

# 欧氏空间

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## 一. 内积

1. 引入:  $\mathbb{R}^3 \{ (x, y, z) | x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \}$

流思数乘·加法  
有界·线性变换

几何上的  $\mathbb{R}^3$  加上度量

有长度·面积·体积...

$\Rightarrow$  内积  $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \cos \theta$

流思① 对称性 ② 线性性

③ 正定性  $(\vec{a}, \vec{a}) \geq 0$ , 取  $\vec{0}$  时  $= 0$

2. 定义: 存在内积的  $\mathbb{R}$  上的线性空间

3. 性质:  $|\alpha| = \sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)}$ ,  $(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{|\alpha||\beta|}$

例:  $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ :  $\mathbb{R}$  上所有  $m \times n$  矩阵构成的线性空间

定义一个内积, 拓展为欧氏空间

det, rank, tr,  $\vec{A} \rightarrow \text{迹 tr}(A)$

流思①  $(A, B) = \text{tr}(A^T B) = \text{tr}(B^T A) = (B, A)$

②  $(\lambda A, B) = \lambda \text{tr}(AB) = \lambda (A, B) = \lambda (A, B)$

$(A+C, B) = \text{tr}(A+C)^T B = \text{tr}(A^T B) + \text{tr}(C^T B)$

$(A, B+C) = \text{tr}(A(B+C)) = \text{tr}(AB) + \text{tr}(AC)$

③ 正定性  $(A, A) = \text{tr}(A^T A) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}^2 \geq 0$

当且仅当  $A=0$  时,  $(A, A) = 0$

例:  $C[a, b]$  是  $[a, b]$  上连续函数全体

$R[x]$  是实系数多项式全体

定义  $(f, g) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$

$R_n[x]$  是次数不超过  $n$  的多项式

流思  $n+1$  个系数 (互异)  $a_0, \dots, a_{n+1}, \dots, a_{2n}$

取  $(f, g) = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} f(a_i)g(a_i)$

流思① 对称 ② 线性

③ 正定:  $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} f(a_i)^2 \geq 0$ , 取  $f=0$  时,  $(f, f)=0$

## 二. 度量矩阵

1. 定义

对有限维的欧氏空间  $V$ , 取基  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

对  $\alpha, \beta \in V$ , 有  $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i$ ,  $\beta = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \alpha_j$

则内积  $(\alpha, \beta) = (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \alpha_j)$

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

取矩阵  $G = (g_{ij})_{n \times n} = ((\alpha_1, \alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_1, \alpha_n) \dots (\alpha_n, \alpha_1) \dots (\alpha_n, \alpha_n))$

度量矩阵  $G = \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_1, \alpha_n) \\ (\alpha_2, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_2, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_2, \alpha_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\alpha_n, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_n, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_n, \alpha_n) \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) G \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

对  $(\alpha, \alpha)$ , 有  $(\alpha, \alpha) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) G \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$

且有取等时当且仅当  $\alpha=0$ ,  $x_i=0$

2. 坐标变换与相合关系

基  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$  下,  $\alpha = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \tilde{x}$ ,  $\tilde{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{x}_i \tilde{\beta}_i$

$\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \tilde{y}$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{y}_i \tilde{\beta}_i$

$(\alpha, \beta) = \tilde{x}^T \tilde{G} \tilde{y}$ ,  $\tilde{G} = ((\tilde{\beta}_i, \tilde{\beta}_j))_{n \times n}$

变换关系  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) T$

则对坐标, 如  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) X$ ,  $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$

$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) T \tilde{X}$ ,  $\tilde{X} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$ ,  $X = T \tilde{X}$ ,  $\tilde{X} = X T^{-1}$

$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = \tilde{X}^T \tilde{G} \tilde{Y} = X^T G Y = (X^T T^{-1}) G (T Y)$

$= \tilde{X}^T (T^{-1} G T) \tilde{Y}$ ,  $\therefore \tilde{G} = T^{-1} G T$

定义  $\tilde{G} = T^{-1} G T$  流思相合:  $\tilde{X} = X T^{-1}$ ,  $\tilde{Y} = Y T$

$\tilde{G} = (T^{-1} G T) = (T^{-1} G T)^T = (T^T G^T T^{-1})^T = T G^T T^{-1}$

3. 性质: 可逆

证明: 可逆  $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank } G = n \Leftrightarrow$  行秩·列秩为  $n$

