## §8.2 标准正交基习题参考答案

1. 已知  $\alpha_1 = (0, 2, 1, 0), \ \alpha_2 = (1, -1, 0, 0), \ \alpha_3 = (1, 2, 0, -1), \ \alpha_4 = (1, 0, 0, 1)$  是欧氏空间  $\{R^4\}$ 的一个基. 对这个基 Schimidt 正交化, 求  $\mathbb{R}^4$  的一个标准正交基础.

## 解: 令

$$\beta_{1} = \alpha_{1} = (0, 2, 1, 0).$$

$$\beta_{2} = \alpha_{2} - \frac{(\alpha_{2}, \beta_{1})}{(\beta_{1}, \beta_{1})} \beta_{1} = (1, -1, 0, 0) + \frac{2}{5}(0, 2, 1, 0) = (1, -\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, 0).$$

$$\beta_{3} = \alpha_{3} - \frac{(\alpha_{3}, \beta_{1})}{(\beta_{1}, \beta_{1})} \beta_{1} - \frac{(\alpha_{3}, \beta_{2})}{(\beta_{2}, \beta_{2})} \beta_{2} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1, -1).$$

$$\beta_{4} = \alpha_{4} - \frac{(\alpha_{4}, \beta_{1})}{(\beta_{1}, \beta_{1})} \beta_{1} - \frac{(\alpha_{4}, \beta_{2})}{(\beta_{2}, \beta_{2})} \beta_{2} - \frac{(\alpha_{4}, \beta_{3})}{(\beta_{3}, \beta_{3})} \beta_{3} = (\frac{4}{15}, \frac{4}{15}, -\frac{8}{15}, \frac{4}{5}).$$

$$\beta \Leftrightarrow \gamma_{1} = \frac{\beta_{1}}{|\beta_{1}|} = (0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0).$$

$$\gamma_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2}}{|\beta_{2}|} = (\frac{5}{\sqrt{30}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{30}}, 0).$$

$$\gamma_{1} = \frac{\beta_{1}}{|\beta_{1}|} = (0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0).$$

$$\gamma_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2}}{|\beta_{2}|} = (\frac{5}{\sqrt{30}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{30}}, 0).$$

$$\gamma_{3} = \frac{\beta_{3}}{|\beta_{3}|} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}).$$

$$\gamma_{4} = \frac{\beta_{4}}{|\beta_{4}|} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{15}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{15}}).$$

$$\parallel \gamma_{1} \gamma_{2} \gamma_{3} \gamma_{4} \gamma_{5} | \text{新於飲綠維正交集}$$

则  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4$  为所求的标准正交基.

## 2. 求齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解空间的标准正交基,并求与解空间正交的所有向量.

解:解方程可得  $x_1=x_3-x_4, x_2=x_4$ . 若记解空间为 V,则取 V 一个基为  $\xi_1=(1,0,1,0)$ , 

性无关. 由本节例 3 结论知对于  $U=<\alpha_1,\alpha_2>$ ,有  $V^T=U$ . 故与 V 正交的所有向量为  $\xi=c_1\alpha_1+c_2\alpha_2$ , 其中  $c_1, c_2$  为任意实数.

- 3. 设  $V_1, V_2$  是有限维内积空间 V 的子空间, 求证:
- (1)  $(V_1^{\perp})^{\perp} = V_1$ :
- (2)  $V_1 \subseteq V_2$ , 则  $V_2^{\perp} \subseteq V_1^{\perp}$ ;
- (3)  $(V_1 + V_2)^{\perp} = V_1^{\perp} \cap V_2^{\perp}$ ;
- $(4) (V_1 \cap V_2)^{\perp} = V_1^{\perp} + V_2^{\perp}.$

证明: (1) 一方面,  $V = (V_1^{\perp}) \oplus (V_1^{\perp})^{\perp}$ , 故  $\dim(V_1^{\perp})^{\perp} = n - \dim(V_1^{\perp}) = \dim V_1$ . 另一方面,对任 意的  $u_1 \in V_1$ ,  $u \in V_1^{\perp}$ ,  $(u_1, u) = 0$ , 故  $V_1 \subseteq (V_1^{\perp})^{\perp}$ , 从而  $(V_1^{\perp})^{\perp} = V_1$ .

- (2) 对任意的  $u \in V_2^{\perp}$ , 任意的  $u_2 \in V_2$ , 有  $(u, u_2) = 0$ . 又已知  $V_1 \subseteq V_2$ , 任意的  $u_1 \in V_1 \subseteq V_2$ ,  $(u,u_1)=0$ . 因而  $u\in V_1^{\perp}$ , 从而  $V_2^{\perp}\subseteq V_1^{\perp}$ .
- (3) 依题意,对任意的  $u \in (V_1 + V_2)^{\perp}$ ,  $v_1 + v_2 \in V_1 + V_2$ , 总有  $(u, v_1 + v_2) = 0$ . 显然  $v_2 = 0 \in V_2$ , 上 式即为对任意的  $v_1 \in V_1$ , 总有  $(u,v_1)=0$ , 因此  $u \in V_1^\perp$ . 同理,  $u \in V_2^\perp$ , 因此  $(V_1+V_2)^\perp \subseteq V_1^\perp \bigcap V_2^\perp$ .

