# 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

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

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

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

对于任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}$  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

$$a_1v_1 + \cdots + a_nv_n = 0$$

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 $v_1, \dots, v_n$ 线性无关.因而 $v_1, \dots, v_n$ 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 $(u_1, \dots, u_k) = \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_k)$ ,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. 11. 求多项式 $q \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^1 pq$ 对任意 $p \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 都成立.

#### Solution.

 $\phi \phi \in (\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}))'$ 为 $\phi(p) = p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ .根据**6B.8**, $\phi e_1, e_2, e_3$ 为 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 的标准基.令

$$q = \phi(e_1)e_1 + \phi(e_2)e_2 + \phi(e_3)e_3 = -15x^2 + 15x - \frac{3}{2}$$

于是

$$\phi(p) = p\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \langle p, q \rangle = \int_0^1 pq$$

12. 求多项式 $q \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $\int_0^1 p(x) \cos(\pi x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 pq$ 对任意 $p \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 都成立.

## Solution.

 $\diamondsuit \phi \in (\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}))'$ 为 $\phi(p) = \int_0^1 p(x) \cos(\pi x) dx$ ,与**6B.11**同理令

$$q = \phi(e_1)e_1 + \phi(e_2)e_2 + \phi(e_3)e_3 = -\frac{24}{\pi^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

于是

$$\phi(p) = \int_0^1 p(x)\cos(\pi x) = \langle p, q \rangle = \int_0^1 pq$$

**13.** 试证明:V中的一组向量组 $v_1, \dots, v_m$ 线性相关,当且仅当使用Gram-Schmidt过程得到的某个 $f_k = \mathbf{0}(k \in \{1, \dots, m\})$ .

## Proof.

 $\Leftarrow$ :如果 $v_1, \dots, v_m$ 线性无关,那么根据Gram-Schmidt过程, $f_1, \dots, f_k$ 必然都是非零的.

取上面命题的逆否命题,即若存在 $k \in \{1, \cdots, m\}$ 使得 $f_k = \mathbf{0}$ ,那么 $v_1, \cdots, v_m$ 线性相关.

 $\Rightarrow$ :设 $v_1, \dots, v_m$ 线性相关.若 $v_1 = \mathbf{0}$ ,那么 $f_1 = \mathbf{0}$ .

否则,令 $k \in \{2, \cdots, m\}$ 是使得 $v_k \in \text{span}(v_1, \cdots, v_{k-1})$ 成立的最小的数.

于是 $v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}$ 线性无关,并且根据Gram-Schmidt过程,可知span $(v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}) = \operatorname{span}(f_1, \dots, f_{k-1})$ .

于是 $v_k \in \operatorname{span}(f_1, \dots, f_{k-1})$ .不妨令 $v_k = a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_{k-1} f_{k-1}$ .注意到对任意 $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$ 有

$$\langle v_k, f_j \rangle = \langle a_j f_j, f_j \rangle = a_j ||f_j||^2$$

于是

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

于是

$$f_k = v_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{\langle v_k, f_j \rangle}{||f_j||^2} f_j = v_k - v_k = \mathbf{0}$$

**14.** 设V是实内积空间,且 $v_1, \cdots, v_m \in V$ 线性无关.试证明:V中恰好存在 $2^m$ 个规范正交组 $e_1, \cdots, e_m$ 使得

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

对所有 $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 成立.

## Proof.

首先,对 $v_1, \dots, v_m$ 用Gram-Schmidt过程构造的规范正交向量组 $e_1, \dots, e_m$ 是符合题意的.

Lemma.L.10表明

$$f(1)e_1,\cdots,f(m)e_m$$

也是符合上述条件的规范正交组.对于任意 $k \in \{1, \cdots, m\}, f(k) \in \{-1, 1\},$ 故而一共有 $2^m$ 种这样的f. 这就表明一共有 $2^m$ 种这样的规范正交组符合题意.

**15.** 设 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1$ 和 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2$ 是V上的内积,使得 $\langle u, v \rangle_1 = 0$ 当且仅当 $\langle u, v \rangle_2 = 0$ .试证明:存在c > 0使得 $\langle u, v \rangle_1 = c \langle u, v \rangle_2$ 对任意 $u, v \in V$ 成立.

# Proof.