§3 欧氏空间和酉空间

1. 欧氏空间

定义 1 在线性空间 $V_n(R)$ 上, $\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in V$,若映射 (α, β) 满足

$$(1)(正定性) (\alpha,\alpha) \ge 0; (x,x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0,$$

- (2)(齐次性) $(k\alpha,\beta)=k(\alpha,\beta)$
- (3)(交換律): (α,β) = (β,α)
- (4)(分配律): $(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = (\alpha, \gamma) + (\beta, \gamma)$

则映射 (α, β) 是 $V_n(R)$ 上的内积,定义了内积的V为n维欧几里得空间,简称欧氏空间.





《补充: 酉空间》

定义1' 在线性空间 $V_n(C)$ 上, $\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in V$,若映射 (α, β) 满足

$$(1)$$
(正定性) $(\alpha,\alpha) \ge 0$; $(x,x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$,

$$(2)$$
(齐次性) $(k\alpha,\beta)=k(\alpha,\beta)$

$$(3)$$
(交換律): $(\alpha, \beta) = \overline{(\beta, \alpha)}$

(4)(分配律):
$$(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = (\alpha, \gamma) + (\beta, \gamma)$$



则映射 (α, β) 是 $V_n(C)$ 上的内积,定义了内积的V为n维酉空间.



例1: $\forall \alpha = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^T$, $\beta = (b_1, \dots, b_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$,若规定 $(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$

则上式定义了一个内积,R"是内积空间.

例2: C[a,b]表示在[a,b]所有实连续函数的全体,其构成R上的线性空间, $\forall f(x), g(x) \in [a,b]$ 规定

$$(f(x), g(x)) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

证明:C[a,b]是欧氏空间.

$$\forall f(x),g(x), \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$
 是唯一确定实数





(1)
$$(f,g) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \int_a^b g(x)f(x)dx = (g,f)$$

(2)
$$(kf,g) = \int_a^b kf(x)g(x)dx = k \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = k (f,g)$$

(3)
$$(f+g,h) = \int_a^b (f(x)+g(x))h(x)dx$$

= $\int_a^b f(x)h(x)dx + \int_a^b g(x)h(x)dx = (f,h)+(g,h)$

例3: $V = R^{n \times n}, V(R)$, 若规定内积如下

$$(\bullet, \bullet): A, B \in V, \quad (A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} b_{ij} = tr(A^{T}B)$$

$$\forall A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \qquad B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

$$tr(B^{T}A) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}b_{ij} = tr(A^{T}B) \Longrightarrow (A,B) = (B,A)$$

$$(kA, B) = tr[(kA)^T B] = tr(kA^T B) = ktr(A^T B) = k(A, B)$$

$$(A+B,C) = tr[(A+B)^{T}C] = tr[(A^{T}+B^{T})C] = tr(A^{T}C+B^{T}C)$$

$$= tr(A^{T}C) + tr(B^{T}C) = (A,C) + (B,C)$$

$$(A,A) = tr(A^TA) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} a_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \ge 0,$$

$$(A,A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = 0 (i,j=1,2,\cdots,n) \Leftrightarrow A = 0$$





例4: V = R, V(R), 若规定内积如下

$$\forall \alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \beta = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n), (\bullet, \bullet) : (\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n i a_i b_i$$

$$(\alpha,\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ia_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ib_i a_i = (\beta,\alpha)$$

$$\forall k, \quad (k\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ika_i b_i = k \sum_{i=1}^{n} ia_i b_i = k(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\gamma = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i(a_i + b_i)c_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} ia_i c_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} ib_i c_i = (\alpha, \gamma) + (\beta, \gamma)$$

$$(\alpha,\alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i a_i a_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i a_i^2 \ge 0, \qquad (\alpha,\alpha) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$$





例 设 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \text{则}(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha^T A \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 上的内积吗?



例1:
$$\forall \alpha = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^T, \beta = (b_1, \dots, b_n)^T \in C^n$$
, 若规定
$$(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha^H \beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{a_i} b_i$$

则上式定义了一个内积, C"是酉空间.

