

约定
~~回忆~~

设 V 是域 F 上的线性空间

回忆: 设 U_1, \dots, U_m 是 V 的子空间

如果 $V = U_1 + \dots + U_m$ 且

$\forall \vec{v} \in V \exists! \vec{u}_1 \in U_1, \dots, \vec{u}_m \in U_m$

使得 $\vec{v} = \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \vec{u}_m$

则称 V 是 U_1, \dots, U_m 的直和

记为 ~~$V = U_1 + \dots + U_m$~~ $V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_m$

称 U_1, \dots, U_m 是 V 的一个直和分解

例: 设 $\dim V = n$, U 是 V 的子空间. 则存在 V 的子空间 W . 使得

$$V = U \oplus W.$$

证: 如果 $U = \{0\}$. 则令 $W = V$. 因为

则 $V = U + W$. 因为 $U \cap W = \{0\}$

由命题 4.1 $V = U \oplus W$

当 $U = V$ 时取 $W = \{0\}$ ①
同理可证: $V = U \oplus W$.

设 $0 < \dim U < n$. 设 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d$ 是 U 的一组基. 由基扩充定理

$\exists \vec{w}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{w}_n$ 使得 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d, \vec{w}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{w}_n$ 是 V 的一组基

令 $W = \langle \vec{w}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{w}_n \rangle$

则 $\forall \vec{v} \in V \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d, \beta_{d+1}, \dots, \beta_n \in F$
使得 $\vec{v} = \underbrace{\alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \alpha_d \vec{u}_d}_{\vec{u}} + \underbrace{\beta_{d+1} \vec{w}_{d+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{w}_n}_{\vec{w}}$

$\vec{u} \in U, \vec{w} \in W \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{w} \Rightarrow V = U + W$

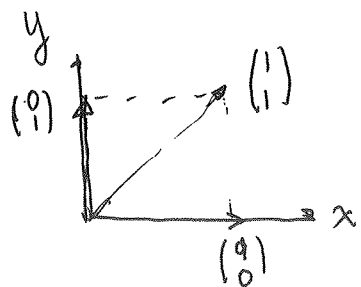
$\dim U + \dim W = d + n - d = n = \dim V$

由命题 4.2. $V = U \oplus W$. \square

证: 称 W 是 U 的一个直和补. 由于 U 的基底的选取和扩充不唯一. U 的直和补也不唯一.

例: 设 $U = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$ 构造 U 关于 \mathbb{R}^2 的两个直和补

$$\mathbb{R}^2 = U \oplus \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = U \oplus \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$



例: 设 $V = \text{Func}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$
 $\tilde{E} = \{f \in V \mid f \text{ 是偶函数}\}$
 $\tilde{O} = \{f \in V \mid f \text{ 是奇函数}\}$

证明: \tilde{E}, \tilde{O} 是 V 的子空间且

$$V = \tilde{E} \oplus \tilde{O}$$

证: $\forall f, g \in \tilde{O}, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha f + \beta g)(-x) &= \alpha f(-x) + \beta g(-x) \\ &= -\alpha f(x) - \beta g(x) = -(\alpha f + \beta g)(x) \end{aligned}$$

于是 \tilde{O} 是子空间. 同理 \tilde{E} 是子空间

$$\forall f \in V \quad f(x) = \underbrace{\frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}}_{\tilde{E}} + \underbrace{\frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}}_{\tilde{O}} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \tilde{E} \oplus \tilde{O}$$

$$f \in \tilde{E} \cap \tilde{O} \quad \begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(-x) \quad \text{且} \quad f(x) = -f(-x) \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= -f(x) \Rightarrow 2f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{E} \cap \tilde{O} = \{0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \tilde{E} \oplus \tilde{O} \quad \square$$

例 设 $\tilde{C} = \{f \in V \mid \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = c, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$
 \tilde{C} 是任意 \mathbb{R} 上常值函数的集合

$$\tilde{E}_0 = \{f \in \tilde{E} \mid f(0) = 0\}$$

证明 $\tilde{E} = \tilde{C} \oplus \tilde{E}_0$ 从而

$$V = \tilde{C} \oplus \tilde{E}_0 \oplus \tilde{O}$$

证: $\tilde{C} \subset \tilde{E}$. 可直接验证. \tilde{C}, \tilde{E}_0 是子空间

设 $f \in E, f(x) = c$. 则
 $f = c + (f - c), c \in \tilde{C}, f - c \in \tilde{E}_0$

