

线性代数

八、欧氏空间 (接四/七)

• 一、定义和简单性质

- 1. 内积 \rightarrow 欧氏空间: 一定为实数域上 大于等于0, 可交换, 系数可提, 分配律

定义: 设 V 是实数域 R 上的 n -维线性空间. 如果对于 V 中任意两个向量 α, β 都有内积 (α, β) 的实数与之对应, 且有性质:

1. $\forall \alpha \in V, (\alpha, \alpha) \geq 0$, 且 $\alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\alpha, \alpha) = 0$
2. $(\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, \alpha) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in V$
3. $(c\alpha, \beta) = c(\alpha, \beta) \quad \forall c \in R, \forall \alpha, \beta \in V$
4. $(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = (\alpha, \gamma) + (\beta, \gamma) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in V$

称 (α, β) 为向量 α, β 的内积. 具有内积的实线性空间称为欧氏空间.

- 例: R^n 的常用内积

例1: 已知 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 是 R^n 的一个基. 在基 V 中任取两个向量 α, β .
设 α, β 在这基下坐标为 X, Y .
 R^n 常用内积

1) $(\alpha, \beta)_1 = X^T Y = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$

2) $(\alpha, \beta)_2 = 2X^T Y = 2x_1 y_1 + 2x_2 y_2 + \dots + 2x_n y_n$

可证 $(\cdot, \cdot)_1, (\cdot, \cdot)_2$ 均为 R^n 的内积. $\therefore R^n$ 关于 $(\cdot, \cdot)_1, (\cdot, \cdot)_2$ 都是欧氏空间.

(2) 1) $(\alpha, \alpha)_2 = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + \dots + 2x_n^2 \geq 0, (\alpha, \alpha)_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$

2) $(\alpha, \beta)_2 = 2(\alpha, \beta)_1 \Leftrightarrow 2x_1 y_1 + 2x_2 y_2 + \dots + 2x_n y_n = 2(x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n)$

3) $(c\alpha, \beta)_2 = 2(c x_1 y_1 + \dots + c x_n y_n) = c(2x_1 y_1 + \dots + 2x_n y_n) = c(\alpha, \beta)_2$

4) $(\alpha + \beta, \gamma)_2 = 2(x_1 + y_1)z_1 + \dots + 2(x_n + y_n)z_n = (2x_1 z_1 + \dots + 2x_n z_n) + (2y_1 z_1 + \dots + 2y_n z_n) = (\alpha, \gamma)_2 + (\beta, \gamma)_2$

◦ 例：矩阵的常用内积

例1: $R^{m \times n}$ 中 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$$(A, B) = a_{11}b_{11} + \dots + a_{1j}b_{1j} + \dots + a_{mn}b_{mn}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot b_{ij} \quad \text{常用内积}$$

(1) $(A, A) \geq 0$ $(A, A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$

(2) $(A, B) = (B, A)$

(3) $(cA, B) = c(A, B) =$
 $(ca_{11})b_{11} + (ca_{12})b_{12} + \dots = c(a_{11}b_{11} + \dots + a_{mn}b_{mn})$

(4) $(A+B, C) = (a_{11}+b_{11})c_{11} + (a_{12}+b_{12})c_{12} + \dots$

◦ 例：f(x)的常用内积

例2: 设 $[a, b] = \{f(x) | f(x) \text{ 是 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续函数} \}$ $\subset C[a, b]$
 关于函数加法, 实数与函数的乘法和运算是 R 上的运算
 内积空间. 令

$$(f(x), g(x)) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \quad \forall f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b]$$

可验证: (\cdot, \cdot) 是内积

• 二、度量矩阵

◦ 1. 定义:

设 V 是实数域 R 上的 n 维欧氏空间. $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 为 V 的一组基. $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$. $\alpha = x_1\varepsilon_1 + \dots + x_n\varepsilon_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i$
 $\beta = y_1\varepsilon_1 + \dots + y_n\varepsilon_n = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \varepsilon_j$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = (x_1\varepsilon_1 + \dots + x_n\varepsilon_n, y_1\varepsilon_1 + \dots + y_n\varepsilon_n)$$

$$= (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varepsilon_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \varepsilon_j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j (\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) & \dots & (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\varepsilon_n, \varepsilon_1) & \dots & (\varepsilon_n, \varepsilon_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵 A 为内积矩阵 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 下的度量矩阵. 记为 A

