

16. 设 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = X^T A X$ ($A^T = A$) 是一个实二次型. 已知有 n 维
实向量 x_1, x_2 , 使 $x_1^T A x_1 > 0$. $x_2^T A x_2 < 0$.

则必定存在 n 维向量 $x_0 \neq 0$. 使得 $x_0^T A x_0 = 0$.

证: 实二次型 $X^T A X$ 经非退化线性替换 $X = CY$, 化为规范型

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = X^T A X = y_1^2 + \dots + y_p^2 - y_{p+1}^2 - \dots - y_r^2.$$

由题设, $\exists x_1, x_2$, 使得 $x_1^T A x_1 > 0$. $x_2^T A x_2 < 0$.

知. f 的正惯性指数 $p > 0$. 负惯性指数 $q = r - p > 0$.

取 $y_1 = 1$. $y_{p+1} = 1$. 其余均为 0.

即 $Y_0 = (1, 0, \dots, 0, \underset{p+1}{1}, 0, \dots, 0)$

$X_0 = CY_0 \neq 0$ 使得 $X_0^T A X_0 = 1 - 1 = 0$ ■

下周一起 7-17 题. 不要发附件. ~~各题前 30 号. 按题过~~ 设交过. 设判过全交.

一. 内积及其性质. $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$ $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$

1. $(\alpha, \beta) = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n = \alpha^T \beta = \alpha \cdot \beta$

2. 性质: $(\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, \alpha)$

$(k\alpha, \beta) = k(\alpha, \beta)$

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

$(\alpha, \alpha) \geq 0$ 且 $(\alpha, \alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$.

二. 向量的长度. $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$

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

2. $\|\alpha\| \geq 0$ 且 $\|\alpha\| = 0 \iff \alpha = 0$.

3. $\|\lambda\alpha\| = |\lambda| \|\alpha\|$

4. $\|\alpha + \beta\| \leq \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$.

5. $|(\alpha, \beta)| \leq \|\alpha\| \cdot \|\beta\|$. 特别 $\left| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2}$

6. $\frac{\alpha}{\|\alpha\|}$ 是单位向量, $\alpha \neq 0$ 将非零向量单位化.

三. 非零向量 α 与 β 的夹角.

当 $\|\alpha\| \neq 0$, $\|\beta\| \neq 0$ $\cos \theta = \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|}$. $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.

$\Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta) = \|\alpha\| \cdot \|\beta\| \cos \theta$.

四. 正交向量组.

1. 定义. 若 $(\alpha, \beta) = 0$. 则称向量 α 与 β 正交. 记为 $\alpha \perp \beta$.

证: 零向量与任何向量均正交.

2. 正交向量组.

定义. 若 n 个向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 是一组非零向量, 且 α_i, α_j 中向量两两正交, 则称这组向量为一个正交向量组.

③

例 R^n 中单位向量 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 两两正交.

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

$$(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = 0 \quad i \neq j, \quad (\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i) = 1, \quad i=1, \dots, n.$$

3. Th. 正交向量组一定线性无关. "正交 \Rightarrow 无关".

Th. 若 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 是一组正交向量组, 则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 一定线性无关.

证: 设 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_i, k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1(\alpha_i, \alpha_1) + k_2(\alpha_i, \alpha_2) + \dots + k_r(\alpha_i, \alpha_r) = 0.$$

$$\because \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \text{ 是正交向量组. } \therefore (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 0 \quad j \neq i.$$

$$\Rightarrow k_i(\alpha_i, \alpha_i) = 0.$$

$$\text{而 } \alpha_i \neq 0. \Rightarrow k_i = 0. \quad i=1, \dots, r.$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \text{ 线性无关.}$$

但 线性无关 \nRightarrow 正交.

例. 若 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性无关.

但 $(\alpha, \beta) = 1 \neq 0 \therefore \alpha$ 与 β 不正交.

五. 规范正交基及其求法 (规范正交向量组及求法).

④

1. 定义. 若 R^n 中 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 两两正交, 且每个向量的长度均为 1. 则称该向量组为规范正交向量组或者单位正交向量组 (标准正交向量组).

2. 施密特正交化法.

把一组无关的向量 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 化为一组规范正交向量组.

分两个步骤进行.

(1). 正交化.

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = \alpha_1 \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 \\ \beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r = \alpha_r - \frac{(\alpha_r, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_r, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 - \dots - \frac{(\alpha_r, \beta_{r-1})}{(\beta_{r-1}, \beta_{r-1})} \beta_{r-1} \end{cases}$$

则 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 两两正交.

且 β_1, \dots, β_r 与 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 等价. 这个步骤称为施密特正交化过程.

(2) 单位化. 令

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} \\ \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_r = \frac{\beta_r}{\|\beta_r\|} \end{cases}$$

则 $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ 是一个规范正交向量组.

16). 设 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 化为规范正交向量组.

解: $\because |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 20 \neq 0.$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

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

$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{(\frac{5}{3})^2 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

$\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

则 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 为一个规范正交向量组.

六. 正交矩阵与正交变换.

1. 定义. 若 A 为 n 级实矩阵. 满足 $A^T A = E$,

则称 A 为正交矩阵. 简称正交阵.

⑥

2. 正交阵的性质.

$$AB_n = E.$$

$$A^T = B \quad B^T = A.$$

1°. 若 A 是正交阵, 则 $A^T = A^{-1}$.

$$A \text{ 是正交阵} \iff A^T A = E$$

$$\text{于是有 } A^T A = A A^T = E.$$

2°. 若 A 是正交阵, 则 $A^{-1} (A^T)$ 也是正交阵.

3°. 两个正交阵的乘积还是正交阵. (可推广到有限个).

3.1 上, 设 A, B 为两个同阶正交阵.

$$\text{即 } A^T A = E, \quad B^T B = E.$$

$$(AB)^T (AB) = B^T (A^T A) B = B^T B = E. \therefore AB \text{ 仍为正交阵.}$$

4°. 正交阵的行列式等于 1 或 -1.

$$\because A^T A = E \Rightarrow |A|^2 = |A^T| |A| = |A^T A| = |E| = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 1 \text{ 或 } |A| = -1.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |A| = 1 \text{ 但不是正交阵.}$$

3. Th. 方阵 A 为正交阵 $\iff A$ 的列向量是规范正交向量组.证: $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, 其中 α_i 为 A 的第 i 列向量. $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$\text{而 } A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{pmatrix}_{n \times 1} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_1^T \alpha_n \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_2^T \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_n^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_n^T \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_1, \alpha_n) \\ (\alpha_2, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_2, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_2, \alpha_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\alpha_n, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_n, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_n, \alpha_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \text{ 为 正交阵 } \Leftrightarrow A^T A = E$$

⑦.

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (\alpha_i, \alpha_i) = 1 & i=1, \dots, n \\ (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 0 & \forall i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 是 规范正交向量组}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 的列向量组是规范正交向量组} \quad \blacksquare$$

例. 判别下列矩阵是否为正交阵.

(1). $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 看 A 的列向量.

$$1 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) + (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \neq 0.$$

$\therefore A$ 不是正交阵.

(2). $B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{8}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{8}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{4}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{7}{9} \end{pmatrix}$

方法一

B 中列向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 为规范

正交向量组.

B 是正交阵.

方法二. $B^T B = E. \therefore B$ 为正交阵.