

习题 5.4.

2. 仍取  $\alpha, \beta \in U, [f(\alpha), f(\beta)] = [\alpha, \beta]$ . 且  $f(\alpha), f(\beta) \in V$

那么  $[g(f(\alpha)), g(f(\beta))] = [f(\alpha), f(\beta)] = [\alpha, \beta]$ .

即  $[gf(\alpha), gf(\beta)] = [\alpha, \beta]$ . 即  $gf$  是正交映射.

4.  $\Rightarrow \exists A, s.t. A\alpha_i = \beta_i.$

那么  $(\beta_i, \beta_j) = (A\alpha_i, A\alpha_j) = (\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$

故若  $(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = (\beta_i, \beta_j)$ .

取  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  的一组极大线性无关组. 记为  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ . 并正交单位化. 得  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r$ .

$\gamma_k = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_k\|} \alpha_k$  那么有  $\{\gamma_k\}$  是标准正交基. 令  $L_k = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_k\|} \alpha_k$

$$(L_m, L_n) = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_m\|} \frac{1}{\|\alpha_n\|} (\alpha_m, \alpha_n) = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_m\|} \frac{1}{\|\alpha_n\|} (\beta_m, \beta_n) = \frac{1}{\|\alpha_m\|} \frac{1}{\|\alpha_n\|} (\alpha_m, \alpha_n) = (L_m, L_n)$$

故  $\{L_k\}$  也是标准正交基. 将  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$  扩充为  $V$  的一组基  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r, \gamma_{r+1}, \dots, \gamma_n$ .

$L_1, \dots, L_r$  扩充成  $V$  的一组基  $L_1, \dots, L_r, L_{r+1}, \dots, L_n$ . 则  $\exists A, A(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) = (L_1, \dots, L_n)A$ .

故有  $A\alpha_i = \beta_i$

5.  $G$  是度量矩阵. 先取  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  是  $f$  的特征向量组.  $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) X_1, \dots, (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) X_n$ .

(其中  $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  是  $A$  的特征向量) 记为  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$

$$f(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (f(\beta_1), \dots, f(\beta_n)) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \cdot \text{diag}(\underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_r, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_{n-r})$$

$$\text{故 } A = \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ -E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{故 } A^T G A = G.$$

再任取一组基  $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ . 则  $\exists P$  可逆. s.t.  $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) P$ .

故  $f$  在  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$  下矩阵为  $P^{-1} A P$

$$(P^{-1} A P)^T G (P^{-1} A P) = P^T A^T (P^{-1})^T G P^{-1} A P = A^T (P \cdot P^{-1})^T G (P^{-1} P) = G.$$

故任取  $V$  的一组基. 有  $A^T G A = G$ .



6. 设  $A$  是正交变换  $\alpha$  是  $A$  的特征向量

$$(A\alpha, \alpha) = (A\alpha, A\alpha) = (\lambda\alpha, \lambda\alpha) = \lambda^2(\alpha, \alpha).$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 = 1. \text{ 故 } \lambda = \pm 1.$$

故正交变换的特征值模为 1.

习题 5.5.

$$1. A\alpha = \alpha - 2(\alpha, \eta)\eta \quad \text{令 } W = L(\eta), \text{ 有唯一分解 } \alpha = \beta + \gamma, \beta \in W, \gamma \in W^\perp.$$

$$A\alpha = A(\beta + \gamma) = \beta - 2(\beta, \eta)\eta + \gamma - 2(\gamma, \eta)\eta = -\beta + \gamma.$$

$$\text{有 } A^2\alpha = I\alpha = \alpha, \text{ 故 } A^{-1} = A.$$

即. 镜面反射的逆还是镜面反射.

$$2. A\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \left(A\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, A\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi_1 X = X - 2(X, \eta_1)\eta_1, \quad \eta_1 = \frac{(\cos\theta - 1, \sin\theta)^T}{|(\cos\theta - 1, \sin\theta)^T|}$$

$$\varphi_1\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \varphi_1\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \frac{\sin\theta}{2(1 - \cos\theta)} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta - 1 \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi_2 X = X - 2(X, \eta_2)\eta_2, \quad \eta_2 = \frac{(\sin\theta, -\cos\theta - 1)^T}{|(\sin\theta, -\cos\theta - 1)^T|}.$$

$$\varphi_2\left(\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \varphi_2\left(\begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{故 } A = \varphi_2 \varphi_1.$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{(\cos\theta - 1, \sin\theta)^T}{|(\cos\theta - 1, \sin\theta)^T|}$$

$$\text{其中 } \varphi_i X = X - 2(X, \eta_i)\eta_i.$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{(\sin\theta, -\cos\theta - 1)^T}{|(\sin\theta, -\cos\theta - 1)^T|}$$