

第5次作业.

1. 计算  $Y = 2X_1 + 5X_2 - 3X_3$ ,  $X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$ .

解.  $Y = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 10 \\ -14 \\ 48 \end{pmatrix}$

2. 求齐次线性方程组使得  $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=0 \\ z=1 \end{cases}$ ,  $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=1 \end{cases}$ ,  $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=3 \\ z=1 \end{cases}$  都为解.

解: 设该方程组为  $a_i x + b_i y + c_i z = 0$  ( $i=1, 2, \dots, m$ )  $n$  为方程个数. 待定.

由题意  $\begin{cases} a_i + c_i = 0 \\ a_i + b_i + c_i = 0 \\ a_i + 3b_i + c_i = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_i = -c_i \\ b_i = 0 \end{cases}$

~~$\dim \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2$~~   
 $\dim \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = 2$   
 $\Rightarrow$  方程组系数矩阵  $\text{rank} = 1$ .  
 $\Rightarrow$  只有一个非0方程.  
 (Thm 2.4)

$\therefore$  方程组为  $a_i x - a_i z = 0$  ( $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

由于方程组非零.  $\therefore a_i \neq 0$ .  $\therefore x - z = 0$

则  $x - z = 0$  可使得有上述三个解.

(解空间恰为  $\langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle = V: \dim V = 2$  设解空间为  $U$ . 则  $V \subseteq U$  且  $\dim U = \dim V$ )

3. 举例, 一组向量两两线性无关, 但全体线性相关.

9.  $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}, \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3\}, \{\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$  均线性无关.

但  $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$  线性相关.

4. (1)  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  线性无关.  $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1$  线性无关否?

(2) 相关. 相关.

解 (1) 如果  $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$  st.  $\alpha_1(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + \alpha_2(\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3) + \dots + \alpha_n(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1) = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow (\alpha_1 + \alpha_n)\vec{v}_1 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\vec{v}_2 + \dots + (\alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n)\vec{v}_n = \vec{0}$

$\therefore \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  线性无关

$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_n = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = -\alpha_n \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_n \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n-1} = \alpha_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n \text{ 为奇} \Rightarrow \text{线性无关} \\ n \text{ 为偶} \Rightarrow \text{线性相关} \end{cases}$   
 (2)  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_n$  即可

2) 设  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  线性相关, 则  $\exists$  不全为 0 的实数  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.

$$\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{v}_n = \vec{0} \quad \text{不妨设 } \alpha_1 \neq 0 \quad \text{则 } \vec{v}_1 = -\frac{\alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{v}_n}{\alpha_1}$$

如果  $\exists \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\beta_1(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + \dots + \beta_n(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1) = \vec{0}$

$$\text{则 } \beta_1 \left( -\frac{\alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{v}_n}{\alpha_1} + \vec{v}_2 \right) + \dots + \beta_n \left( \vec{v}_n + -\frac{\alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{v}_n}{\alpha_1} \right) = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore \left( \beta_1 \cdot \frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2}{\alpha_1} + \beta_2 \overset{\text{''}}{\cancel{\alpha_2}} + \beta_n \left( -\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} \right) \right) \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \left( \beta_1 \left( -\frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_1} \right) + \beta_{n-1} + \beta_n \frac{\alpha_1 - \alpha_n}{\alpha_1} \right) \vec{v}_n = \vec{0}$$

则我们有  $n-1$  个关于  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  的方程 由于方程个数少于未知数个数

$\therefore$  当令全体  $\gamma_i = 0$  时有非零解  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ .

则  $\exists$  一组不全为 0 的  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\beta_1(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + \dots + \beta_n(\vec{v}_n + \vec{v}_1) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$  线性相关口

注:  $n=3$  时

如果  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  线性无关, 设  $\alpha_1(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + \alpha_2(\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3) + \alpha_3(\vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_1) = \vec{0}$

$$\text{则 } (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_1 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\vec{v}_2 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_3 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2), (\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3), (\vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_1)$  线性无关.

