

高代选讲 第三次作业

练习 8.1.13

证明: $\forall v \in V$, 设 $v = v_1 + v_2$, 其中 $v_1 \in W$, $v_2 \in W^\perp$

$$\text{则 } \langle v_1, JJ^*v \rangle = \langle v_1, J(J^*v) \rangle$$

$$= \langle v_1, J^*v \rangle \quad (J^*v \in W, \text{故 } J(J^*v) = J^*v)$$

$$= \langle Jv_1, v \rangle$$

$$= \langle v_1, v \rangle \quad (v_1 \in W, \text{故 } Jv_1 = v_1)$$

$$= \langle v_1, v_1 + v_2 \rangle$$

$$= \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle + \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle v_1, JJ^*v - v_1 \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow JJ^*v - v_1 \in W^\perp$$

而 $JJ^*v = J^*v \in W$, $v_1 \in W$

显然有 $JJ^*v = v_1$, 因此 JJ^* 将任何 $v \in V$ 投影成 W 方向分量

即 JJ^* 是到 W 的正交投影 \square .

练习 8.1.15

证明: 设 $a = a_1 + a_2$, $b = b_1 + b_2$, 其中 $a_1, b_1 \in M$, $a_2, b_2 \in M^\perp$.

$$\text{则有 } \langle P_M(a), b \rangle = \langle a_1, b \rangle = \langle a_1, b_1 + b_2 \rangle = \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle + \langle a_1, b_2 \rangle = \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$$

$$\langle a, P_M(b) \rangle = \langle a, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_1 + a_2, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle + \langle a_2, b_1 \rangle = \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$$

$$\text{故 } \langle P_M(a), b \rangle = \langle a, P_M(b) \rangle \square.$$

练习 8.2.2 (2)

证明: 设 $f: U \rightarrow V$, $g: V \rightarrow W$, 则 $\forall x, y \in V$

$$\langle (g \circ f)^*(x), y \rangle_U = \langle y, (g \circ f)^*(x) \rangle_U$$

$$= \langle g \circ f(y), x \rangle_W$$

$$= \langle f(y), g^*(x) \rangle_V$$

$$= \langle y, f^*g^*(x) \rangle_U$$

$$= \langle f^*g^*(x), y \rangle_U$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle (g \circ f)^*(x) - f^*g^*(x), y \rangle_U = 0$$

取 $y = (g \circ f)^*(x) - f^*g^*(x)$ (由 y 的任意性)

$$\Rightarrow (g \circ f)^*(x) = f^*g^*(x) \quad \forall x \in V$$

$$\text{即 } (g \circ f)^* = f^* \circ g^* \square$$

练习 8.2.4

证明: $\forall p, q \in \mathbb{R}[x]$

$$\langle Mp(x), q(x) \rangle = \langle x p(x), q(x) \rangle = \int_0^1 x p(x) q(x) dx$$

$$\langle p(x), Mq(x) \rangle = \langle p(x), x q(x) \rangle = \int_0^1 p(x) x q(x) dx = \int_0^1 x p(x) q(x) dx$$

故 $\langle Mp(x), q(x) \rangle = \langle p(x), Mq(x) \rangle \Rightarrow M$ 是对称变换

假设 M 有特征值和特征向量, 则

$$\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } Mp(x) = \lambda p(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x p(x) = \lambda p(x)$$

由 x 的任意性知, 这样的 λ 不存在, 推出矛盾
故 M 没有特征值和特征向量 \square .

练习 8.2.6

证明: ① "1 \Rightarrow 2" 的证明

$$f \text{ 是正交变换} \Rightarrow \forall x \in V, \langle f(x), f(x) \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in V, \|f(x)\|^2 = \|x\|^2$$

$$\text{考虑到 } \|f(x)\| \geq 0, \|x\| \geq 0$$

故 $\|f(x)\| = \|x\|, \forall x \in V, f$ 是保距变换

② "2 \Rightarrow 3" 的证明, 设 $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$ 是 V 的一组正交归一基, $\dim V = n$

$$\forall i \neq j \text{ 由 } f \text{ 是保距变换 } \|f(e_i + e_j)\|^2 = \langle f(e_i + e_j), f(e_i + e_j) \rangle$$