$V \cong \mathbb{R}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^2$ 基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$, $\dim V = 2$.

$$\alpha = x_1 \varepsilon_1 + x_2 \varepsilon_2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$\beta = y_1 \varepsilon_1 + y_2 \varepsilon_2 = \sum_{j=1}^2 y_j \varepsilon_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha, \beta) &= (x_1 \varepsilon_1 + x_2 \varepsilon_2, y_1 \varepsilon_1 + y_2 \varepsilon_2) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 x_i \varepsilon_i, \sum_{j=1}^2 y_j \varepsilon_j \right) \\ &= x_1 y_1 (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) + x_1 y_2 (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) + x_2 y_1 (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1) + x_2 y_2 (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 x_i y_j (\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) \\ &= (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) & (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \\ (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1) & (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) + x_2 (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1) & x_1 (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) + x_2 (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例3: \mathbb{R}^4 . $\varepsilon_1 = e_1 + e_2$, $\varepsilon_2 = e_1 + e_3$, $\varepsilon_3 = e_4 - e_1$.

$\varepsilon_4 = e_1 - e_2 - e_3 + e_4$ 是 \mathbb{R}^4 的一组基.

α, β 在这组基下的坐标分别为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 求 (α, β) .

及 $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{例: } \varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) & (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) & (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_3) & (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_4) \\ (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1) & (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) & (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) & (\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_4) \\ (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_1) & (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_2) & (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3) & (\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \\ (\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_1) & (\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_2) & (\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_3) & (\varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_4) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

。例

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 5$$

◦ 2. 向量的长度

P180 定义: 设 (\cdot, \cdot) 是欧氏空间 V 上的内积, $\alpha \in V$.
 $\sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)}$ 为 α 的长度. 并记作 $|\alpha| = \sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)}$

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha} = |\vec{\alpha}|^2 \therefore |\vec{\alpha}| = \sqrt{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha}}$$

思考: ① $|\alpha| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$
 $\sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\alpha, \alpha) = 0$

② $|k\alpha| = |k||\alpha|$ ✓

$$\sqrt{(k\alpha, k\alpha)} = \sqrt{k^2(\alpha, \alpha)} = |k|\sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)} = |k||\alpha|$$

◦ 3. 柯西-施瓦茨不等式

定理1: (Cauchy-Schwarz不等式) 设 V 是欧氏空间, (\cdot, \cdot) 是欧氏内积. 则 $|(\alpha, \beta)| \leq |\alpha| |\beta|$ $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$
等号成立 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha, \beta$ 线性相关

