

(V, B) B 双线性型.

$\dim V = n$. 取 V 的一组基 v_1, \dots, v_n . 记为 C

$G = (B(v_i, v_j))_{n \times n}$ 唯一确定了 B .

Gram matrix.

如何可唯一确定 B ?

$B(v, w)$ $v, w \in V$

$$\underline{[v]_C} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{[w]_C} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i, \quad w = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j v_j$$

$$B(v, w) = B\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j v_j\right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_j \cdot B(v_i, v_j)$$

$$= (x_1 \dots x_n) \cdot G \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ([v]_C)^T \cdot G \cdot [w]_C$$

$$\boxed{B(w, v) = B(v, w)} \quad \text{对称性.}$$

$$\frac{([\bar{v}]_C)^T G ([\bar{w}]_C)}{=} = ([\bar{w}]_C)^T G ([\bar{v}]_C)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$[\bar{w}]_C^T \cdot G^T \cdot [\bar{v}]_C \quad \nearrow$$

性质: B 对称 ($=$) $G = G^T$

内积: 对称 正定 双线性型.

$$\boxed{K = \mathbb{R}}$$

$$B(v, v) > 0, \quad \forall v \neq 0$$

V 有标准正交基 ($G = I$)

考虑, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T: V \rightarrow V \\ \text{线性} \end{array} \right\} \left| \begin{array}{l} B(T(v), T(w)) = B(v, w) \\ \forall v, w \in V \end{array} \right.$

$= O(V)$ 正交变换.

例子: $(\mathbb{R}^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$. $T(v) = A \cdot v$

$$O(\mathbb{R}^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) = O(n) = \{A \mid AA^T = I\}$$

性质: $C = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 是 V 的标准正交基,

$$\text{则 } \underline{T \in O(V)} \Leftrightarrow \underline{[T]_C^C} \in O(n)$$

证明: $\forall v, w \in V, [T(v)]_C = [T]_C^C \cdot [v]_C$

$$[v]_C = x, [w]_C = y, (\bar{T})_C^C = A.$$

$$B(v, w) = x^T \cdot I \cdot y = x^T y$$

$$B(T(v), T(w)) = (Ax)^T \cdot I \cdot (Ay) = x^T (A^T A) y$$

$$T \in O(V) \Leftrightarrow x^T y = x^T (A^T A) y.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^T A = I.$$

推论: $T \in O(V)$, T 可逆, $T^{-1} \in O(V)$

$$T, S \in O(V), T \circ S \in O(V)$$

$$\text{Pf: } B(T^{-1}(v), T^{-1}(w)) = B(T(T^{-1}(v)), T(T^{-1}(w)))$$

$$= B(v, w)$$

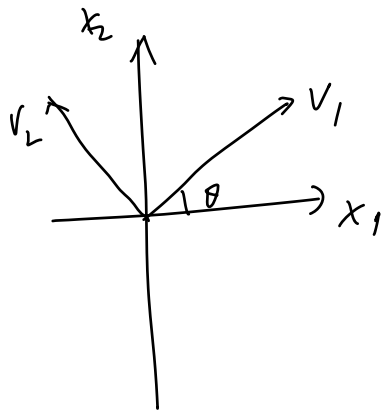
$$\Rightarrow T^{-1} \in O(V)$$

分类: $\dim V = 1, \quad O(1) = \{\pm 1\}$

$\dim V = 2, \quad O(2)$

$$= \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}}_{\substack{V_1 \\ V_2}}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}} \right\}$$

逆时针
转 θ .



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

Characteristic polynomial

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - 0 \cdot \lambda + \det A$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 1$$

$$= \underline{(\lambda+1)} \underline{(\lambda-1)}$$

A 可对角化. 有两个 eigenvector v_1, v_2 . 组成 \mathbb{R}^2 的基.

