第二节 标准正交基与正交变换

1.设 $\epsilon_1,\epsilon_2,\epsilon_3$ 三维欧氏空间V中的一组标准正交基,证明 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 也是V中的一组标准正交基,其中

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + 2\varepsilon_3)$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{1}{3} (\varepsilon_1 - 2\varepsilon_2 - 2\varepsilon_3).$$

【解题过程】

$$\begin{split} \left(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2}\right) &= \frac{1}{9} \left(2\varepsilon_{1} + 2\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{3}, 2\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{2} + 2\varepsilon_{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \left[\left(2\varepsilon_{1}, 2\varepsilon_{1}\right) + \left(2\varepsilon_{2}, -\varepsilon_{2}\right) + \left(-\varepsilon_{3}, 2\varepsilon_{3}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \left[4 + \left(-2\right) + \left(-2\right)\right] = 0, \end{split}$$

同理可证 $(\alpha_1,\alpha_3)=(\alpha_2,\alpha_3)=0$,

又
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)$$

$$=\frac{1}{9}\left(2\varepsilon_{1}+2\varepsilon_{2}-\varepsilon_{3},2\varepsilon_{1}+2\varepsilon_{2}-\varepsilon_{3}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{9}(4+4+1)=0,$$

同理可证
$$(\alpha_2,\alpha_2)=(\alpha_3,\alpha_3)=1$$

所以, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 也是V中的一组标准正交基.

2.设x 是n 维列向量, ||x|| = 1,证明:

 $H = E - 2xx^T$ 为对称的正交矩阵.

【解题思路】若 $AA^T = E$,则 A 为正交矩阵.

【解题过程】

$$\therefore H^T = (E - 2xx^T)^T = E - 2xx^T = H$$

:. H 为对称矩阵

$$HH^{T} = (E - 2xx^{T})(E - 2xx^{T})^{T}$$
$$= E - 4xx^{T} + 4xx^{T}xx^{T}$$

$$||x|| = 1$$

$$\therefore x^T x = 1$$

$$\therefore HH^T = E - 4xx^T + 4xx^T = E$$

即证: $H = E - 2xx^T$ 为对称的正交矩阵.

3.设方阵 A, B 是正交, 证明 A^{T}, AB, A^{*} 都是正交矩阵.

【解题思路】n 阶实数矩阵A 称为正交矩阵,

如果 $A^T = A^{-1}$.

【解题过程】::n阶方阵A,B是正交矩阵

$$A^T = A^{-1}, B^T = B^{-1}$$

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

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

由此可知, AB, A^T 都是正交矩阵

$$(A^*)^T = (|A|A^{-1})^T = |A|(A^{-1})^T$$

$$= |A| A = |A|^{2} (|A| A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{2} (A^{*})^{-1}$$

$$:: A^T = A^{-1}$$

$$AA^T = E$$

$$\therefore |A|^2 = 1$$

$$(A^*)^T = |A|^2 (A^*)^{-1} = (A^*)^{-1}$$

由此可知, A^* 是正交矩阵.

即证.

4.求正交矩阵
$$P$$
,使得 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

对角化.

【解题过程】
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
的特征多

项式为
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)^{2} (\lambda - 10)$$

A的特征值为1,1,10.

 $\forall \lambda = 1$ 求特征向量,解齐次线性方程组:

$$\begin{cases}
-x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0, \\
-2x_1 - 4x_2 + 4x_3 = 0, \\
2x_1 + 4x_2 - 4x_3 = 0,
\end{cases}$$

求得基础解系为:
$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

正交化:

$$\beta_1 = \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \eta_2 - \frac{\left(\eta_2, \beta_1\right)}{\left(\beta_1, \beta_1\right)} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

单位化:

$$\gamma_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

再对 $\lambda = 10$ 求特征向量,解齐次线性方程组:

$$\begin{cases} 8x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 0, \\ -2x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 = 0, 求得基础解系为: \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

单位化:

$$\gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

以 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 为列作一个矩阵

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

则 T 为正交矩阵,且 $T'AT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

5.三阶实对称方阵 A 的特征值为 6,3,3,若对 应于 6 的特征向量为 $p_1 = (1,1,1)^T$, 求方阵 古德的

A.

设与
$$\lambda = 3$$
对应的特征向量为 $\xi = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$,有 $(\xi_1, \xi) = 0$,即 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$

由此解得:

$$\xi_2 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T.$$

$$\diamondsuit P = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1, \, \xi_2, \, \xi_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$