

1.(1)

3:(1). 解: 首先计算出两个直线的标准方程为:

$$l_1: \frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y-3}{3} = \frac{z-3}{4}, \quad l_2: \frac{x-7}{2} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z}{-4}.$$

因为

$$-2:3:4 = 2:-3:4 \neq 7:-1:-3$$

所以由定理 2.4.3 知 $l_1 \parallel l_2$.

(2)

4:(2). 解: 两直线的对称式方程为

$$l_1: \frac{x+2}{3} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-8}{-7}, \quad l_2: \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y+3}{-4} = \frac{z-1}{1}.$$

所以它们之间的距离为

$$d = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 & -7 \\ 3 & 1 & -7 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -7 \\ -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix}^2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{170}}{17}.$$

(3)

(3). 解: 两直线的对称式方程为

$$l_1: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z+2}{-1}, \quad l_2: \frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-4}{7} = \frac{z+2}{-5}.$$

因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 7 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

所以 l_1 和 l_2 共面. 又显然 $1:2:-1 \neq 4:7:-5$, 所以它们相交.

2.(1)

7. 解:(2) 直线的方向向量为 $\vec{v} = (1, -2, 9)$, 平面的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (3, -4, 7)$, \vec{v} 与 \vec{n} 不平行,

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 3 + 8 + 63 = 74 \neq 0$$

即知直线与平面相交.

(2)

(3) 设直线的方向向量为 \vec{v} , 则有

$$\vec{v} \cdot (1, 0, -3) = \vec{v} \cdot (0, 1, -2) = 0$$

解得 $\vec{v} = (3, 2, 1)$. 记平面的法向量为 $\vec{n} = (1, 1, 1)$, 显然 \vec{v} 与 \vec{n} 不平行.

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 3 + 2 + 1 = 6 \neq 0$$

即知直线与平面相交.

3.(1)(2)

1. 解: (方法 1): 设所求直线 l 的方向矢量为 $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$, 则其对称式方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{v_1} = \frac{y-1}{v_2} = \frac{z-1}{v_3}.$$

因为 l 与 l_1, l_2 均相交, 那么由定理 2.4.3 知

$$\begin{cases} \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \end{cases}.$$

由此得

$$v_1 = 0, v_2 = \frac{1}{2}v_3.$$

则所求直线的方程为

$$l: \frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}.$$

(方法 2) 首先判断两条直线的关系可得 l_1, l_2 共面, 显然 l_1, l_2 不平行, 从而两条直线相交, 记交点为 Q , 联立直线方程可得 $Q = (1, 2, 3)$. 记直线 l_1, l_2 所在的平面为 π , 则 π 的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = (1, 2, 3) \times (2, 1, 4) = (5, 2, -3)$$

3

可得 π 的方程为

$$5(x-1) + 2(y-2) - 3(z-3) = 5x + 2y - 3z = 0$$

显然点 P 不在平面 π 上, 设所求直线为 l , 由于 l 与 l_1, l_2 都相交, 则 l 必过 Q 点, 即得 l 的方向向量为 $\vec{v} = (0, 1, 2)$, l 的方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{0} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}.$$

1:(4). 解: 依题意, 所求直线的方向矢量为 $\vec{v} = (2, 1, 1) \times (1, -1, 0) = (1, 1, -3)$. 又过定点 $P_0(1, 0, 1)$, 所以易知直线的向量式参数方程为:

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t+1, t, 1-3t),$$

坐标式参数方程为:

$$\begin{cases} x = t+1, \\ y = t, \\ z = -3t+1, \end{cases}$$

标准方程为:

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-3}.$$

(以上三种方程, 任何一种均可)

3.(3): π 的法向量 $\vec{n} = (3, -1, 2)$ (的方向向量 $\vec{v} = (4, -2, 1)$) $P_1(1, 3, 0)$

记所求直线 l 的方向向量为 $\vec{v} = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$

l 与 π 平行 $\Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$ 即 $3\alpha - \beta + 2\gamma = 0$ ①

l 与 π 相交 $\Rightarrow (\vec{P_1 P_0}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 1 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 即 $7\alpha + 8\beta - 12\gamma = 0$ ②

联立求解 ①②, 可取 $\vec{v} = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 7 & 8 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = (-4, 5, 3)$

