

Outline

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \lambda_0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \sim B \rightsquigarrow$ 矩阵 A 可对角化: \exists 可逆 P st. $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

\Downarrow
 \exists 可逆 P st. $P^{-1}AP = B$ A 存在 n 个线性无关特征向量 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ $\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$
 \uparrow P 的列向量

几何意义: 线性映射 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ & $f(o) = o$

$$\alpha_i = (\alpha_{i1}, \dots, \alpha_{in}) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = i\alpha_n$$

取 \mathbb{R}^n 的两组基 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}, \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$ (简单 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$)

$$f: U = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto f(U) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha Ax = \beta By$$
$$\Rightarrow \alpha APy = \alpha PBy$$

$$= (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \dots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_B$

$$\Rightarrow AP = PB$$
$$\Rightarrow B = P^{-1}AP$$

$$\alpha x = \beta y$$
$$x = Py \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & \dots & p_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ p_{n1} & \dots & p_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \\ \beta = \alpha \cdot P \end{array} \right.$$

5.3 实对称矩阵的对角化

动机

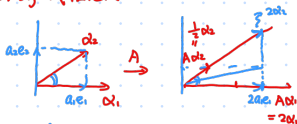
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

回顾: 不是所有的方阵都可以对角化.

我们将考虑一类方阵 (实对称矩阵), 并指出此类矩阵可对角化.

A 有特征值 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$

\Rightarrow 特征向量 α_i, α_j 线性无关



$$\alpha_2 = a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2$$

$$A\alpha_2 = A(a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2)$$

$$= a_1 A e_1 + A(a_2 e_2)$$

$$= 2 a_1 e_1 + A(a_2 e_2)$$

假设 $\begin{matrix} e_1 & e_1+e_2 \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \end{matrix} \angle \alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $\lambda_1 = 2 \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

(目的 $A\alpha_1$ 不与 α_2 共线)

$$A\alpha_2 = A(e_1 + e_2)$$

$$= 2e_1 + \underbrace{Ae_2}_{=2e_2}$$



\mathbb{R}^n 中的内积

回顾: \mathbb{R}^3 中 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 和 $\beta = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$ 的内积

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha \cdot \beta &= |\alpha| |\beta| \cos \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \\ &= x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3.\end{aligned}$$

定义 3.1

\mathbb{R}^n 中的 **内积** 为映射

$$\begin{aligned}(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (\alpha, \beta) &\mapsto (\alpha, \beta),\end{aligned}$$

Handwritten notes in red:
The second line is equal to $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$.
Below this, it is written as $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$.

对 $\alpha = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 和 $\beta = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$, α 和 β 的内积为

内积空间

内积空间 = 向量空间 + 内积

e.g. $(\mathbb{R}^n, (\cdot, \cdot))$ (仍简记为 \mathbb{R}^n)

内积满足

- ▶ $(\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, \alpha)$
- ▶ $(k\alpha, \beta) = k(\alpha, \beta)$
- ▶ $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta) = (\alpha_1, \beta) + (\alpha_2, \beta)$
- ▶ $(\alpha, \alpha) \geq 0$ 当且仅当 $(\alpha, \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$

||
 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2$

内积诱导长度

定义 3.2

内积空间 \mathbb{R}^n 中的 α 的长度 $|\alpha|$ 定义为

$$|\alpha| := \sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)}.$$

勾股定理

称 α 为单位向量, 如果 $|\alpha| = 1$.

内积性质

性质 3.1

$$\& |\alpha|=0 \Rightarrow \alpha=0$$

1. $|\alpha| \geq 0$ ~~$\Rightarrow \alpha=0$~~

2. $|k\alpha| = |k||\alpha|$

内积性质

性质 3.1

3. Cauchy-Schwartz 不等式: $|(\alpha, \beta)| \leq |\alpha| \cdot |\beta|$

证明 3

考察二次多项式 $(\alpha + t\beta, \alpha + t\beta)$.

$$= (\alpha, \alpha + t\beta) + (t\beta, \alpha + t\beta)$$

$$= (\alpha, \alpha) + t(\alpha, \beta) + t(\beta, \alpha) + t^2(\beta, \beta)$$

$$= (\alpha, \alpha) + 2(\alpha, \beta) \cdot t + \underbrace{(\beta, \beta)}_{\geq 0} t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (2(\alpha, \beta))^2 - 4(\beta, \beta) \cdot (\alpha, \alpha) \leq 0$$

$$|(\alpha, \beta)| = |\alpha| \cdot |\beta| |\cos \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle| \leq |\alpha| \cdot |\beta|$$

$$" = " \Leftrightarrow |\cos \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle| = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = k\pi \Leftrightarrow \alpha, \beta \text{ 共线}$$

Q: 什么情况取等号?

