Linear Algebra Done Right 6B

1. 设 e_1, \dots, e_n 是V中的向量组,使得

$$||a_1e_1 + \dots + a_ne_n||^2 = |a_1|^2 + \dots + |a_m|^2$$

对任意 $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{F}$ 都成立.试证明: e_1, \dots, e_n 是规范正交组.

Proof.

对于任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$,令

$$a_j = \begin{cases} 0, j \neq k \\ 1, j = k \end{cases}$$

$$a_i = \begin{cases} 0, i \neq j \vec{\boxtimes} i \neq k \\ 1, i = j \\ t, i = k \end{cases}$$

可得 $||e_j + te_k||^2 = 1 + |t|^2 \geqslant ||e_j||^2$.根据**6A.6**可知 $\langle e_j, e_k \rangle = 0$. 综上可知 e_1, \cdots, e_n 是规范正交组.

- 2. 证明下列命题.
- (1) 设 $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$,试证明: $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$ 和 $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), (\sin \theta, -\cos \theta)$ 都是 \mathbb{R}^2 的规范正交基.
- (2) 试证明:№2中的每个规范正交基都具有(1)中两个形式之一.

Proof.

(1) 对于任意 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$,都有

$$||a(\cos\theta, \sin\theta), b(-\sin\theta, \cos\theta)||^2 = ||a\cos\theta - b\sin\theta, a\sin\theta + b\cos\theta||^2$$
$$= (a\cos\theta - b\sin\theta)^2 + (a\sin\theta + b\cos\theta)^2$$
$$= a^2 + b^2$$

根据**6B.1**可知 $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^2 中的规范正交组.

又因为 $\dim \mathbb{R}^2 = 2$,于是 $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^2 中的规范正交基.

另一组向量的证明过程相似,在此不再赘述.

(2) 考虑 \mathbb{R}^2 中所有满足||u||=1的向量u,都应当具有 $(\cos\alpha,\sin\alpha)$ 的形式.

考虑向量
$$u = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha), v = (\cos \beta, \sin \beta).$$
令 $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$,则有

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = 0$$

即

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = 0$$

当且仅当 $\beta = \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时成立.

若k是偶数,则 $v = (-\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha)$.

若k是奇数,则 $v = (\sin \alpha, -\cos \alpha)$.

于是命题得证.

3. 设 e_1, \dots, e_m 是V中的一规范正交组,且 $v \in V$.试证明:

$$||v||^2 = |\langle v, e_1 \rangle|^2 + \dots + |\langle v, e_m \rangle|^2 \Leftrightarrow v \in \operatorname{span}(e_1, \dots, e_m)$$

根据Bessel不等式, $|\langle v, e_1 \rangle|^2 + \cdots + |\langle v, e_m \rangle|^2 \leqslant ||v||^2$,当且仅当

$$v - \langle v, e_1 \rangle e_1 - \cdots - \langle v, e_m \rangle e_m = \mathbf{0}$$

 $v-\langle v,e_1\rangle\,e_1-\cdots-\langle v,e_m\rangle\,e_m=\mathbf{0}$ 时等式成立.这等价于 $v\in\mathrm{span}(e_1,\cdots,e_m).$

4. 设 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$,试证明:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \cdots, \frac{\cos nx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \cdots, \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

是 $C[-\pi,\pi]$ 中的一规范正交组.

 $C[\pi,\pi]$ 是定义在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的连续实值函数构成的向量空间,其内积定义为 $\langle f,g \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} fg$.

Proof.

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right\rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathrm{d}x = 1$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right\rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} dx = 1$$
又对于任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 有
$$\left\langle \frac{\cos kx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\cos kx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 kx}{\pi} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2kx}{2\pi} dx = \left(\frac{x}{2\pi} + \frac{\sin 2kx}{4k\pi}\right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 1$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\sin kx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\sin kx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 kx}{\pi} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2kx}{2\pi} dx = \left(\frac{x}{2\pi} - \frac{\sin 2kx}{4k\pi} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1$$

于是这向量组中各向量的范数均为1.又因为

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx = \left. \frac{\sin kx}{2k\pi} \right|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx = 0$$

对于任意 $j, k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 且 $j \neq k$ 有

$$\left\langle \frac{\cos jx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\cos kx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos(j-k)x + \cos(j+k)x}{2} dx = \left(\frac{\sin(j-k)x}{2(j-k)} + \frac{\sin(j+k)x}{2(j+k)} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\sin jx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\sin kx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos(j-k)x - \cos(j+k)x}{2} dx = \left(\frac{\sin(j-k)x}{2(j-k)} - \frac{\sin(j+k)x}{2(j+k)} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\sin jx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\cos kx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(j-k)x + \sin(j+k)x}{2} dx = \left(\frac{\cos(j-k)x}{2(k-j)} - \frac{\cos(j+k)x}{2(j+k)} \right) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

于是这向量组满足规范正交组的定义,命题得证.

