第四章n维向量空间

4.1 n维向量空间的概念

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一、n维向量空间的概念

几何空间中:

$$\alpha = \overrightarrow{OP} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$
 点 P的 坐 标

几何向量的线性运算:加法,数乘

设
$$\alpha = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \beta = (b_1, b_2, b_3),$$
规定

$$\alpha + \beta = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3),$$

$$k \bullet \alpha = (ka_1, ka_2, ka_3).$$

所有3维向量组成的集合,按上述线性运算,满足:

四条加法规则

$$\mathbf{1}^o \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

$$2^{\circ} (\alpha + \beta) + \gamma = \alpha + (\beta + \gamma)$$

$$3^{\circ}$$
 $\alpha + 0 = 0 + \alpha = \alpha$

$$4^{\circ} \alpha + (-\alpha) = (-\alpha) + \alpha = 0$$

两条数乘规则

$$5^{\circ}$$
 $1\alpha = \alpha$

$$6^{\circ} k(l\alpha) = (kl)\alpha$$

两条加法与数乘结合的规则

$$7^{\circ} k(\alpha + \beta) = k\alpha + k\beta$$
 $8^{\circ} (k+l)\alpha = k\alpha + l\alpha$

称此集合构成一个<u>3维向量空间</u>,记为<u>R</u>³.





n 维向量空间Rn:

$$n$$
 维行向量: $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ (有序数组) α 的分量

n 维列向量:

$$oldsymbol{eta} = egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{b}_1 \ oldsymbol{b}_2 \ dots \ oldsymbol{b}_n \ \end{pmatrix}$$

Rn是行空间还是列空间? 取决于出现Rn时的上下文

实(复)向量:

分量为实(复)数的向量

n维向量的实际意义

确定飞机的状态,需要6个参数:



机身的仰角
$$\varphi$$
 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \le \varphi \le \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

机翼的<u>转角</u> ψ $(-\pi < \psi \leq \pi)$

机身的<u>水平转角</u> θ $(0 \le \theta < 2\pi)$

飞机重心在空间的位置参数 P(x, y, z)

所以,确定飞机的状态,需用6维向量

$$\alpha = (x, y, z, \varphi, \psi, \theta)$$

向量相等
$$\alpha = (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n), \beta = (b_1, b_2, ..., b_n)$$

$$\alpha = \beta \iff a_i = b_i$$

零向量
$$\alpha = (0, 0, ..., 0)$$

负向量
$$\alpha = (-a_1, -a_2, ..., -a_n)$$

Rⁿ 全体n 维实向量所成集

n维向量的线性运算:

$$\alpha = (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n), \beta = (b_1, b_2, ..., b_n),$$

$$\alpha + \beta = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, ..., a_n + b_n),$$

$$k\alpha = (ka_1, ka_2, ..., ka_n), k \in \mathbb{R}.$$

加法与数乘满足:

- (1) $\alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha$;
- (2) $(\alpha + \beta) + \gamma = \alpha + (\beta + \gamma);$
- (3) $\alpha + 0 = \alpha$;
- $(4) \alpha + (-\alpha) = 0;$
- (5) $1\alpha = \alpha$;
- (6) $k(l \alpha) = (kl) \alpha$;
- (7) $k(\alpha + \beta) = k\alpha + k\beta$;
- (8) $(k+l) \alpha = k \alpha + l \alpha$.

称 \mathbb{R}^n 构成 n 维实向量空间.

线性方程组与n维向量的线性运算:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{P} x_{1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + x_{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + x_{n} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{m} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbb{RP} & x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n = b, \\ \mathbb{RP} & (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) X = b, \\ & AX = b \end{array} \qquad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$