第五章 相似矩阵及二次型

§1 向量的内积、长度及正交性

向量的内积

定义:设有
$$n$$
 维向量 $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix},$

$$[x, y] = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$$

则称 [x,y] 为向量 x 和 y 的内积.

说明:

- 内积是两个向量之间的一种运算,其结果是一个实数.
- 内积可用矩阵乘法表示:当x 和 y 都是列向量时,

$$[x, y] = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n = x^T y$$
.

w

$$[x, y] = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + ... + x_n y_n = x^T y$$
.

内积具有下列性质(其中x,y,z为n维向量 $,\lambda$ 为实数):

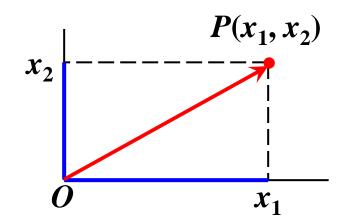
- 对称性: [x,y] = [y,x].
- 线性性质: $[\lambda x, y] = \lambda [x, y]$.

$$[x + y, z] = [x, z] + [y, z]$$

- 当x = 0 (零向量)时, [x, x] = 0; 当 $x \neq 0$ (零向量)时, [x, x] > 0.
- 施瓦兹 (Schwarz) 不等式

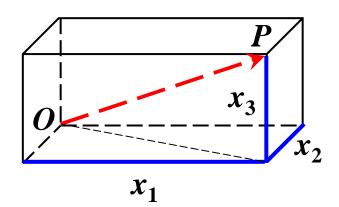
$$[x, y]^2 \le [x, x] [y, y]$$
.

回顾:向量(向径)的长度



若列向量 $x = (x_1, x_2)^T$,则

$$|OP| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$



若列向量 $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$,则

$$|OP| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}$$

(将向量的长度的概念推广到n维向量空间中)

向量的长度

定义: 令
$$\|x\| = \sqrt{[x,x]} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2} \ge 0$$

称 || x || 为 n 维向量 x 的长度(或范数) ⇒ $||x||^2 = [x,x]$ 当 || x || = 1时,称 x 为单位向量.

向量的长度具有下列性质:

■ 非负性: 当x = 0(零向量)时, ||x|| = 0; 当 $x \neq 0$ (零向量)时, ||x|| > 0.

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \Rightarrow ||x|| \ge 0$$

- 齐次性: $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|$.
- **三角不等式**: $||x+y|| \le ||x|| + ||y||$.

向量的正交性

施瓦兹 (Schwarz) 不等式: $[x,y]^2 \le ||x||^2 \cdot ||y||^2$

当
$$x \neq 0$$
且 $y \neq 0$ 时,
$$\left| \frac{[x,y]}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|} \right| \leq 1$$

定义: 当
$$x \neq 0$$
 且 $y \neq 0$ 时, 把 $\theta = \arccos \frac{[x,y]}{\|x\| \cdot \|y\|}$

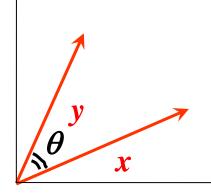
称为 n 维向量 x 和 y 的夹角 .

$$0 \le \theta \le \pi$$

当 [x,y] = 0, 称向量 x 和 y 正交.

显然此时:
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

都正交.



定义:两两正交的非零向量组成的向量组成为正交向量组.

定理1: 若 n 维向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_r$ 是一组两两正交的非零向量,

则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_r$ 线性无关.

证明:设 $k_1\alpha_1+k_2\alpha_2+\ldots+k_r\alpha_r=0$ (零向量),那么

$$0 = [\alpha_1, 0] = [\alpha_1, k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r]$$

$$= k_1[\alpha_1, \alpha_1] + k_2[\alpha_1, \alpha_2] + ... + k_r[\alpha_1, \alpha_r]$$

$$= k_1 [\alpha_1, \alpha_1] + 0 + ... + 0$$

$$= k_1 \|\alpha_1\|^2$$

因为 α_1 是非零向量,所以 $||\alpha_1|| \neq 0$,从而 $k_1 = 0$.

同理可证,
$$k_2 = k_3 = \ldots = k_r = 0$$
.

综上所述, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_r$ 线性无关.

■ 线性无关向量组未必是正交向量组:

例如:
$$\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

■ n维向量空间Rⁿ中正交向量组所含向量个数≤n 分析:假如正交向量组中含有n+1个n维向量,由 P.112定理1得它们必定是线性无关的,但是又根据 P.89定理5(2)可知:n+1个n维向量必线性相关, 产生矛盾。

例1:已知 3 维向量空间 R^3 中两个向量 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

正交,试求一个非零向量 α_3 ,使 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 两两正交.

分析:显然 $\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2$.