5. 设 $f: [-\pi, \pi] \to \mathbb{R}$ 是连续的.对于任意 $k \in \mathbb{N}$,定义

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx$$
 $f \square$ $b_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx$

试证明:

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \leqslant \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x))^2 dx$$

Proof

设 $V=C[-\pi,\pi]$,于是 $f\in C[-\pi,\pi]$.沿用 $\mathbf{6B.4}$ 中V上内积的定义,我们有

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} = \left| \frac{a_0}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 = \left| \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} f(x) dx \right|^2 = \left| \left\langle f, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right\rangle \right|^2$$
$$a_k^2 = |a_k|^2 = \left| \left\langle f, \frac{\cos kx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle \right|^2$$
$$b_k^2 = |b_k|^2 = \left| \left\langle f, \frac{\sin kx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle \right|^2$$

对干任竟n∈ N 根据6B.4可知

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}, \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \cdots, \frac{\cos nx}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\pi}}, \cdots, \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

是 $C[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的规范正交组.根据Bessel不等式有

$$\left| \left\langle f, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right\rangle \right|^2 + \left| \left\langle f, \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle \right|^2 + \dots + \left| \left\langle f, \frac{\cos nx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle \right|^2 + \left| \left\langle f, \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle \right|^2 + \dots + \left| \left\langle f, \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right\rangle \right|^2 \leqslant ||f||^2$$

即

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \leqslant \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x))^2 dx$$

因为上式对所有正整数n都成立,于是两边对n取极限有

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(a_k^2 + b_k^2 \right) \leqslant \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(f(x) \right)^2 dx$$

- **6.** 设 e_1, \dots, e_n 是V中的规范正交基.
- (1) 试证明:如果 v_1, \dots, v_n 是V中的向量组,满足

$$||e_k - v_k|| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

对于任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 成立,那么 v_1, \dots, v_n 是V的基.

(2) 试证明:存在V中的向量组 v_1, \dots, v_n ,满足

$$||e_k - v_k|| \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

对于任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 成立,且 v_1, \dots, v_n 不是线性无关组.

Proof.

(1) 设 $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{F}$ 使得

$$a_1v_1 + \cdots + a_nv_n = \mathbf{0}$$

则有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} |a_k|^2 = \left| \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k e_k \right| \right|^2 = \left| \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k \left(e_k - v_k \right) \right| \right|^2 \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n} |a_k|^2 ||e_k - v_k||^2 \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{n} |a_k|^2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n} ||e_k - v_k||^2$$

又

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} ||e_k - v_k||^2 < n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

于是
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} |a_k|^2 = 0$$
,即 $a_1 = \dots = a_n = 0$.

于是 v_1,\cdots,v_n 线性无关.因而 v_1,\cdots,v_n 是V的基.

(2) 令
$$v_k = e_k - \frac{e_1 + \dots + e_n}{n}$$
.注意到

$$v_1 + \dots + v_n = e_1 + \dots + e_n - n \left(\frac{e_1 + \dots + e_n}{n} \right) = \mathbf{0}$$

于是 v_1, \cdots, v_n 不是线性无关组.另一方面,有

$$||v_k - e_k|| = \left| \left| \frac{e_1 + \dots + e_n}{n} \right| \right| = \frac{1}{n} ||e_1 + \dots + e_n|| = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

于是这样的 v_1, \cdots, v_n 满足题意.

7. 设 $T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ 关于基(1,0,0),(1,1,1),(1,1,2)有上三角矩阵.求 \mathbb{R}^3 的一规范正交基,使得T关于其有上三角矩阵.

Solution.

 $\diamondsuit v_1 = (1,0,0), v_2 = (1,1,1), v_3 = (1,1,2).$

对 v_1, v_2, v_3 应用Gram-Schmidt过程得到 \mathbb{R}^3 的一规范正交基

$$e_1 = (1, 0, 0), e_2 = \left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), e_3 = \left(0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

且满足 $\operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_k) = \operatorname{span}(e_1, \dots, e_k)$.于是T在 $\operatorname{span}(e_1, \dots, e_k)$ 下不变,即T关于 e_1, \dots, e_3 有上三角矩阵.

- 8. 定义 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 的内积为 $\langle p,q\rangle=\int_0^1pq$,使得 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 成为内积空间.回答下列问题.
- (1) 对 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 的标准基应用Gram-Schmidt过程,得到 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 的一组规范正交基.
- (2) $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 上的微分算子D关于基 $1, x, x^2$ 有上三角矩阵.求 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 关于(1)中所求规范正交基的矩阵,并验证 这矩阵是上三角矩阵.

Proof.

$$f_1 = v_1 = 1$$

$$f_2 = v_2 - \frac{\langle v_2, f_1 \rangle}{||f_1||^2} f_1 = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f_3 = v_3 - \frac{\langle v_3, f_1 \rangle}{||f_1||^2} f_1 - \frac{\langle v_3, f_2 \rangle}{||f_2||^2} f_2 = x^2 - \frac{1}{3} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}$$

干是

$$e_1 = \frac{f_1}{||f_1||} = 1, e_2 = \frac{f_2}{||f_2||} = 2\sqrt{3}\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right), e_3 = \frac{f_3}{||f_3||} = 6\sqrt{5}\left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}\right)$$

即为所求的规范正交基.

