

线性空间+赋范数=赋范线性空间

线性空间 + 赋内积 = 内积空间

- 一、内积空间
- 二、几种线性空间中定义的内积
- 三、内积范数
- 四、内积空间中的正交基和标准正交基
- 五、内积空间中的正交系



一、内积空间

定义: 设V是实数域R上的线性空间,如果 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$ 都有一个实数记为 (α, β) 与其对应,且满足以下条件,则称实数 (α, β) 为 α, β 的内积.

- ①对称性 $(\alpha,\beta)=(\beta,\alpha)$
- ②可加性 $(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = (\alpha, \gamma) + (\beta, \gamma)$;
- ③齐次性($k\alpha$, β) = $k(\alpha$, β), $\forall k \in R$;
- ④正定性(a,a)≥0,且当且仅当a=0时才有(a,a)=0

定义了内积的线性空间称为内积空间



内积的基本性质:

$$(1)(\alpha, k\beta) = k(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\mathbf{iE}: (\alpha, k\beta) = (k\beta, \alpha) = k(\beta, \alpha) = k(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$(2)(\alpha,\beta+\gamma)=(\alpha,\beta)+(\alpha,\gamma)$$

$$(3)(\alpha,0) = (0,\beta) = 0$$



1. $R^n + \cdots \forall x, y \in R^n$,

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix},$$

定义内积

(1)
$$(x,y) = x^T y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

满足内积的四个条件, R^n 成为一个内积空间(欧氏空间)

内积
$$(x,y) = x^T A y = \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i a_{ij} y_j$$
 A为对称正定阵

$$\text{if:} (1) \qquad (x,y) = x^T A y = \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i a_{ij} y_j \\
 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_j a_{ji} y_i = \sum_{i,j=1}^n y_i a_{ij} x_j = (y,x) \\
 (2) \qquad (x+z,y) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n (x_i + z_i) a_{ij} y_j \\
 \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i a_{ij} y_j + \sum_{i,j=1}^n z_i a_{ij} y_j = (x,y) + (z,y) \\
 (4) \qquad (x,x) = x^T A x = \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i a_{ij} x_j \ge 0$$

i,j=1 满足内积的四个条件,构成内积空间。说明同一个线性空间,定义不同的内积可以构成不同的内积空间。



(2.) $R^{n\times n}, \forall A, B \in R^{n\times n}, 定义内积$

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

3. $C[a,b], \forall f(x), g(x) \in C[a,b],$ 对于给定的权函数 $\rho(x) > 0, x \in [a,b]$

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

称为在C[a,b]中带权 $\rho(x)$ 的内积.

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

定义 设[a,b]是有限或无限区间, $\rho(x)$ 是定义 在[a,b]上的非负可积函数,若其满足

$$(1)\int_{a}^{b} \rho(x)dx > 0,$$
 $(2)\int_{a}^{b} x^{n} \rho(x)dx$ 存在, $n = 0,1...$

则称 $\rho(x)$ 是[a,b]上的一个权函数.

常见的权函数有:

$$(1)\rho(x) = 1 \qquad -1 \le x \le 1$$

$$(2)\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} -1 \le x \le 1$$

$$(3)\rho(x) = e^{-x} \qquad 0 \le x < +\infty$$

$$(4)\rho(x) = e^{-x^2} - \infty < x < +\infty$$



三、内积范数

由内积定义的范数称为内积范数: $\alpha = \sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)}$

(1)
$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
, $||x|| = \sqrt{(x,x)} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$, $\Re ||x|| \rightarrow n$ 维向量 x 的内积范数.

 $(2)x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, A为n阶对称正定矩阵, x的A范数定义为

$$||x||_A = \sqrt{x^T A x} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i a_{ij} x_j}$$

特别,A为n阶对角阵,x的A范数,定义为

$$||x||_A = \sqrt{x^T A x} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2}$$



$$(3) f(x) \in C[a,b],$$

$$||f|| = \sqrt{(f(x), f(x))} = (\int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 称 $||f|| \Rightarrow [a,b]$ 上连续函数 $f(x)$ 的内积范数。

$$(4) f(x) \in C[a,b],$$

$$||f|| = \sqrt{(f(x), f(x))} = (\int_a^b \rho(x)(f(x))^2 dx)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 称 $||f|| \to [a,b]$ 上连续函数 $f(x)$ 的带权 $f(x)$ 的内积范数。



定理:(Cauchy-Schwarz不等式)

设 α, β 是内积空间V中任意两个向量,则有 $(\alpha, \beta)^2 \leq (\alpha, \alpha)(\beta, \beta)$

等号只有当且仅当 α 和 β 是线性相关时才成立.

