

第十五周答疑

(周二班第十五周作业见上周答疑)

$$1. \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) = \{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad (f, g) = \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\text{定义 } \varphi_1: \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \varphi_2: \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f(x) \mapsto f(0) \qquad f(x) \mapsto f'(0)$$

由Riesz表示定理, $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})^* = \{(-, g(x)) \mid g(x) \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})\}$

$$\varphi_i \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})^*, \quad \varphi_i = (-, g_i(x)) \quad i=1, 2$$

求 $g_1(x), g_2(x)$.

两种方法:

方法1. 取 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 的一组标准正交基 $\vec{e}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \vec{e}_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x,$

$$\vec{e}_3 = \sqrt{\frac{45}{8}}(x^2 - \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow g_i(x) = \varphi_i(e_1)\vec{e}_1 + \varphi_i(e_2)\vec{e}_2 + \varphi_i(e_3)\vec{e}_3, \quad i=1, 2$$

$$g_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 0 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x + \sqrt{\frac{45}{8}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{3}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{45}{8}}(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) \\ = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{15}{8}(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) = -\frac{15}{8}x^2 + \frac{9}{8}$$

$$g_2(x) = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x + 0 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{45}{8}}(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{3}{2}x$$

方法2. 设 $g_1(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\varphi_1 = (-, g_1(x))$$

$$1 = \varphi_1(1) = (1, g_1(x)) = \int_{-1}^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}ax^3 + \frac{1}{2}bx^2 + cx \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a + 2c$$

$$0 = \varphi_1(x) = (x, g_1(x)) = \int_{-1}^1 (ax^3 + bx^2 + cx) dx = \dots$$

同理, 求 $g_2(x)$.

注: $u_1=1, u_2=x, u_3=x^2$ 是 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 的一组基

↓ 对偶基

$$v_1^*, v_2^*, v_3^*$$

$$v_1^*(\underbrace{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2}_{f(x)}) = a_0 v_1^*(1) + a_1 v_1^*(x) + a_2 v_1^*(x^2)$$

$$= a_0 = f(0)$$

$$v_2^*(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2) = a_1 v_2^*(x) = a_1 = f'(0)$$

2. $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 如上. $p_k(x) = \prod_{j \neq k} (x - b_j) / \prod_{j \neq k} (b_k - b_j) \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$

(1) $p_1(x), p_2(x), p_3(x)$ 是 $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 的一组基

证明: 设 $c_1 p_1(x) + c_2 p_2(x) + c_3 p_3(x) = 0$

令 $x = b_1$, 上式 $= c_1 \cdot 1 + 0 + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

同理 $c_2 = c_3 = 0$

(2) 求 $P_1(x)$, $P_2(x)$, $P_3(x)$ 的对偶基.

设 $P_1^*(x)$, $P_2^*(x)$, $P_3^*(x) \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})^*$ 是它们的对偶基

$\forall f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{c_1 P_1(x) + c_2 P_2(x) + c_3 P_3(x)}$

$$\text{令 } x=b_1, \quad f(b_1) = c_1 P_1(b_1) = c_1$$

$$\text{同理 } f(b_2) = c_2, \quad f(b_3) = c_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1^*(x)[f(x)] &= \underline{P_1^*(x)}[c_1 P_1(x) + c_2 P_2(x) + c_3 P_3(x)] \\ &= c_1 P_1^*(x)[P_1(x)] = c_1 = f(b_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理, } P_2^*(x)[f(x)] = f(b_2), \quad P_3^*(x)[f(x)] = f(b_3)$$

(3) 证明: 给定 y_1, y_2, y_3 , 满足 $f(b_i) = y_i \quad i=1, 2, 3$ 的多项式 $f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R})$ 是唯一的.

证明: $P_1(x), P_2(x), P_3(x)$ 是一组基, 由(2)讨论,

$$\forall f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}),$$

$$f(x) = f(b_1) P_1(x) + f(b_2) P_2(x) + f(b_3) P_3(x)$$

$$f(b_i) = y_i \quad i=1, 2, 3$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = y_1 P_1(x) + y_2 P_2(x) + y_3 P_3(x)$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 唯一!

注: 一般地,

$$\mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{ a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

给定 $b_1, \dots, b_{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}$ 互不相同

$$\text{令 } P_1(x) = \frac{(x-b_2) \cdots (x-b_{n+1})}{(b_1-b_2) \cdots (b_1-b_{n+1})}$$

$$\vdots$$
$$P_i(x) = \frac{\prod_{k \neq i} (x-b_k)}{\prod_{k \neq i} (b_i-b_k)}$$
$$\vdots$$

$$P_{n+1}(x)$$

则 $P_1(x), \dots, P_{n+1}(x)$ 是 $\mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 的一组基.

$$\forall f(x) \in \mathcal{P}_n(\mathbb{R}), \quad \underline{f(x) = f(b_1)P_1(x) + \cdots + f(b_{n+1})P_{n+1}(x)}$$

3. 设 g, h 是 V 上非退化双线性型, $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n \in V$ 一组基, g, h 在这组基下表示矩阵是 A, B

证明: $\exists \varphi: V \rightarrow V, \quad \underline{g(\varphi(x), y) = h(x, y)}$.