另一方面,对任意的  $v \in V_1^{\perp} \cap V_2^{\perp}$ ,  $u_1 + u_2 \in V_1 + V_2$ , 有  $(v, u_1) = 0$ ,  $(v, u_2) = 0$ . 从而  $(v,u)=(v,u_1)+(v,u_2)=0$ ,于是  $v\in (V_1+V_2)^\perp$ ,即  $V_1^\perp\cap V_2^\perp\subseteq (V_1+V_2)^\perp$ .综上所述,成立  $(V_1 + V_2)^{\perp} = V_1^{\perp} \cap V_2^{\perp}.$ 

(4) 由 (1) 及 (3), 我们可得  $(V_1^{\perp} + V_2^{\perp})^{\perp} = (V_1^{\perp})^{\perp} \cap (V_2^{\perp})^{\perp} = V_1 \cap V_2$ , 从而有  $(V_1 \cap V_2)^{\perp} = V_1^{\perp} + V_2^{\perp}$ .

4. (1) 实对角阵是正交阵,则其对角元为 ±1;

(2) 上(下) 三角阵是正交阵,则其为对角阵且对角元为 ±1;

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} 是正交阵;$$

(4) 设 Q 是二阶正交阵,则 Q 只能是 (3) 中出现的两种形式.

证明: (1) 设 Q 为实对角阵是正交阵,设  $Q = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$ ,由  $QQ^T = I$ ,有  $\lambda_i^2 = 1$ ,得到  $\lambda_i = \pm 1$ , 结论成立.

(2) 设 Q 为上  $(\mathbb{T})$  三角阵且为正交阵,则设  $Q^T$  为 $\mathbb{T}$  (上) 三角阵。又  $Q^{-1}$  是上  $(\mathbb{T})$  三角阵则由  $QQ^T = I$ , 有  $Q^T = Q^{-1}$ . 故 Q 只能是对角阵. 由 (1) 知其对角元为 ±

$$QQ^T = I, \, \bar{q} \, Q^T = Q^{-1}. \, \text{ to } Q \, \text{只能是对角阵.} \, \text{ th } (1) \, \text{知其对角元为 } \pm 1.$$

$$(3) \, \text{因} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{array} \right)^T = E, \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{array} \right)^T = E,$$
因此 
$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{ccc} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{array} \right) \, \text{是正交阵.}$$

$$(4) \, \text{设} \, A = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{array} \right) \, \text{为正交阵.} \, \text{ th } A^TA = AA^T = E, \, \mathbb{P}$$

(4) 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
 为正交阵. 由  $A^T A = AA^T = E$ , 即

$$a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 = a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 = a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 = 1, a_{11}a_{21} + a_{12}a_{22} = 0.$$

因此不妨设  $a_{11} = \cos\theta$ ,  $a_{21} = \sin\theta$ , 则  $a_{12} = \pm\sin\theta$ ,  $a_{22} = \mp\cos\theta$ .  $\Box$ 

5. 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  是欧氏空间 V 的非零正交向量组,  $\alpha$  是 V 中的任一向量,证明下面的 Bessel 不等式

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{|(\alpha, \alpha_k)|^2}{|\alpha_k|^2} \le |\alpha_k|^2;$$

且等号成立的充分必要条件是

$$\alpha \in \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m \rangle.$$

证明: (法一) 将  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  扩为 V 的一个正交基:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ . 则对  $\alpha \in V, \alpha =$  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}\alpha_{i}, \text{ 其中 } (\alpha,\alpha_{k}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}(\alpha_{i},\alpha_{k}) = a_{k}|\alpha_{k}|^{2}, \text{ 从而 } |\alpha|^{2} = (\alpha,\alpha) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}^{2}|\alpha_{k}|^{2} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{|(\alpha,\alpha_{k})|^{2}}{|\alpha_{k}|^{2}}. \text{ 而 } \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{|(\alpha,\alpha_{k})|^{2}}{|\alpha_{k}|^{2}} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} a_{k}^{2}|\alpha_{k}|^{2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}^{2}|\alpha_{k}|^{2} = |\alpha|^{2} \text{ 当且仅当 } m = n \text{ 即}$  $V = \alpha \in \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m \rangle$  时等号成立.