解:设
$$\alpha_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^{\mathrm{T}}$$
,若 $\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_3$, $\alpha_2 \perp \alpha_3$,则
$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_3] = \alpha_1^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_3 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$[\alpha_2, \alpha_3] = \alpha_2^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_3 = x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 \Leftrightarrow $\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ \Rightarrow 通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, c 任意常数

从而有基础解系
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,令 $c=1$, 得 $\alpha_3=\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 注意 α_3 不唯一

v

定义: n 维向量 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_r$ 是向量空间 $V \subset R^n$ 中的向量 ,满足

- ✓ $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_r$ 是向量空间 V 中的一个基(最大无关组);
- \checkmark $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_r$ 是一个正交向量组 (称为V 的一个正交基) ;
- ✓ $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_r$ 都是单位向量,

则称 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_r$ 是V 的一个规范正交基(或标准正交基).

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{E}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{E}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{E}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是 R^4 的一个规范正交基.

$$egin{aligned} arepsilon_1 &= egin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \ 1/\sqrt{2} \ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}, egin{pmatrix} arepsilon_2 &= egin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \ -1/\sqrt{2} \ 0 \ 0 \end{pmatrix}, egin{pmatrix} arepsilon_3 &= egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1/\sqrt{2} \ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, egin{pmatrix} arepsilon_4 &= egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1/\sqrt{2} \ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

也是 R^4 的一个规范正交基 A^4

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{E}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{E}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathcal{E}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是 R^4 的一个基,但不是规范正交基。

问题: 向量空间 V 中的一个基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_r$ 怎样转化成



向量空间 V 中的一个规范正交基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_r$

设 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 是3维向量空间 R^n 的一组基,

将 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 正交化,得一正交基 β_1,β_2,β_3

做法: 取 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - k_1 \beta_1$, $\diamondsuit [\beta_1, \beta_2] = 0$ (正交)

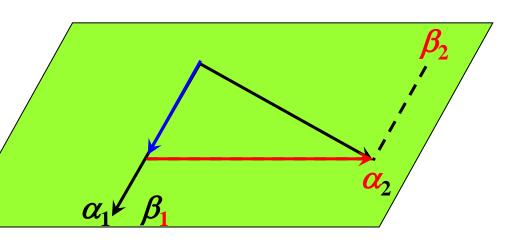
 $\mathbb{P}[\beta_1, \alpha_2 - k_1 \beta_1] = [\beta_1, \alpha_2] - [\beta_1, k_1 \beta_1]$

$$= [\beta_1, \alpha_2] - k_1 [\beta_1, \beta_1] = 0$$

因为 $\beta_1 \neq 0$, $[\beta_1, \beta_1] > 0$,

所以
$$k_1 = \frac{[\beta_1, \alpha_2]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]}$$

得
$$eta_2 = lpha_2 - rac{[eta_1, lpha_2]}{[eta_1, eta_1]} eta_1$$

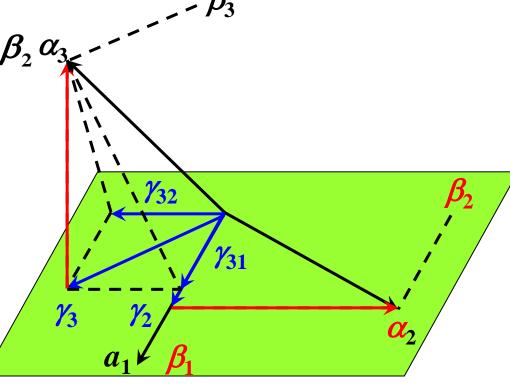


取
$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - k_1 \beta_1 - k_2 \beta_2$$
 令 $[\beta_1, \beta_3] = 0$ (正交),
$$[\beta_1, \beta_3] = [\beta_1, \alpha_3 - k_1 \beta_1 - k_2 \beta_2] \qquad [\beta_2, \beta_3] = 0$$
 (正交)
$$= [\beta_1, \alpha_3] - k_1 [\beta_1, \beta_1] = 0 \qquad \text{解得} \quad k_1 = \frac{[\beta_1, \alpha_3]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]},$$
同理解得 $k_2 = \frac{[\beta_2, \alpha_3]}{[\beta_2, \beta_2]},$

$$eta_{3} = lpha_{3} - rac{[eta_{1}, lpha_{3}]}{[eta_{1}, eta_{1}]} eta_{1} - rac{[eta_{2}, lpha_{3}]}{[eta_{2}, eta_{2}]} eta_{2}$$

于是 $eta_{1}, eta_{2}, eta_{3}$ 是一

个正交向量组 将上述结果推广到 向量空间中的基向 量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_r$



求规范正交基的方法 基 🕽 正交基 📄 规范正交基

第一步:正交化——施密特(Schimidt)正交化过程

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_r$ 是向量空间 V 中的一个基,那么令

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$
, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\beta_1, \beta_2]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{[\beta_1, \alpha_3]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 - \frac{[\beta_2, \alpha_3]}{[\beta_2, \beta_2]} \beta_2$$

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$$b_{r} = \alpha_{r} - \frac{[\beta_{1}, \alpha_{r}]}{[\beta_{1}, \beta_{1}]} \beta_{1} - \frac{[\beta_{2}, \alpha_{r}]}{[\beta_{2}, \beta_{2}]} \beta_{2} - \dots - \frac{[\beta_{r-1}, \alpha_{r}]}{[\beta_{r-1}, \beta_{r-1}]} \beta_{r-1}$$

于是 $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_r$ 两两正交 , 并且与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_r$ 等价 , 即 $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_r$ 是向量空间 V 中的一个正交基 .

