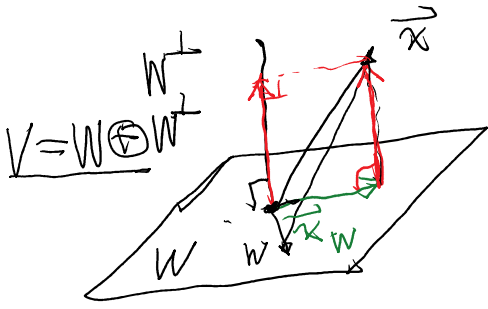


正交矩阵

2022年6月8日 7:15

设 V 是欧氏空间, 内积 (\cdot, \cdot) .



$$\|\vec{x} - \vec{w}\| \geq \|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_W\|$$

$$\|\vec{x}_{W^\perp}\|$$

定义: 从 \vec{x} 到 W 的距离

$$\text{是 } \|\vec{x}_{W^\perp}\| = \|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_W\|$$

记为 $d(\vec{x}, W)$.

定理: 设 $W = \langle \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d \rangle$

且 $\vec{x} \in V$

$$\textcircled{1} \det(G(\vec{x}, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d)) = d(\vec{x}, W)^2 \cdot \det(G(\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d))$$

② 向量 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d$ 线性无关

$$d(\vec{x}, W) = \sqrt{\frac{\det(G(\vec{x}, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d))}{\det(G(\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d))}}$$

证: $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_W + \vec{x}_{W^\perp}$

$\begin{matrix} \supseteq \\ W \end{matrix}$
 \quad
 $\begin{matrix} \supseteq \\ W^\perp \end{matrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{x}_W + \vec{x}_{W^\perp} \quad | \quad \vec{x}_W + \vec{x}_{W^\perp}$$

$$(\vec{x} | \vec{x}) = (\vec{x}_w + \vec{x}_{w^\perp} | \vec{x}_w + \vec{x}_{w^\perp})$$

$$= \|\vec{x}_w\|^2 + \|\vec{x}_{w^\perp}\|^2$$

$$(\vec{x} | \vec{w}_z) = (\vec{x}_w + \vec{x}_{w^\perp} | \vec{w}_z)$$

$$= (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_z) + (\vec{x}_{w^\perp} | \vec{w}_z)$$

$$= (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_z), \quad z=1, 2, \dots, d$$

$$\det(G(\vec{x}_0, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d))$$

$$\stackrel{\|\vec{x}_w\|^2 + \|\vec{x}_{w^\perp}\|^2}{=} \det \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & \dots & (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) \\ \hline (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) + 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \\ (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) + 0 & & \\ \hline \|\vec{x}_w\|^2 & (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & \dots & (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) \\ (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) & & & \\ \hline \|\vec{x}_{w^\perp}\|^2 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ & & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{(\vec{x}_w | \vec{x}_w)}{=} \det \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & \dots & (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) \\ \hline (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & & \\ \vdots & & \\ (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) & & \\ \hline \|\vec{x}_w\|^2 & (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & \dots & (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) \\ (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) & & & \\ \hline \|\vec{x}_{w^\perp}\|^2 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ & & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{+ \det}{=} \det \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ & & & \\ \hline \|\vec{x}_w\|^2 & (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & \dots & (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) \\ (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_1) & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ (\vec{x}_w | \vec{w}_d) & & & \\ \hline \|\vec{x}_{w^\perp}\|^2 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ & & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} \vdots & G(\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

no $(\vec{x}, \vec{w} \in \langle \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n \rangle)$

$$\Rightarrow \det(G(\vec{x}, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n))$$

$$\rightarrow d(\vec{x}, W)^2 \det(G(\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n))$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{d(\vec{x}, W)^2 \det(G(\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n))}$$

① 成立

② 若 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n$ 线性无关
 $\det(G(\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n)) \neq 0$ □

