

练习 4.1

1. 验证 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (2, 1, 3)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (3, 1, 2)^T$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基, 并把 $b_1 = (5, 0, 7)^T$, $b_2 = (-9, -8, -3)^T$ 用这组基线性表示.

解 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $B = (b_1, b_2)$, 解矩阵方程 $AX = B$, 对下面矩阵实施初等行变换

$$\begin{aligned} (A | B) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & -9 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 7 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_2]{r_2 + r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & -9 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 5 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 14 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow[r_3 \div (-2)]{r_2 + 2r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & -9 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 9 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -7 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2 \div 3]{r_1 - \frac{2}{3}r_2 - 3r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & \frac{14}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & \frac{11}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -7 \end{array} \right), \end{aligned}$$

根据上述变换可知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 故为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基, 且 $b_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$,

$$b_2 = \frac{14}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{11}{3}\alpha_2 - 7\alpha_3.$$

2. 求 \mathbb{R}^4 中向量 $\alpha = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$ 在基 $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 1, 0, 1)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (2, 1, 3, 1)^T$, $\varepsilon_3 = (1, 1, 0, 0)^T$, $\varepsilon_4 = (0, 1, -1, -1)^T$ 下的坐标.

解 设 $A = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4)$, 解方程组 $Ax = \alpha$, 对下列矩阵实施初等行变换

$$\begin{aligned} (A | \alpha) &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4 - r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1)]{r_3 + 3r_2, r_4 - r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4 \div 2]{r_1 - 2r_2, r_4 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-1)]{r_1 + r_3, r_2 + r_4, r_3 + 2r_4} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right), \end{aligned}$$

故 $\alpha = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$ 在给定基下的坐标为 $(1, 0, -1, 0)^T$.

3. 设 \mathbb{R}^3 中两组基 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$, 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$. 已知从 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的过渡矩阵 K 为

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

求基向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$.

解 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, 依题设有 $B = AK$, 故

$$B = AK = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

故 $\beta_1 = (1, -1, 2)^T$, $\beta_2 = (1, 1, -1)^T$, $\beta_3 = (-2, 1, -3)^T$.

4. 在 \mathbb{R}^3 中, 取两组基 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (2, 3, 3)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (3, 7, 1)^T$; $\beta_1 = (3, 1, 4)^T$, $\beta_2 = (5, 2, 1)^T$, $\beta_3 = (1, 1, -6)^T$, 试求 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的过渡矩阵 K 与坐标变换公式.

解 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, 求过渡矩阵 K , 即 $B = AK$, 对下面矩阵实施初等行变换

$$\begin{aligned} (A | B) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & -8 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -4 & -7 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1)]{r_3 + r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & 8 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 & -12 & -8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_1 - 2r_2 - 3r_3]{r_3 \times (-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 12 & 8 \end{array} \right), \end{aligned}$$

故所求过渡矩阵为 $K = \begin{pmatrix} -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$.

对任意 \mathbb{R}^3 中向量 α , 若其在两组基下的坐标分别为 x , y , 即

$$\alpha = Ax = By = (AK)y,$$

从而有坐标变换公式为 $x = Ky$ 及 $y = K^{-1}x$.

5. 设 3 维向量 β 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的坐标为 $(1, 2, 1)^T$, 求 β 关于基 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ 下的坐标.

解 方法 1: 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$, 因

$$B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = AK,$$

设 β 在 A 下的坐标为 x , 在 B 下的坐标为 y , 则 $y = K^{-1}x$, 即

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

方法 2: 设所求坐标为 $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 依定义有

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= x_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + x_2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + x_3(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \\ &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)\alpha_1 + (x_1 + x_2 - x_3)\alpha_2 + x_2\alpha_3, \end{aligned}$$

由条件有: $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$, $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 2$, $x_2 = 1$, 故所求坐标为

$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^T.$$

6. 向量空间 \mathbb{R}^4 的两个基分别为

(I): $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$;

(II) $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$, $\beta_4 = \alpha_4$.

(1) 由基 (II) 到基 (I) 的过渡矩阵 K ;

(2) 在基 (I) 与基 (II) 下有相同坐标的全体向量.