$l: \frac{x-1}{-4} = \frac{y-3}{5} = \frac{z}{3}$ (\vec{v} 与 $(3, -1, 2)$ 及 $(7, 8, -12)$ 均垂直, 故可取 $\vec{v} = (3, -1, 2) \times (7, 8, -12)$)

(4): (与(1)类似) $l_1: \vec{v}_1 = (2, 4, 3)$ $P_1(1, -3, 5)$

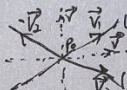
$l_2: \vec{v}_2 = (5, -1, 2)$ $P_2(0, 2, -1)$

所求直线 $l: \vec{v} = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ $P_0(11, 9, 0)$

与 l_1 相交 $\Rightarrow (\vec{P_1 P_0}, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}) = 0 \Rightarrow -7\alpha + 5\beta - 2\gamma = 0$

与 l_2 相交 $\Rightarrow (\vec{P_2 P_0}, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}) = 0 \Rightarrow -15\alpha + 17\beta + 46\gamma = 0$

$l: \frac{x-11}{6} = \frac{y-9}{8} = \frac{z}{7}$



(5): 如右图所示, 角平分线有两条, 相交于 $P_0(0, 0, 0)$

$l_1: P_0(0, 0, 0)$ $\vec{v}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$

$l_2: P_0(0, 0, 0)$ $\vec{v}_2 = (2, 1, 3)$

角平分线 $l: P_0(0, 0, 0)$ $\vec{v} = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$

法一: $\cos \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v} \rangle = \pm \cos \langle \vec{v}_2, \vec{v} \rangle \Rightarrow \frac{2\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}} = \pm \frac{\alpha + 2\beta + 3\gamma}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}}$ ①

(±号的说明: \vec{v} 可以在 \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 中间, 也可以在 $\vec{v}_1, -\vec{v}_2$ 中间, 如上图所示)

仅靠 ① 式无法解出 \vec{v} , 说明缺少条件, 注意到 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}$ 共面,

故可根据 $0 = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{vmatrix}$ 得到另一关系式 (联立 ① 解出 \vec{v})

也可设 $\vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}_1 + \mu \vec{v}_2 = (\lambda + 2\mu, \lambda + \mu, \lambda + 3\mu)$, 将 $\begin{cases} \alpha = \lambda + 2\mu \\ \beta = \lambda + \mu \\ \gamma = \lambda + 3\mu \end{cases}$ 代入 ① 得

$(6\lambda + 14\mu) = \pm \sqrt{42}(\lambda + 2\mu) \Rightarrow \lambda^2 = \frac{14}{3}\mu^2$

取 $\mu = \sqrt{3}, \lambda = \pm\sqrt{14}$, 得 $\vec{v} = (\pm\sqrt{14} + 2\sqrt{3}, \pm\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{3}, \pm(\sqrt{14} + 3\sqrt{3}))$; $l: \frac{x}{\pm\sqrt{14} + 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{y}{\pm\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{z}{\pm(\sqrt{14} + 3\sqrt{3})}$

法二: $\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{v}_1}{|\vec{v}_1|} \pm \frac{\vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_2|} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}})$ $l: \frac{x}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}} = \frac{y}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}} = \frac{z}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}}$

4. (1): $l: x-1 = \frac{y}{3} = \frac{z}{3}, \vec{v} = 6(1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = (6, 3, 3)$

设所求平面 $\pi: \lambda(x+y+z) + \mu(2x-y+3z) = 0 \quad \vec{n} = (\lambda+\mu, \lambda-\mu, \lambda+3\mu)$

与 π 平行 $\Rightarrow \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 0 \Rightarrow 11\lambda + 5\mu = 0$

取 $\lambda = 5, \mu = -11$ 得 $\pi: -7x + 26y - 18z = 0$

(2) $l: \begin{cases} x-1=0 \\ 3y+2z-2=0 \end{cases}$

设平面 $\pi: \lambda(x-1) + \mu(3y+2z-2) = 0 \quad \vec{n} = (\lambda, 3\mu, 2\mu) \quad P(1, 1, 2)$

$d(P, \pi) = \frac{|\lambda + 8\mu|}{\sqrt{\lambda^2 + 13\mu^2}} = 2 \Rightarrow 3\lambda^2 - 16\lambda\mu - 12\mu^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{2}{3}\mu$ 或 $\lambda = 6\mu$