于是 $\tilde{E} = \tilde{C} \oplus \tilde{E}_0$

设 $g \in \tilde{C} \cap \tilde{E}_0$ 则 $g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$g(x) = 0 (\because g \in \tilde{C}) \Rightarrow g = 0$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{E} = \tilde{C} \oplus \tilde{E}_0$

$\Rightarrow V = (\tilde{C} \oplus \tilde{E}_0) \oplus \tilde{O}$

$\Rightarrow V = \tilde{C} \oplus \tilde{E}_0 \oplus \tilde{O}$ (命题 4.1 (i))

例 上述两个例子的矩阵版

设 $V = M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 是 n 阶实方阵的线性空间

$\tilde{E} = \{A \in V \mid A^t = A\}$,

$\tilde{O} = \{A \in V \mid A^t = -A\}$

则 $V = \tilde{E} \oplus \tilde{O}$

令: $\tilde{D} = \{A \in \tilde{E} \mid A \text{ 对称阵}\}$
 $\tilde{E}_0 = \{A \in \tilde{E} \mid A \text{ 对称阵且迹为零的矩阵}\}$

则 $V = \tilde{E} \oplus \tilde{O}$ 且 $\tilde{E} = \tilde{D} \oplus \tilde{E}_0$

令 M_{ij} 为在 i 行 j 列处为 1, 其它处都是 0 的 n 阶方阵. $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ (3)

则 $B = \{M_{ij} \mid i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}$ 是线性无关集

$\forall A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}; A = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} M_{ij} \quad (*)$

$\Rightarrow V = \langle B \rangle \Rightarrow \dim V = n^2$

由 (*) $\tilde{D} = \langle M_{11}, \dots, M_{nn} \rangle \Rightarrow \dim \tilde{D} = n$

$\tilde{O} = \langle \{M_{ij} - M_{ji} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \rangle$

$\tilde{E}_0 = \langle \{M_{ij} + M_{ji} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \rangle$

$\{M_{ij} - M_{ji} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$ 和 $\{M_{ij} + M_{ji} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$

是线性无关集.

$\dim \tilde{O} = \dim \tilde{E}_0 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

$\dim \tilde{D} + \dim \tilde{O} + \dim \tilde{E}_0 = n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = n^2 = \dim V$

$\Rightarrow V = \tilde{D} \oplus \tilde{E}_0 \oplus \tilde{O}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \nearrow$
 $\quad \quad \quad \tilde{E}$

自己证:



§5 商空间

设 $U \subset V$ 是子空间.

在 V 中定义二元关系 \sim_U 如下:

$$\forall \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V \quad \vec{v}_1 \sim_U \vec{v}_2 \text{ 如果 } \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2 \in U$$

验证: " \sim_U " 是等价关系.

$$\text{设 } \vec{v} \in V \quad \vec{v} - \vec{v} = \vec{0} \in U \Rightarrow \vec{v} \sim_U \vec{v} \text{ (自反)}$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{v}_1 \sim_U \vec{v}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2 \in U \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1 \in U \\ \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 \sim_U \vec{v}_1 \text{ (对称)}$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{v}_1 \sim_U \vec{v}_2 \text{ 和 } \vec{v}_2 \sim_U \vec{v}_3 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2 \in U, \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_3 \in U \\ \Rightarrow (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2) + (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_3) \in U \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_3 \in U \\ \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 \sim_U \vec{v}_3 \text{ (传递)}$$

称 \sim_U 是 V 上关于 U 的等价关系

引理 5.1 设 $\vec{v} \in V$ 则 \vec{v} 关于 \sim_U 的

$$\text{等价类是 } \vec{v} + U = \{ \vec{w} + \vec{u} \mid \vec{u} \in U \}$$

$$\text{证: } \forall \vec{w} \in \vec{v} + U. \text{ 则 } \exists \vec{u} \in U, \text{ 使得 } \textcircled{4} \\ \vec{w} = \vec{v} + \vec{u} \Rightarrow \vec{w} - \vec{v} = \vec{u} \in U \\ \Rightarrow \vec{w} \sim_U \vec{v}$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{w} \sim_U \vec{v} \text{ 则 } \vec{w} - \vec{v} \in U.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \vec{u} \in U, \vec{w} - \vec{v} = \vec{u} \Rightarrow \vec{w} = \vec{v} + \vec{u} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{w} \in \vec{v} + U \quad \square$$