$$= \langle f(e_i) + f(e_j), f(e_i) + f(e_j) \rangle$$

$$= \langle f(e_i), f(e_i) \rangle + \langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle + \langle f(e_j), f(e_i) \rangle + \langle f(e_j), f(e_j) \rangle$$

$$= \|f(e_i)\|^2 + \|f(e_j)\|^2 + 2 \langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle$$

$$= \|e_i\|^2 + \|e_j\|^2 + 2 \langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle = 2 + 2 \langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle$$

$$\text{而 } \|f(e_i + e_j)\|^2 = \|e_i + e_j\|^2 = 2 \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$\text{故 } 2 + 2 \langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle = 2 \Rightarrow \langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle = 0, \forall i \neq j$$

$$\text{而 } \|f(e_i)\| = \|e_i\| = 1 \quad \text{则 } \{f(e_i)\}_{i=1}^n \text{ 两两正交且归一}$$

$$\text{设 } c_1 f(e_1) + \dots + c_n f(e_n) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \langle f(e_i), c_1 f(e_1) + \dots + c_n f(e_n) \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_i \langle f(e_i), f(e_i) \rangle = c_i = 0, \forall i$$

$$\text{因此 } \dim \text{span} \{f(e_i)\}_{i=1}^n = n = \dim V$$

$$\text{而 } \text{span} \{f(e_i)\}_{i=1}^n \subseteq V, \text{ 故 } \text{span} \{f(e_i)\}_{i=1}^n = V$$

即 $\{f(e_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ 构成一组正交归一基.

③ “3 \Rightarrow 1” 的证明:

由已知 $\langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle = \delta_{ij} = \langle e_i, e_j \rangle, \forall i, j$

$\forall x, y \in V$, 设 $x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i e_i, y = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j e_j$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle &= \langle f(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i e_i), f(\sum_{j=1}^n b_j e_j) \rangle \\ &= \langle \sum_{i=1}^n a_i f(e_i), \sum_{j=1}^n b_j f(e_j) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \langle f(e_i), f(e_j) \rangle \cdot a_i b_j \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \langle e_i, e_j \rangle \cdot a_i b_j \\ &= \langle \sum_{i=1}^n a_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n b_j e_j \rangle \\ &= \langle x, y \rangle \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

练习 8.2.7

1. 证明: 先证 “ \Rightarrow ”

$$\forall x, y \in V \quad \langle f^* f(x), y \rangle = \langle y, f^* f(x) \rangle = \langle f(y), f(x) \rangle = \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle \quad \textcircled{1}$$

其中已用练习 8.2.6 结论, 由此得到 $\langle f^* f(x) - x, y \rangle = 0$.

$$\text{令 } y = f^* f(x) - x, \text{ 则 } \|f^* f(x) - x\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow f^* f(x) = x, \forall x \in V$$

$$\text{即 } f^* f = \text{id}_V$$

$$\langle f f^*(f(x)), f(y) \rangle = \langle f^*(f(x)), y \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle = \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle$$

其中已用①式结论, 由此得到 $\langle f f^*(f(x)) - f(x), f(y) \rangle = 0$

而 f 将 V 标准正交基映成标准正交基, 即 f 对应矩阵满秩, f 可逆

$$\forall v \in V, \text{ 取 } x = f(v), y = f^{-1}(f f^*(f(x)) - f(x)) \text{ (即 } f(y) = f f^*(f(x)) - f(x))$$

$$\text{则有 } \langle f f^*(v), f f^*(v) \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f f^*(v) = 0 \quad \forall v \in V$$

$$\text{因此有 } f f^* = \text{id}_V.$$

$$\text{再证 “}\Leftarrow\text{”} \quad \langle f(x), f(y) \rangle = \langle x, f^* f(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle, \forall x, y \in V.$$

则 f 是正交变换 \square

2. 证明: 1. 中已证 f 正交变换 $\Leftrightarrow f f^* = f^* f = \text{id}_V$

则只需证 $f f^* = f^* f = \text{id}_V \Leftrightarrow f$ 对应标准正交基下矩阵是正交矩阵

设 f 对应标准正交基下矩阵为 A , 则 f^* 对应 A^T

$$\text{则 } f f^* = f^* f = \text{id}_V \Leftrightarrow A A^T = A^T A = I_n \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 是正交矩阵 } \square$$