§4 基变换与坐标变换

- 一、向量的形式书写法
- 二、基变换
- 三、坐标变换

引入

我们知道,在n维线性空间V中,任意n个线 性无关的向量都可取作线性空间V的一组基. V 中任一向量在某一组基下的坐标是唯一确定的, 但是在不同基下的坐标一般是不同的. 因此在处 理一些问题是时,如何选择适当的基使我们所讨 论的向量的坐标比较简单是一个实际的问题. 为 此我们首先要知道同一向量在不同基下的坐标之 间有什么关系,即随着基的改变,向量的坐标是 如何变化的.

一、向量的形式书写法

1、V为数域 P上的 n 维线性空间, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n$ 为

V中的一组向量, $\beta \in V$,若

$$\beta = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n$$

则记作

$$\beta = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

2、V为数域 P上n维线性空间, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n$; $\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_n$ 为V中的两组向量,若

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{1} = a_{11}\alpha_{1} + a_{21}\alpha_{2} + \dots + a_{n1}\alpha_{n} \\ \beta_{2} = a_{12}\alpha_{1} + a_{22}\alpha_{2} + \dots + a_{n2}\alpha_{n} \\ \beta_{n} = a_{1n}\alpha_{1} + a_{2n}\alpha_{2} + \dots + a_{nn}\alpha_{n} \end{cases}$$

则记作

$$(\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \dots, \beta_{n}) = (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 在形式书写法下有下列运算规律

1)
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in V, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n \in P$$

$$(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n} \end{pmatrix} + (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} + b_{1} \\ a_{2} + b_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n} + b_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

2) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$; $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 为V中的两组向量, 矩阵 $A, B \in P^{n \times n}$, 则 $((\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n)A)B=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n)(AB);$ $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n)A+(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n)B$ $=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n)(A+B);$ $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n)A+(\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_n)A$ $= (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)A;$ 若 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n$ 线性无关,则 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)B \Leftrightarrow A = B$

二、基变换

1、定义

设V为数域P上n维线性空间, $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$; $\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n'$ 为V中的两组基,若

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_1' = a_{11}\varepsilon_1 + a_{21}\varepsilon_2 + \dots + a_{n1}\varepsilon_n \\ \varepsilon_2' = a_{12}\varepsilon_1 + a_{22}\varepsilon_2 + \dots + a_{n2}\varepsilon_n \\ \varepsilon_n' = a_{1n}\varepsilon_1 + a_{2n}\varepsilon_2 + \dots + a_{nn}\varepsilon_n \end{cases}$$

即,

$$(\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n') = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$
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则称矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

为由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 到基 $\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n'$ 的过渡矩阵;

称①或②为由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 到基 $\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n'$

的基变换公式.

2、有关性质

1) 过渡矩阵都是可逆矩阵;反过来,任一可逆矩阵都可看成是两组基之间的过渡矩阵.

且由基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 到 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_n$ 的过渡矩阵为A,

$$\mathbb{P} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) A$$

又由基 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_n$ 到 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n$ 也有一个过渡矩阵,

设为B, 即
$$(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n) = (\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_n)B$$
 ④

比较③、④两个等式,有

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)BA$$
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)AB$$

- $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n; \beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_n$ 都是线性无关的,
- $\therefore AB = BA = E$. 即,A是可逆矩阵,且A⁻¹=B.

反过来,设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为P上任一可逆矩阵,

任取V的一组基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$,

于是有,
$$(\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_n)=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n)A$$

由A可逆,有 $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n)=(\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_n)A^{-1}$

即, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 也可由 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_n$ 线性表出.

 $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 等价.

故 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_n$ 线性无关,从而也为V的一组基.

并且A就是 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 到 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_n$ 的过渡矩阵.

2)若由基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n$ 到基 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_n$ 过渡矩阵为A,则由基 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_n$ 到基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_n$ 过渡矩阵为A⁻¹.

3)若由基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 到基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 过渡矩阵为A,由基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 到基 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n$ 过渡矩阵为B,则由基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 到基 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n$ 过渡矩阵为AB.

事实上, 若
$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A$$

$$(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)B$$

则有,
$$(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) = ((\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A)B$$

= $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)AB$

三、坐标变换

1、定义: V为数域P上n维线性空间 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$; $\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n'$ 为V中的两组基,且

$$(\varepsilon_{1}',\varepsilon_{2}',\cdots,\varepsilon_{n}') = (\varepsilon_{1},\varepsilon_{2},\cdots,\varepsilon_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$
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设 $\xi \in V$ 且ξ在基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 与基 $\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n'$ 下的坐标分别为 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) 与 $(x_1', x_2', \dots, x_n')$,

即,
$$\xi = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$$
 与 $\xi = (\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n')$ 与 $\xi = (\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \dots, \varepsilon_n')$ 。 $\xi =$

称⑥或⑦为向量ξ在基变换⑤下的坐标变换公式.

例1 在**P**ⁿ中,求由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 到基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 的过渡矩阵及由基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 到基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 的过渡矩阵. 其中

$$\varepsilon_{1} = (1,0,\cdots,0), \varepsilon_{2} = (0,1,\cdots,0), \cdots, \varepsilon_{n} = (0,\cdots,0,1)$$

$$\eta_{1} = (1,1,\cdots,1), \eta_{2} = (0,1,\cdots,1), \cdots, \eta_{n} = (0,\cdots,0,1)$$
并求向量 $\alpha = (a_{1},a_{2},\cdots,a_{n})$ 在基 $\eta_{1},\eta_{2},\cdots,\eta_{n}$ 下的坐标.
$$\begin{cases} \eta_{1} = \varepsilon_{1} + \varepsilon_{2} + \cdots + \varepsilon_{n} \\ \eta_{2} = \varepsilon_{2} + \cdots + \varepsilon_{n} \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ \eta_{n} = \varepsilon_{n} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{...} (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{m}}$$
, $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$

$$= (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故,由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 到基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 的过渡矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 到基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 的过渡矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$
在基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 下的坐标就是
$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

设 α 在基 $\eta_1,\eta_2,\dots,\eta_n$ 下的坐标为 (x_1,x_2,\dots,x_n) ,则

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 - a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n - a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 α 在基 $\eta_1,\eta_2,\dots,\eta_n$ 下的坐标为

$$(a_1, a_2 - a_1, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1})$$

例2 在P⁴中,求由基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 到基 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$ 的过渡矩阵,其中

$$\eta_1 = (1, 2, -1, 0)$$
 $\xi_1 = (2, 1, 0, 1)$
 $\eta_2 = (1, -1, 1, 1)$
 $\xi_2 = (0, 1, 2, 2)$
 $\eta_3 = (-1, 2, 1, 1)$
 $\xi_3 = (-2, 1, 1, 2)$
 $\xi_4 = (1, 3, 1, 2)$

解: 设
$$\varepsilon_1 = (1,0,0,0), \quad \varepsilon_2 = (0,1,0,0),$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = (0,0,1,0), \quad \varepsilon_4 = (0,0,0,1)$$

则有

$$(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

或

$$(\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \varepsilon_{3}, \varepsilon_{4}) = (\eta_{1}, \eta_{2}, \eta_{3}, \eta_{4}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而有 $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4)$

$$= \left((\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

: 由基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 到基 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$ 的过渡矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$