例 行列式的几何意义

设 \mathbb{R}^n 标准欧氏

$\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 线性无关

定义 由 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 构成的

平行 $2n$ 面体体积

$$V_n = \sqrt{\det(G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n))}$$

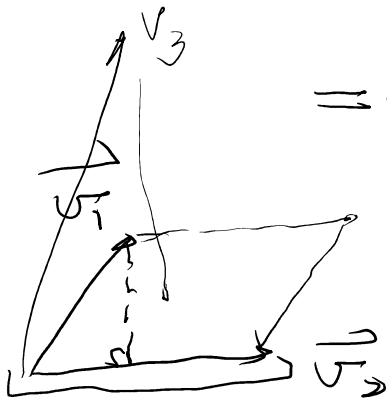
$$\dots \dots \dots \sqrt{(\vec{v}_1 | \vec{v}_1) \dots (\vec{v}_n | \vec{v}_n)} = \|\vec{v}_1\| \dots \|\vec{v}_n\|$$

$$\underline{n=1} \quad \sqrt{\det(G(\vec{v}_1))} = \sqrt{(\vec{v}_1 | \vec{v}_1)} = \|\vec{v}_1\|$$

$$\underline{n=2} \quad V_2 = \sqrt{\det(G(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2))}$$

$$= d(\vec{v}_1, \langle \vec{v}_2 \rangle) \sqrt{\det G(\vec{v}_2)}$$

$$= d(\vec{v}_1, \langle \vec{v}_2 \rangle) \|\vec{v}_2\|$$



$$V_n^2 = \det(G(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n))$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} (\vec{v}_1 | \vec{v}_1) & \dots & (\vec{v}_1 | \vec{v}_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (\vec{v}_n | \vec{v}_1) & \dots & (\vec{v}_n | \vec{v}_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 & \dots & \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vec{v}_n \cdot \vec{v}_1 & \dots & \vec{v}_n \cdot \vec{v}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \left(\underbrace{(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n)}_{\perp} \cdot \underbrace{(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n)} \right)$$

$$= \det \left(\underbrace{(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n)}_{\text{basis}} \underbrace{(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n)}_{\text{basis}} \right)$$

$$= \left[\det(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n) \right]^2$$

$$V_n = \left| \det(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n) \right|$$

思考题: $A \in \mathbb{R}(V)$

A 是 A 在 V 基组基下的矩阵

$$\det(A) = \det(A)$$

问题: $\det(A)$ 的任何意义是什么?

注: 最小二乘法

(the least square method)

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underbrace{A}_{\text{matrix}} \underbrace{\vec{x}}_{\text{vector}} = \underbrace{\vec{b}}_{\text{vector}}$$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 相容} \Leftrightarrow \vec{b} \in \underbrace{V_0(A)}_W$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d(\vec{b}, W) = 0$$

反之, 设 \vec{b} 在 W 中正交投影

定义: 设 \vec{b} 在 W 中且 $\vec{b} = \vec{b}_W$

是 $\beta_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{A}^{(n)}$

则称 $\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$ 是 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

的解 = 乘积

① $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有解 则 $\vec{b} \in W \Rightarrow \vec{b}_W = \vec{b}$

$\beta_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{b}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$ 是 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的解

② $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 无解, 则

$\| \beta_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{A}^{(n)} - \vec{b} \|^2$
最小

例 设 x 代表杂质, y 代表产量
合格率已知

~~$y = a \left(\frac{x}{b} \right) + b$~~

实验数据

$\frac{x}{b}$	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
y	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.56	0.36

$\dots, a + b = 1.0$

$$\begin{cases}
 3.6 a + b = 1.0 \\
 3.7 a + b = 0.9 \\
 3.8 a + b = 0.9 \\
 4.0 a + b = 0.6 \\
 4.1 a + b = 0.56 \\
 4.2 a + b = 0.36
 \end{cases}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{cases}
 a = -1.05 \\
 b = 4.81
 \end{cases}$$

$$y = -1.05 x + 4.81$$

给定 $W = \langle \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d \rangle$, $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