在不同的空间中,Cauchy – Schwarz 不等式有不同的表达形式。





(1) R^n + $, ∀x, y ∈ <math>R^n$,

$$|(x,y)| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i \right| \le \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |y_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = ||x|| ||y||$$

(2)C[a,b]中, $\forall f(x),g(x) \in C[a,b]$

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx \right| \leq \left(\int_{a}^{b} \left| f(x) \right|^{2} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} \left| g(x) \right|^{2} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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



用内积范数表示Schwarz不等式的形式是 $|(\alpha, \beta)| \le ||\alpha|| \quad ||\beta||$

由Schwarz不等式可以证明内积数公理中的三角不等式

例2-5 证明: 三角不等式 $\|\alpha + \beta\| \le \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$

证: 在内积空间V中, $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$, 有 $\|\alpha + \beta\|^2 = (\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta)$ $= (\alpha, \alpha) + 2(\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \beta)$ $\leq \|\alpha\|^2 + 2\|\alpha\|\|\beta\| + \|\beta\|^2 = (\|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|)^2$ 所以 $\|\alpha + \beta\| \leq \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$



由Schwarz不等式,当 α , β 不是零向量时

$$\frac{\left|(\alpha,\beta)\right|}{\|\alpha\|\|\beta\|} \le 1, \qquad \exists \mathbb{P} \qquad -1 \le \frac{(\alpha,\beta)}{\|\alpha\|\|\beta\|} \le 1$$

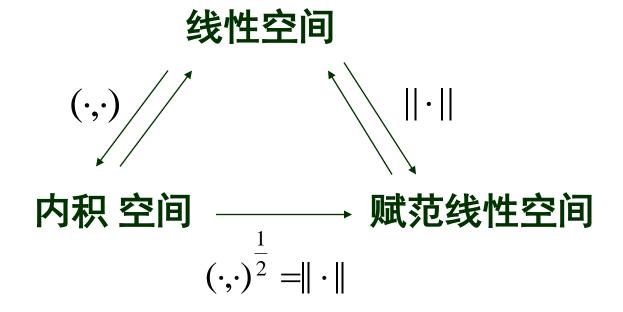
定义内积空间/中任意两个向量和β的夹角φ

$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|}, \quad \mathbb{E}\varphi \in [0, \pi]$$

对两个不为零的向量 α , β ,若 $(\alpha$, β) = 0,则称 α 和 β 是正交的,记为 α \perp β .



前述三种空间关系



四、内积空间中的正交基和标准正交基

定义 在内积空间 V^n 中取一组基 $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$

若
$$(v_i, v_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ \neq 0 & i = j \end{cases} (i, j = 1, \dots, n)$$

则称基S是V"中的正交基.

定义 在内积空间V"中取一组基 $\varepsilon = \{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n\}$

若
$$(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$
 $(i, j = 1, \dots, n)$

则称基 ε 是V"中的标准正交基.



$$e_1=egin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \ 1/\sqrt{2} \ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2=egin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \ -1/\sqrt{2} \ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3=egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1/\sqrt{2} \ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, e_4=egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1/\sqrt{2} \ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$
 $arepsilon_1=egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}, arepsilon_2=egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}, arepsilon_3=egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}, arepsilon_4=egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

内积空间V"标准正交基不唯一,但必有正交基。



由Schmidt正交化过程给出构造性证明.

法正交序列:(亦称为标准正交系或规范化序列)

$$v_1 = u_1, \qquad \varepsilon_1 = v_1/\|v_1\|$$

$$v_k = u_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (u_k, \varepsilon_j) \varepsilon_j, \quad \varepsilon_k = v_k / ||v_k||, \qquad k = 2, 3, \dots$$

正交序列: (亦称为非规范化序列)

$$v_1 = u_1$$

$$v_k = u_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{(u_k, v_j)}{(v_j, v_j)} v_j, \qquad k = 2, 3, \dots$$

数值分析

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

试求A的列空间R(A)的标准正交基.