内积性质

性质 3.1

4 三角不等式: $|\alpha + \beta|^2 \leq (|\alpha| + |\beta|)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha + \beta|^2 &= (\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta) &= |\alpha|^2 + 2|\alpha||\beta| + |\beta|^2 \\ &= (\alpha, \alpha) + 2(\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \beta) \end{aligned}$$

Q: 什么情况取等号?

$$" = " \Leftrightarrow \cos \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = 1$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha, \beta \text{ 共线}$$

(e.g. $\beta = -\alpha$)

$$\begin{cases} |\alpha + \beta| = 0 \leq 2|\alpha| \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle| = |\alpha||\beta| \end{cases}$$

$$= |\alpha||\beta| \quad)$$

夹角

对 $\alpha \neq 0$, 称 $\frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|}$ 为 α 的单位化向量.

定义 3.3

内积空间 \mathbb{R} 中的不为零的向量 α 与 β 的夹角

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle := \arccos\left(\frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{|\alpha| \cdot |\beta|}\right) \in [0, \pi]$$

正交

定义 3.4

称 α 和 β **垂直** (或 **正交**), 如果 $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 约定零向量 $\mathbf{0}$ 与任意向量正交.

性质 3.2

α, β 正交, 当且仅当, $(\alpha, \beta) = 0$.

正交向量组

线性无关组



正交: 两两正交

正交组



定义 3.5

一个由非零向量组成向量组被称为 **正交向量组**, 如果它的向量都相互正交.

定理 3.1

正交向量组必线性无关.

正交向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$

观察 $k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & (k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n, \alpha_i) \\ &= k_1 \underbrace{(\alpha_1, \alpha_i)}_{=0} + \dots + k_i \underbrace{(\alpha_i, \alpha_i)}_{=|\alpha_i|^2 > 0} + \dots + k_n \underbrace{(\alpha_n, \alpha_i)}_{=0} \\ &\Rightarrow k_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

标准正交基

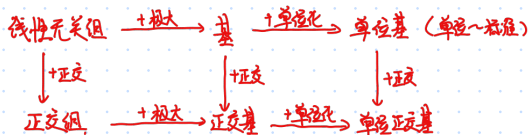
定义 3.6

- ▶ 正交基 = 基 + 正交
- ▶ 标准正交基 = 正交基 + 单位化

一个向量组 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为标准正交基, 当且仅当,

$$(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

e.g. R^n 中的单位向量 e_1, \dots, e_n 构成一组标准正交基.



例题 3.1

例题 3.1

取 R^n 的一组标准正交基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$.

求证: 如果 $\alpha = k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n$, 那么 $k_i = (\alpha_i, \alpha)$.

$$(\alpha, \alpha_i) = (k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n, \alpha_i)$$

$$= \sum_j k_j (\alpha_j, \alpha_i)$$

$$= \sum_j k_j \cdot \delta_{ji}$$

$$= k_i$$

可见, α 在标准正交基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 下的坐标

$$\alpha = (\alpha, \alpha_1)\alpha_1 + \dots + (\alpha, \alpha_n)\alpha_n.$$

性质 3.3

标准正交基下, 可以简化向量的运算.

性质 3.3

取 \mathbb{R}^n 下的一组标准正交基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$. 记 α 和 β 在这组基下的坐标分别为 x_1, \dots, x_n 和 y_1, \dots, y_n . 那么

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

$$\blacktriangleright |\alpha|^2 = (\alpha, \alpha) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$$

$$\alpha = x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n$$

$$\beta = y_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + y_n \alpha_n$$

$$(\alpha, \beta) = (x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n, y_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + y_n \alpha_n)$$

$$= \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j (\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$$

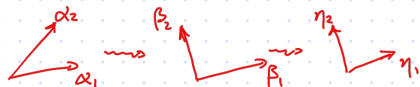
$$= \sum_{i,j} x_i y_j \delta_{ij} = \sum_i x_i y_i$$

构造标准正交基

Q: 如何得到一组标准正交基? 特别地, 能否通过一组已知的基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 构造一组标准正交基

η_1, \dots, η_n ?