取 $\begin{cases} \mu = 3 \\ \lambda = -2 \end{cases} \quad \pi_1: -2x + 9y + 6z - 4 = 0$
 $\begin{cases} \mu = 1 \\ \lambda = 6 \end{cases} \quad \pi_2: 6x + 3y + 2z = 8$

1. 证明: $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, v_i \rangle v_i, y = \sum_{j=1}^n \langle y, v_j \rangle v_j$ (注意到 $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$)
 $\langle x, y \rangle = \langle \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, v_i \rangle v_i, \sum_{j=1}^n \langle y, v_j \rangle v_j \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \langle x, v_i \rangle \langle y, v_j \rangle \langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle x, v_i \rangle \langle y, v_i \rangle$

2. 解: $v_1 = w_1 = (1, 0, 1, 0), u_2 = \frac{w_1}{\|w_1\|} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$

$v_2 = w_2 - \langle w_2, u_1 \rangle u_1 = (0, 1, 0, 1), u_2 = \frac{v_2}{\|v_2\|} = (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$

$v_3 = w_3 - \langle w_3, u_1 \rangle u_1 - \langle w_3, u_2 \rangle u_2 = (-1, 0, 1, 0), u_3 = \frac{v_3}{\|v_3\|} = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)$

(检验 $\langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$)

Example 5

Let $V = P(R)$ with the inner product $\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(t)g(t) dt$, and consider the subspace $P_2(R)$ with the standard ordered basis β . We use the Gram–Schmidt process to replace β by an orthogonal basis $\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ for $P_2(R)$, and then use this orthogonal basis to obtain an orthonormal basis for $P_2(R)$.

Take $v_1 = 1$. Then $\|v_1\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 1^2 dt = 2$, and $\langle x, v_1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 t \cdot 1 dt = 0$.

Thus

$$v_2 = x - \frac{\langle v_1, x \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} = x - \frac{0}{2} = x.$$



Furthermore,

$$\langle x^2, v_1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 t^2 \cdot 1 dt = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle x^2, v_2 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 t^2 \cdot t dt = 0.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} v_3 &= x^2 - \frac{\langle x^2, v_1 \rangle}{\|v_1\|^2} v_1 - \frac{\langle x^2, v_2 \rangle}{\|v_2\|^2} v_2 \\ &= x^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot x \\ &= x^2 - \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $\{1, x, x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\}$ is an orthogonal basis for $P_2(R)$.

To obtain an orthonormal basis, we normalize v_1 , v_2 , and v_3 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 1^2 dt}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ u_2 &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 t^2 dt}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} x, \end{aligned}$$

and similarly,

$$u_3 = \frac{v_3}{\|v_3\|} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} (3x^2 - 1).$$

Thus $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ is the desired orthonormal basis for $P_2(R)$. \blacklozenge

Example 6

We use Theorem 6.5 to represent the polynomial $f(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2$ as a linear combination of the vectors in the orthonormal basis $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ for $P_2(R)$ obtained in Example 5. Observe that

$$\langle f(x), u_1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + 2t + 3t^2) dt = 2\sqrt{2},$$

$$\langle f(x), u_2 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}t(1 + 2t + 3t^2) dt = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3},$$

and

$$\langle f(x), u_3 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{\frac{5}{8}}(3t^2 - 1)(1 + 2t + 3t^2) dt = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5}.$$

Therefore $f(x) = 2\sqrt{2} u_1 + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} u_2 + \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{5} u_3$. \blacklozenge

Example 10

Let $V = P_3(R)$ with the inner product

$$\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 f(t)g(t) dt \quad \text{for all } f(x), g(x) \in V.$$

We compute the orthogonal projection $f_1(x)$ of $f(x) = x^3$ on $P_2(R)$.