由此可知

$$V / \sim_U = \{ \vec{v} + U \mid \vec{v} \in V \}$$

$$\text{证: } \vec{v} + U = \vec{w} + U \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \sim_U \vec{w} \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} - \vec{w} \in U$$

记 V / \sim_U 为 V/U 我的对象在

V/U 中定义加法和 $F \times V/U$ 中定义数乘, 使得 V/U 是 F 上的线性空间

$$\textcircled{1} +: V/U \times V/U \rightarrow V/U$$

$$(\vec{v}_1+U, \vec{v}_2+U) \mapsto (\vec{v}_1+\vec{v}_2)+U$$

验证良定义:

$$\text{设 } \vec{v}_1+U = \vec{w}_1+U, \vec{v}_2+U = \vec{w}_2+U$$

$$\vec{v}_1 - \vec{w}_1 = \vec{u}_1 \in U, \vec{v}_2 - \vec{w}_2 = \vec{u}_2 \in U$$

$$(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) - (\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2) \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + U = (\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2) + U \quad (\text{免证})$$

交换律. 结合律由 $(V, +, 0)$ 中的规律自然导出.

$$(\vec{v} + U) + (\vec{0} + U) = (\vec{v} + \vec{0}) + U$$

$$= \vec{v} + U$$

$$(\vec{v} + U) + (-\vec{v} + U) = (\vec{v} - \vec{v}) + U = \vec{0} + U$$

于是 $(V/U, +, \vec{0} + U)$ 是交换群.

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 数乘: } F \times V/U \rightarrow V/U$$

$$(\lambda, \vec{v} + U) \mapsto (\lambda\vec{v} + U)$$

验证良定义: 设 $\vec{v} + U = \vec{w} + U$

$$\text{例 } \vec{v} - \vec{w} \in U \Rightarrow \lambda(\vec{v} - \vec{w}) \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda\vec{v} - \lambda\vec{w} \in U \Rightarrow \lambda\vec{v} + U = \lambda\vec{w} + U. \quad \textcircled{3}$$

结合律和四性自然满足.

验证分配律 设 $\alpha, \beta \in F$

$$(\alpha + \beta)(\vec{v} + U) = (\alpha + \beta)\vec{v} + U$$

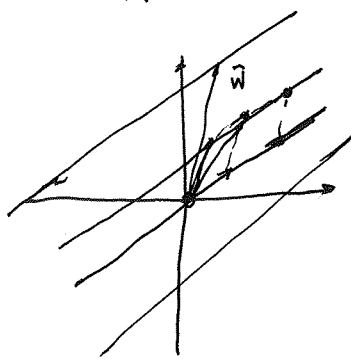
$$= (\alpha\vec{v} + \beta\vec{v}) + U = (\alpha\vec{v} + U) + (\beta\vec{v} + U)$$

同样可验证.

$$\alpha(\vec{v} + U) + (\beta\vec{v} + U) = \alpha(\vec{v} + U) + \beta(\vec{v} + U)$$

称 $(V/U, +, \vec{0} + U, \text{数乘})$ 是 V 关于子空间 U 的商空间.

例: 设 $V = \mathbb{R}^2, U = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$



$$V/U = \{ \vec{v} + U \mid \vec{v} \in V \}$$

$$\vec{v} + U = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\begin{pmatrix} v_2 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} + U \right) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

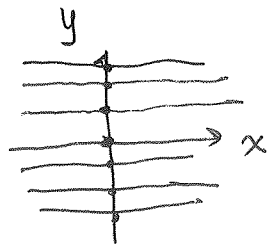
$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} v_1 + v_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + U \mid v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + U \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

例: $V = \mathbb{C}$ 看作 \mathbb{R} 上的线性空间

$$V/\mathbb{R} = \{(a+b\sqrt{-1}) + \mathbb{R} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$= \{b\sqrt{-1} + \mathbb{R} \mid b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



例: 设 $V = F[x]$, $U = F_2[x] = \{f \in F[x] \mid \deg f \geq 2\}$

$$V/U = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^d f_i x^i + F_2[x], \mid f_0, \dots, f_d \in F \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^d f_i x^i + F_2[x] \mid f_0, \dots, f_d \in F \right\}$$

例 设 $V = F[x]$ $U = \{f \in F[x] \mid x^2 \mid f\}$

$$V/U = \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^d f_i x^i + U \mid f_0, \dots, f_d \in F \right\}$$

$$= \{(f_0 + f_1 x) + U \mid f_0, f_1 \in F\}$$

$$= \langle 1 + U, x + U \rangle$$

命题 5.1 设 $\dim V = n < \infty$.