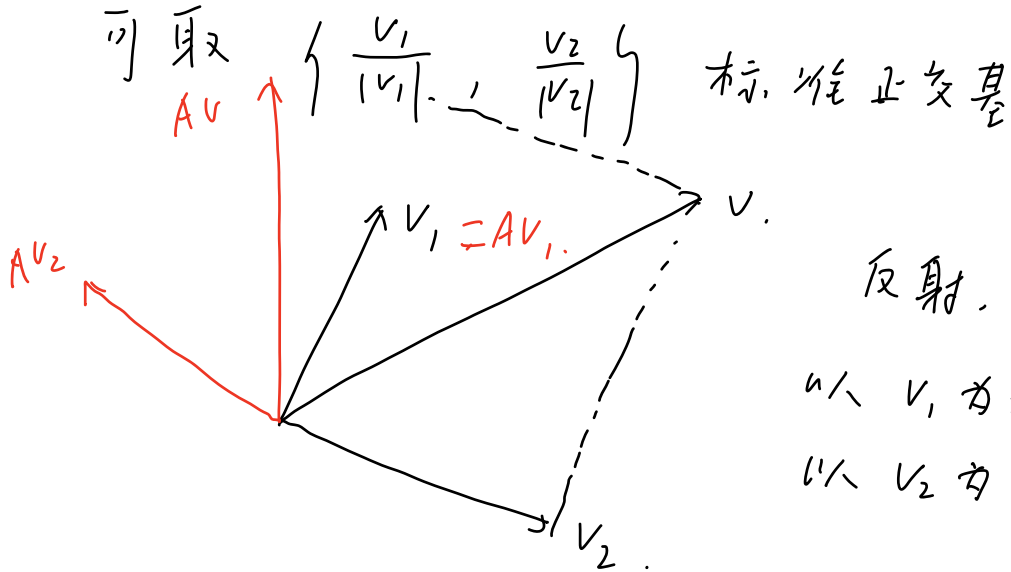
$$A v_1 = v_1$$

$$A v_2 = -v_2$$

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle A v_1, A v_2 \rangle = \langle v_1, -v_2 \rangle$$

$$= -\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0.$$



一般的 $T \in O(V)$, ($A \in O(n)$)

希望作归纳

性质: $W \subset V$ T -不变子空间, 即 $T(W) \subset W$

$$W^\perp = \left\{ v \in V \mid B(v, w) = 0, \forall w \in W \right\}$$

($W \oplus W^\perp = V$) 也是 T -不变的.

Pf: $\forall w \in W, v \in W^\perp$.

$$B(Tv, w) = B(Tv, T(T^{-1}w))$$

$$= B(v, T^{-1}(w))$$

$T|_W: W \rightarrow W$, $T|_W$ 单射 \Rightarrow 满射
双射.

$T^{-1}|_W: W \rightarrow W$, $T^{-1}(w) \in W$.

$$\Rightarrow B(T(v), w) = 0$$

在 \mathbb{C} 上, $T: V \rightarrow V$ 线性变换, T 总有
 $\dim=1$ 的不变子空间. ($f(x)=0$ 有根.
特征向量)

在 \mathbb{R} 上 不一定

$$\underline{A \in O(n)}$$

A 有复特征根 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

有复特征向量 $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$

$$\boxed{A \cdot v = \lambda v}$$



$$\lambda = a + b\sqrt{-1}, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$v = v_1 + \sqrt{-1} v_2$$

$$v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$A \cdot (v_1 + \sqrt{-1} v_2) = \underline{(a + b\sqrt{-1})} \cdot \underline{(v_1 + \sqrt{-1} v_2)}$$

//

↓↓

$$\underline{A v_1 + \sqrt{A} A v_2} = \underline{(a v_1 - b v_2)} + \sqrt{A} \underline{(b v_1 + a v_2)}$$

$$\underline{A(v_1, v_2)} = \underline{(v_1, v_2)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Span (v_1, v_2) 是 A -不变子空间.

(有 $\text{span}(v_1, v_2), v_1, v_2 \in V$,
 W 是 T -不变的)

记 $W =$

$$\dim W = 1, \text{ or } 2.$$

(注: 与 \mathbb{R} 上不可约多项式
 $\deg \leq 2$)

$$\langle w_i, w_i \rangle = 1$$

$\dim W = 1$. 有 w_1 是 A 的特征向量
特征值 = ± 1 .

$$[\pm 1]$$

$\dim W = 2$. 有 $\{w_1, w_2\}$ 是 W 的标准正交基.

$$A \cdot (w_1, w_2) = (w_1, w_2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

或者 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$T \in O(V)$$

定理: 存在标准正交基 $C: \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$$[T]_C^C = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & & & \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & -1 & \dots & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \in O(n)$, 存在 $P \in O(n)$

$$P^{-1}AP =$$

旋转 (定义) $V = W \oplus W^\perp$

$\dim W = 2$, v_1, v_2 标准正交基.