By Example 5,

$$\{u_1, u_2, u_3\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x, \sqrt{\frac{5}{8}}(3x^2 - 1) \right\}$$

is an orthonormal basis for $P_2(R)$. For these vectors, we have

$$\langle f(x), u_1 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 t^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dt = 0, \quad \langle f(x), u_2 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 t^3 \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} t dt = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5},$$

and

$$\langle f(x), u_3 \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 t^3 \sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} (3t^2 - 1) dt = 0.$$

Hence

$$f_1(x) = \langle f(x), u_1 \rangle u_1 + \langle f(x), u_2 \rangle u_2 + \langle f(x), u_3 \rangle u_3 = \frac{3}{5}x. \quad \blacklozenge$$

4

Question 1

正定与半正定定义: T 有限维内积空间上的线性算子, T 是正定的(半正定的)当 T 是自伴的
且 $\langle T(x), x \rangle > 0$ [$\langle T(x), x \rangle \geq 0$] $\forall x \neq 0$

(证) $A_{n \times n}$ 正定或半正定的当 LA 是正定或半正定的

(a) T 自伴存在标准正交基 $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ 对应特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$. ($\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\forall x \in V \quad x = x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n \quad T(x) = \lambda_1 x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n \alpha_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle T(x), x \rangle = \lambda_1 \langle x_1 \alpha_1, x_1 \alpha_1 \rangle + \dots + \lambda_n \langle x_n \alpha_n, x_n \alpha_n \rangle > 0$$

由 x 的任意性 \Rightarrow 将 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 分别代入 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n > 0$

$$\Leftarrow \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n > 0 \quad \langle T(x), x \rangle > 0$$

(半正定同理)

(b) $\sum_{i,j} A_{ij} a_j \bar{a}_i = [x]^* A [x] = \langle T(x), x \rangle$

$$x = a_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + a_n \alpha_n \quad \forall x$$

(c) $\Leftarrow \langle Ax, x \rangle = x^* B^* B x = \langle Bx, Bx \rangle \geq 0$ 由 (b) T 正定

$\Rightarrow A = P^* \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) P$ 由 (a) $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0$ P 为酉矩阵

$B = P^* \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}) P \quad B^* = P^* \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}) P$

$B^* B = A$

(d) T^2 与 T 保持特征空间不变且特征值为平方关系

u^2 与 $u \sim$

$T^2 = u^2 \Rightarrow T$ 和 u 有相同的特征空间对应相同的特征值

T, u 半正定对 T^2, u^2 特征值开根时仅存在唯一的非负解

(e) $(TU)^* = U^* T^* = UT = TU \Rightarrow TU$ 自伴

由 Question 2. T, u 可同时正交对角化

即存在标准正交基 $\beta = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$ 使得 $T(\beta_i) = \lambda_i \beta_i > 0 \quad u(\beta_i) = \mu_i \beta_i > 0$

TU 的特征值为 $\lambda_i \mu_i > 0 \Rightarrow TU$ 正定

同时取开根 对应标准正交基 $\beta = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$

(f) $\langle T(x), x \rangle = [x]^* A [x] = \langle LA([x]_\beta), [x]_\beta \rangle$

Lemma: 证明

W

(a) $\forall x, y \in W \quad \langle T_W(x), y \rangle = \langle T(x), y \rangle = \langle x, T^*(y) \rangle = \langle x, T(y) \rangle = \langle x, T_W(y) \rangle$

$\Rightarrow T_W^*$ 存在且 $T_W = T^*|_W$

(b) $\forall x \in W^\perp, y \in W \quad \langle T^*(x), y \rangle = \langle x, T(y) \rangle = 0$

$\Rightarrow T^*(x) \in W^\perp$ \uparrow
W 上 T 不变

(c) $\forall x, y \in W \quad \langle T_W(x), y \rangle = \langle T(x), y \rangle = \langle x, T^*(y) \rangle = \langle x, (T^*|_W)(y) \rangle$

$(T^*|_W) = (T_W)^*$ \uparrow
W 上 T^* 不变

(d) $T^*T = TT^*$ $T_W(T_W)^* \stackrel{(c)}{=} T_W(T^*|_W) = (TT^*)|_W = (T^*T)|_W = T^*|_W T_W \stackrel{(c)}{=} (T_W)^* T_W$
 \uparrow T^* 在 W 上不变 \uparrow T_W 在 W 上不变

Question 2 (1)

证明: $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ 是 T 的不同特征值 E_{λ_i} 为特征子空间

$V = E_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus E_{\lambda_k}$

$\forall x \in E_{\lambda_i} \quad T_U(x) = UT(x) = \lambda_i U(x) \Rightarrow U(x) \in E_{\lambda_i} \Rightarrow E_{\lambda_i}$ 为 U 不变子空间

