特征值与特征向量(6)

向量的内积 定义:n维列向量α=(x₁,x₂),β=(y₁,y₂)的 内积:(α,β)=α^Tβ=x₁y₁+x₂y₂+···+x_ny_n; 省向量α=(x₁,x₂,...,x_n),β=(y₁,y₂,...,y_n)的 内积:(α,β)=αβ^T=x₁y₁+x₂y₂+···+x_ny_n. 注:内积是一个数,是两个向量对应分量的 乘积之和.

内积的性质:

- ②对称性: (α,β)=(β,α)
- ③ 齐次性: (kα,β)=k(α,β)

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\Theta & (\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}, \beta) = (\alpha_{1}, \beta) + (\alpha_{2}, \beta) \\
(\alpha_{1} + \beta_{2}) = (\alpha_{1}, \beta_{1}) + (\alpha_{2}, \beta_{2}) \\
(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}, \beta_{1} + \beta_{2}) = (\alpha_{1}, \beta_{1}) + (\alpha_{2}, \beta_{1}) \\
+ (\alpha_{1}, \beta_{2}) + (\alpha_{2}, \beta_{2})
\end{array}$$

向量的长度

定义: $||\alpha|| = \sqrt{(\alpha,\alpha)} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$ 性质:

- 0=||α||≥0 且||α||=0 (=> α=0
- ② 齐次性: ||ka|| = |k|·||a||
- ③ 三角不等式: || α+β|| ≤ ||α|| + ||β||
- ④ Cauchy Schwartz 不等式: |(α,β)| ≤ ||α||·||β||, 且等号成立 <=>α与β线性相关

向量的正交:

定义: 若 $(\alpha, \beta) = 0$, 则称向量 $\alpha 与 \beta$ 正交, 记作 $\alpha \perp \beta$.

定义:两两正交的非零向量组私为正交向量组.

定义:每个向量均为单位向量的正交向量组 称为标准正交向量组或单位正交向 且如

重姓.

定理:正交向量组必线性无关.

施密特正交化方法:

设向量组四, 012, ..., 013线性无关, 全

$$\beta_{2} = \alpha_{2} - \frac{(\alpha_{2}, \beta_{1})}{(\beta_{1}, \beta_{1})} \beta_{1}$$

$$\beta_{3} = \alpha_{3} - \frac{(\alpha_{3}, \beta_{1})}{(\beta_{1}, \beta_{1})} \beta_{1} - \frac{(\alpha_{3}, \beta_{2})}{(\beta_{2}, \beta_{2})} \beta_{2}$$

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再将 β1, β2, ..., βs 单位化, 令 $Y_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|}$, $Y_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|}$, ..., $Y_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|}$, Y_4 , Y_5 , ..., Y_5 即为与 α1, α2, ..., α3 等价的标准正交向量组.

例 7. 将向量组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 化为正交向量组.

解:
$$\triangle \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_{3} = \alpha_{3} - \frac{(\alpha_{3}, \beta_{1})}{(\beta_{1}, \beta_{1})} \beta_{1} - \frac{(\alpha_{3}, \beta_{2})}{(\beta_{2}, \beta_{2})} \beta_{2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

正灰矩阵

定义: 满足 AAT = E的 n 阶矩阵 A 称为正交矩阵.

性质:

- ①若A为正交矩阵,则 AAT = ATA = E
- ② 若 A 为正交矩阵,则 |A|=±1
- ③若A为正交矩阵,则A可逆,且A-1=AT
- ④ 若入是正灰矩阵 A 的特征值,则 六也是其 特征值
- ⑤ 若A为正交矩阵,则AT,AT,A*也是正交矩阵
- ⑥若A,B均为正交矩阵,则AB也为正交矩阵
- ① 保内积性:若A为正交矩阵,则(Aa,Aβ)=(a,β)
- 图保长度性: 若A为正交矩阵,则 ||Aα||= ||α||.
- ① A为正交矩阵
 - <=> A的列(行)向量组为单位正交向量组