解:A的列线性无关,

A門列致性 元夫,
$$u_1 = (1,1,1,1)^T, u_2 = (1,2)$$
 $v_1 = u_1, \quad \varepsilon_1 = v_1/\|v_1\|$ $S = \{u_1,u_2,u_3\}$ 是 $R(A)$ 的 $v_k = u_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (u_k,\varepsilon_j)\varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_k = v_k/\|v_k\|$ $v_1 = u_1 = (1,1,1,1)^T, \varepsilon_1 = v_1/\|v_1\| = (\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})^T$ $\|v_1\| = 2, u_1 = v_1 = 2\varepsilon_1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{ v_2 = u_2 - (u_2, \varepsilon_1) \varepsilon_1 = (1, 2, 2, 1)^T - 3(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^T} \\ & = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})^T \\ & \|v_2\| = 1, \qquad \varepsilon_2 = v_2 / \|v_2\| = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})^T \\ & \underbrace{u_2 = v_2 + 3\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 + 3\varepsilon_1}_{v_3 = u_3 - (u_3, \varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_1 - (u_3, \varepsilon_2)\varepsilon_2} \underbrace{v_1 = u_1, \quad \varepsilon_1 = v_1 / \|v_1\|}_{v_k = u_k - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (u_k, \varepsilon_i)\varepsilon_i, v_k = u_k - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (u$$

$$\overline{v_3} = u_3 - (u_3, \varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_1 - (u_3, \varepsilon_2)\varepsilon_2 \quad v_k = u_k - \sum_{j=1}^{2} (u_k, \varepsilon_j)\varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_k = v_k / ||v_k|| \\
= (2, 3, 1, 6)^T - 6(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^T - (-2)(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})^T$$

$$=(-2,1,-1,2)^{T}$$

$$||v_3|| = \sqrt{10}, \qquad \varepsilon_3 = v_3 / ||v_3|| = (-\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}})^T$$

$$u_3 = v_3 + 6\varepsilon_1 - 2\varepsilon_2 = \sqrt{10}\varepsilon_3 + 6\varepsilon_1 - 2\varepsilon_2$$



得到R(A)的标准正交基为 $\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3\}$.

$$\varepsilon_1 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})^T, \varepsilon_2 = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})^T,$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(-2,1,-1,2)^T$$



$$u_{1} = v_{1} = 2\varepsilon_{1}$$

$$u_{2} = v_{2} + 3\varepsilon_{1} = \varepsilon_{2} + 3\varepsilon_{1}$$

$$u_{3} = v_{3} + 6\varepsilon_{1} - 2\varepsilon_{2} = \sqrt{10}\varepsilon_{3} + 6\varepsilon_{1} - 2\varepsilon_{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1 & \varepsilon_2 & \varepsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

A = QR 称为A的正交分解.

五、内积空间中的正交系

1. 正交多项式的概念和性质

定义2-19 设n次多项式

$$p_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$
$$(a_n \neq 0), n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

若多项式序列 $\{p_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 满足

$$(p_m(x), p_n(x)) = \int_a^b \rho(x) p_m(x) p_n(x) dx$$

$$=\begin{cases} \mathbf{0} & m \neq n \\ \|p_n(x)\|^2 & m = n \end{cases}$$

则称 $\{p_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 为区间[a,b]上带权p(x)的正交多项式.

数值分析

若 $a_n = 1$,则称 $\{p_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 为首项系数为1的正交多项式.

一般,规范化正交多项式和首1正交多项 式不可能同时具有。

例如:
$$\varphi_1(x) = x$$
, $\varphi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$, $x \in [-1,1]$,

对权 $\rho(x)=1$ 是首1的非规范化正交多项式.

显然
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_1(x) \varphi_2(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} x(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) dx = 0,$$

但
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (\varphi_1(x))^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} \neq 1$$
, $\int_{-1}^{1} (\varphi_2(x))^2 dx \neq 1$

定理2-8 正交多项式的性质:

性质1 [a,b]上带权的正交多项式系 $\{p_n(x)\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ 一定是[a,b]上的线性无关函数系.