由引理 $U|_{E_{\lambda_i}}$ 是自伴的, 则存在 E_{λ_i} 的标准正交基 β_i 由 E_{λ_i} 中的特征向量组成

$\beta = \beta_1 \cup \dots \cup \beta_k$, β 是 V 的标准正交基且 β 中向量同时为 T 和 U 的特征向量

3. (a) 由题意 W 上 U 不变 $U(W) \subseteq W$

$\|x\|^2 = \|U(x)\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow T$ 单射

断言: W 有限维 $U(W) = W$

(b) W 有限维 $V = W \oplus W^\perp$ ($y = u + z, u \in W, z \in W^\perp$ 且 u, z 唯一)

$\forall y \in V \quad \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ 是 W 的标准正交基

存在性 $u = \sum_{i=1}^k \langle y, v_i \rangle v_i$ 要证明 $z = y - u \in W^\perp$

$\langle z, v_j \rangle = \langle y - \sum_{i=1}^k \langle y, v_i \rangle v_i, v_j \rangle = \langle y, v_j \rangle - \langle y, v_j \rangle = 0 \quad \square$

唯一性: $y = u' + z', u' \in W, z' \in W^\perp$

$\Rightarrow u + z = u' + z' \Rightarrow u - u' = z - z' \in W \cap W^\perp = \{0\} \quad \square$

证明: 取 $x \in W^\perp \quad U(x) = y + z, y \in W, z \in W^\perp$

由 (a) $\exists w \in W \quad y = U(w)$ 则 $\|z\|^2 = \|U(x) - y\|^2 = \|U(x - w)\|^2 = \|x - w\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|w\|^2 \geq \|x\|^2$

令 $w = x \quad \|x\| = \|U(x)\| = \sqrt{\|y\|^2 + \|z\|^2} \geq \|z\| \Rightarrow \|x\| = \|z\| \Rightarrow \|y\| = 0$

Question 4.

4. (1) 证明 $A = A^*$ $\Sigma = \Sigma^*$ 且

$$A^2 = A^*A = V \Sigma U^* U \Sigma V^* = V \Sigma^2 V^* = (V \Sigma V^*)^2$$

由于 A 和 $V \Sigma V^*$ 是正定的 $\Rightarrow A = V \Sigma V^* = U \Sigma U^*$

A 正定, Σ, V^* 可逆矩阵 $\Rightarrow V = U$

(2) (a) $AA^* = WPW^* \quad A^*A = PW^*WP = P^2$

$$AA^* = A^*A \Leftrightarrow WP^2W^* = P^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow WP^2 = P^2W$$

(b) $\Leftrightarrow WP = PW \quad WP^2 = PWP = P^2W \Rightarrow A$ 正数

$\Rightarrow A$ 正数 $\Rightarrow WP^2 = P^2W \Rightarrow P^2 = WP^2W^* = (WPW^*)^2$

P 和 WPW^* 半正定 $\Rightarrow P = WPW^* \Rightarrow PW = WP$

Question 5

5. (1) 证明 $\langle x+x_2, y \rangle' = \langle T(x+x_2), y \rangle = \langle T(x), y \rangle + \langle T(x_2), y \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle' + \langle x_2, y \rangle'$

$$\langle cx, y \rangle' = \langle T(cx), y \rangle = c \langle T(x), y \rangle = c \langle x, y \rangle'$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle' = \langle T(x), y \rangle = \langle x, T(y) \rangle = \langle T(y), x \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle'$$

$$\langle x, x \rangle' = \langle T(x), x \rangle > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$ 定义 V 的另一种内积

(2) 证明由 (1) $\langle x, y \rangle' = \langle T(x), y \rangle$ 为 V 的一种内积

$$\langle UT(x), y \rangle' = \langle T(UT(x)), y \rangle = \langle UT(x), T(y) \rangle = \langle T(x), UT(y) \rangle = \langle x, UT(y) \rangle'$$

$\Rightarrow UT$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$ 下自伴 $\Rightarrow UT$ 可对角化且特征值为实数

$$T^2 = T(UT)T \Rightarrow T$$
 取对角化且特征值为实数

(3) (a) $\forall x \in V \quad g = V \rightarrow F \quad g(y) = \langle y, x \rangle'$ 为线性泛函