(6)

$U \subset V$ 是子空间. 则

$$\dim V/U = \dim V - \dim U$$

证: 设 $\dim U = d$.

$\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d$ 是 U 的一组基. 把它

扩充为 V 的一组基

$\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d, \vec{u}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{u}_n$

下证: $\vec{u}_{d+1} + U, \dots, \vec{u}_n + U$ 是 V/U

的一组基.

$\forall \vec{v} \in V \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d, \alpha_{d+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \in F$

使得
$$\vec{v} = \underbrace{\alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \alpha_d \vec{u}_d}_{\vec{u}} + \underbrace{\alpha_{d+1} \vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{u}_n}_{\vec{w}}$$

~~$$\vec{v} + U = (\vec{u} + \vec{w}) + U = (\vec{u} + U) + U$$~~

$$\vec{v} - \vec{w} = \vec{u} \in U \Rightarrow \vec{v} + U = \vec{w} + U$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} + U = \alpha_{d+1} \vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{u}_n + U$$

$$= \alpha_{d+1} (\vec{u}_{d+1} + U) + \dots + \alpha_n (\vec{u}_n + U)$$

即 $V/U = \langle \vec{u}_{d+1} + U, \dots, \vec{u}_n + U \rangle$

设 $\beta_{d+1}, \dots, \beta_n \in F$ 使得

$$\beta_{d+1}(\vec{u}_{d+1} + U) + \dots + \beta_n(\vec{u}_n + \vec{u}) = \vec{0} + U$$

$$\Rightarrow (\beta_{d+1}\vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \beta_n\vec{u}_n) + U = \vec{0} + U$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_{d+1}\vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \beta_n\vec{u}_n \in U$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \beta_1, \dots, \beta_d \in F$ 使得

$$\beta_{d+1}\vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \beta_n\vec{u}_n = \beta_1\vec{u}_1 + \dots + \beta_d\vec{u}_d$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\beta_1)\vec{u}_1 + \dots + (-\beta_d)\vec{u}_d + \beta_{d+1}\vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \beta_n\vec{u}_n = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_{d+1} = \dots = \beta_n = 0 \quad \square$$

例: 设 $U \subset V$. $\frac{U}{U} \cong \{0\}$

如果 $\dim U < \infty$ 且 $\dim U = \dim V$

则 $U = V$

证: $\dim \frac{V}{U} = \dim V - \dim U = 0$

(命题 5.1)

于是 $\frac{V}{U} = \{\vec{0} + U\}$ ⑦

$$\forall \vec{v} \in V \quad \vec{v} \in \vec{0} + U \Rightarrow \vec{v} - \vec{0} \in U$$

$$\vec{v} \in U \Rightarrow v \subset U \quad \square$$

§6 线性映射

给定 $(V, +, \vec{0}_V, \cdot)$ 和 $(W, +, \vec{0}_W, \cdot)$ 是域 F 上的两个线性空间。

定义: 设映射 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$. 如果 $\forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in F$
 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V, \varphi(\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2) = \alpha_1 \varphi(\vec{v}_1) + \alpha_2 \varphi(\vec{v}_2)$

则称 φ 是从 V 到 W 的线性映射

证: ① 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 是线性映射.

$$\varphi(\vec{0}_V) = \vec{0}_W \quad (\text{令定义中 } \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0)$$

② 证: ② 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in F, \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in V$

$$\varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \vec{v}_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \varphi(\vec{v}_i).$$

(利用定义对 k 归纳)

矩阵写法

$$\varphi\left((\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \end{pmatrix}\right) = (\varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_k)) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \end{pmatrix}$$

命题 6.1 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 是线性映射, ⑧
 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in V$. 如果 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关
 则 $\varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_k)$ 也线性相关

证: 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in F$. 不全为零使得

$$(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}_V$$

$$\text{则 } (\varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_k)) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} = \varphi(\vec{0}_V) = \vec{0}_W$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_k)$ 线性相关 \square