性质2 任何次数不高于n次的多项式 $g_n(x)$ 均可由正交多项式系 $\{p_k(x)\}_{k=0}^n$ 线性表出,即

$$g_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k p_k(x)$$



性质3 设 $\{p_k(x)\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ 是[a,b]上带权 $\rho(x)$ 的正交多项式系,则 $p_n(x)$ 与任何次数不高于n-1次的多项式g(x)正交,即

$$(g(x), p_n(x)) = 0$$
 $n = 1, 2, ...$

特别地有
$$(x^k, p_n(x)) = \int_a^b \rho(x) x^k p_n(x) dx = 0$$
 $(k = 0, 1, ..., n-1)$

性质4 n次正交多项式 $p_n(x)$ 有n个互异实根,且全部落在(a,b)内。

例 设 $\{p_k(x)\}_{k=0}^{\infty}$ 是区间[0,1]上带权 $\rho(x)=x$ 的最高项系数为1的正交多项式系,其中 $p_0(x)=1$,求 $\int_0^1 x p_k(x) dx = ?$

解 由于 $p_0(x) = 1$,当 $k \neq 0$ 时, $p_k(x)$ 与 $p_0(x)$ 带权 $\rho(x) = x$ 正交,因此有

$$\int_0^1 x p_k(x) p_0(x) dx = 0$$

当
$$k = 0$$
时,由于
$$\int_0^1 x p_0(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以有
$$\int_0^1 x p_k(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0 & k \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & k = 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 在C[a,b]中构造正交多项式

由
$$\{x^n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{1, x, x^2, ..., x^n, ...\}$$
可构造首1的正交多项式

$$\{\varphi_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), ..., \varphi_n(x), ...\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \left\{ \phi_n(x) \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty} &= \left\{ \phi_0(x), \phi_1(x), ..., \phi_n(x), ... \right\} \\ v_1 &= u_1 \\ v_k &= u_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{(u_k, v_j)}{(v_j, v_j)} v_j, \qquad k = 2, 3, ... \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{1} \leftrightarrow \varphi_{0}(x), v_{2} \leftrightarrow \varphi_{1}(x), \dots, v_{k} \leftrightarrow \varphi_{k-1}(x)$$

$$u_{1} \leftrightarrow 1 \qquad , u_{2} \leftrightarrow x \qquad , \dots, u_{k} \leftrightarrow x^{k-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{0}(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_{k-1}(x) = x^{k-1} - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{(x^{k-1}, \varphi_{i}(x))}{(\varphi_{i}(x), \varphi_{i}(x))} \varphi_{i}(x) \end{cases}, (k = 2, \dots)$$



得到

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = x^{k+1} - \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{(x^{k+1}, \varphi_i(x))}{(\varphi_i(x), \varphi_i(x))} \varphi_i(x) \end{cases}$$
 $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

以上
$$(x^k, \varphi_i(x)) = \int_a^b \rho(x) x^k \varphi_i(x) dx$$

故不同的[a,b]、 $\rho(x)$ 得到不同的正交多项式.



得到

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = x^{k+1} - \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{(x^{k+1}, \varphi_i(x))}{(\varphi_i(x), \varphi_i(x))} \varphi_i(x) \end{cases}$$
 (k = 0,1,2,...)

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_{k+1})\varphi_k(x) - \beta_k \varphi_{k-1}(x) \\ (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

其中
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{k+1} = \frac{(x\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))}{(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))} & (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ \beta_0 = 0, \beta_k = \frac{(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))}{(\varphi_{k-1}(x), \varphi_{k-1}(x))} & (k = 1, 2, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

公式中内积 $(x\varphi_k(x),\varphi_k(x)) = \int_a^b \rho(x)x \cdot \varphi_k^2(x)dx$

数值分析

例: 在C[-1,1]上,由 $[1,x,x^2]$ 构造带权 $\rho(x)=1+x^2$, $x \in [-1,1]$ 的首1正交多项式 $\varphi_0(x),\varphi_1(x)$ 和 $\varphi_2(x)$.