求 \vec{x} 在 W 上的正交投影

$$\vec{x}_W = \alpha_1 \vec{w}_1 + \dots + \alpha_d \vec{w}_d$$

$$(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_W) \perp \vec{w}_i \quad i=1, 2, \dots, d$$

$$(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_W | \vec{w}_i) = 0$$

$$(\vec{w}_i | \vec{x}_W) = (\vec{w}_i | \vec{x}), \quad i=1, \dots, d$$

$$(\vec{w}_i | \alpha_1 \vec{w}_1 + \dots + \alpha_d \vec{w}_d) = (\vec{w}_i | \vec{x}) \quad i=1, \dots, d$$

得到关于

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$ 的线性方程组

Cere

§4 正交矩阵和正交分解

设 V 的两组单位正交基是

$$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n; \vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n$$

则 $\exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使得

$$(\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)P$$

对 $\forall i, j$ 的 $n \times n$ 的

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{ij} = (\vec{e}'_i | \vec{e}'_j) &= ((\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)P^i | (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)P^j) \\ &= (P^i)^t P^j \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^t P = E$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P^t = P^{-1}}$$

定义: 设 $P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R})$

如果 $\underline{P^t = P^{-1}}$. 则称

P 是正交矩阵 (orthogonal matrix)

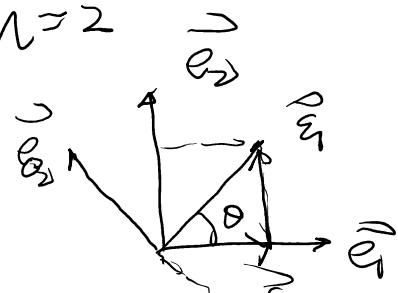
注: E 是正交的

例: (a) $(a)^t = (a)$ $(a) (a) = (1)$
 $\Rightarrow a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$

(1) (-1)



$n=2$



$$\vec{e}_1' = \cos\theta \vec{e}_1 + \sin\theta \vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{e}_2' = -\sin\theta \vec{e}_1 + \cos\theta \vec{e}_2$$

$$(\vec{e}_1', \vec{e}_2') = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2)$$

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

$$(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) = (\vec{e}_1', \vec{e}_2')$$

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

P_2

只有 P_1, P_2 两种

命题: 设 $O_n(\mathbb{R})$ 代表所有
所出实矩阵的集合

的 $O_n(\mathbb{R})$ 是 $GL_n(\mathbb{R})$ 的子群

(i) $\forall P \in O_n(\mathbb{R}), \det(P) = \pm 1$

(ii) $P \in O_n(\mathbb{R}) \iff$

$\vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_n$ 是标准欧氏空间 \mathbb{R}^n
中的一组单位正交基

证: 设 $P, Q \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$A = PQ^{-1} = PQ^t$$

$$A^t = (PQ^t)^t = QP^t$$

$$A^t A = Q P^t P Q^{-1} = Q Q^{-1} = E$$

(ii) $P P^t = E \quad \det(P P^t) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \det(P)^2 = 1$$

(iii) $P^t P = E \Leftrightarrow (\vec{p}^{(i)})^t \vec{p}^{(j)} = \delta_{ij}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \uparrow \leftarrow \text{orthonormal}$

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{p}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{p}^{(n)}$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的
 单位正交基. \square

命题. 设 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V 的 单位正交基
 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V 的 一组基 \square

$$(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) P$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 单位正交基
 $\Leftrightarrow P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$

证: " \Rightarrow " 正交矩阵的定义

" \Leftarrow " $(\vec{p}^{(i)})^t \vec{p}^{(j)} = \delta_{i,j}$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) P^{(i) t} \mid (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) P^{(j)} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{e}_i \mid \vec{e}_j) = \delta_{ij} \quad \square$$

