

# 相似矩阵及二次型



### 向量的肉积、长度

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## 向量的肉积

内积的定义与性质

内积的定义与性质 
$$1、定义$$
 设 $n$ 维实向量  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, 称实数$ 

 $a_1b_1+a_2b_2+\cdots+a_nb_n$  为向量  $\alpha$ 与  $\beta$ 的内积, 记作  $[\alpha,\beta]$ .

$$a_1b_1+a_2b_2+\cdots+a_nb_n$$
 为向量  $\alpha$ 与  $\beta$ 的内积,记作  $[\alpha,\beta]$ .  
注:内积是向量的一种运算,其结果是数.  
用矩阵形式表示,有  $[\alpha,\beta]=(a_1\ a_2\ \cdots\ a_n)egin{pmatrix} b_1\\ b_2\\ \vdots\\ b_n \end{pmatrix}=\alpha^T\beta.$ 

$$[\alpha,\beta]=[\beta,\alpha]$$

(2) 线性性:

$$[\alpha + \beta, \gamma] = [\alpha, \gamma] + [\beta, \gamma]$$

$$[k\alpha,\beta]=k[\alpha,\beta]$$

(3) 正定性:

$$[\alpha,\alpha] \ge 0$$
, 当且仅当 $\alpha \ne 0$ 时 $[\alpha,\alpha] > 0$ .

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \alpha, \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{pmatrix}, 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$$=(a_1+b_1)c_1+\cdots+(a_n+b_n)c_n$$
  
线性组合的内

积等于内积的  $+a_nc_n+b_1c_1+\cdots+b_nc_n$ 

线性组合  $[\alpha,\gamma]+[\beta,\gamma]$ 



1、长度的概念

令
$$\|\alpha\| = \sqrt{[\alpha,\alpha]} = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2}$$
 为 $n$ 维向量 $\alpha$ 

的长度(模或范数).

例如:向量(3,4)的长度为5.

特别地,长度为1的向量称为单位向量.

#### 2、向量长度的性质

(1) 正定性: 
$$\|\alpha\| \ge 0; \exists \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \|\alpha\| = 0;$$

(2) 齐次性: 
$$||k\alpha|| = |k| \cdot ||\alpha||;$$

(3) 三角不等式: 
$$\|\alpha + \beta\| \le \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$$
;

(4) 柯西一施瓦兹(Cauchy -Schwarz)不等式:

$$\left[\alpha,\beta\right]^{2} \leq \left\|\alpha\right\|^{2} \left\|\beta\right\|^{2}, \, \left\|\left[\alpha,\beta\right]^{2} \leq \left[\alpha,\alpha\right] \left[\beta,\beta\right]$$

当且仅当α与β的线性相关时,等号成立.

注①当
$$\alpha \neq 0$$
时, $\alpha' = \frac{1}{|\alpha|}\alpha$  是 $\alpha$ 的单位向量.

②由非零向量 $\alpha$ 得到单位向量  $\alpha'' = \frac{1}{|\alpha|}\alpha$  的过程 称为把 $\alpha$ 单位化.

#### 3、向量之间的夹角

设 $\alpha$ 与 $\beta$ 为n维空间的两个非零向量, $\alpha$ 与 $\beta$ 的夹角的余弦为  $\cos\theta = \frac{[\alpha,\beta]}{\|\alpha\|\|\beta\|}$ ,因此 $\alpha$ 与 $\beta$ 的夹角为

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{\lfloor \alpha, \beta \rfloor}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|}, \quad 0 \le \theta \le \pi.$$



### 向量的正文化

1、向量正交的定义

当
$$[\alpha,\beta]=0$$
,称 $\alpha$ 与 $\beta$ 正交.

注 ① 若 $\alpha = 0$ ,则 $\alpha$ 与任何向量都正交.

- ②  $\alpha \perp \alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$ .
- ③ 对于非零向量 $\alpha$ 与 $\beta$ ,  $\alpha \perp \beta \Leftrightarrow \angle(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{n}{2}$ .
- 2、正交向量组

若向量组中的向量两两正交,且均为非零向量,则 这个向量组称为正交向量组,简称正交组.

解 记 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3$$
应满足外,没线阻力程组入2—0, 
$$p \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad$$
基础解系为 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad$$
取 
$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
两两正交.

定理1 若n维向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 是一组两两正交的非零向量,则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关.

证 设有 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_r$ 使  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda_r \alpha_r = 0$ ,以 $\alpha_1$ 与上式两端作内积,

$$\lambda_1[\alpha_1,\alpha_1] \pm \emptyset_2[\alpha_1,\alpha_2] + \cdots + \lambda_r[\alpha_1,\alpha_r] = 0,$$

因 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ ,故 $[\alpha_1,\alpha_1] = ||\alpha_0||^2 \neq 0$ ,从而必有 $0_1 = 0$ ,

类似可证  $\lambda_2=0,\cdots,\lambda_r=0$ . 向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_r$ 线性无关.

#### 3、规范正交组

由单位向量组成的正交组称为规范正交组.

例如,
$$e_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

就是一个规范正交组.

#### 4、正交基

若正交向量组  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_r$ 为向量空间V上的一个基,则称  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_r$ 为向量空间V上的一个正交基.

5、规范正交基

若规范正交组 51,52,…,5,为向量空间 1/上的一个基,

则称51,52,…,5,为向量空间V上的一个规范正交基.

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

就是 $R^4$ 的一个规范正交基.



谢 谢!