

## 相似矩阵及二次型



向量組的正文化正文矩阵与正文矩阵



## 向量组的正文化

若 $e_1,e_2,...,e_r$ 是向量空间V的一个规范正交基,

$$\forall \alpha \in V, \quad \alpha = \lambda_1 e_1 + \dots + \lambda_r e_r,$$

$$e_i^T \alpha = \lambda_1 e_i^T e_1 + \dots + \lambda_r e_i^T e_r = \lambda_i e_i^T e_i = \lambda_i$$

$$\mathbb{P} \lambda_i = e_i^T \alpha = \lceil \alpha, e_i \rceil$$

这就是向量在规范正交基中的坐标的计算公式,

利用这个公式能方便地求得向量的坐标.

### 施密特(Schmidt)正交化法

设 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_r$  是向量空间 V的一个基,要求向量空间 V的一个规范正交基. 也就是要找一组两两正交的单位向量  $\xi_1,\xi_2,...,\xi_r$ ,使 $\xi_1,\xi_2,...,\xi_r$ 与 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_r$ 等价.

此问题称为把基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_r$ 规范正交化.

把基  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_r$ 规范正交化:

1) 正交化

$$\beta_{1} = \alpha_{1}, \quad \beta_{2} = \alpha_{2} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1}, \alpha_{2} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1}, \beta_{1} \end{bmatrix}} \beta_{1}, \quad \beta_{3} = \alpha_{3} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1}, \alpha_{3} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1}, \beta_{1} \end{bmatrix}} \beta_{1} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{2}, \alpha_{3} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{2}, \beta_{2} \end{bmatrix}} \beta_{2},$$

$$\beta_{r} = \alpha_{r} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1}, \alpha_{r} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{1}, \beta_{1} \end{bmatrix}} \beta_{1} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{2}, \alpha_{r} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{2}, \beta_{2} \end{bmatrix}} \beta_{2} - \dots - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{r-1}, \alpha_{r} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_{r-1}, \beta_{r-1} \end{bmatrix}} \beta_{r-1}$$

则  $\beta_1,\beta_2,\dots,\beta_r$  两两正交,且与  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_r$  等价.

2) 规范化

$$\Leftrightarrow \xi_1 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_1\|} \beta_1, \quad \xi_2 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_2\|} \beta_2, \quad \cdots, \quad \xi_r = \frac{1}{\|\beta_r\|} \beta_r,$$

就得到1/的一个规范正交基.

注 上述方法中的两个向量组对任意的  $1 \le k \le r$ ,  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_k$  与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$  都是等价的.

例: 设
$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 试把这组向量规范正交化.

解 取 
$$b_1 = a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $b_2 = a_2 - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} b_1, a_2 \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} b_1, b_1 \end{bmatrix}} b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$b_{3} = a_{3} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} b_{1}, a_{3} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} b_{1}, b_{1} \end{bmatrix}} b_{1} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} b_{2}, a_{3} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} b_{2}, b_{2} \end{bmatrix}} b_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

再把它们规范化, 取

$$|\xi_1| = \frac{b_1}{\|b_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\xi_2| = \frac{b_2}{\|b_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |\xi_3| = \frac{b_3}{\|b_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

 $\xi_1,\xi_2,\xi_3$ 即为所求。

例: 已知  $a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,求一组非零向量  $a_2, a_3$ ,使  $a_1, a_2, a_3$ 两两正交.

解  $a_2, a_3$  应满足方程  $a_1^T x = 0$ , 即  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$ ,

它的基础解系为 
$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 把基础解系正交化,即得

$$a_{2} = \xi_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{3} = \xi_{2} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \xi_{1}, \xi_{2} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \xi_{1}, \xi_{1} \end{bmatrix}} \xi_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$



# 正多矩阵马正交变换

### 正交矩阵的定义与性质

- 1. 定义 如果n阶矩阵A满足  $A^TA = E$  (即 $A^{-1} = A^T$ ),那么称A为正交矩阵,简称正交阵.
- 2. 定理 A为正交阵  $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的列(行)向量组为规范正交向量组.

$$A = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3)$$

$$(\alpha_1^T \alpha_2) \quad = (S)$$

例如, 矩阵

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

是正交矩阵.

3. 性质

- (1) A为正交阵 $\Leftrightarrow A^T$ 为正交阵  $A^TA = E \Leftrightarrow AA^T = E$
- (2) A为正交阵  $\Leftrightarrow A^{-1}$ 为正交阵  $A^{T}A = E \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}(A^{-1})^{T} = E$
- (3)  $|A| = \pm 1$   $|A^T A = E \Rightarrow |AA^T| = |E| \Rightarrow |A|^2 = 1$
- (4) A、B为正交阵  $\Rightarrow AB$  为正交阵
- $\overline{(AB)^T(AB)} = B^T A^T A B = B^T \overline{(A^T A)} B = B^T B = E$

### 4、正交变换

$$||y|| = \sqrt{[y,y]} = \sqrt{y^T y} = \sqrt{x^T P^T P x} = \sqrt{x^T x} = \sqrt{[x,x]} = ||x||.$$

注: 经正交变换后向量的长度保持不变, 内积保持不变, 从而夹角保持不变.