定义. 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

对于任意 $P \in O_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使得

$$B = \underline{P^{-1} A P} = \underline{P^t A P}$$

则称 B 与 A 正交相似, 记为

$$B \sim_o A$$

注, " \sim_o " 是等价关系

注, $B \sim_o A \Rightarrow B \sim_o A \wedge B \sim_o A$
 ~~$B \sim_o A$~~

例 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

证 \mathbb{R}^2 $A \sim_o B$, $A \sim_o B$ 但

$$A \not\sim_o B$$

证: $\mu_A = \mu_B = t^2$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 1 = \text{rank}(B)$$

$$\text{rank}(A^2) = 0 = \text{rank}(B^2)$$

$$\text{rank}(A^3) = 0 = \text{rank}(B^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_o B$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^t B P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv A \Rightarrow A \sim B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta & \frac{\cos\theta}{*} \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2\cos\theta}{*} \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\theta = k\pi \quad \text{代入} \quad \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

另一情形类似验证。可知

$A \sim B$

问题 在“ \sim ”找标准型。

§5 正规算子和正规矩阵 \hookrightarrow normal

§5-1 伴随算子

定义，设 $A \in L(V)$ 。称

$B \in L(V)$ 满足

$$\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V, (A\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = (\vec{x} | B\vec{y})$$

则称 B 是 A 的伴随算子

命题: 设 $A \in L(V)$

(i) A 的伴随算子 A^* 也是 $L(V)$ 中的算子

(ii) 设 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V 的标准正交基

A 在 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下的矩阵是 A

则 A^* 在 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下的矩阵是 A^t

证: 设 $B \in L(V)$ 由

$$B(\vec{e}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n (A(\vec{e}_i) | \vec{e}_j) \vec{e}_i$$

$j=1, 2, \dots, n$

对任意 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$

$$(\vec{x} | B(\vec{y})) = (A(\vec{x}) | \vec{y})$$

设 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$(\vec{e}_i | B(\vec{e}_j)) = (\vec{e}_i | \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (A(\vec{e}_k) | \vec{e}_j) \vec{e}_k \right))$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (A(\vec{e}_k) | \vec{e}_j) (\vec{e}_i | \vec{e}_k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (A(\vec{e}_k) | \vec{e}_j) \delta_{ik}$$

$$= (A(\vec{e}_i) | \vec{e}_j) \quad \checkmark$$

设 $\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{e}_i, \vec{y} = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \vec{e}_j$

设 $\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{e}_i$, $\vec{y} = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \vec{e}_j$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\vec{x} | B(\vec{y})) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{e}_i \mid \sum_{j=1}^n y_j B(\vec{e}_j) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j \underline{(\vec{e}_i | B(\vec{e}_j))} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j (A(\vec{e}_i) | \vec{e}_j) \\
 &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i A(\vec{e}_i) \mid \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \vec{e}_j \right) \\
 &= (A(\vec{x}) | \vec{y}).
 \end{aligned}$$

存在性成立

再设 C 是 A 的另一个伴随算子

$\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$

$$(A(\vec{x}) | \vec{y}) = (\vec{x} | B(\vec{y})) = (\vec{x} | C(\vec{y}))$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{x} | \underline{B(\vec{y}) - C(\vec{y})}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow B(\vec{y}) - C(\vec{y}) = \vec{0} \quad [\vec{x} \text{ 任意性}]$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C \quad [\vec{y} \text{ 任意性}]$$

$$A^*(\vec{e}_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n (A(\vec{e}_i) | \vec{e}_j) \vec{e}_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \dots & \vec{e}_n \end{pmatrix} A^{\vec{e}_i} \mid \vec{e}_j \right) \vec{e}_i \\
 &\quad \left(\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_n \right) (A_j)^t \quad \rightarrow a_{ji}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) (A_{ij})$$

\Rightarrow B 在 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下的矩阵
 阵是 A^t □

§5.2 正规算子和正规矩阵的定义

定义: 设 $A \in L(V)$ 线性

$$A \circ A^* = A^* \circ A$$

则称 A 是正规算子

设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 线性

$$\underline{A A^t = A^t A}$$

则称 A 是正规矩阵

注: 由上述命题可知

A 是正规算子 \Leftrightarrow

它在 V 的正规基上的

的矩阵是正规矩阵.