(法二) 将正交向量组  $\alpha_1,\,\alpha_2,\,\cdots,\,\alpha_m$  单位化后记为  $\beta_1,\,\beta_2,\,\cdots,\,\beta_m,\,$ 其中  $\beta_i=\frac{\alpha_i}{|\alpha_i|}(i=1,2,\cdots,m).$ 将  $\beta_1,\ \beta_2,\ \cdots,\ \beta_m$  扩为 V 的一个标准正交基  $\beta_1,\ \cdots,\ \beta_m,\ \beta_{m+1},\ \cdots,\ \beta_n,\ 则$  V 中任意向量  $\alpha,\ \alpha=0$  $\sum_{i=1}^{m} (\alpha, \beta_i) \beta_i, \text{ 从而 } |\alpha|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\alpha, \beta_i)^2 \geq \sum_{i=1}^{m} (\alpha, \beta_i)^2 \text{ 且等号成立当且仅当 } (\alpha, \beta_i) = 0 (i = m+1, \cdots, n)$  即  $\beta \in \langle \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m \rangle$ . 将  $\beta_i = \frac{\alpha_i}{|\alpha_i|} (i = 1, 2, \cdots, m)$  代入上式即得结论.  $\square$ 

6. 写出  $\S 8.1$  的例 1 和例 2 中  $\mathbb{R}^n$  作为不同两种内积的不同的欧氏空间之间的同构映射.

解:将例 1 和例 2 中的欧氏空间分别记为  $V_1$  和  $V_2$ .

(法一) 定义映射: 
$$\varphi: V_1 \longrightarrow V_2, (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)^T \longmapsto (x_1, \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \cdots, \frac{x_n}{\sqrt{n}})^T$$
. 则  $\varphi$  为所求.

首先  $\varphi$  是线性的. 事实上,对任意实数  $k,l \in \mathbb{R}, X = (x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)^T, Y = (y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n)^T \in V_1$ , $\varphi(kX+lY) = (kx_1+ly_1,\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(kx_2+ly_2),\cdots,\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}(kx_n+ly_1n))^T = (kx_1,k\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x_2,\cdots,k\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}x_n)^T + (ly_1,l\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}y_2,\cdots,l\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}y_1n)^T = k\varphi(X)+l\varphi(Y).$ 

其次, $\varphi$  是可逆的.若  $\varphi(X) = (x_1, \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \cdots, \frac{x_n}{\sqrt{n}})^T = 0$ ,则  $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 0$ ,故  $\varphi$  是单的.此外,对任意  $Y = (y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_n)^T \in V_2$ ,取  $X = (x_1, \sqrt{2}x_2, \cdots, \sqrt{n}x_n)^T \in V_1$ ,则  $\varphi(X) = Y$ ,因此  $\varphi$  是满的.

现证  $\varphi$  保持内积. 对任意的

$$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, Y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \in V_1,$$

有

$$\varphi(X) = (x_1, \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{\sqrt{n}})^T, \varphi(Y) = (y_1, \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{2}}, \dots, \frac{y_n}{\sqrt{n}})^T \in V_2,$$

按  $V_1$  和  $V_2$  的内积 (用  $(-,-)_{V_1}$  和  $(-,-)_{V_2}$  表示) 定义计算得

$$(\varphi(X), \varphi(Y))_{V_2} = x_1 y_1 + 2 \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + n \frac{x_n}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{y_n}{\sqrt{n}} = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n = (X, Y)_{V_1},$$

故  $\varphi$  保持内积.

综上,  $\varphi$  为所求同构映射.

(法二) 容易验证  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \cdots, \varepsilon_n$  是例 1 的欧氏空间  $V_1$  的一个标准正交基,  $\varepsilon_1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\varepsilon_2, \cdots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\varepsilon_n$  是例 2 的欧氏空间  $V_2$  的一个标准正交基,定义  $\varphi: V_1 \to V_2$ ,使得  $\varepsilon_i \longmapsto \frac{1}{\sqrt{i}}\varepsilon_i$ ,即  $\varphi$  将  $V_1$  的标准正交基变为  $V_2$  的标准正交基,因此  $\varphi$  是  $V_1$  到  $V_2$  的同构映射.  $\square$ 

7. 证明 V 的子空间 U 的正交补空间是唯一的,即若  $V=U\oplus W$ ,且对于任意的  $\alpha\in U$  和任意的  $\beta\in W$ ,都有  $(\alpha,\beta)=0$ ,则  $W=U^{\perp}$ .

证明: (法一) 先证明  $W\subseteq U^{\perp}$ . 事实上,由已知条件,对任意的  $\beta\in W\subseteq V$ , $\alpha\in U$ ,都有  $(\alpha,\beta)=0$ ,故  $\beta\in U^{\perp}$ .

此外,因  $V=U\oplus W$ ,所以  $\dim W=n-\dim U=\dim U^{\perp}$ . 结合 (1) 的结论即得  $W=U^{\perp}$ . (法二)  $W\subset U^{\perp}$  证明同上.

现证  $U^{\perp} \subseteq W$ . 事实上,对任意的  $\gamma \in U^{\perp} \subseteq V$ ,由已知条件知,存在  $u \in U, w \in W$ ,使得  $\gamma = u + w$ ,且 (u,w) = 0.故  $0 = (\gamma,u) = (u+w,u) = (u,u) + (w,u) = (u,u) = 0$ ,得 u = 0,因此  $\gamma \in W$ 即  $U^{\perp} \subset W$ . 综上,  $W = U^{\perp}$ .  $\square$ 

(黄雪娥解答)