§7.2 内积的表示与标准政基

 \Rightarrow (,) 由值 $\Im_{i\bar{j}} = (d_i, d_{\bar{j}})$ ($1 \le i, \bar{j} \le n$) 唯一确定.

记 G=(ginj)nxn. 按G为内积(1)在美山...从了的度量招降、

$$\mathcal{Z} := \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad y := \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad [a_1 \beta] \qquad [a_1 \beta] = \mathbf{Z}^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{Y} .$$

批孩: G为实际旅船阵满足 XTGX ≥0, 且 "="⇔x=0.

乘鶴足如上腦級的实对推於阵为正定矩阵. 因此 用积的度量矩阵 为正定矩阵. 较, →正定矩阵 G, 则 (d, P) ≔ 2TG y

给我 V上的一个内积

问题 1)不同卷下度量矩阵之面的关系 2)度量矩阵的最简形式

$$V =$$
 放民宅间。杨姐是
$$(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) = (Q_1 \dots Q_n) P$$

$$d = (d_1 \dots d_n) \chi = (\eta_1 \dots \eta_n) \overline{\chi}$$

$$f = (d_1 \dots d_n) \chi = (\eta_1 \dots \eta_n) \overline{\chi}$$

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$$\begin{cases} (a,b) = z^T G y = \overline{z}^T P^T G P \overline{z} \\ (a,b) = \overline{z}^T \overline{G} \overline{y} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \overline{G} = P^T G P$$

成:面紹阵 G, G 裕的 相信, 岩态在 残阵 P 候得 $G = P^T G P$.

(1) 内积在7间第7的度量矩阵相合。 2)相合由等价关系。

实对称对阵的相合方案、以及相合秘准的 (第八章)

度置犯阵的最简形式?为3四冬这一问题,我们需要引入标准正交差。

或义: V=n维 放民党间.

.正交向量祖 = 一组两两正交的排死向量

.正交差 = 由正文向量组构成的基.

·标准正交基 = 由单位的量级成的正交基。

哲: \mathbb{R}^n , $((x_1,...,x_n)^T, (y_1,...,y_n)^T) := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$. 见 $e_1,...,e_n$ 的 标准 正文慧.

找: 正交向量组线胜不关.

差 Md1+ ... Mrdr =0, 四

 $0 = \left(d_{\bar{\lambda}}, \mu_{i} u_{1} + \dots + \mu_{i} d_{r} \right) = \sum_{\bar{j} \neq i}^{r} \mu_{\bar{j}} \left(d_{\bar{\lambda}}, d_{\bar{j}} \right) = \mu_{\bar{\nu}} \left| d_{\bar{\nu}} \right|^{2}$

→ Mi=0 → diridr能形式

交理(Schmide 正文化):从恐氏空间的阻塞一组基础发,可以构造一组标准正文基、

证: 数 V=(d1, d2, ---, dn).

档: 林准正文化:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_{1} = \frac{d_{1}}{|d_{1}|} = \frac{1}{42} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad f_{2} = d_{2} - (d_{2}, e_{1})e_{1} = d_{2} - \frac{1}{2} d_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2}}{|g_{2}|} = \frac{1}{46} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad f_{3} = d_{3} - (d_{3}, e_{1})e_{1} - (d_{3}e_{2})e_{2} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \beta_4 = \alpha_4 - \sum_{i=1}^3 (\alpha_i, e_i) e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow e_4 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$