如果  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  线性相关, 设  $a\vec{v}_1 + b\vec{v}_2 + c\vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$  ( $a, b, c$  不全为 0)

不妨设  $a \neq 0$  则  $\vec{v}_1 = -\frac{b}{a}\vec{v}_2 - \frac{c}{a}\vec{v}_3$  则  $\vec{w}_1 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 = (1 - \frac{b}{a})\vec{v}_2 - \frac{c}{a}\vec{v}_3$

$$\vec{w}_2 = \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3, \quad \vec{w}_3 = \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_1 = -\frac{b}{a}\vec{v}_2 + (1 - \frac{c}{a})\vec{v}_3$$

设  $\alpha_1 \vec{w}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{w}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{w}_3 = \vec{0}$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} (1 - \frac{b}{a})\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + (-\frac{b}{a})\alpha_3 = 0 \\ (\frac{c}{a})\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + (1 - \frac{c}{a})\alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = -c + b + a \\ \alpha_2 = -a + b + c \\ \alpha_3 = a - b + c \end{cases}$$

[方法二]:

$\because \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  线性相关,

不妨设  $\vec{v}_1 = \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{v}_3$

则  $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$  (是  $\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  的线性组合)

$\left. \begin{matrix} \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 \\ \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow$  线性相关

$\because a \neq 0 \therefore a+b-c$  和  $a-b+c$  不全为 0 即  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  不全为 0  $\therefore \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3$  线性相关.

错误点: 设  $\alpha_1(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + \alpha_2(\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3) + \alpha_3(\vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_1) = \vec{0}$   $\beta_1 \vec{v}_1 + \beta_2 \vec{v}_2 + \beta_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$  ( $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  不全为 0)

$$\dots (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\vec{v}_2 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_3 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_1 = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = \beta_2 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = \beta_3 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  线性无关  $\nrightarrow \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$  不全为 0.

$\downarrow$

$\exists \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \in \mathbb{R}$  不全为 0 s.t.  $\beta_1 \vec{v}_1 + \beta_2 \vec{v}_2 + \beta_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$ .

5. 证明: 如果  $\vec{u}$  可由  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  线性表出, 则  $\vec{u}$  可由其极大线性无关组线性表出.

证. 由题意  $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\vec{u} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{v}_n$ .

不失一般性 设  ~~$\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$~~  是  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$  的极大线性无关组. ( $s \leq n$ )  
 $\{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_s\}$

$$\text{则 } \vec{v}_i = \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_{ij} \vec{u}_j \quad (\beta_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}), \quad \therefore \vec{u} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \vec{v}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \left( \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_{ij} \vec{u}_j \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} = \sum_{j=1}^s \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \beta_{ij} \right) \vec{u}_j \quad \text{令 } \gamma_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \beta_{ij} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \sum_{j=1}^s \gamma_j \vec{u}_j \quad \square.$$

6.  $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$

(1) 证明  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  线性无关.

(2) 将  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  扩充为  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_5\}$  的极大线性无关组.

证(1). 设  $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0 \quad \therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  线性无关.

解(2). 设  $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 5\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 3\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 2t \\ \alpha_2 = -3t \\ \alpha_3 = t \end{cases}$  为一组解. ( $t \in \mathbb{R}$ )

$\therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  线性相关.  $\therefore \vec{v}_3$  不在极大线性无关组中.

设  $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_4 \vec{v}_4 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_2 + 4\alpha_4 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_4 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_4 = 0 \\ 3\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + \alpha_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 5t \\ \alpha_2 = -4t \\ \alpha_4 = t \end{cases}$  为解 ( $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

$\therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_4$  线性相关.

设  $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_5 \vec{v}_5 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_2 + 6\alpha_5 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 5\alpha_5 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_5 = 0 \\ 3\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 7t \\ \alpha_2 = -6t \\ \alpha_5 = t \end{cases}$  为解 ( $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ).

$\therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_5$  线性相关.

$\therefore \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$  为  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_5\}$  的极大线性无关组.  $\square$ .

## 线性子空间(线性闭集)

Def.  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  且  $V \neq \emptyset$  如果  $\forall \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$  均有  $\alpha\vec{v}_1 + \beta\vec{v}_2 \in V$   
 则称  $V$  为一个线性子空间(线性闭集) ↓ 线性封闭.

eg. 给定  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$  由  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m$  张成  $m$  子空间为:

$$V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m \rangle = \left\{ \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{v}_m \mid \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

且  $V$  为包含  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m$  的最小子空间.

Pf. 1)  $V$  是线性子空间.

$$\forall \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \in V, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{设 } \vec{w}_1 = \alpha_{11} \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{1m} \vec{v}_m, \quad \vec{w}_2 = \alpha_{21} \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{2m} \vec{v}_m.$$

$$\text{则 } \beta_1 \vec{w}_1 + \beta_2 \vec{w}_2 = (\beta_1 \alpha_{11} + \beta_2 \alpha_{21}) \vec{v}_1 + \dots + (\beta_1 \alpha_{1m} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2m}) \vec{v}_m \in V$$

2)  $V$  为包含  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m$  的最小子空间.

