第六章欧几里德空间

§6.2 正交变换

复习

正交矩阵: 若方阵A满足 $A^TA=E$ (即 $A^{-1}=A^T$),则A 称为正交矩阵.

定理: 方阵A为正交矩阵 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的列(行)向量都是单位向量且两两正交.

证明: 练习

例:验证P矩阵为正交矩阵

$$P = egin{bmatrix} \overline{2} & \overline{2} & \overline{2} & \overline{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

正交变换的定义

定义:设T是欧氏空间V中的线性变换,如果对于任意的 $\alpha \in V$,都有 $|T\alpha| = |\alpha|$,即 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha, \alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, T\alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle$,则 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle T\alpha, T\alpha$

例 在几何空间中把每一向量旋转一个角θ 的线性变换 是正交变换.

定理1 欧氏空间V中的一个线性变换T是正交变换 \Leftrightarrow 对 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$, 有 $\langle T\alpha, T\beta \rangle = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$

【保持向量的内积不变】

证明: 充分性,如果对 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$,有 $\langle T\alpha, T\beta \rangle = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$ 令 $\alpha = \beta$,有 $\langle T\alpha, T\alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$, $|T\alpha| = |\alpha|$ 则T是正交变换.

必要性,若T是正交变换,则

$$|T\alpha| = |\alpha|, |T\beta| = |\beta|, |T(\alpha + \beta)| = |\alpha + \beta|$$

从而

$$0 = |T(\alpha + \beta)|^{2} - |\alpha + \beta|^{2} = |T\alpha + T\beta|^{2} - |\alpha + \beta|^{2}$$

$$= |T\alpha|^{2} + |T\beta|^{2} + 2\langle T\alpha, T\beta \rangle - |\alpha|^{2} - |\beta|^{2} - 2\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$$

$$= 2\langle T\alpha, T\beta \rangle - 2\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$$

$$\therefore \langle T\alpha, T\beta \rangle = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$$

推论设T为欧氏空间的正交变换,又 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$,则

$$(\widehat{\alpha}, \widehat{\beta}) = (\widehat{T\alpha}, \widehat{T\beta})$$

【保持夹角不变】

证:

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

总结: 正交变换保持向量的模、内积、夹角不变

n维欧氏空间中正交变换的重要结论

定理2: 设 $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n]$ 是n维欧氏空间V的标准正交基底,V中的线性变换T为正交变换 $\Leftrightarrow [T\varepsilon_1, T\varepsilon_2, \cdots, T\varepsilon_n]$ 也是V的标准正交基底.

证明:必要性,设T是正交变换,由定理1得

$$\langle T\varepsilon_i, T\varepsilon_j \rangle = \langle \varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

- $: T\varepsilon_1, T\varepsilon_2, \cdots, T\varepsilon_n$ 是n维线性空间V中标准正交组.
- $: T\varepsilon_1, T\varepsilon_2, \cdots, T\varepsilon_n$ 是V的标准正交基.

充分性, $[T\varepsilon_1, T\varepsilon_2, \cdots, T\varepsilon_n]$ 是V的标准正交基,则对于任意 $\alpha \in V$,设它在基 $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n]$ 下的坐标为

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \quad , \quad \boxed{\mathbf{Q}}$$

$$\alpha = a_1 \varepsilon_1 + a_2 \varepsilon_2 + \dots + a_n \varepsilon_n$$

$$T\alpha = a_1 T \varepsilon_1 + a_2 T \varepsilon_2 + \dots + a_n T \varepsilon_n$$

$$|T\alpha|^2 = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = |\alpha|^2$$

$$|T\alpha| = |\alpha|$$

从而T是正交变换.

定理3 设 $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n]$ 是n维欧氏空间V的标准正交基底,V中的线性变换T为正交变换 \Leftrightarrow T在标准正交基底 $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n]$ 下的矩阵 $H = (h_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是正交矩阵.

证明: (正交矩阵的列向量组是标准正交向量组)

矩阵H是线性变换T在标准正交基 $[\mathcal{E}_1,\mathcal{E}_2,\cdots,\mathcal{E}_n]$ 下的矩阵. 即

$$[T\varepsilon_1, T\varepsilon_2, \cdots, T\varepsilon_n] = [\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n]H$$

于是,
$$\langle T\varepsilon_i, T\varepsilon_j \rangle = h_{i1}h_{j1} + h_{i2}h_{j2} + \cdots + h_{in}h_{jn} = \sum_{k=1}^n h_{ik}h_{jk}$$

则, T是正交变换

$$\langle T\varepsilon_{i}, T\varepsilon_{j} \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{n} h_{ik} h_{jk} = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j, (i,j=1,2,\cdots n) \end{cases}$$

 $\langle \longrightarrow H = (h_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是正交矩阵.

定理1-3总结为1个定理

定理: 设T是欧氏空间1/的一个线性变换,则下述条件等价

- 1) T是正交变换;
- 2) T保持向量的内积不变;
- 3) T把标准正交基变为标准正交基;
- 4) T在标准正交基下的矩阵是正交矩阵.

另外,假设n维欧氏空间V中从基底 $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n]$ 到基底 $[\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n]$ 的过渡矩阵为M,即

$$[\eta_1,\eta_2,\cdots,\eta_n]=[\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2,\cdots,\varepsilon_n]M$$

- (1)若 $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n]$ 和 $[\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n]$ 都是 V 的标准正交基底,则M为正交矩阵.
- (2)若 $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n]$ 是 V的标准正交基底,M为正交矩阵. 则 $[\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n]$ 也为标准正交基底.

小结

- 正交变换的定义 (重点)
- 正交变换的判定 (重点)
- ·n维欧氏空间中正交变换的重要结论