(2) 不难得出,所求矩阵为

$$\mathcal{M}(D) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2\sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\sqrt{15} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

这显然是一个上三角矩阵.

9. 设 e_1, \dots, e_m 是对V中的线性无关组 v_1, \dots, v_m 运用Gram-Schmidt过程得到的规范正交组.试证明:对于任 意 $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$,都有 $\langle v_k, e_k \rangle > 0$.

Proof.

我们有

$$\langle v_k, e_k \rangle = \frac{1}{||f_k||} \langle v_k, f_k \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{||f_k||} \left\langle v_k, v_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\langle v_k, f_j \rangle}{||f_j||^2} f_j \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{||f_k||} \left(||v_k||^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{|\langle v_k, f_j \rangle|^2}{||f_j||^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{||f_k||} \left(||v_k||^2 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} |\langle v_k, e_j \rangle|^2 \right)$$

又因为 $v_k \notin \text{span}(e_1, \dots, e_{k-1})$,于是根据Bessel不等式有

$$||v_k||^2 > \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} |\langle v_k, e_j \rangle|^2$$

于是 $\langle v_k, e_k \rangle > 0$.

10. 设 v_1, \dots, v_m 是V中的线性无关组.试证明:通过Gram-Schmidt过程得到的规范正交组 e_1, \dots, e_m 是仅有的对任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 都有 $\langle v_k, e_k \rangle > 0$ 且span $(v_1, \dots, v_k) = \text{span}(e_1, \dots, e_k)$ 的规范正交组.

Lemma.10 设 v_1, \dots, v_n 是V中 的 线 性 无 关 组,对 其 应 用Gram-Schmidt过 程 得 到V上 的 规 范 正 交 组 e_1, \dots, e_n .令 $S = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{F} : |\lambda| = 1\}$ 和 $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$,设 S^m 为所有将 $\{1, \dots, m\}$ 映射到S的函数的集合.那 么对于V的规范正交组 u_1, \dots, u_m 使得对于任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 都有span $\{u_1, \dots, u_k\} = \mathrm{span}(v_1, \dots, v_k)$,定存在 $f \in S^m$ 使得对于任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 有 $u_k = f(k)e_k$.

Proof.

对于给定的 $f \in S^m$,可知对于任意 $j, k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 且 $j \neq k$ 有

$$||f(j)e_j|| = |f(j)|||e_j|| = 1$$
 $\langle f(j)e_j, f(k)e_k \rangle = f(j)\overline{f(k)} \langle e_j, e_k \rangle = 0$

又因为0 ∉ S,于是

$$\operatorname{span}(f(1)e_1,\cdots,f(k)e_k)=\operatorname{span}(e_1,\cdots,e_k)=\operatorname{span}(v_1,\cdots,v_k)$$

于是 $f(1)e_1, \cdots, f(m)e_m$ 是满足

$$\operatorname{span}(f(1)e_1,\cdots,f(k)e_k) = \operatorname{span}(v_1,\cdots,v_k), \forall k \in \{1,\cdots,m\}$$

的规范正交组.现在考虑题设中的规范正交组 $u_1, \cdots, u_m,$ 则有

$$\operatorname{span}(u_1, \dots, u_k) = \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_k) = \operatorname{span}(e_1, \dots, e_k), \forall k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$$

于是span (u_1) = span (e_1) .令 $u_1 = \lambda_1 e_1$.因为 $||u_1|| = ||e_1|| = 1$,于是 $|\lambda_1| = 1$,即 $\lambda_1 \in S$. 由于span (u_1, u_2) = span (e_1, e_2) ,于是 $u_2 \in \text{span}(e_1, e_2)$.于是

$$u_2 = \langle u_2, e_1 \rangle e_1 + \langle u_2, e_2 \rangle e_2$$

又因为 u_1, u_2 是规范正交组,于是

$$0 = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = \langle \lambda_1 e_1, u_2 \rangle = \lambda_1 \langle e_1, u_2 \rangle$$

因为 $\lambda_1 \neq 0$,于是 $\langle e_1, u_2 \rangle = 0$,于是

$$u_2 = \langle u_2, e_2 \rangle e_2$$

 $\diamondsuit \lambda_2 = \langle u_2, e_2 \rangle$,同理可知 $|\lambda_2| = 1$,即 $\lambda_2 \in S$.

依此过程构造 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m \in S, \diamondsuit f \in S^m$ 满足 $f(k) = \lambda_k$ 对任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 成立.

于是 u_1, \dots, u_m 就被写成 $f(1)e_1, \dots, f(m)e_m$ 的形式,命题得证.

Solution.

回到**6B.10**,假定存在 u_1, \dots, u_k 亦满足题设条件,则存在 $f \in S^m$ 使得 $u_k = f(k)e_k$ 对任意 $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 成立. 此时有

$$\langle v_k, u_k \rangle = \langle v_k, f(k)u_k \rangle = \overline{f(k)} \langle v_k, e_k \rangle > 0$$

这要求 $\overline{f(k)} \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $\overline{f(k)} > 0$.又因为 $f(k) \in S$,于是f(k) = 1,从而表明 $u_k = e_k$. 于是只有 e_1, \dots, e_m 满足题意.