分析: 若 φ 存在, 设 $(\varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_n)) = (\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n) \subset$

则 $g(\varphi(x), y)$ 是 V 上双线性型, 在 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n$ 下矩阵

是 $D = (d_{ij})$

$$d_{ij} = g(\varphi(v_i), v_j) = g\left(\sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} \vec{v}_k, \vec{v}_j\right)$$

$$= (c_{1i} \cdots c_{ni}) A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \text{ (第 } j \text{ 分量)} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{C的第 } i \text{ 列}}}{c_i^T} A e_j$$

$$\Rightarrow D \text{ 的第 } j \text{ 列} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1^T A e_j \\ \vdots \\ c_n^T A e_j \end{pmatrix} = (C^T A) e_j$$

$$\Rightarrow D = C^T A$$

$$\text{若 } g(\varphi(x), y) = h(x, y), \text{ 则 } C^T A = B$$

$$\text{由 } A, B \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow C = (BA^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1} B^T$$

证明: 令 $\varphi: V \longrightarrow V$ 满足

$$(\varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_n)) = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n) \underline{(A^{-1})^T B^T}$$

$$\forall \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \in V \quad \text{设 } \vec{\alpha} = x_1 \vec{v}_1 + \cdots + x_n \vec{v}_n \quad \hat{=} \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\beta} = y_1 \vec{v}_1 + \cdots + y_n \vec{v}_n \quad \hat{=} \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g(\varphi(\vec{\alpha}), \vec{\beta}) = [\varphi(\vec{\alpha})]^T A [\vec{\beta}]$$

$$= (\widetilde{(A^{-1})^T B^T \vec{x}})^T A \vec{y}$$

$[\vec{\beta}]$, β 在基
 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 下坐标

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^T B A^T A y \\
 &= x^T B y = h(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}).
 \end{aligned}$$

4. \mathbb{R}^4 上定义 $g(x, y) = x^T A y$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(\mathbb{R}^4, g) Minkowski 空间

$$\vec{\alpha} \text{ 光向量} \Leftrightarrow g(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}) = 0, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \text{ 空间向量} \Leftrightarrow g(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}) > 0, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \text{ 时间向量} \Leftrightarrow g(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha}) < 0, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}$$

证明: 一个时间向量不能正交于光向量.

证明: 设 $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{pmatrix}$ 是光向量, $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$ 时间向量

$$\text{则 } g(\vec{u}, \vec{u}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow u^T A u = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1^2 + c_2^2 + c_3^2 = c_4^2$$

$$g(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x^T A x < 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 < x_4^2}$$

$$g(\vec{x}, \vec{u}) = x^T A u = \underline{x_1 c_1 + x_2 c_2 + x_3 c_3 - x_4 c_4}$$

由 Cauchy - Schwarz 不等式

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1 c_1 + x_2 c_2 + x_3 c_3| &\leq \sqrt{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)(c_1^2 + c_2^2 + c_3^2)} \\ &< \sqrt{x_4^2 c_4^2} = |x_4 c_4| \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\vec{x}, \vec{u}) \neq 0.$$

注：同样证法可得两时间向量不正交。

对偶线性变换

设 $\varphi: V \longrightarrow V$ 线性变换，则

$$\varphi^*: V^* \longrightarrow V^*, \quad \varphi^*(f) = f \circ \varphi$$

若 V 是一个欧氏空间，此时， $V^* = \{(-, \vec{u}) \mid \vec{u} \in V\}$

此时， $\forall f \in V^*, \quad f = (-, \vec{u})$

$$\varphi^*(f) = f \circ \varphi = \underline{(-, \vec{u}) \circ \varphi} \in V^*$$

$$\exists \vec{v} \in V, \quad (-, \vec{u}) \circ \varphi = (-, \vec{v})$$

实际上: 令 $C_\varphi: V \rightarrow V$ 是 φ 的伴随, 则

$$\vec{v} = C_\varphi(\vec{u}). \quad \text{从而}$$

$$\text{有 } \underline{\varphi^*[-, \vec{u}] = (-, C_\varphi(\vec{u}))}$$

证明: $\forall \vec{\alpha} \in V$

$$\underline{\varphi^*[-, \vec{u}]}(\vec{\alpha}) = (-, \vec{u})[\varphi(\vec{\alpha})]$$

$$= (\varphi(\vec{\alpha}), \vec{u})$$

$$= (\vec{\alpha}, C_\varphi(\vec{u}))$$

$$= \underline{(-, C_\varphi(\vec{u}))}(\vec{\alpha})$$