

第五章 特征值与特征向量

5.3 n 维向量空间的正交性

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回顾

在三维几何空间 \mathbb{R}^3 中:

向量的内积 \Rightarrow 向量的长度

向量的夹角

正交的概念

本节目的

将 \mathbb{R}^3 中的概念推广到 \mathbb{R}^n 中

Schmidt 正交化方法

正交矩阵

一. 内 积

内积: 设 $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, $\beta = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

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

称为 α 与 β 的 内积.

性质: (1) $(\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, \alpha)$;

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

(2') $(\alpha, \beta + \gamma) = (\alpha, \beta) + (\alpha, \gamma)$, $(\alpha, k\beta) = k(\alpha, \beta)$;

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

长度:

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

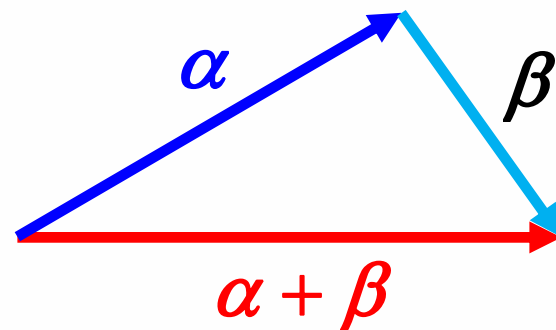
性质:

1° 非负性 $\|\alpha\| \geq 0$;

2° 齐次性 $\|k\alpha\| = |k| \cdot \|\alpha\|$;

3° 三角不等式(Minkowski不等式)

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



H. Minkowski (1864-1909), 德国数学家
在数论与代数学领域有重要贡献;
为广义相对论奠定了数学基础.

单位向量: $\|\alpha\| = 1$: α 称为单位向量.

设 $\alpha \neq 0$, 令 $\alpha_e = \frac{1}{\|\alpha\|} \alpha$, 则:

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

夹角:

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

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

二. Cauchy-Schwarz不等式:

$|\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle| \leq \|\alpha\| \|\beta\|$, 当且仅当 α 与 β 线性相关时等号成立.

分量形式的Cauchy不等式:

$$(a_1 b_1 + \cdots + a_n b_n)^2 \leq (a_1^2 + \cdots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + \cdots + b_n^2)$$

积分不等式:

$$f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)$$



Cauchy, A. (1789-1857), 法国数学家.

789篇论文;

微积分的严密化;

在复变函数论, 几何学, 代数学, 几何学,
误差理论, 天体力学, 光学, 弹性力学,
微分方程等学科均有重要贡献.



Schwarz, H. A. (1843-1921), 德国数学家.

对复变函数, 微分方程, 变分学, 初等几何
有重要贡献;

补救了 *Riemann* 映射定理的缺陷;

证明同体积的几何体中表面积最小的是球.

结论: 三角不等式 \Leftrightarrow Cauchy不等式

$$\|\alpha + \beta\| \leq \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n \Leftrightarrow |(\alpha, \beta)| \leq \|\alpha\| \|\beta\|, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

证:

$$\|\alpha + \beta\| \leq \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \|\alpha + \beta\|^2 \leq (\|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|)^2 = \|\alpha\|^2 + \|\beta\|^2 + 2\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta) \leq (\alpha, \alpha) + (\beta, \beta) + 2\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(\alpha, \beta) \leq 2\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha, \beta) \leq \|\alpha\| \|\beta\| \quad \Leftarrow \quad |(\alpha, \beta)| \leq \|\alpha\| \|\beta\|$$

Cauchy不等式:

$$|(\alpha, \beta)| \leq \|\alpha\| \|\beta\|,$$

当且仅当 α, β 线性相关时等号成立.

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

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

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

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

(2) 设 α, β 线性相关, 不妨设 $\beta = k\alpha$:

$$(\alpha, \beta)^2 = (\alpha, k\alpha)^2 = k^2(\alpha, \alpha)^2 = (\alpha, \alpha)(k\alpha, k\alpha) = \|\alpha\|^2 \|\beta\|^2$$

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

综合(1)(2)知, 等号成立当且仅当 α, β 线性相关.

三. 正交向量组与标准正交基

正交向量组:

α 与 β 正交: $(\alpha, \beta) = 0$.

正交向量组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$

两两正交且不含零向量.

如: $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (-1, 2, -1), \alpha_3 = (-1, 0, 1)$

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

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$: 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.

分析: A 反对称 $\Rightarrow A^T = -A$

x 与 y 正交? $\Leftrightarrow (x, y) = 0$?

证: $(x, y) = x^T y = x^T Ax$

两端同取转置

$$(x, y) = x^T A^T x = -x^T Ax = -x^T y = -(x, y) \\ \Rightarrow (x, y) = 0$$

定理1. 正交向量组必然线性无关.

