

Outline

$A \sim B$: \exists 可逆 P s.t. $P^{-1}BP = A$.

几何: $A \sim B \Leftrightarrow$ 同一个线性映射 f 在不同基下表示.

$B = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$A \sim \Lambda$ (可对角化)



\exists 可逆 P s.t. $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$



A 的 n 个线性无关的特征向量 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$

$\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ 下表示

$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ 下表示

特征值

$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$v = \underbrace{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)}_{=\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto f(v) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \underbrace{(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)}_{=\beta} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} A \\ B \end{matrix}$

取 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & \dots & p_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ p_{n1} & \dots & p_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$\beta = \alpha \cdot P$

$\alpha \cdot x = v = \beta \cdot y = \alpha \cdot P y \Rightarrow x = P y$

$\alpha \cdot A \cdot x = f(v) = \beta \cdot B \cdot y \Rightarrow AP = PB$

$\alpha P \cdot y \quad \alpha P \cdot B \cdot y \Rightarrow B = P^{-1}AP$

5.2 相似矩阵与矩阵可对角化

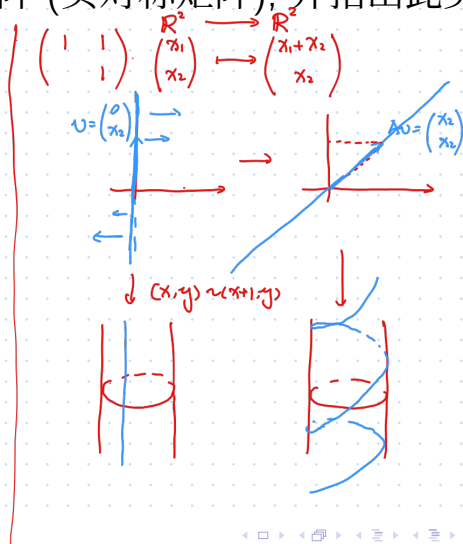
5.3 实对称矩阵的对角化

动机

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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.



\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

$$\begin{aligned}(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (\alpha, \beta) &\mapsto (\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i\end{aligned}$$

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 $(\alpha, \alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$

$$\sum_i \alpha_i^2$$

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

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

证明 3

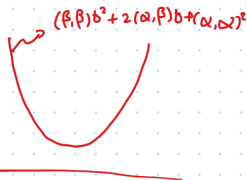
考察二次多项式 $(\alpha + t\beta, \alpha + t\beta) \geq 0$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta) \leq \sqrt{(\beta, \beta)(\alpha, \alpha)}$$



$$\begin{aligned} |(\alpha, \beta)| &= |\alpha| |\beta| |\cos \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle| \\ &\leq |\alpha| |\beta| \end{aligned}$$

$$"=" \Leftrightarrow \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = 0 \text{ or } \pi$$

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

Q: 什么情况取等号?



内积性质

性质 3.1

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

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

要证 $(\alpha, \beta) \leq |\alpha||\beta|$

$$|\alpha||\beta| \cos \theta$$

Q: 什么情况取等号?

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

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

eg. $\beta = -\alpha + 0$

$$|\alpha + \beta| = 0 < |\alpha| + |\beta| = |\alpha|^2$$

$$|(\alpha, \beta)| = |-(\alpha, \alpha)| = |\alpha|^2$$

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

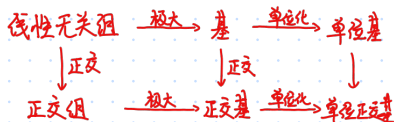
定义 3.4

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



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

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

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.

$$(e_i, e_j) = \underbrace{0 \times 0}_{i} + \dots + \underbrace{1 \times 1}_{j} + \dots + 0 \times 0 = 0$$

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 $k_i = (\alpha_i, \alpha)$.