命题 6.2 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 是线性映射

(i) 如果 U 是 V 的子空间, 则 $\varphi(U)$ 是 W 的子空间

(ii) 如果 Z 是 W 的子空间, 则 $\varphi^{-1}(Z)$ 是 V 的子空间

证: 见上学期讲义. 第 2 章. 线性映射

命题 3.2 \square

定义: 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 是线性映射
 φ 的核是 $\{\vec{v} \in V \mid \varphi(\vec{v}) = \vec{0}_W\}$ 记为 $\ker(\varphi)$

φ 的像是 $\{\vec{w} \in W \mid \exists \vec{v} \in V, \varphi(\vec{v}) = \vec{w}\}$ 记为 $\text{im}(\varphi)$.

注: 因为 $\ker(\varphi) = \varphi^{-1}(\{\vec{0}_W\})$ 和 $\text{im}(\varphi) = \varphi(V)$

所以核与像都是子空间.

定理 6.1 设 $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$ 是线性映射

则 φ 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow \ker(\varphi) = \{\vec{0}_V\}$

证: " \Rightarrow " $\because \varphi(\vec{0}_V) = \vec{0}_W$ 且 φ 是单射
 $\therefore \ker(\varphi) = \{\vec{0}_V\}$

" \Leftarrow " 设 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V$ 使得 $\varphi(\vec{v}_1) = \varphi(\vec{v}_2)$

则 $\varphi(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2) = \varphi(\vec{v}_1) - \varphi(\vec{v}_2) = \vec{0}_W$

$\because \varphi$ 线性 $\therefore \varphi(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2) = \vec{0}_W$

于是 $\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2 \in \ker(\varphi)$.

$\therefore \ker(\varphi) = \{\vec{0}_V\} \therefore \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0}_V \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2$

例: 验证下列映射是线性映射, 确定它们的核与像.

(i) $\varphi: F^n \rightarrow F^m$
 $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A \in F^{m \times n}$ ①

$\ker(\varphi)$ 是 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}_m$ 的解空间

$\text{im}(\varphi) = \langle \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} \rangle$.

(ii) $\varphi: \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]$
 $f(x) \mapsto f'(x)$.

$\ker(\varphi) = \mathbb{R}$ $\text{im}(\varphi) = \mathbb{R}[x]$

(iii) $\varphi: C[a, b] \rightarrow C[a, b]$
 $f(x) \mapsto \int_a^x f(t) dt$

$\ker(\varphi) = \{0\}$ $\text{im}(\varphi) \subsetneq C[a, b]$.

(iv) 设 $V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_k$ 是子空间

直和分解: 则 $\forall \vec{v} \in V$

$\exists! \vec{u}_1 \in U_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k \in U_k$ 使得

$\vec{v} = \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \vec{u}_k$

定义: $P_i: V \rightarrow V$
 $\vec{v} \mapsto \vec{u}_i$

称为 V 在 U_i 上的投影. $i=1, 2, \dots, k$.

验证 P_i 是线性映射, $i=1, 2, \dots, k$

只需验证 P_i 即可.

设 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V, \alpha, \beta \in F$

则 $\exists! \vec{x}_1 \in U_1, \dots, \vec{x}_k \in U_k, \vec{y}_1 \in U_1, \dots, \vec{y}_k \in U_k$

使得 $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \dots + \vec{x}_k, \vec{y} = \vec{y}_1 + \dots + \vec{y}_k$

$$\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} = (\alpha \vec{x}_1 + \beta \vec{y}_1) + (\alpha \vec{x}_2 + \beta \vec{y}_2) + \dots + (\alpha \vec{x}_k + \beta \vec{y}_k)$$

$\cap \quad \cap \quad \cap$
 $U_1 \quad U_2 \quad U_k$

$$P_i(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha \vec{x}_i + \beta \vec{y}_i = \alpha P_i(\vec{x}) + \beta P_i(\vec{y})$$

P_i 是线性的

$$P_i(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{x}_i = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0} + \vec{x}_2 + \dots + \vec{x}_k$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{x} \in U_2 + \dots + U_k$$

于是 $\ker(P_i) = U_2 + \dots + U_k$

容易验证 $\text{im}(P_i) = U_1$

($\because \text{im}(P_i) \subset U_1, \forall \vec{u} \in U_1, P_i(\vec{u}) = \vec{u}$)