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_1, k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s)$$

$$= k_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) + k_2(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + \dots + k_s(\alpha_1, \alpha_s)$$

$$= k_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = 0,$$

$$\because (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) > 0, \quad \therefore k_1 = 0,$$

$$\text{同理: } k_2 = k_3 = \dots = k_s = 0,$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \text{ 线性无关}$$

线性无关向量组未必是正交向量组.

$$\text{如: } \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0), \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 0), \alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)$$

例2. 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, -2, 1),$

求 α_3 , 使 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为正交向量组.

解: 设 $\alpha_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, 则:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_3) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$(\alpha_2, \alpha_3) = x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_3 = (1, 0, -1).$$

标准正交向量组

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 满足：

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

$$(2) \|\alpha_i\| = 1, (i = 1, 2, \dots, s)$$

则称 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是标准(规范)正交向量组.

如 $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0), \varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, \dots, 0), \dots, \varepsilon_n = (0, 0, \dots, 1)$

是 \mathbb{R}^n 的标准正交基.

$$\alpha_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \alpha_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), \alpha_3 = (0, 1, 0)$$

是 \mathbb{R}^3 的标准正交基.

四. Gram-Schmidt 正变化方法

已知 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 试求正交向量组 β_1, \dots, β_n 使得 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_i 等价?

思路: 归纳法 令 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$

令 $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 + k\beta_1$, 选取适当的 k 使得 $(\beta_2, \beta_1) = 0$,

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

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

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

$$\text{求 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 使得 } (\beta_1, \beta_3) = (\beta_2, \beta_3) = 0$$

$$0 = (\beta_1, \beta_3) = (\beta_1, \alpha_3) + k_1(\beta_1, \beta_1) \Rightarrow k_1 = -\frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)},$$

$$0 = (\beta_2, \beta_3) = (\beta_2, \alpha_3) + k_2(\beta_2, \beta_2) \Rightarrow k_2 = -\frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)}$$

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

一般的, 类似可得

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

$$s = 2, \cdots, n$$

进而, 再令 $\gamma_i = \frac{1}{\|\beta_i\|} \beta_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$),

则 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \cdots, \gamma_s$ 是规范正交组, 并且

$\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_i$ 与 $\gamma_1, \cdots, \gamma_i$ 等价.

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

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

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

.....

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

.....

$$\gamma_i = \frac{1}{\|\beta_i\|} \beta_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

例3. 将 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 1), \alpha_3 = (0, -1, 1)$

规范正交化.

解: (1) 正交化

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1),$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = (1, 2, 1) - \frac{4}{3}(1, 1, 1) = \frac{1}{3}(-1, 2, -1),$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = \cdots = \frac{1}{2}(-1, 0, 1),$$

$$\beta_1 = (1, 1, 1), \beta_2 = \frac{1}{3}(-1, 2, -1), \beta_3 = \frac{1}{2}(-1, 0, 1).$$

(2) 单位化

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

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

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

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

五. 正交矩阵

将例3中的 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 作为列向量组构造矩阵A:

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

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

若实矩阵 A 满足 $AA^T=A^TA=I$, 则称 A 为 正交矩阵.

性质:

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

(2) $|A| = \pm 1$,

(3) 正交矩阵的乘积也是正交矩阵.

设 $A^T A = AA^T = I$ $B^T B = BB^T = I$, 则:

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

(4) A 为正交矩阵 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的行(列)向量组
都是规范正交向量组.

思考: A^* , A^{-1} , A^T , $A+B$, $A-B$ 是正交矩阵吗?

(4) A 为正交矩阵 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的行(列)向量组

都是规范正交向量组.

证明: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$, $A^T = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_n^T)$, 则

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

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

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

例4. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 为正交矩阵,

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3), \quad \beta_2 = \frac{1}{3}(2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3),$$

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

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

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

$$(\beta_1, \beta_1) = \frac{1}{9}(2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3, 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) = \frac{1}{9}(4 + 4 + 1) = 1$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2) = \frac{1}{9}(2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3, 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) = \frac{1}{9}(4 - 2 - 2) = 0$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_3) = \dots\dots\dots$$

例4. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 为正交矩阵,

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3), \quad \beta_2 = \frac{1}{3}(2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3),$$

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

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

方法2: 证明 $B^T B = I$ 即可:

$$B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \frac{1}{3} \underbrace{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}_C = \frac{1}{3} AC$$

$$B^T B = \frac{1}{9} (AC)^T (AC) = \frac{1}{9} C^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} C = \frac{1}{9} C^T C = I$$

例5. 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$ 是3阶正交矩阵, $a_{11} = 1, b = (1, 0, 0)^T$,

求线性方程组 $AX = b$ 的解.

证明:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{11} = 1 \\ a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2 = 1 \\ a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 + a_{31}^2 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a_{12} = a_{13} = a_{21} = a_{31} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow AX = b : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 有解 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A 正交 $\Rightarrow A$ 可逆 $\Rightarrow AX = b$ 有唯一解 $\Rightarrow X =$

例6. 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： A 正交 $\Rightarrow A^T A = I$ $|I - A| = 0?$

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

$$\Rightarrow |I - A| = 0$$

所以 1 是 A 的特征值.