$$\begin{aligned}(\alpha, \alpha_i) &= (k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n, \alpha_i) \\&= k_1 \underbrace{(\alpha_1, \alpha_i)}_{=0} + \dots + k_i \underbrace{(\alpha_i, \alpha_i)}_{=1} + \dots + k_n \underbrace{(\alpha_n, \alpha_i)}_{=0} \\&= k_i |\alpha_i|^2 = k_i\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \sum_i x_i \alpha_i & (\alpha, \beta) &= \left(\sum_i x_i \alpha_i, \sum_j y_j \alpha_j \right) \\ \beta &= \sum_j y_j \alpha_j & &= \sum_i \sum_j x_i y_j (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) \\ & & &= \sum_{i=j} x_i y_j (\alpha_i, \alpha_j), |\alpha_i|^2 = 1 \\ & & &= \sum_i x_i y_i\end{aligned}$$

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:

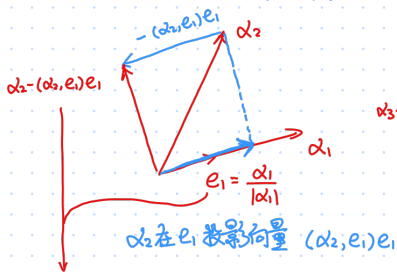
$$(\beta_2, \beta_1) = (\alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \cdot \alpha_1, \alpha_1) = (\alpha_2, \alpha_1) - \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = 0$$

假设 $n = k$ 时成立, 验证 $n = k + 1$ 情况:

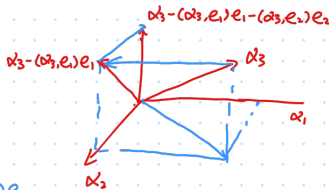
要验证 $(\beta_{k+1}, \beta_i) = 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, k$

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

Schmidt 正交化的几何意义



$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|}) \cdot \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|} \\ &= \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_1)}{|\alpha_1||\alpha_1|} \alpha_1 \\ &= \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \cdot \alpha_1 \end{aligned}$$



例题 3.2

例题 3.2

对以下的基进行标准正交化

► $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$

► $\alpha_2 = (3, 3, 1, 1)$

► $\alpha_3 = (1, 9, 1, 9)$

► $\alpha_4 = (4, 0, 0, 0)$

单位化 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 \rightarrow \eta_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|}$
 $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, \eta_1) \eta_1 \rightarrow \eta_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|}$
 $\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, \eta_1) \eta_1 - (\alpha_3, \eta_2) \eta_2 \rightarrow \eta_3$

$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 \rightarrow \eta_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, \eta_1) \eta_1 \rightarrow \eta_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$
 $= (3, 3, 1, 1) - (2, 2, 2, 2)$
 $= (1, 1, -1, -1)$

$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, \eta_1) \eta_1 - (\alpha_3, \eta_2) \eta_2 \rightarrow \eta_3 = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
 $= (1, 9, 1, 9) - (5, 5, 5, 5)$
 $= (-4, 4, -4, 4)$

$\beta_4 = \alpha_4 - (\alpha_4, \eta_1) \eta_1 - (\alpha_4, \eta_2) \eta_2 - (\alpha_4, \eta_3) \eta_3$
 $= (4, 0, 0, 0) - (1, 1, 1, 1) - (1, 1, -1, -1) - (1, -1, 1, -1)$
 $= (1, -1, -1, 1) \rightarrow \eta_4 = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

正交矩阵

定义 3.7

$n \times n$ 实矩阵 A 被称为 **正交矩阵** 如果

$$A^T A = E.$$

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
- ▶ $|A| = \pm 1$ $|A|^2 = |A^T A| = |E| = 1$
- ▶ 正交矩阵的乘积也是正交

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

列向量 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} (\alpha_1) & \cdots & (\alpha_n) \end{bmatrix}$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_i^T \alpha_j &= (x_1^{(i)} \cdots x_n^{(i)}) \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(j)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(j)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^{(i)} x_k^{(j)} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^T A = (\alpha_i, \alpha_j)_{i,j} = (\delta_{ij})$$

A 是正交矩阵

\Leftrightarrow 列向量 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$
是一组标准正交基.