



基变换与坐标变换

1. 基变换公式

设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 及 β_1, \dots, β_n 是线性空间 V_n 中的两个基,

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = p_{11}\alpha_1 + p_{21}\alpha_2 + \dots + p_{n1}\alpha_n, \\ \beta_2 = p_{12}\alpha_1 + p_{22}\alpha_2 + \dots + p_{n2}\alpha_n, \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \beta_n = p_{1n}\alpha_1 + p_{2n}\alpha_2 + \dots + p_{nn}\alpha_n, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P$$

$P = (p_{ij})$, 可逆阵

基变换公式

P 称为由基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 到基 β_1, \dots, β_n 的过渡矩阵.

2. 坐标变换公式

定理 设 $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$,

又 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P$, 则有坐标变换公式

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证} \quad (\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} &= \alpha = (\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n) P \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 因此有坐标变换公式.

例 在 $P[x]_3$ 中取两个基

$$\alpha_1 = x^3 + 2x^2 - x,$$

$$\beta_1 = 2x^3 + x^2 + 1,$$

$$\alpha_2 = x^3 - x^2 + x + 1,$$

$$\beta_2 = x^2 + 2x + 2,$$

$$\alpha_3 = -x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1,$$

$$\beta_3 = -2x^3 + x^2 + x + 2,$$

$$\alpha_4 = -x^3 - x^2 + 1,$$

$$\beta_4 = x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 2.$$

求坐标变换公式.

解 将 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 表示.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (x^3, x^2, x, 1)A,$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (x^3, x^2, x, 1)B,$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) A^{-1} B,$$

故坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \\ x'_4 \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

用矩阵的初等行变换求 $B^{-1}A$.

$$(B, A) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right),$$

于是坐标变换公式为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \\ x'_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

谢 谢