由定理 \exists 唯一的 $z \in V$ 使得 $g(y) = \langle y, z \rangle'$ 定义 $T(x) = z$

$$\Rightarrow \langle y, x \rangle' = \langle y, z \rangle' = \langle y, T(x) \rangle \Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle' = \langle T(x), y \rangle$$

还需证明 T 为线性的 $\langle T(x+x_2), y \rangle = \langle x+x_2, y \rangle' = \langle x, y \rangle' + \langle x_2, y \rangle' = \langle T(x), y \rangle + \langle T(x_2), y \rangle = \langle T(x) + T(x_2), y \rangle$

$$\langle T(cx), y \rangle = \langle cx, y \rangle' = c \langle x, y \rangle' = c \langle T(x), y \rangle$$

唯一性 $\langle y, z \rangle' = \langle y, T(x) \rangle \quad \forall y \Rightarrow z = T(x)$

2) 引理: ① $\langle T(x), x \rangle = 0 \ (\forall x \in V)$ 则 $T(x) = 0 \ \forall x \in V$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T(x+y), x+y \rangle &= \langle T(x), x \rangle + \langle T(y), y \rangle + \langle T(x), y \rangle + \langle T(y), x \rangle \\ &= \langle T(x), y \rangle + \langle T(y), x \rangle = 0 \end{aligned}$$

用 y 代替 x $\langle T(x+y), x+y \rangle = -i \langle T(x), y \rangle + i \langle T(y), x \rangle = 0$

$\Rightarrow \langle T(x), y \rangle \ \forall x, y \Rightarrow T=0$

② 若 $\langle T(x), x \rangle$ 是实数 $\forall x \in V$ 则 $T=T^*$

$\langle T(x), x \rangle = \langle x, T(x) \rangle = \langle T^*(x), x \rangle \Rightarrow \langle (T-T^*)(x), x \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow T=T^*$

证明: $\langle T(x), x \rangle = \langle x, T(x) \rangle \geq 0$ 由引理 ① $T=T^*$

但事实上引理成立的条件是 V 是复线性空间, 但此是未说明 V 是复空间有难以说清楚的地方, 因此换一种证法. (由标准矩阵的厄共验证)

令 $\beta = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 是 V 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 意义下的标准正交基 $[T]_{\beta} = A$ 则 $A_{ij} = \langle v_j, v_i \rangle'$

$$\begin{cases} x = a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_n v_n \\ y = b_1 v_1 + \dots + b_n v_n \end{cases}$$

$$[T(x)]_{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \langle v_j, v_1 \rangle' \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_j \langle v_j, v_n \rangle' \end{pmatrix} \quad \langle T(x), y \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n \overline{b_l} a_j \langle v_l, v_j \rangle'$$

$$[T(y)]_{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \langle v_j, v_1 \rangle' \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \langle v_j, v_n \rangle' \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \langle x, T(y) \rangle &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n a_j \overline{b_l} \langle v_j, v_l \rangle' \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n a_j \overline{b_l} \langle v_l, v_j \rangle = \langle T(x), y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow T$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 下是自伴的 $\langle T(x), x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle' > 0 \ (\forall x \neq 0) \Rightarrow$ 正定的

$\langle T(x), y \rangle' = \langle T T(x), y \rangle = \langle T(x), T(y) \rangle = \langle x, T(y) \rangle'$

$\Rightarrow T$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$ 下自伴的 $\langle T(x), x \rangle' = \langle T(x), T(x) \rangle > 0 \ (\forall x \neq 0)$ ($T(x)$ 正定 \Rightarrow 双射 $\Rightarrow T(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$)

$\Rightarrow T$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$ 下正的

(4) 令 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 是 V 上的内积 β 是 V 上的由 U 的特征向量组成的基 $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

令 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$ 是 V 上的另一个内积 定义 $x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i v_i, y = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j v_j$

则 $\langle x, y \rangle' = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \bar{b}_i$ 则 $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$ 下是一组标准正交基

由 (3) 存在一个正定的线性算子 T_1 (相对于 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 和 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$) 满足 $\langle x, y \rangle' = \langle T_1 x, y \rangle$

$$U(v_i) = \lambda_i v_i \quad (\lambda_i \text{ 为实数}) \quad \text{则 } \langle U(v_i), v_j \rangle' = \lambda_i \delta_{ij} = \lambda_j \delta_{ij} = \langle v_i, U(v_j) \rangle' \quad (\forall i, j)$$