2. 欧氏(酉)空间的度量

定义2: 设V是酉(欧氏)空间, $\forall \alpha \in V$, α 的长度定义为: $||\alpha|| = \sqrt{(\alpha,\alpha)}$

定理 设V是n维酉(欧氏)空间,则向量长度具有以下的性质:

$$(1) // \alpha // \ge 0$$
, $// \alpha // = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$

$$(2) /|k\alpha|/=|k|\cdot||\alpha||$$

$$(3) // \alpha + \beta // \le // \alpha // + // \beta //$$

$$(4)/(\alpha,\beta)/\leq ||\alpha|/|\beta||,$$

等号成立的充要条件是 α , β 线性相关





证明(1):任取实数k,考虑内积

所以等号不成立,矛盾.

 $(\alpha + k\beta, \alpha + k\beta) = (\alpha, \alpha) + 2k(\alpha, \beta) + k^2(\beta, \beta) \ge 0$ 利用一元二次方程根的判别式,有 $4(\alpha, \beta)^2 - 4(\alpha, \alpha)(\beta, \beta) \le 0$ 所以有 $(\alpha, \beta)^2 \le (\alpha, \alpha)(\beta, \beta)$

当 $\alpha = k\beta(k \in R, 非零)$,显然定理中等号成立;反之,如果等号成立,则 α , β 必线性相关.因为若 α , β 线性无关,则 $\forall k \in R$,非零,都有 $\alpha + k\beta \neq 0$.从而($\alpha + k\beta, \alpha + k\beta$) > 0



定义 3 d(x,y) = ||x-y|| 向量 x和y的距离

定义 4

设 α , β 是欧氏空间V的两个非零向量,它们之间的夹角定义为

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|}$$

两向量正交的定义

例:设 $\alpha = (1,1,\dots,1)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}, \beta = (1,-1,1,-1,\dots,-1)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$

勾股定理: $x \perp y \longrightarrow ||x + y||^2 = ||x||^2 + ||y||^2$





3. 内积的应用

(1) 格拉姆(Gram)矩阵

设V为一个内积空间, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_k \in V$,

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k) = \left((\alpha_i, \alpha_j) \right)_{k \times k} = (a_{ij})_{k \times k}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} (\alpha_{1},\alpha_{1}) & (\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2}) & \cdots & (\alpha_{1},\alpha_{k}) \\ (\alpha_{2},\alpha_{1}) & (\alpha_{2},\alpha_{2}) & \cdots & (\alpha_{2},\alpha_{k}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (\alpha_{k},\alpha_{1}) & (\alpha_{k},\alpha_{2}) & \cdots & (\alpha_{k},\alpha_{k}) \end{bmatrix}, (\sharp \dagger a_{ij} = (\alpha_{i},\alpha_{j}))$$

称为格拉姆(Gram)矩阵

$$G(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k) = \det A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k)$$

称为格拉姆(Gram)行列式





(2) 格拉姆(Gram) 行列式的性质

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$
线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k)$ 奇异(不可逆) $\Leftrightarrow G(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k) = 0$

证明

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \alpha_{i} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} (\alpha_{l}, \alpha_{i}) = (\alpha_{l}, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \alpha_{i}) = (\alpha_{l}, 0) = 0 (l = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{1}) & (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) & \cdots & (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{k}) \\ (\alpha_{2}, \alpha_{1}) & (\alpha_{2}, \alpha_{2}) & \cdots & (\alpha_{2}, \alpha_{k}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (\alpha_{k}, \alpha_{1}) & (\alpha_{k}, \alpha_{2}) & \cdots & (\alpha_{k}, \alpha_{k}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$<1>x=0 \Leftrightarrow A$$
可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow G(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k) \neq 0$

 $<2>x\neq0\Leftrightarrow A$ 不可逆 \Leftrightarrow det A=0(\Leftrightarrow $G(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_k)$ =0







(3) 基的格拉姆矩阵(度量矩阵)

 $<1>V_n(R)-n$ 维欧式空间,且 $\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2,\cdots,\varepsilon_n$ 为 $V_n(R)$ 的基,即 $V_n(R) = span\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n\}, \quad \exists A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} (\sharp + a_{ij}) = (\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j)$ 称为度量矩阵.

$$<2>orall \alpha, \beta \in V_n(R)$$
,有 $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i, \beta = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \varepsilon_j$ \Longrightarrow

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \varepsilon_i \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_j \varepsilon_j\right) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} x_i y_j (\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} x_i y_j a_{ij}$$

