

## 2 内积空间与等距变换

$$\alpha \perp \beta \Leftrightarrow \|\alpha + \beta\|^2 = \|\alpha\|^2 + \|\beta\|^2,$$

并讨论该命题在酉空间是否成立.

3. 设  $f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x)$  是  $[a, b]$  上实连续函数, 试证:

$$\left| \int_a^b f_i(x) f_j(x) dx \right| \leq \max_k \int_a^b f_k^2(x) dx \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

4. 设  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 把  $A$  的列作为欧氏空间  $R^3$  的一组基, 按

Schmidt 正交化方法求  $R^3$  的一组标准正交基, 由此求出正交阵  $Q$  及上三角阵  $R$ , 使  $A = QR$ .

5. 已知

$$W = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5)^T \mid \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\},$$

求  $W^\perp$  的一组标准正交基.

6. 设  $f$  是内积空间  $V$  上变换, 若

$$\langle f(\alpha), f(\beta) \rangle = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \quad (\forall \alpha, \beta \in V),$$

试证:  $f$  是线性变换, 因此  $f$  是等距变换.

7. 设  $V$  为欧氏空间,  $k$  为实数,  $f(\alpha) = \alpha - k \langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \omega, \forall \alpha \in V, \|\omega\| = 1$ , 求  $f$  是正交变换的充要条件.

8. 设  $f$  是内积空间  $V$  的等变换,  $W$  是  $f$  的  $r$  维不变子空间, 试证:  $W^\perp$  也是  $f$  的不变子空间.

9. 设  $A \in R^{n \times n}, A = (a_{ij})$ , 记  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式为  $A_{ij}$ , 试证:  $A$  是正交阵的充要条件是

$$a_{ij} = (\det A)^{-1} A_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

10. 设  $A, B$  都是正交阵, 且  $\det A \det B = -1$ , 试证:

4. 设  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 把  $A$  的列作为欧氏空间  $R^3$  的一组基, 按

Schmidt 正交化方法求  $R^3$  的一组标准正交基, 由此求出正交阵  $Q$  及上三角阵  $R$ , 使  $A = QR$ .

$$1) \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_2 &= \alpha_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_2, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_3 &= \alpha_3 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 - \frac{\langle \alpha_3, \beta_2 \rangle}{\langle \beta_2, \beta_2 \rangle} \beta_2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{3}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{单位化 } r_1 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_1\|} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_2\|} \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_3 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_3\|} \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 的一组正交基为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 令 } Q &= (r_1, r_2, r_3) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

为酉阵 (正交阵)

$$\text{而 } \alpha_1 = \beta_1 = \|\beta_1\| r_1$$

$$\alpha_2 = \beta_2 = \|\beta_2\| r_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_3 &= \beta_3 + \beta_2 - \frac{3}{2} \beta_1 \\ &= \|\beta_3\| r_3 + \|\beta_2\| r_2 - \frac{3}{2} \|\beta_1\| r_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 已知

$$W = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5)^T \mid \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\},$$

求  $W^\perp$  的一组标准正交基.

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore W = R(A) \quad W^\perp = R(A^\perp)$$

$$\text{而 } A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } W^\perp \text{ 的基}$$

$$\therefore \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\langle \alpha_2, \beta_1 \rangle}{\langle \beta_1, \beta_1 \rangle} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{8}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8}{11} \\ -\frac{5}{11} \\ -\frac{2}{11} \\ \frac{1}{11} \\ \frac{4}{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r_1 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_1\|} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{55}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad r_2 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_2\|} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{110}} \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore W^\perp \text{ 的一组标准正交基为 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{55}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{110}} \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$