$\Rightarrow U$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'$ 下是自伴的

$$\langle U(x), T_1^{-1}(y) \rangle = \langle T_1^{-1}(U(x)), y \rangle = \langle U(x), y \rangle' = \langle x, U(y) \rangle' = \langle T_1(x), U(y) \rangle = \langle x, T_1 U(y) \rangle$$

将 y 替代 $T_1^{-1}(y)$

$$\langle U(x), y \rangle = \langle x, T_1 U T_1^{-1}(y) \rangle$$

$\Rightarrow U$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 下自伴 伴随为 $U^* = T_1 U T_1^{-1} \Rightarrow U = T_1^{-1} U^* T_1 = T_2 T_1$

其中 $T_2 = T_1^{-1} U^*$ 由 T_1 正定则 T_1^{-1} 正定 (在两个内积下) 则 T_2 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 下的伴随

$$T_2^* = U T_1^{-1} \quad \langle T_2^*(x), y \rangle = \langle U T_1^{-1}(x), y \rangle = \langle T_1^{-1}(U(x)), y \rangle' = \langle U T_1^{-1}(x), T_1^{-1}(y) \rangle' = \langle T_1(x), U T_1^{-1}(y) \rangle' = \langle x, U T_1^{-1}(y) \rangle$$

$\Rightarrow T_2^*$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 下自伴 $\Rightarrow T_2$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 下自伴

另一方面令 $T_1' = T_1^{-1} \quad T_2' = U^* T_1 \quad T_2'$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 上的伴随 $(T_2')^* = T_1 U$

$$\langle T_1 U(x), y \rangle = \langle U(x), y \rangle' = \langle x, U(y) \rangle' = \langle T_1(x), U(y) \rangle = \langle x, T_1 U(y) \rangle$$

$\Rightarrow (T_2')^*$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 下自伴 $\Rightarrow T_2'$ 在 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 下自伴

证做题: U

证明 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ 是不同特征值 $V = E_{\lambda_1} \oplus \dots \oplus E_{\lambda_k}$

$\forall v \in E_{\lambda_i} \quad T U(v) = U T(v) \Rightarrow \lambda_i T(v) = U T(v) \Rightarrow T(v) \in E_{\lambda_i} \Rightarrow E_{\lambda_i}$ 是 T 不变子空间

令 T_i 为 V 到 E_{λ_i} 的正交投影 则 $T = \lambda_1 T_1 + \dots + \lambda_k T_k$

又对 $\forall x = x_1 + x_2 \quad y = y_1 + y_2, x \in E_{\lambda_i} \quad x_2 \in E_{\lambda_i}^\perp \quad y_1 \in E_{\lambda_i} \quad y_2 \in E_{\lambda_i}^\perp$

$$\langle T_i(x), y \rangle = \langle x_i, y \rangle = \langle x_1, y_1 \rangle = \langle x_1 + x_2, y_1 \rangle = \langle x_1, T_i y \rangle$$

$\Rightarrow \forall$ 正交投影 T_i, T_i 自伴

则 $T = \lambda_1 T_1 + \dots + \lambda_k T_k \quad g$ 多项式 $g(T) = g(\lambda_1) T_1 + \dots + g(\lambda_k) T_k$

$$T^* = \bar{\lambda}_1 T_1^* + \dots + \bar{\lambda}_k T_k^* = \bar{\lambda}_1 T_1 + \dots + \bar{\lambda}_k T_k$$

由拉格朗日插值定理 $\exists g(\lambda) \in \mathbb{C}[x] \quad g(\lambda_i) = \bar{\lambda}_i \quad i = 1, \dots, k$

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 ∇

$\Rightarrow g(T) = T^*$

由于 U 和 T 可交换 $\Rightarrow U$ 和 $T^* = g(T)$ 可交换

由引理 (d) $T_{E_{\lambda_i}}$ 正规的 则 $\exists E_{\lambda_i}$ 的标准正交基 β_i 由 $T_{E_{\lambda_i}}$ 的特征向量组成

$\beta = \beta_1 \cup \dots \cup \beta_k$ β 是 V 的标准正交基且 β 中的向量同时为 T 和 U 的特征向量.