(V) 设 U 是 V 的子空间

(10)

$$\pi: V \rightarrow V/U$$
$$\vec{v} \mapsto \vec{v} + U$$

$\forall \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in F$

$$\pi(\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2) = (\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2) + U$$

$$= \alpha_1 (\vec{v}_1 + U) + \alpha_2 (\vec{v}_2 + U) = \alpha_1 \pi(\vec{v}_1) + \alpha_2 \pi(\vec{v}_2)$$

$$\pi(\vec{v}) = \vec{0}_v + U \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} + U = \vec{0}_v + U$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \sim_U \vec{0}_v \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} - \vec{0}_v \in U \Leftrightarrow \vec{v} \in U$$

于是 $\ker \pi = U, \text{im}(\pi) = V/U$.

例: $\text{Map}(S, W) = \{\varphi \mid \varphi: S \rightarrow W\}$
其中 S 是非空集合, φ 是任意映射
 $\forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \text{Map}(S, W)$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2: S \rightarrow W$$
$$s \mapsto \varphi_1(s) + \varphi_2(s)$$

$\forall \alpha \in F, \varphi \in \text{Map}(S, W)$

$$\alpha \varphi: S \rightarrow W$$
$$s \mapsto \alpha \varphi(s).$$

$$O_S: S \rightarrow W$$

$$s \mapsto \vec{0}_W$$

则 $(\text{Map}(S, W), +, O_S, \text{数乘})$ 是 F 上的线性空间. 其验证过程与 $\text{Func}(S, F)$ 相同.

定理 6.2 令 $\text{Hom}(V, W)$ 是从 V 到 W 的所有线性映射的集合. 则 $\text{Hom}(V, W)$ 是 $\text{Map}(V, W)$ 的子空间.

证: 设 $\alpha, \beta \in F, \varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$
 只要验证 $\alpha\varphi + \beta\psi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$

令 $\theta = \alpha\varphi + \beta\psi$. 只要验证:

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

$$\theta(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \theta(\vec{x}) + \theta(\vec{y})$$

$$\theta(\lambda\vec{x}) = \lambda\theta(\vec{x})$$

即可

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) &= (\alpha\varphi + \beta\psi)(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) \quad [\theta \text{ 的定义}] \textcircled{1} \\ &= (\alpha\varphi)(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) + (\beta\psi)(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) \quad [\映射相加的法则] \\ &= \alpha\varphi(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) + \beta\psi(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) \quad [\数乘的分配律] \\ &= \alpha(\varphi(\vec{x}) + \varphi(\vec{y})) + \beta(\psi(\vec{x}) + \psi(\vec{y})) \quad [\varphi, \psi \text{ 线性}] \\ &= [\alpha\varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta\psi(\vec{x})] + [\alpha\varphi(\vec{y}) + \beta\psi(\vec{y})] \quad [\交换律结合律] \\ &= (\alpha\varphi)(\vec{x}) + (\beta\psi)(\vec{x}) + (\alpha\varphi)(\vec{y}) + (\beta\psi)(\vec{y}) \quad [\数乘定义] \\ &= (\alpha\varphi + \beta\psi)(\vec{x}) + (\alpha\varphi + \beta\psi)(\vec{y}) \quad [\加法定义] \\ &= \theta(\vec{x}) + \theta(\vec{y}) \quad [\theta \text{ 的定义}] \end{aligned}$$

类似可证 $\theta(\lambda\vec{x}) = \lambda\theta(\vec{x})$. \square

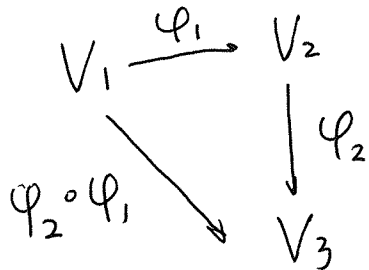
于是 $\theta \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$ \square

定理 6.3. 设 V_1, V_2, V_3 是 F 上的线性空间, $\varphi_1 \in \text{Hom}(V_1, V_2)$

$\varphi_2 \in \text{Hom}(V_2, V_3)$. 则 $\varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1 \in \text{Hom}(V_1, V_3)$