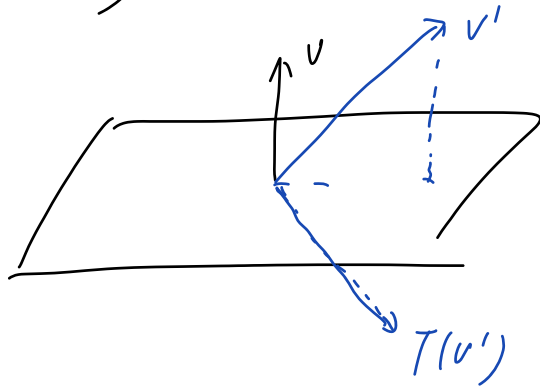
$T: W \rightarrow W$ 有矩阵

$$T(v_1, v_2) = (v_1, v_2) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$T: W^\perp \rightarrow W^\perp$ 恒等变换.

$T: V \rightarrow V$ 是平面 W 上的
旋转.

反射(定义)



$W \subset V, \dim V = n$

$\dim W = n-1$

$T: W \rightarrow W$ 恒等

$v \perp W, v \neq 0$

$T(v) = -v$

(T 有一个重数为 -1 的特征值, 其余
特征值为 1)

①(3)

$\det A = 1$

全是旋转.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & \\ \hline & & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$2+1$

← 旋转复合反射

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & \\ \hline & & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

全是旋转

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \boxed{-1} & \\ & & \boxed{-1} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 旋转}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 反射}$$

性质: \mathbb{R}^3 中两个反射的复合是旋转

实自伴, 对称 线性变换.

(self-adjoint, symmetric)

定义: (V, B) , 内积. $T: V \rightarrow V$.

满足 $B(v, T(w)) = B(T(v), w)$

性质: 在标准正交基 $C: \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 下

$$T \text{ symmetric } (\Leftrightarrow) [T]_C^C = A \text{ 是对称阵}$$

$$A^T = A.$$

pf: $[v]_C = x, [w] = y,$

$$\begin{cases} B(v, T(w)) = x^T \cdot (Ay) \\ B(T(v), w) = (Ax)^T y = x^T A^T y. \end{cases}$$

$$x^T (Ay) = x^T A^T y \quad \text{对任意 } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 成立}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = A^T.$$

例: $\dim = 1. \quad T: V \rightarrow V. \quad A = (a)$

$\dim = 2. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - (a+c)\lambda + (ac - b^2) = 0$$

$$\Delta = (a+c)^2 - 4(ac - b^2)$$

$$= (a-c)^2 + 4b^2 \geq 0.$$

$$\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

case 1: $\Delta > 0, \quad \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2. \quad A$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上可对角化.

$$A v_1 = \lambda_1 v_1, \quad v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$A v_2 = \lambda_2 v_2$$

$$\langle v_1, Av_2 \rangle = \langle Av_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$\lambda_1 \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \lambda_2 \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = 0.$$

存在标准正交基 w_1, w_2
 \mathbb{R}^2

$$A(w_1, w_2) = (w_1, w_2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(case 1):

$$\Delta = 0, \quad a = c, \quad b = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

归纳基础:

性质: T symmetric. $W \subset V$ T -不变子空间.

则 W^\perp 也 T -不变.

pf: $\forall v \in W^\perp, w \in W$

$$\begin{aligned} B(T(v), w) &= B(v, T(w)) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow T(v) \in W^\perp$.

类似, $T: V \rightarrow V$ 实线性变换.

T 一定有 $W \subset V$ 不变子空间

$$\dim W = 1 \text{ or } 2.$$

归纳已知:

性质: T symmetric, 则存在 V 的标准正交基 $C = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$$[T]_C^C = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}. \quad \underline{\text{(正交对角化)}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} A = A^T, \text{ 存在 } P \in O(n) \\ P^{-1} A P = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)$$

可对 v_1, \dots, v_n 重新排序, 使得

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3 \dots \geq \lambda_n.$$

几何:



$$\langle Av, v \rangle = \max \{ \langle Av, v \rangle \mid |v| = 1 \}$$

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i, \quad (v)_c = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(|v| = 1, \text{ 由 }) \quad x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Av, v \rangle &= \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n^2 \\ &\leq \lambda_1. \quad (x_1 = 1, x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0 \\ &\quad \text{取等号}) \end{aligned}$$

考虑 $\{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |v| = 1\}$ 有界闭集.

函数 $\langle v, Av \rangle$ 有最大值, 在 v_1 处取得.

可证明 v_1 是特征向量.

考虑 $\frac{\langle v, Av \rangle}{\langle v, v \rangle}$ 对一般 $v \neq 0$