

4.5 向量空间的正交性

1. 设 $\alpha = (1, 1, 0)^T$, $\beta = (0, 1, 1)^T$, 求 $\alpha + \beta$ 与 $\alpha - \beta$ 的内积 $(\alpha + \beta, \alpha - \beta)$ 及夹角.

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha + \beta, \alpha - \beta) &= (\alpha, \alpha - \beta) + (\beta, \alpha - \beta) \\ &= (\alpha, \alpha) - (\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \alpha) - (\beta, \beta) \\ &= (\alpha, \alpha) - (\beta, \beta) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

从而 $\alpha + \beta, \alpha - \beta$ 正交.

2. 已知三维线性空间 R^3 中的两个向量 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, -2, 1)^T$ 正交,

求一个非零向量 α_3 , 使 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 两两正交, 并将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 标准化.

设 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$. 通过 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_3) = 0$, $(\alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 0$ 得到

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 0 \\ -k \end{pmatrix}$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$, 从而取 $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 即为所求.

标准化: 由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 已经两两正交, 我们只需将它们

单位化即可.

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_3 = \alpha_3^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. 用施密特正交化方法将向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$ 标准正交化.

(大家注意: 这种问题是线性代数的基本功, 每位同学均要掌握!)

Step 1. 正交化.

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Step 2. 单位化

$$e_1 = \beta_1^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e_2 = \beta_2^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e_3 = \beta_3^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是正交矩阵, 求 a, b 的值.

(利用实矩阵 A 为正交阵 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的列向量组是标准正交基.)

设 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 则有 $\begin{cases} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 0 \\ |\alpha_1| = |\alpha_2| = 1 \end{cases}$

从而得到: $\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ b = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$

5. 设 A 是 n 阶正交阵, 证明:

(1) 对任意两个 n 维列向量 α_1, α_2 , 总有内积 $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$;

(利用 n 维向量 a, b 的内积 $(a, b) = a^T b = b^T a$).

$$\begin{aligned} (A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) &= (A\alpha_1)^T A\alpha_2 = (\alpha_1^T A^T) A\alpha_2 \\ &= \alpha_1^T (A^T A) \alpha_2 \end{aligned}$$

由于 A 是正交阵, 从而 $A^T A = I_n$. 因此

$$(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2).$$

(2) A^* 是正交阵;

由于 A 是正交阵, 从而 $|A| = \pm 1$, 因此 A 可逆.

由于 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* \Rightarrow A^* = |A| A^{-1}$, 并且 A^* 是实矩阵.

那么

$$(A^*)^T = (|A| A^{-1})^T = |A| (A^{-1})^T = |A| (A^T)^T = |A| A$$

(上面这一步利用 A 正交阵 $\Leftrightarrow A^{-1} = A^T$)

$$\text{从而 } (A^*)^T A^* = (|A| A) (|A| A^{-1}) = |A|^2 A A^{-1} = I \quad (\text{注意 } |A| = \pm 1)$$

从而 A^* 是正交阵

(3) 若列向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是标准正交向量组, 则 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_n$ 也是标准正交向量组.

标准正交向量组.

$\forall i=1, 2, \dots, n$ 有

$$|A\alpha_i| = (A\alpha_i, A\alpha_i)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\alpha_i, \alpha_i)^{\frac{1}{2}} = |\alpha_i| \quad (\text{利用(1)的结论})$$

$\forall i \neq j$ 有

$$(A\alpha_i, A\alpha_j) = (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = 0 \quad (\text{也利用(1)的结论})$$

从而

$A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_n$ 是标准正交向量组.

(正交变换不改变夹角, 长度!)