

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.

① 证明 可加性

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle f(\alpha+\beta) - f(\alpha) - f(\beta), f(\alpha+\beta) - f(\alpha) - f(\beta) \rangle \\ &= \langle f(\alpha+\beta), f(\alpha+\beta) \rangle - \langle f(\alpha+\beta), f(\alpha) \rangle - \langle f(\alpha+\beta), f(\beta) \rangle \\ & \quad - \langle f(\alpha), f(\alpha+\beta) \rangle + \langle f(\alpha), f(\alpha) \rangle + \langle f(\alpha), f(\beta) \rangle \\ & \quad - \langle f(\beta), f(\alpha+\beta) \rangle + \langle f(\beta), f(\alpha) \rangle + \langle f(\beta), f(\beta) \rangle \\ &= \langle \alpha+\beta, \alpha+\beta \rangle - \cancel{\langle \alpha+\beta, \alpha \rangle} - \cancel{\langle \alpha+\beta, \beta \rangle} \\ & \quad - \cancel{\langle \alpha, \alpha+\beta \rangle} + \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle + \cancel{\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle} \\ & \quad - \cancel{\langle \beta, \alpha+\beta \rangle} + \cancel{\langle \beta, \alpha \rangle} + \cancel{\langle \beta, \beta \rangle} \\ &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(\alpha+\beta) = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) \quad \text{证得} \end{aligned}$$

② 证明 数乘性

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle f(k\alpha) - kf(\alpha), f(k\alpha) - kf(\alpha) \rangle \\ &= \langle f(k\alpha), f(k\alpha) \rangle - \langle f(k\alpha), kf(\alpha) \rangle \\ & \quad - \langle kf(\alpha), f(k\alpha) \rangle + \langle kf(\alpha), kf(\alpha) \rangle \\ &= \langle f(k\alpha), f(k\alpha) \rangle - \bar{k} \langle f(k\alpha), f(\alpha) \rangle \\ & \quad - k \langle f(\alpha), f(k\alpha) \rangle + \|k\|^2 \langle f(\alpha), f(\alpha) \rangle \\ &= \langle k\alpha, k\alpha \rangle - \bar{k} \langle k\alpha, \alpha \rangle \\ & \quad - k \langle \alpha, k\alpha \rangle + \|k\|^2 \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle \\ &= (\|k\|^2 - \bar{k}k - k\bar{k} + \|k\|^2) \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(k\alpha) = k\alpha \quad \text{证得} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore f$ 是线性变换 $f \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$ } $\Rightarrow f$ 是等距变换
又 $\langle f(\alpha), f(\beta) \rangle = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$

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.

$$\begin{aligned}\langle f(\alpha), f(\alpha) \rangle &= \langle \alpha - k\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \omega, \alpha - k\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \omega \rangle \\&= \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle - \langle \alpha, k\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \omega \rangle - \langle k\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \omega, \alpha \rangle + \langle k\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \omega, k\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \omega \rangle \\&= \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle - \overline{k\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \langle \alpha, \omega \rangle} - k\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \langle \omega, \alpha \rangle + \|k\|^2 \langle \alpha, \omega \rangle^2 \langle \omega, \omega \rangle \\&= \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle + (k^2 - 2k) \langle \alpha, \omega \rangle\end{aligned}$$

而正交变换 $\Leftrightarrow \langle f(\alpha), f(\alpha) \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$

$$\therefore k^2 - 2k = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad k = 0 \text{ 或 } 2$$

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.

① 证明 $f|_W = 0$

$$\because \forall \eta \in K(f|_W) \quad f\eta = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \langle f\eta, f\eta \rangle = 0$$

而 f 是 V 上等距变换

$$\therefore \langle f\eta, f\eta \rangle = \langle \eta, \eta \rangle = \|\eta\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|\eta\|^2 = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \eta = 0$$

$$\therefore K(f|_W) = \{0\}$$

又 $\dim V = r$ 有限

$$\therefore f \text{ 是单射} \quad f \text{ 是满射} \quad f|_W = 0$$

② 证明 W^\perp 是 f 的不变子空间

$$\forall \alpha \in W^\perp, \beta \in W$$

$$\langle f\alpha, f\beta \rangle = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = 0$$

又 W 是不变子空间 $\Rightarrow f\beta \in W$

且 ① 得 $f\beta$ 充满 W

$$\therefore f\alpha \perp W \quad \text{即} \quad f\alpha \in W^\perp$$

$\therefore W^\perp$ 也是 f 的不变子空间

12. 设 $\|\omega\|=1$, 试证镜象变换

$$H(X) = X - 2\langle X, \omega \rangle \omega \quad (\forall X \in \mathbb{C}^n)$$

在基 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n 下矩阵为 $I - 2\omega\omega^H$. 因此, 不论 ω 是怎样的单位向量, 总有

$$\det(I - 2\omega\omega^H) = -1.$$

$$(1) \quad \forall X \in \mathbb{C}^n \quad H(X) = X - 2\langle X, \omega \rangle \omega$$

$$= X - 2(\omega^H X) \omega$$

$$= X - 2\omega \cdot \omega^H \cdot X$$

$$= (I - 2\omega \cdot \omega^H) X$$

$\therefore H$ 在 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n 下的矩阵为 $(I - 2\omega \cdot \omega^H)$

(2) 将 ω 扩充成 \mathbb{C}^n 的标准正交基 w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n

$$f(w_1) = f(\omega) = \omega - 2\langle \omega, \omega \rangle \omega = -\omega = -w_1$$

$$f(w_2) = f(w_2) = w_2 - 2\langle w_2, \omega \rangle \omega = w_2$$

\vdots

$$f(w_n) = f(w_n) = w_n - 2\langle w_n, \omega \rangle \omega = w_n$$

$$\therefore f \text{ 在 } w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n \text{ 下的矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

又同一线性变换下, 不同基下的矩阵相似

$$\therefore I - 2\omega\omega^H \sim \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \det(I - 2\omega\omega^H) = -1$$