解:由递推公式得

$$\begin{split} \varphi_0(x) &= 1, \qquad \varphi_1(x) = (x - \alpha_1) \varphi_0(x) \\ \alpha_1 &= \frac{(x \varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))}{(\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (1 + x^2) x \cdot dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (1 + x^2) dx} = 0 \\ \text{IT U} \qquad \varphi_1(x) &= x \\ \varphi_2(x) &= (x - \alpha_2) \varphi_1(x) - \beta_1 \varphi_0(x) \\ \alpha_2 &= \frac{(x \varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))}{(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))} = \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (1 + x^2) x \cdot x^2 \cdot dx}{\int_{-1}^1 (1 + x^2) \cdot x^2 \cdot dx} = 0 \end{split}$$



$$\beta_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))}{(\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))} = \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} (1 + x^2) x^2 dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1 + x^2) dx} = \frac{2}{5}$$

所以
$$\varphi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{2}{5}$$

首1正交多项式 $\varphi_0(x)$, $\varphi_1(x)$ 和 $\varphi_2(x)$.

$$\varphi_0(x) = 1,$$
 $\varphi_1(x) = x$ $\varphi_2(x) = x^2 - \frac{2}{5}$



$$w_i > 0(w_i \in R, i = 0,1,...,m)$$
的正交函数组设有 $n+1$ 个线性无关函数 $\{\varphi_j(x)\}_{j=0}^n$,给出点集 $\{x_0,x_1,...x_m\}$ 和权 $w_i > 0(i = 0,1,...,m),m > n$

$$\Phi_{j} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{j}(x_{0}) \\ \varphi_{j}(x_{1}) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{j}(x_{m}) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1}, j = 0,1,...,n$$

$$H = span\{\Phi_0, \Phi_1, ..., \Phi_n\} \subset R^{m+1}, H$$
为 R^{m+1} 的子空间。



在H空间中定义带权 w_i (i = 0,1,...,m)的内积

$$\left(\Phi_{k},\Phi_{j}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} w_{i} \varphi_{k}(x_{i}) \varphi_{j}(x_{i})$$

则H空间成为内积空间,内积范数

$$\|\Phi_j\| = (\Phi_j, \Phi_j)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\sum_{i=0}^m w_i \varphi_j^2(x_i)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

若在
$$H$$
空间中有 $(\Phi_k, \Phi_j) = \begin{cases} = 0 & j \neq k \\ \neq 0 & j = k \end{cases}$

称函数组 $\varphi_0(x), \varphi_1(x), ..., \varphi_n(x)$ 是关于点集 $\{x_0, x_1, ..., x_m\}$ 和带权 $w_0, w_1, ..., w_m$ 的正交函数组.

正交函数组 $\{\varphi_i(x)\}_{i=0}^n$ 由下面递推公式得到

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0(x) = 1 \\ \varphi_{k+1}(x) = (x - \alpha_{k+1})\varphi_k(x) - \beta_k \varphi_{k-1}(x), & (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \end{cases}$$
其中
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{k+1} = \frac{(x\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))}{(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))} & (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ \beta_0 = 0, \beta_k = \frac{(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x))}{(\varphi_{k-1}(x), \varphi_{k-1}(x))}, & (k = 1, 2, \cdots) \end{cases}$$
式中内积定义为

$$\left(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_j(x) \right) = \left(\Phi_k, \Phi_j \right) = \sum_{i=0}^m w_i \varphi_k(x_i) \varphi_j(x_i)$$

$$\left(x \varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(x) \right) = \sum_{i=0}^m w_i x_i \varphi_k^2(x_i)$$

例:给出点集 $\{0,0.25,0.5,0.75,1.0\}$ 和权 $w_i = 1$,试构造正交函数组 $\{\varphi_0(x),\varphi_1(x),\varphi_2(x)\}$.