定理1: (Cauchy-Schwarz不等式) 设 V 是欧氏空间, (\cdot, \cdot) 是欧氏内积. 则 $|(\alpha, \beta)| \leq |\alpha| |\beta|$ $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$
 等号成立 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha, \beta$ 线性相关.
 证: ① α, β 线性相关 $\Rightarrow \alpha = k\beta$ $\begin{cases} k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = 0 \\ \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\beta$
 $|(\alpha, \beta)| = |(k\beta, \beta)| = |k| |\beta, \beta| = |k| |\beta|^2$
 $|\alpha| = |k\beta| = |k| |\beta| \therefore |\alpha| |\beta| = |k| |\beta|^2 = |k| |\beta, \beta|$
 ② α, β 线性无关. $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, t\alpha + \beta \neq 0 \therefore (t\alpha + \beta, t\alpha + \beta) > 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow (\alpha, \alpha)t^2 + 2(\alpha, \beta)t + (\beta, \beta) > 0 \therefore \Delta = [2(\alpha, \beta)]^2 - 4(\alpha, \alpha)(\beta, \beta) < 0 \therefore |(\alpha, \beta)| < |\alpha| |\beta|$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |(\alpha, \beta)| &\leq |\alpha| |\beta| \quad |\alpha| = \sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)} \\
 \text{Cauchy 不等式} \quad \mathbb{R}^n: (\alpha, \beta) &= x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n \\
 |x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n| &\leq \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2} \sqrt{y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2} \\
 \therefore (x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n)^2 &\leq (x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2) (y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2) \\
 \text{施瓦兹不等式} \quad (f(x), g(x)) &= \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \\
 \left| \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right| &\leq \sqrt{\int_a^b f^2(x)dx} \sqrt{\int_a^b g^2(x)dx} \quad \therefore \frac{(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx)^2}{\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx} \leq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 三角不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{三角不等式} \quad |\alpha + \beta| &\leq |\alpha| + |\beta| \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in V \\
 \text{证: } (|\alpha + \beta|)^2 &= (\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta) \\
 &= (\alpha, \alpha) + (\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \alpha) + (\beta, \beta) \\
 &= |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + 2(\alpha, \beta) \\
 &\leq |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + 2|\alpha||\beta| \\
 &= (|\alpha| + |\beta|)^2 \\
 \therefore |\alpha + \beta| &\leq |\alpha| + |\beta|
 \end{aligned}$$

四、向量的夹角

1. 定义

$$\text{定义: } \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \arccos \left[\frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{|\alpha||\beta|} \right] \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\text{正交} \Leftrightarrow \text{垂直} \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 或 } V, (\alpha, \beta) = 0$$

◦ 2. 勾股定理

$$(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \perp \beta \Leftrightarrow |\alpha + \beta|^2 = |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 \quad (\text{勾股定理})$$

◦ 3. 标准正交组 (不含零向量)

通常, 对 n 维空间中一个向量组, 两两正交, 称为 正交组

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 0 \quad i \neq j$$

$$\text{标准正交组: } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \Leftrightarrow (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

◦ 4. 定理: 正交必无关

定理: n 维空间中一个正交向量组中的任意一个由 n 个非零向量组成的部分, 一定是无关组

证: $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是非零正交向量组, 因 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 无关, 故不存在一组数 k_1, \dots, k_n 使得 $k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$ ①

$$\forall \alpha_j \in \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$$

$$= (k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n, \alpha_j) = (0, \alpha_j) = 0$$

$$(k_j\alpha_j, \alpha_j) = k_j (\alpha_j, \alpha_j) \underset{>0}{>0} \therefore k_j = 0$$

• 五、标准正交基

◦ 1. 定义:

- (1) 两两正交;
- (2) 每个向量长度为1;

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 是标准正交基} \Leftrightarrow (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{度量矩阵} \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) & \dots & (\alpha_1, \alpha_n) \\ (\alpha_2, \alpha_1) & \dots & (\alpha_2, \alpha_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\alpha_n, \alpha_1) & \dots & (\alpha_n, \alpha_n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

2. 定理3: 施密特正交化

设 V 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的一个子空间 V 的一组基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

施密特正交化:

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2$$

\vdots

$$\beta_n =$$

$\therefore \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ 是 V 的一组

标准正交基: $\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|}, \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|}, \dots, \gamma_n = \frac{\beta_n}{|\beta_n|}$

3. 例

将 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 变为标准正交基

施密特正交化: $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2$ 是正交的

标准正交基: $\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

例 6: 已知 $\xi_1=1, \xi_2=x, \xi_3=x^2$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上内积 $(f, g) = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx$

$$(f(x), g(x)) = \int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx$$

标准正交基

1. 施密特正交化 $\beta_1 = \xi_1 = 1$

$$\beta_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{(\xi_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = x - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\beta_3 = \xi_3 - \frac{(\xi_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\xi_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = x^2 - x + \frac{1}{6}$$

2. 标准化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = 1$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \sqrt{3} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\gamma_3 = ?$$

$$(\xi_2, \beta_1) = \int_0^1 x \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_1) = \int_0^1 1 \cdot 1 dx = x \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$|\beta_2| = \sqrt{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} = \sqrt{\int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 dx}$$