这等价于以下两个问题:



1. (正交化) $\{\alpha_i\}$ 化为正交基 $\{\beta_i\}$
2. (标准化 / 单位化) $\{\beta_i\}$ 化为标准正交基 $\{\eta_i\}$

Schmidt 正交化

定理 3.2

给定 \mathbb{R}^n 上的一组基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, 取

▶ $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$

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

▶ \vdots

▶ $\beta_n = \alpha_n - \frac{(\alpha_n, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 \cdots - \frac{(\alpha_n, \beta_{n-1})}{(\beta_{n-1}, \beta_{n-1})} \beta_{n-1}$

那么 β_1, \dots, β_n 是 \mathbb{R}^n 一组正交基.

Schmidt 正交化证明

对维数 n 进行数学归纳法.

$n = 2$ 情况:

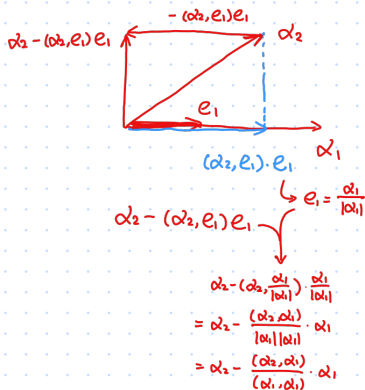
$$(\beta_2, \beta_1) = (\alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \alpha_1, \alpha_1) = (\alpha_2, \alpha_1) - \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = 0$$

假设 $n = k$ 时成立, 验证 $n = k + 1$ 情况:

验证 $(\beta_{n+1}, \beta_i) = 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_{n+1} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(\alpha_{n+1}, \beta_j)}{(\beta_j, \beta_j)} \beta_j, \beta_i) \\ &= (\alpha_{n+1}, \beta_i) - \sum_j \frac{(\alpha_{n+1}, \beta_j)}{(\beta_j, \beta_j)} \underbrace{(\beta_j, \beta_i)} \\ &= (\alpha_{n+1}, \beta_i) - \frac{(\alpha_{n+1}, \beta_i)}{(\beta_i, \beta_i)} (\beta_i, \beta_i) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Schmidt 正交化的几何意义



例题 3.2

例题 3.2

对以下的基进行标准正交化

► $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$

► $\alpha_2 = (3, 3, 1, 1)$

► $\alpha_3 = (1, 9, 1, 9)$

► $\alpha_4 = (4, 0, 0, 0)$

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 \rightsquigarrow \gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_2 &= \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, \gamma_1) \gamma_1 \rightsquigarrow \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= (3, 3, 1, 1) - (2, 2, 2, 2) \\ &= (1, 1, -1, -1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_3 &= \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_1) \gamma_1 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_2) \gamma_2 \rightsquigarrow \gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{|\beta_3|} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= (1, 9, 1, 9) - (5, 5, 5, 5) - 0 \\ &= (-4, 4, -4, 4)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_4 &= \alpha_4 - (\alpha_4, \gamma_1) \gamma_1 - (\alpha_4, \gamma_2) \gamma_2 - (\alpha_4, \gamma_3) \gamma_3 \\ &= (4, 0, 0, 0) - (1, 1, 1, 1) - (1, 1, -1, -1) - (1, -1, 1, -1) \\ &= (1, -1, -1, 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma_4 = \frac{\beta_4}{|\beta_4|} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

正交矩阵

定义 3.7

$n \times n$ 实矩阵 A 被称为 **正交矩阵** 如果

$$A^T A = E.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

正交矩阵 A 满足以下性质:

- ▶ $A^{-1} = A^T$
- ▶ A^{-1} 和 A^T 也是正交矩阵
- ▶ $|A| = \pm 1$
- ▶ 正交矩阵的乘积也是正交

$$A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$= \left[\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\alpha_1) \\ \vdots \\ (\alpha_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^T A)_{ij} = \alpha_i^T \cdot \alpha_j \\ = (\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$$