$\Leftrightarrow$  各行/列线性无关

$G = \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_1, \alpha_n) \\ (\alpha_2, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_2, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_2, \alpha_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\alpha_n, \alpha_1) & (\alpha_n, \alpha_2) & \dots & (\alpha_n, \alpha_n) \end{pmatrix}$

验证各行向量

$k_1 (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) + k_2 (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + \dots + k_n (\alpha_1, \alpha_n) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow k_1 (\alpha_1, \alpha_1) + k_2 (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + \dots + k_n (\alpha_1, \alpha_n) = 0$

行秩  $\Leftrightarrow (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) \cdot (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$

列秩  $\Leftrightarrow (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) \cdot (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$

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## 四. 线性变换

① 正交变换

1. 引入: 正交阵

实方阵  $A$  满足  $AA^T = I_n$

可得  $A$  可逆,  $|A| = \pm 1$ ,  $A^{-1} = A^T$  (充要条件)

例:  $I_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

记  $A = (a_{ij})$ , 则  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = I_n$

$\therefore a_{ij} a_{jk} = \delta_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$

$\therefore (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \delta_{ij}$ ,  $\rightarrow \left( \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_i \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_j \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_j \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_i \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_{ik} \alpha_{jk} = \delta_{ij}$

即对  $A = (a_{ij})$ ,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的标准正交基

2. 记  $B$  是  $n$  阶可逆阵  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$

则  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  构成一基底

$\Rightarrow$  经正交化,  $\vec{\beta}_k = \beta_k - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (\beta_k, \vec{\beta}_i) \vec{\beta}_i$

$\therefore (\vec{\beta}_1, \dots, \vec{\beta}_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  上三角

$\therefore (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\vec{\beta}_1, \dots, \vec{\beta}_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  求逆的上三角

3. 欧氏空间中  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为一组标准正交基

$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  为另一组标准正交基

若有  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) T$ ,  $T = (t_{ij})_{n \times n}$

则  $T$  为正交矩阵

证明:  $\beta_i = \sum_{k=1}^n t_{ki} \alpha_k$

$\delta_{ij} = (\beta_i, \beta_j) = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n t_{ki} \alpha_k, \sum_{l=1}^n t_{lj} \alpha_l \right)$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n t_{ki} t_{lj} (\alpha_k, \alpha_l) = \sum_{k=1}^n t_{ki} t_{kj}$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n t_{ki} t_{kj} = \delta_{ij}$

即第  $i$  列的  $n$  个分量求内积

相同列为 0, 相异列得 1

4. 正交变换等价命题

①  $f$  在某组标准正交基下的矩阵正交

②  $f$  在任意标准正交基下均为正交阵

③  $f$  将标准正交基变为标准正交基

④ 对  $\forall \alpha \in V$ ,  $|f(\alpha)| = |\alpha|$

⑤ 对  $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$ ,  $(f(\alpha), f(\beta)) = (\alpha, \beta)$

证明: ①  $\Rightarrow$  ② 设正交阵  $B$  是  $f$  在  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  下的矩阵

$\beta = \alpha T$ , 则  $B = T^{-1} A T$

$(AB)^T B = B^T A^T B = I_n$ ,  $\therefore B^T B = I_n$

②  $\Rightarrow$  ③ 设  $(f(\alpha_1), \dots, f(\alpha_n)) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) A$ ,  $A$  正交

由 ②,  $A$  是正交阵, 故  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$f(\alpha_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} \alpha_i$ , 有  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{kj} = \delta_{ij}$

$\therefore (f(\alpha_i), f(\alpha_j)) = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \alpha_k, \sum_{l=1}^n a_{jl} \alpha_l \right)$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n a_{ik} a_{jl} (\alpha_k, \alpha_l) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{kj} = \delta_{ij} = (\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$

③  $\Rightarrow$  ④  $(\alpha_i, \alpha_j)$  是  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  下的度量矩阵为  $I_n$

取  $\alpha =$