证: 设 $\alpha, \beta \in F, \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) &= \varphi_2(\varphi_1(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y})) \end{aligned}$$



$$= \varphi_2 (\alpha \varphi_1(\vec{x}) + \beta \varphi_2(\vec{y}))$$

$$= \alpha \varphi_2(\varphi_1(\vec{x})) + \beta \varphi_2(\varphi_2(\vec{y}))$$

$$= \alpha (\varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1)(\vec{x}) + \beta (\varphi_2 \circ \varphi_2)(\vec{y}) \quad \square$$

注: $O_{V,W}: V \rightarrow W$ 称为零映射
 $\vec{v} \mapsto \vec{0}_W$

$E_{V,W}: V \rightarrow V$ 称为恒同映射
 $\vec{v} \mapsto \vec{v}$

$$O_V \in \text{Hom}(V, W), \quad E_V \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$$

当定义域和值域已说明, 可以把

$$O_V, E_V \text{ 简记为 } O, E.$$

例: 设 $D: \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]$
 $f \mapsto f'$

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$
 $I: \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}[x]$
 $f(x) \mapsto \int_a^x f(x) dx$

计算 ~~$D \circ I, I \circ D$~~
 $D \circ I$ 和 $I \circ D$

$$D \circ I(f(x)) = D\left(\int_a^x f(t) dt\right) = f(x) \quad (12)$$

$$D \circ I = E.$$

$$I \circ D(f(x)) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt = f(x) - f(a).$$

例: 设 $V = U_1 \oplus \dots \oplus U_k$ 为子空间直和分解. ~~$P_i \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$~~ $P_i \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$

为 V 到 U_i 的投影, $i=1, 2, \dots, k$

证: (i) $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, k\} \quad P_i \circ P_i = P_i$

(ii) $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}, i \neq j$

$$P_i \circ P_j = O_V$$

$$(iii) \quad P_1 + \dots + P_k = E_V.$$

证: 设 $\vec{v} \in V$. $\exists! \vec{u}_1 \in U_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k \in U_k$

$$\text{使得 } \vec{v} = \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \vec{u}_k$$

$$P_i(\vec{v}) = \vec{u}_i$$

$$P_i \circ P_i(\vec{v}) = P_i(\vec{u}_i)$$

$$\therefore \vec{u}_i = \vec{0} + \dots + \vec{0} + \vec{u}_i + \vec{0} + \dots + \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_i(\vec{u}_i) = \vec{u}_i \Rightarrow P_i(\vec{v}) = P_i \circ P_i(\vec{v}) \Rightarrow P_i = P_i \circ P_i$$

设 $P_j(\vec{v}) = \vec{u}_j$

$P_2 \circ P_j(\vec{v}) = P_2(\vec{u}_j)$

$\vec{u}_j = \vec{0} + \dots + \vec{0} + \vec{0} + \dots + \vec{0} + \vec{u}_j + \vec{0} + \dots + \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow P_2(\vec{u}_j) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow P_2 \circ P_j(\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow P_2 \circ P_j = \vec{0}$

$(P_1 + \dots + P_k)(\vec{v}) = P_1(\vec{v}) + \dots + P_k(\vec{v})$

$= \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \vec{u}_k = \vec{v} \Rightarrow P_1 + \dots + P_k = E$

回忆: $f: S \rightarrow T$ 映射

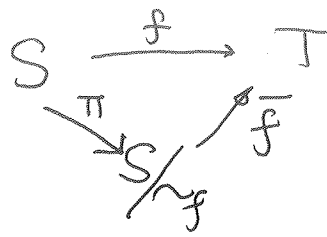
(S, T 集合)

$\forall s_1, s_2 \in S \quad s_1 \sim_f s_2 \iff f(s_1) = f(s_2)$

\sim_f 是等价关系. $S/\sim_f = \{\bar{s} \mid s \in S\}$

见上学期, 第一章 等价关系 \rightarrow page 7

映射的分解



$\exists!$ 映射 \bar{f} 使得 $f = \bar{f} \circ \pi$.

$\bar{f}: S/\sim_f \rightarrow T$ 良定义
 $\bar{s} \mapsto f(s)$

良定义: $\forall s \in S$
 $f \circ \pi(s) = \bar{f}(\bar{s}) = f(s)$

等价关系: $\forall s \in S \quad f(s) = f(s) \Rightarrow s \sim_f s$

设 $x \sim_f y, f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow f(y) = f(x) \Rightarrow y \sim_f x$

设 $x \sim_f y, y \sim_f z \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y), f(y) = f(z)$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(z) \Rightarrow x \sim_f z$

\bar{f} 良定义: 设 $x, y \in \bar{s} \Rightarrow x + y = s \Rightarrow x \sim_f s$

$\bar{f}(\bar{x}) = f(x), \bar{f}(\bar{s}) = f(s)$

$\therefore x \sim_f s \Rightarrow f(x) = f(s)$ 良定义.