(其中 a_{ij} =(ε_i , ε_j)),构造矩阵和列向量:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{1}) & (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}) & \cdots & (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{n}) \\ (\varepsilon_{2}, \alpha_{1}) & (\varepsilon_{2}, \varepsilon_{2}) & \cdots & (\varepsilon_{2}, \varepsilon_{n}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (\varepsilon_{n}, \varepsilon_{1}) & (\varepsilon_{n}, \varepsilon_{2}) & \cdots & (\varepsilon_{n}, \varepsilon_{n}) \end{bmatrix}, x = (x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n})^{T},$$

$$y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta) = x^T A y$$





$$\langle 3 \rangle \qquad A = A(\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n}), B = B(\varepsilon'_{1}, \varepsilon'_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon'_{n}),$$

$$(\varepsilon'_{1}, \varepsilon'_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon'_{n}) = (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})C \Rightarrow B = C^{T}AC$$

$$\alpha = (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})x, \qquad \beta = (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})y;$$

$$\alpha == (\varepsilon'_{1}, \varepsilon'_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon'_{n})x', \qquad \beta == (\varepsilon'_{1}, \varepsilon'_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon'_{n})y';$$

$$(\varepsilon'_{1}, \varepsilon'_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon'_{n}) = (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})C$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})x = \alpha = (\varepsilon'_{1}, \varepsilon'_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon'_{n})x' = (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})Cx'$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \dots, \varepsilon_{n})(Cx' - x) = 0 \Rightarrow Cx' - x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Cx' = x \\ Cy' = y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x'^{T}By' = (\alpha, \beta) = x^{T}Ay = (Cx')^{T}ACy' = x'^{T}C^{T}ACy'$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C^{T}AC$$

总结1:

设矩阵 $A=(a_{ij})$ 为欧氏空间V的一组基 ε_1 ,…, ε_n 的度量矩阵,则

$$(1) A^T = A;$$

(2) $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V, \alpha, \beta$ 在基 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 下的坐标分别为 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^T, 则$ $(\alpha, \beta) = x^T A y$

(3)
$$\forall 0 \neq \alpha \in V, \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)x$$
,必有 $x^T Ax > 0$

总结2:

设矩阵 $A=(a_{ij})$ 为酉空间V的一组基 ε_1 ,…, ε_n 的 度量矩阵,则

(1)
$$A^{H} = A;$$

 $(2) \forall \alpha, \beta \in V, \alpha, \beta$ 在基 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 下的坐标分别为 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)^T, 则$ $(\alpha, \beta) = x^H Ay$

(3)
$$\forall 0 \neq \alpha \in V, \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)x$$
,必有 $x^H Ax > 0$

补充:初等矩阵

一、初等矩阵的一般形式

- 定义 1 设 $u,v \in C^n, \sigma \in C$,则称 $E(u,v,\sigma)=E-\sigma uv^H$ 为初等矩阵.
- 1. 初等矩阵的特征向量 $(u, v \neq 0, \sigma \neq 0)$.
- (1) $u \in v^{\perp}$,设 u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} 是 v^{\perp} 的一组基,它们也是 $E(u, v, \sigma)$ 的n-1个线性无关的特征向量.
- (2) $u \notin v^{\perp}$,设 u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} 是 v^{\perp} 的一组基,则 u, u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} 是 $E(u, v, \sigma)$ 的n个线性无关的特征向量.





2. 初等矩阵的特征值

$$\lambda(E(u,v,\sigma)) = \{1,1,\dots,1,1-\sigma v^H u\}$$

$$3.det(E(u,v,\sigma))=1-\sigma v^H u$$

4.
$$E(u,v,\sigma)^{-1} = E(u,v,\frac{\sigma}{\sigma v^{H}u-1}), (1-\sigma v^{H}u \neq 0)$$

5. 非零向量 $a,b ∈ C^n$, 存在 u,v,σ , 使得

$$E(u,v,\sigma)a=b, (\sigma u=\frac{a-b}{v^H a}).$$

3. 初等变换矩阵

$$E_{ij} = E - (e_i - e_j)(e_i - e_j)^T = E(e_i - e_j, e_i - e_j, 1)$$

$$E_{ij}(k) = E + ke_{j}e_{i}^{T} = E(e_{j}, e_{i}, -k)$$

$$E_i(k) = E - (1-k)e_i e_i^T = E(e_i, e_i, 1-k)$$

4. 初等酉阵(Householder变换)

$$H(u) = E(u,u;2) = E - 2uu^{H}, (u^{H}u = 1)$$

$$(1) H(u)^{H} = H(u) = H(u)^{-1}$$

$$(2) H(u)(a+ru) = a-ru, \forall a \in u^{\perp}, r \in C$$
(镜象变换)