解 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$, $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)$, 求 B 到 A 的过渡矩阵 K , 即 $A = BK$. 由

$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$, $\beta_4 = \alpha_4$, 易得

$$\alpha_1 = \beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_4, \quad \alpha_2 = \beta_2 - \beta_3, \quad \alpha_3 = \beta_3 - \beta_4, \quad \alpha_4 = \beta_4,$$

即

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故过渡矩阵为

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 设向量 ξ 在两组基下有相同的坐标 x , 即 $\xi = Ax = Bx$, 因 $A = BK$, 故 $Kx = x$, 解方程 $(K - E)x = 0$, 对下面矩阵实施初等行变换:

$$(K - E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

故 $x = k(0, 0, 0, 1)^T$, 从而所求向量为 $\xi = Ax = k\alpha_4$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

练习 4.2

2. 已知 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, -2, 1)^T$ 正交, 试求一个非零向量 α_3 , 使 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 两两正交.

解 设 $\alpha_3 = (x, y, z)^T$, 依题意有 $\alpha_1^T \alpha_3 = 0$, $\alpha_2^T \alpha_3 = 0$, 即 $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ x - 2y + z = 0 \end{cases}$, 可解得

$(x, y, z)^T = k(-1, 0, 1)^T$, 故可取 $\alpha_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$.

3. 已知 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, -1, 1)^T$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中一组基, 试用施密特正交化方法, 构造 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个规范正交基.

解 由施密特正交化方法, 有

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1,$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\alpha_2, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{[\alpha_3, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 - \frac{[\alpha_3, \beta_2]}{[\beta_2, \beta_2]} \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

单位化, 可得一组规范正交基为:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0 \right)^T, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^T, \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^T.$$

5. 设 x 为 n 维列向量, $x^T x = 1$, 令 $H = E - 2xx^T$, 求证 H 是对称的正交矩阵.

证 因

$$H^T = (E - 2xx^T)^T = E^T - 2(xx^T)^T = E - 2xx^T = H,$$

故 H 对称.

因

$$H^T H = (E - 2xx^T)(E - 2xx^T) = E - 4xx^T + 4x(x^T x)x^T = E,$$

故 H 是正交矩阵. 综合可知 H 是对称的正交矩阵.

6. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶正交矩阵, 且 $|A| = -|B|$, 求证: $|A + B| = 0$.

证

因 A, B 均为 n 阶正交矩阵, 有 $AA^T = E$, $B^T B = E$. 可得 $|A| = \pm 1$, $|B| = \pm 1$. 由 $|A| = -|B|$, 得 $|A||B| = -1$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} |A + B| &= |AE + EB| = |AB^T B + AA^T B| = |A(A^T + B^T)B| \\ &= |A||A^T + B^T||B| = |A||A + B||B| = -|A + B|, \end{aligned}$$

故 $|A + B| = 0$.

7. 已知 A 为反对称矩阵, 若 $E + A$ 可逆, 证明 $(E - A)(E + A)^{-1}$ 是正交矩阵.

证

由条件有 $A^T = -A$, 且显然有 $(E - A)(E + A) = (E + A)(E - A)$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} ((E - A)(E + A)^{-1})^T (E - A)(E + A)^{-1} &= ((E + A)^{-1})^T (E - A)^T (E - A)(E + A)^{-1} \\ &= ((E + A)^{-1})^T ((E + A)(E - A))(E + A)^{-1} \\ &= ((E + A)^{-1})^T ((E - A)(E + A))(E + A)^{-1} \\ &= ((E + A)^{-1})^T (E + A)^T ((E + A)(E + A)^{-1}) = E, \end{aligned}$$

故 $(E - A)(E + A)^{-1}$ 是正交矩阵.

9. 设 α_1, α_2 线性无关, β_1, β_2 线性无关, 且 α_1, α_2 均与 β_1, β_2 正交, 证明: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 线性无关.

证

若存在实数 k_1, k_2, m_1, m_2 , 使得

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + m_1 \beta_1 + m_2 \beta_2 = 0, \quad (*)$$

因 α_1, α_2 均与 β_1, β_2 正交, 由定义易得向量 $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2$ 与 β_1, β_2 也正交, 从而 $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2$ 与向量 $m_1 \beta_1 + m_2 \beta_2$ 正交, 从而由 (*) 式知 $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2, m_1 \beta_1 + m_2 \beta_2$ 必均为零向量 (否则 $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2, m_1 \beta_1 + m_2 \beta_2$ 两者均为非零向量, 从而两者线性相关, 与它们正交相矛盾), 从而 $k_1 = k_2 = m_1 = m_2 = 0$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 线性无关, 结论成立.