单射: $\bar{f}(x) = \bar{f}(y) \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$
 $\Rightarrow x \sim_f y \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \bar{y}$

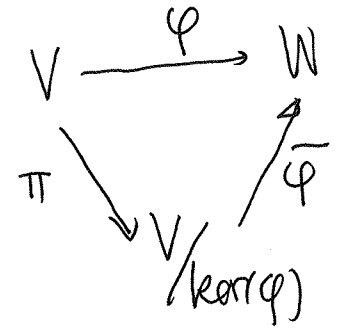
复合 $\forall s \in S$
 $\bar{f} \circ \pi(s) = \bar{f}(\bar{s}) = f(s)$

$\Rightarrow f = \bar{f} \circ \pi$
 唯一性: 设 $f = g \circ \pi$. $\forall f(s) = g(s) \Rightarrow g = \bar{f}$

定理 (线性映射基本定理)
 设 $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$. $\pi: V \rightarrow V/\ker(\varphi)$
 是商映射. 则 $\exists!$ 线性映射 $\bar{\varphi}: V/\ker(\varphi) \rightarrow W$

使得 $\varphi = \bar{\varphi} \circ \pi$

证:



$\varphi = \bar{\varphi} \circ \pi$

证: 设 $U = \ker(\varphi)$

设 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$

$\vec{x} \sim_{\varphi} \vec{y} \Leftrightarrow \varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi(\vec{y})$

$\Leftrightarrow \varphi(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) = \vec{0}_W \Rightarrow \vec{x} - \vec{y} \in \ker(\varphi) = U$

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{x} \sim_U \vec{y}$

于是 $\bar{\vec{x}} = \vec{x} + U$ 且 $V/\sim_{\varphi} = V/U$

由映射分解定理

$\exists \bar{\varphi}: V/U \rightarrow W$ 线性. 使得

$\varphi = \bar{\varphi} \circ \pi$

由前面的例子可知 $\pi \in \text{Hom}(V, V/U)$

只要验证: $\bar{\varphi} \in \text{Hom}(V/U, W)$ 即可

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$

$\bar{\varphi}(\alpha(\vec{x} + U) + \beta(\vec{y} + U))$
 $= \bar{\varphi}((\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) + U) = \varphi(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y})$

$= \alpha\varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta\varphi(\vec{y})$

$= \alpha\bar{\varphi}(\vec{x} + U) + \beta\bar{\varphi}(\vec{y} + U)$

$\Rightarrow \bar{\varphi}$ 线性 □

任何线性映射
 是线性映射
 和线性映射
 的复合.

例: $\text{tr}: \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$
 $X \mapsto \text{tr}(X)$

设 $X = (x_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\text{tr}(X) = x_{11} + \dots + x_{nn}$

设 $Y = (y_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}$

$\text{tr}(\alpha X + \beta Y)$

$= \text{tr}(\alpha x_{ij} + \beta y_{ij})$

$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha x_{ii} + \beta y_{ii}) = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ii} + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ii}$

$= \alpha \text{tr}(X) + \beta \text{tr}(Y)$. 于是

tr 是线性映射.

$X \in \ker(\text{tr}) \Leftrightarrow x_{11} + \dots + x_{nn} = 0$

$\Rightarrow \dim \ker(\text{tr}) = n^2 - 1$

证法 1. $x_{11} + \dots + x_{nn} = 0$ 于是 $X = (x_{ij})_{n \times n}$

唯一的限制. 于是 x_{ij} , $i=1, \dots, n$, $j=1, \dots, n$

满足一个系数矩阵秩为 1 的线性方程. (15)

于是 $\dim \ker(\text{tr}) = n^2 - 1$

$\dim \text{im}(\text{tr}) = 1$

$\therefore \dim \ker(\text{tr}) + \dim \text{im}(\text{tr}) = n^2$

$\therefore \dim \ker(\text{tr}) = n^2 - 1$