首先  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m \in V$  显然.

设  $W \supseteq \{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m\}$  且  $W$  为线性子空间.

则  $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$   ~~$\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \vec{v}_i \in W$~~  设  $\vec{w} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{v}_m \in V$  为任一元素.

如果  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  中没有非0元 即  $\vec{w} = \vec{0}$  则  $\vec{w} \in W$  显然.

假设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  中有  $k$  个非0元 对  $\vec{w} \in W$ , ~~不妨设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \neq 0, \alpha_{k+1} = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$~~

则  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  中有  $k+1$  个非0元时. 不妨设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}$  非0,  $\alpha_{k+2} = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$

由归纳假设  $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k \in W$ . 且  $\vec{v}_{k+1} \in W \therefore \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k + \alpha_{k+1} \vec{v}_{k+1} \in W$

由上述归纳法证明可知  $\vec{w} \in W \therefore V \subseteq W$ . □.

eg. 齐次线性方程组(解空间)所有解构成一个线性子空间.

$$\text{考虑线性方程组 } \textcircled{H} = \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \text{ (矩阵)}$$

$$\text{令 } V_H(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \alpha_j = 0 \ (i=1, 2, \dots, m) \right\} \text{ 为所有解之集合}$$

注: 非齐次方程组不构成子空间.

(第一次作业习题3)

基与维数.

Def 设  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  <sup>为线性子空间.</sup> 且存在一组线性无关的向量  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \in \mathbb{R}^n$  st.  $V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \rangle$   
 则称  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r\}$  构成  $V$  的一组基.

Thm 设  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  为线性子空间 (线性封闭), 则  $V$  有基且任意两组基 <sup>向量</sup> 含相同个数.  
 我们称其基中元素个数为  $V$  的维数. 记作  $\dim V$

注:  $\dim \mathbb{R}^n = n$  且  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中一组自然基:  $\{e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{第 } i \text{ 个} \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$0 = \{\vec{0}\}, \dim 0 = 0.$

命题 1.  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  为非零线性子空间.  $\dim V = d$  设  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \in V$  线性无关 ( $r \leq d$ )

则  $\exists \vec{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_d \in V$  st.  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_d\}$  为  $V$  的一组基 (扩充成基).

2.  $U, V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  为两个非零子空间 且  $U \subseteq V$  则  $\dim U < \dim V \iff U \neq V$

3.  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中任意  $n+1$  个向量线性相关.

4. 设  $V = \langle S \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  则  $S$  中一组基极大线性无关组就是  $V$  的一组基.

子空间的交与和.

设  $V_1, V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  为线性子空间 则  $\left. \begin{aligned} V_1 + V_2 &= \{ \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \mid \vec{v}_1 \in V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_2 \} \\ V_1 \cap V_2 &= \{ \vec{v} \mid \vec{v} \in V_1 \text{ 且 } \vec{v} \in V_2 \} \end{aligned} \right\}$  验证均为子空间

注:  $V_1 + V_2 = \langle V_1 \cup V_2 \rangle$  但  $V_1 \cup V_2$  不一定是子空间.

eg  $V_1 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle, V_2 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$  则  $V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^2$   $V_1 \cup V_2 = \{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \}$

且对于  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in V_1 \cup V_2$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \notin V_1 \cup V_2 \Rightarrow V_1 \cup V_2$  不是子空间.

Def 如果  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$  则称  $V_1, V_2$  为直和 记为  $V_1 \oplus V_2$ .

Prop  $V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \iff \forall \vec{x} \in V \exists ! \vec{x}_1 \in V_1, \vec{x}_2 \in V_2$  st.  $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2$ .

Pf.  $(\Rightarrow)$  设  $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2 = \vec{x}'_1 + \vec{x}'_2 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}'_1 = \vec{x}'_2 - \vec{x}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}'_1, \vec{x}'_2 - \vec{x}_2 \in V_1 \cap V_2$

$\therefore \vec{x}_1 = \vec{x}'_1, \vec{x}_2 = \vec{x}'_2 \Rightarrow$  分解唯一.