特别地, $\beta_1,...,\beta_k$ 与 $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_k$ 等价($1 \le k \le r$).

第二步:单位化

设 $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_r$ 是向量空间 V 中的一个正交基, 那么令

$$\varepsilon_{1} = \frac{1}{\parallel \beta_{1} \parallel} \beta_{1}, \ \varepsilon_{2} = \frac{1}{\parallel \beta_{2} \parallel} \beta_{2}, \cdots, \ \varepsilon_{r} = \frac{1}{\parallel \beta_{r} \parallel} \beta_{r}$$

从而 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, ..., \varepsilon_r$ 是向量空间 V 中的一个规范正交基.

例3:设
$$\alpha_1=\begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\-1\end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2=\begin{pmatrix}-1\\3\\1\end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3=\begin{pmatrix}4\\-1\\0\end{pmatrix}$, 试用施密特正交化

过程把这组向量规范正交化.

解:第一步正交化,取

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\beta_1, \alpha_2]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_{3} = \alpha_{3} - \frac{[\beta_{1}, \alpha_{3}]}{[\beta_{1}, \beta_{1}]} \beta_{1} - \frac{[\beta_{2}, \alpha_{3}]}{[\beta_{2}, \beta_{2}]} \beta_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例3:设
$$\alpha_1=\begin{pmatrix}1\\2\\-1\end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2=\begin{pmatrix}-1\\3\\1\end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3=\begin{pmatrix}4\\-1\\0\end{pmatrix}$,试用施密特正交化

过程把这组向量规范正交化.

解:第二步单位化,令 $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_1\|}\beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\-1\end{bmatrix}$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\parallel \beta_2 \parallel} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{1}{\parallel \beta_3 \parallel} \beta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例4、已知
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,试求非零向量 α_2 , α_3 ,使 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 两两正交.

 \mathbf{m} : 若 $\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_2$, $\alpha_1 \perp \alpha_3$, 则

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = \alpha_1^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_2 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_3] = \alpha_1^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_3 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$[\alpha_2, \alpha_3] = \alpha_1^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_3 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

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基础解系为
$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

然后把基础解系正交化即为所求 . (以保证 $lpha_2oldsymbol{\perp}lpha_3$ 成立)

注意齐次线性方程组解的线性组合还是解

定义:如果 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $A^{T}A = E$, (即 $A^{-1} = A^{T}$,) 则称矩阵 A 为正交矩阵,简称正交阵 .

$$A^{T}A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n}^{T} \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{n} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

于是
$$\alpha_i^T \alpha_j = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

从而可得

■ 方阵A 为正交阵的充分必要条件是 A 的列向量都是单位向量, 且两两正交.即 A 的列向量组构成 Rⁿ 的规范正交基.

定义:如果 n 阶矩阵A 满足 $A^{T}A = E$, 即 $A^{-1} = A^{T}$, 则称矩阵A 为正交矩阵,简称正交阵 .

■ 方阵A 为正交阵的充分必要条件是 A 的列向量都是单位向量 , 且两两正交 . 即 A 的列向量组构成 R^n 的规范正交基. 又因为 $A^TA = E <=> A^{-1} = A^T <=> AA^T = E$, 所以

$$AA^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}^{T}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}^{T}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n}^{T} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}^{T} & \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}^{T} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n}^{T} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}^{T} & \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}^{T} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n}^{T} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}^{T} & \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}^{T} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n}^{T} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\beta_i, \beta_j] = \beta_i \beta_j^T = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

这里 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 是正交矩阵A的行向量组

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例:正交矩阵
$$P=egin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \ 0 & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

显然 , P 的列向量组是 R^4 的一个规范正交基

$$e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, e_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

例4: 验证矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}
\end{pmatrix}$$

证明: P的每个列向量都是单位向量,且两两正交,所以P是正交阵.

正交矩阵具有下列性质:

- ✓ 若 A 是正交阵,则 A^{-1} 也是正交阵,且 $A^{-1}=A^{T}$,
- ✓ 若 A 是正交阵,则 |A| = 1 或 -1.
- ✓ 若A 和B是正交阵,则AB 也是正交阵.

定义:若 P 是正交阵,则线性变换 y = Px 称为正交变换 .

$$\|y\|$$

结论:经过正交变换,线段的长度保持不变(从而三角形的形状保持不变),这就是正交变换的优良特性.

$$[P\alpha, P\beta] = (P\alpha)^T P\beta = \alpha^T P^T P\beta = \alpha^T \beta$$

结论:经过正交变换,向量的内积保持不变.