alpha_2 \cdot \frac{1}{|\beta_1|} \beta_1 \end{aligned}$$



施密特正交化过程:

把线性无关向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 标准正交化.

先
正
交
化

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1;$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1;$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2;$$

...

$$\beta_s = \alpha_s - \frac{(\alpha_s, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_s, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 - \dots - \frac{(\alpha_s, \beta_{s-1})}{(\beta_{s-1}, \beta_{s-1})} \beta_{s-1}.$$



后
单
位
化

再令 $\gamma_i = \frac{1}{|\beta_i|} \beta_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \text{L}, s),$

则 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \text{L}, \gamma_s$ 为标准正交向量组 .

对任意 $k(1 \leq k \leq s), \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \text{L}, \alpha_k$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \text{L}, \beta_k$ 等价.



例3 将 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0, -1, 1)^T$
标准正交化.

解 设 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$,

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_2 &= \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = (1, 2, 1)^T - \frac{4}{3}(1, 1, 1)^T \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(-1, 2, -1)^T,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_3 &= \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 \\ &= \mathbf{L} = \frac{1}{2}(-1, 0, 1)^T,\end{aligned}$$



$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{|\beta_1|} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{|\beta_2|} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (-1, 2, -1)^T$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{|\beta_3|} \beta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1, 0, 1)^T .$$

注意：将 $\beta = \frac{1}{k} \alpha$ 单位化，只需将 α 单位化即可！



例4 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 求 α_2, α_3 , 使 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为正交向量组.

解 设与 α_1 正交的向量为 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 则

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

法一: 其基础解系为: $\xi_1 = (1, 0, -1)^T, \xi_2 = (0, 1, -1)^T$.

将 ξ_1, ξ_2 正交化:

$$\alpha_2 = \xi_1 = (1, 0, -1)^T,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_3 &= \xi_2 - \frac{(\xi_2, \alpha_2)}{(\alpha_2, \alpha_2)} \alpha_2 = (0, 1, -1)^T - \frac{1}{2}(1, 0, -1)^T \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(-1, 2, -1)^T.\end{aligned}$$



例4 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 求 α_2, α_3 , 使 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为正交向量组.

解 设与 α_1 正交的向量为 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 则

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

法二: 可取其正交基础解系为:

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow k_1 \\ \leftarrow k_2 = -(k_1 + k_3) \\ \leftarrow k_3 \end{array}$$



四、正交矩阵

取例3中 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$, 记 $A = (\gamma_1 \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1^T \\ \gamma_2^T \\ \gamma_3^T \end{pmatrix} (\gamma_1 \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3) = I$$

$$A A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = I$$



定义 若实矩阵 A 满足 $AA^T=A^TA=I$, 则称 A 为正交矩阵

充要条件

(1) $A^{-1} = A^T$;

(2) $|A| = \pm 1$; $|A^T A| = |A^T| |A| = |A|^2 = |I| = 1$.

(3) 正交矩阵的乘积也是正交矩阵;

设 $A^T A = A A^T = I$, $B^T B = B B^T = I$, 则

$$(AB)^T (AB) = B^T A^T A B = B^T B = I.$$

(4) A 为正交矩阵 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的行(列)向量组是标准正交向量组;

(5) A^{-1}, A^T, A^* 都为正交矩阵.

(6) 设 $y = Ax$, 则有 $|y| = \sqrt{x^T A^T A x} = |x|$. 长度不变.

(7) A 的特征值为 $\lambda = \pm 1$.



返回

证(4) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$, $A^T = (\alpha_1^T \quad \alpha_2^T \quad \mathbf{L} \quad \alpha_n^T)$, 则

$$AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1\alpha_1^T & \alpha_1\alpha_2^T & \mathbf{L} & \alpha_1\alpha_n^T \\ \alpha_2\alpha_1^T & \alpha_2\alpha_2^T & \mathbf{L} & \alpha_2\alpha_n^T \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ \alpha_n\alpha_1^T & \alpha_n\alpha_2^T & \mathbf{L} & \alpha_n\alpha_n^T \end{pmatrix} = I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_i\alpha_i^T = 1, \quad \alpha_i\alpha_j^T = 0 \quad (i \neq j).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_i, \alpha_i) = 1, \quad (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 0 \quad (i \neq j).$$



证(5) A 为正交矩阵 $\Leftrightarrow A^T A$ (或 AA^T) $= I$

已知 A 为正交矩阵 $\Rightarrow A^{-1} = A^T$

$$\because (A^{-1})^T (A^{-1}) = (A^T)^T A^T = AA^T = I$$

$\therefore A^{-1}$ 为正交阵

$$\because (A^T)^T (A^T) = AA^T = I$$

$\therefore A^T$ 为正交阵

类似地, $\because AA^* = |A|I \Rightarrow A^* = |A|A^{-1}$

$$\therefore (A^*)^T A^* = (|A|A^{-1})^T (|A|A^{-1}) = |A|^2 (A^T)^T A^T = I$$

$\therefore A^*$ 为正交阵

$$Q|A| = \pm 1$$



例5 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 都是3维实列向量, 且

$A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3)$ 为正交矩阵,

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3),$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{1}{3}(2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3),$$

$$\beta_3 = \frac{1}{3}(\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3),$$

证明: $B = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3)$ 是正交矩阵.

分析: 只需证明

$$(\beta_i, \beta_j) = 0 \ (i \neq j), \quad |\beta_i| = 1, \ (i = 1, 2, 3).$$



证 $\because A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3)$ 为正交矩阵,

$$\therefore (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 0 \ (i \neq j), \quad (\alpha_i, \alpha_i) = 1 \ (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta_1, \beta_2) &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_2 - \frac{1}{3}\alpha_3, \quad \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{3}\alpha_2 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_3 \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{9}(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) - \frac{2}{9}(\alpha_2, \alpha_2) - \frac{2}{9}(\alpha_3, \alpha_3) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理, } (\beta_1, \beta_3) = (\beta_2, \beta_3) = 0.$$

$$|\beta_1| = \sqrt{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) + \frac{4}{9}(\alpha_2, \alpha_2) + \frac{1}{9}(\alpha_3, \alpha_3)} = 1,$$

$$\text{同理, } |\beta_2| = |\beta_3| = 1.$$

故 $B = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3)$ 是正交矩阵.



思考题

1. 设 A 是奇数阶正交矩阵且 $\det A = 1$.

证明：1 是 A 的特征值.

分析：(1) 是否存在向量 α , 使 $A\alpha = 1\alpha$?

(2) $|1I - A| = 0$?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证 } |1I - A| &= |AA^T - A| = |A||A^T - I| = |(A - I)^T| \\ &= |A - I| = (-1)^n |I - A| = -|1I - A|\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |1I - A| = 0.$$



2. 设 A 是正交矩阵, 求 A 的特征值.

解: 设 λ 为 A 的特征值, x 为对应特征向量.

$$\text{即 } Ax = \lambda x, \quad x \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T A^T = \lambda x^T$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T A^T \cdot (Ax) = \lambda x^T \cdot (\lambda x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T (A^T A)x = \lambda^2 (x^T x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T x = \lambda^2 (x^T x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda^2 - 1) \cdot x^T x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (Q x^T x = |x|^2 \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