$(\Leftarrow)$   $\forall \vec{x} \in V_1 \cap V_2 \subseteq V_1 + V_2$  且  $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} eV_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \vec{x} = \vec{x} + \begin{pmatrix} eV_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  由唯一性  $\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$   $\square$

Def 设  $V_1 \subseteq V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  且  $V_1, V$  均为子空间 如果  $\exists$  子空间  $V_2$  st.  $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$   
 则称  $V_2$  为  $V_1$  的一个直和补 (补空间) 同样地,  $V_1$  也是  $V_2$  的一个补.

注 1. 利用基的扩充得到补  
 2. 补空间不唯一 例  $\mathbb{R}^2 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \oplus \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \oplus \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$   $V_2 \neq V_3$  但都是  $V_1$  的补空间

Thm (维数公式)

设  $V_1, V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  为线性子空间 则  $\dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2$

Pf. 设  $\dim V_1 = m_1, \dim V_2 = m_2$  且  $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = r \leq \min(m_1, m_2)$ .

取  $V_1 \cap V_2$  的一组基  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r\}$

Case 1. 如果  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$  ~~则~~  $\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2$  (可题课讲义至 P7 例)

Case 2 如果  $r > 0$  且  $V_1 \cap V_2 \subseteq V_1$  且  $V_1 \cap V_2 \subseteq V_2 \therefore \exists \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{m_1-r}$

$\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_{m_2-r} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  st.  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r, \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{m_1-r}\}$  构成  $V_1$  的一组基.

$\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_{m_2-r}\}$  构成  $V_2$  的一组基. (基扩充定理) ~~下面证明~~

下面证明  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r, \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{m_1-r}, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_{m_2-r}\}$  构成  $(V_1 + V_2)$  的一组基.

首先证明线性无关: 设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{m_1-r}, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{m_2-r} \in \mathbb{R}$  st.

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i \vec{v}_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m_1-r} \beta_i \vec{u}_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2-r} \gamma_i \vec{w}_i = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^r \alpha_i \vec{v}_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m_1-r} \beta_i \vec{u}_i = - \sum_{i=1}^{m_2-r} \gamma_i \vec{w}_i \in V_1 \cap V_2 \text{ 则 } \exists \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r \in \mathbb{R}$$

st.  $\vec{x} = \xi_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \xi_r \vec{v}_r \therefore \{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_{m_2-r}\}$  线性无关.

$\therefore \xi_1 = \dots = \xi_r = \gamma_1 = \dots = \gamma_{m_2-r} = 0$  同理  $\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_r = \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_{m_1-r} = 0$

$\therefore \{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r, \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{m_1-r}, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_{m_2-r}\}$  线性无关.

又  $V_1 + V_2 = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r, \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{m_1-r}, \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_{m_2-r} \rangle \therefore$  构成一组基  $\square$

矩阵的秩

设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

行向量组  $\vec{A}_1, \vec{A}_2, \dots, \vec{A}_m$  其中  $\vec{A}_i = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in})$

列向量组  $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \vec{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}$  其中  $\vec{A}^{(j)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix}$

行空间  $V_r(A) = \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_m \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$  行秩  $r_r(A) = \dim V_r(A)$

列空间  $V_c(A) = \langle \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m \times 1}$  列秩  $r_c(A) = \dim V_c(A)$

Thm  $r_r(A) = r_c(A)$  定义为矩阵  $A$  的秩, 记为  $\text{rank}(A)$ .

通过初等行变换 (I: 交换第  $i, j$  两行, II:  $i$  行乘  $\lambda$  ( $\lambda \neq 0$ )), III:  $i$  行乘  $\lambda$  加到  $j$  行)

得到阶梯形矩阵, 其中  $r$  行非 0 则  $\text{rank} A = r$ .

eg:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & -10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II} \leftrightarrow \text{I}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 5 & 6 & -10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2\text{I} + \text{II}, -5\text{I} + \text{III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & -10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-5\text{I} + \text{III}}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\text{II} + \text{III}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank} A = 2.$

线性方程组求解

(I)  $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$  系数矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$  变量  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $AX = \vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$   
 设解空间为  $V_H(A)$  则  $\dim V_H(A) = n - \text{rank} A$ .

Thm (I) 有非零解  $\Leftrightarrow V_H(A) \neq \{\vec{0}\} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank} A < n$ .

(II)  $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$   $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$   $AX = \vec{b}$   
 $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{pmatrix} = (A \vec{b})$

Thm (II) 有解 (相容)  $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank} A = \text{rank} B$ , ; (L) 确定 (唯一解)  $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank} A = \text{rank} B = n$ .