

1. 在 R^4 中求下列向量 α 与 β 的夹角.

$$(1) \alpha = (2, 1, 3, 2) \quad \beta = (1, 2, -2, 1) \quad (3) \alpha = (1, 1, 1, 2), \beta = (3, 1, -1, 0)$$

解: 向量 α 与 β 的夹角为 $\theta = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|}$

$$(1) (\alpha, \beta) = 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + 3 \times (-2) + 2 \times 1 = 0.$$

$$\therefore \theta = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|} = \arccos 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 因 } (\alpha, \beta) = 18, \|\alpha\| = 3\sqrt{2}, \|\beta\| = 6$$

$$\therefore \theta = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|} = \arccos \frac{18}{3\sqrt{2} \times 6} = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

2. 在 R^4 中求一个与 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, -1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, -1, -1, 1), \alpha_3 = (2, 1, 1, 3)$ 正交的单位向量 α .

解: 设 $\alpha_0 = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in R^4$, 由题知 α_0 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 正交, 即

$$(\alpha_0, \alpha_i) = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \quad \text{则有}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

此线性方程组的系数矩阵为:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-2)r_1]{r_2 + (-1)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 + (-1)r_2]{(-\frac{1}{2})r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x_2 = 0, \text{ 取 } x_3 = 1, \text{ 则 } x_4 = -3, x_1 = 4$$

$$\therefore \alpha_0 = (4, 0, 1, -3), \text{ 故所求单位向量 } \alpha \text{ 为:}$$

$$\alpha = \pm \frac{1}{\|\alpha_0\|} \alpha_0 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} (4, 0, 1, -3).$$

5. 用施密特正交化方法将下列向量组分别标准正交化.

$$(1) \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 3), \alpha_3 = (1, 4, 9)$$

解: 先正交化:

$$\text{令 } \beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = (-1, 0, 1)$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{3} (1, -2, 1)$$



再由公式 $\gamma_i = \frac{\beta_i}{\|\beta_i\|}$ ($i=1, 2, 3$) 得到标准正交向量组为:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1), \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 0, 1), \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, -2, 1).$$

$$(2) \alpha_1 = (1, 0, -1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, -1, 0, 1), \alpha_3 = (-1, 1, 1, 0)$$

解: 先正交化, 有

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 0, -1, 1)$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{3}(1, -3, 2, 1)$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = \frac{1}{5}(-1, 3, 3, 4)$$

再利用单位化公式 $\gamma_i = \frac{1}{\|\beta_i\|} \beta_i$ ($i=1, 2, 3$) 得到

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 0, -1, 1), \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}(1, -3, 2, 1), \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}}(-1, 3, 3, 4)$$

(说明: 将向量正交化、单位化过程中涉及到的计算每一步务必仔细, 如果有一个数据错误, 整个最后的结果亦必然错误。)

6. 设 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 是 R^3 的一组标准正交基, 证明向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2 - \gamma_3), \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{3}(2\gamma_1 - \gamma_2 + 2\gamma_3), \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{3}(\gamma_1 - 2\gamma_2 - 2\gamma_3)$$

也是 R^3 的一组标准正交基。

证: 考虑向量组以列向量形式呈现, 则由矩阵的乘法可知

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) A,$$

$$\text{这里 } A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad [\text{说明: 灵活对矩阵乘法的运用、活用}]$$

经计算知: $AA^T = A^T A = I$.

$\therefore A$ 为正交矩阵.

$\therefore$ 正交矩阵的列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是标准正交的, 且与 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 等价.

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 也是 R^3 的一组标准正交基。



7. 设 A, B 是同阶正交矩阵, 证明 AB 也是正交矩阵。

证明: $\because A, B$ 是正交矩阵,

$$\therefore AA^T = A^T A = I,$$

$$BB^T = B^T B = I$$

$$\therefore (AB)(AB)^T = AB B^T A^T = A I A^T = A A^T = I$$

$$(AB)^T (AB) = B^T A^T A B = B^T I B = B^T B = I$$

$$\therefore (AB)(AB)^T = (AB)^T (AB) = I$$

$\therefore AB$ 也是正交矩阵。

11. 设 A 是奇数阶正交矩阵且 $|A| = 1$, 证明 $\lambda = 1$ 是 A 的特征值。

证明: (欲证 $\lambda = 1$ 是矩阵 A 的特征值, 即证明当 $\lambda = 1$ 时的特征多项式)

$$|\lambda I - A| = 0.$$

即只需证明 $|I - A| = 0$.

$\because AA^T = A^T A = I$. 这里考虑 A 的阶数为 n , n 为奇数

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |I - A| &= |AA^T - A| \\ &= |A(A^T - I)| \\ &= |A| |A^T - I| \\ &= |(A - I)^T| \\ &= |A - I| \\ &= |(-1)(I - A)| \\ &= (-1)^n |I - A| \\ &= -|I - A| \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |I - A| = 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = 1$ 是矩阵 A 的特征值。