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{(x\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))}{(\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))} = \frac{(\Phi_{00}, \Phi_0)}{(\Phi_0, \Phi_0)}$$

$$\Phi_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \Phi_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{0} \\ x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.75 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \alpha_{1} = \frac{2.5}{5} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi_{1}(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = (x - \alpha_2)\varphi_1(x) - \beta_1 \varphi_0(x)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{(x\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))}{(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))} = \frac{(\Phi_{11}, \Phi_1)}{(\Phi_1, \Phi_1)}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_1(x))}{(\varphi_0(x), \varphi_0(x))} = \frac{(\Phi_1, \Phi_1)}{(\Phi_0, \Phi_0)}$$

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5, & -0.25, & 0.25, & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\Phi_{11} = (0, -0.0625, 0, 0.1875, 0.5)^T$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \qquad \beta_1 = \frac{1}{8}, \qquad \varphi_2(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{8}$$

4. 工程中常用的五种重要的正交多项式

(1)Legendre(勒让德)多项式

$$P_n(x)$$
,在[-1,1]上带权 $\rho(x) = 1$ 正交的多项式;

(2)第一类Chebyshve(契比雪夫)多项式

$$T_n(x)$$
,在[-1,1]上带权 $\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 正交的多项式;

(3)第二类Chebyshve(契比雪夫)多项式

$$U_n(x)$$
,在[-1,1]上带权 $\rho(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 正交的多项式;

(4)Laguerre(拉盖尔)多项式

$$L_n(x)$$
,在[0,+∞)上带权 $\rho(x) = e^{-x}$ 正交的多项式;

(5)Hermite(埃尔米特)多项式

$$H_n(x)$$
,在($-\infty$,+ ∞)上带权 $\rho(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 正交的多项式;

正交多项式	定义	前两项	权函数	区间
$P_n(x) =$ Legendre 多项式	$\frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$ $P_0(x) = 1$	$P_0(x) = 1$ $P_1(x) = x$	$\rho(x)=1$	[-1,+1]
$T_n(x) =$ 一类 Chebyshev 多项式	$\cos(n \operatorname{arc} \cos x), x \leq 1$ 若令 $x = \cos \theta, \mathbb{N}$ $T_n(x) = \cos n\theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ $= \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n + (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^n}{2}$	$T_0(x) = 1$ $T_1(x) = x$	$\rho(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	[-1,+1]

正交关系	递推关系	零点	首项系数
$\int_{-1}^{1} P_m(x) P_n(x) dx =$ $\begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{2}{2n+1}, & m = n \end{cases}$	$(n+1)P_{n+1}(x) =$ $(2n+1)xP_n(x)$ $-nP_{n-1}(x)$ $n = 1,2,\cdots$	除 n = 2k - 1 为 奇 数, P _{2k-1} (x)有一 个零点为"0" 外,其余零点均 为无理数。 k = 1,2,···	$\frac{2n!}{2^n(n!)^2}$
$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{T_m(x)T_n(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =$ $\begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \pi, & m = n = 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{\pi}{2}, & m = n \neq 0$	$T_{n+1}(x) =$ $2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x)$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$	由 $T_n(x) =$ $\cos n\theta = 0 \text{ fin}$ 个互异的实零 点。 $x_i^{(0)} =$ $\cos \frac{2i-1}{2n}\pi$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$	2^{n-1}

$$U_n(x) = \frac{\sin((n+1)\arccos x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$U_0(x) = 1$$

$$U_1(x) = 2x$$

$$\rho(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$[-1,+1]$$

$$L_n(x) = 1$$

$$L_n(x) = 1$$

$$L_1(x) = 1-x$$

$$H_n(x) = 1$$
Hermite 多项式
$$(-1)^n e^x \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2})$$

$$H_1(x) = 2x$$

$$\rho(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$[0,+\infty)$$

	····	
$\int_{-1}^{1} U_m(x) U_n(x) \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx$ $= \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & m = n \end{cases}$	$U_{n+1}(x) =$ $2xU_n(x) - U_{n-1}(x)$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$	2^n
$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} L_m(x) L_n(x) dx =$ $\begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ (n!)^2, & m = n \end{cases}$	$L_{n+1}(x) =$ $(1+2n-x)L_n(x)$ $-n^2L_{n-1}(x)$ $n = 1,2,\dots$	$(-1)^n$
$\begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} H_m(x) H_n(x) dx = \\ 0, m \neq n \\ 2^n n ! \sqrt{\pi}, m = n \end{cases}$	$H_{n+1}(x) =$ $2xH_n(x) - 2nH_{n-1}(x)$ $n = 1, 2, \dots$	2 ⁿ