

第六次作业.

$$V = \bigoplus V_i \quad (\text{直和})$$

设 $\vec{u} \in V_1, \vec{u} \neq \vec{0}$

$$\forall \vec{v} \in V, \vec{v} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}_1$$

$$= \vec{u} + \vec{u} + (\vec{v}_1 - \vec{u} + \vec{v}_1 - \vec{u} + \dots + \vec{v}_1 - \vec{u})$$

$$V_1 \cap \sum_{j=1}^n V_j = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$\forall \vec{v} \in V$ 表示不唯一 $\rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow V = V_1 \oplus V_2$$

$\Leftarrow$ 假设 $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \vec{v}_n$

$$= \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_n$$

$$\in V_1 \cap \sum V_i$$

1. (柯 P55.1) $\forall \vec{v} \in V \exists! (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) \in V_1 \times V_2$ st. $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$

证. $\forall \vec{v} \in V_1 \oplus V_2$ 则 $\exists \vec{v}_1 \in V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_2$ st. $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$

且假设 $\exists \vec{v}_1' \in V_1, \vec{v}_2' \in V_2$ st. $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1' + \vec{v}_2'$ 则 $\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_1' = \vec{v}_2' - \vec{v}_2 \in V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_1', \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_2'$ 即 $\exists! (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) \in V_1 \times V_2$ st. $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{v} \in V$.

$\forall \vec{v} \in V \because \exists \vec{v}_1 \in V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_2$ st. $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{v} \in V_1 + V_2$

假设 $\exists \vec{u} \in V_1 \cap V_2$ 且 $\vec{u} \neq \vec{0}$ 则 $\vec{v} = (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{u}) + (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{u})$

其中 $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{u} \in V_1, \vec{v}_2 - \vec{u} \in V_2$ 与唯一表示矛盾 $\therefore V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\} \Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 = V_1 \oplus V_2$

综上 $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$.

2. 设 $V_1, V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 为子空间. $V_1 + V_2$ 是直和 $\Leftrightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2$.

证 如果 $V_1 + V_2$ 是直和 则 $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$ 由维数公式:

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \Rightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2.$$

由反过来 如果 $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\} \Rightarrow V_1 + V_2$ 是直和.

3. 柯 P55.4) $x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性无关. $V = \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$ 证明 $x = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \in V$. 求补.

$$\text{证 设 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ st. } \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 0 \\ 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$\therefore x_1, x_2$ 线性无关. $V = \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle = \{ \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 \mid \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R} \}$.

$$\text{求 } \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = -5 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 2 \\ 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 9 \end{cases} \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 12 \\ 0 & -8 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 4 \\ \alpha_2 = -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + (-3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle^{x_3}, \text{ 设 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ st. } \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$$

x_1, x_2, x_3 线性无关

$$\therefore V \oplus U = \mathbb{R}^3$$

直和. 即 V, U 的基张成 $\mathbb{R}^3$. ~~不是~~ 若 x_1, x_2 均垂直.

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

4. (柯西, 5) $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle = \mathbb{R}^n \iff x_1, \dots, x_n$ 线性无关.

证: (1) $\Rightarrow$ 设 $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle = \mathbb{R}^n$. 反证. $x_1, \dots, x_n$ 线性相关. 则 $\exists \{x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_d}\} \subseteq \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ ($d < n$) 构成 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的一组基. $\therefore \dim(\mathbb{R}^n) = d < n$ 矛盾. $\therefore x_1, \dots, x_n$ 线性无关.

(2) 设 $x_1, \dots, x_n$ 线性无关. $\therefore \mathbb{R}^n$ 中任意 $n+1$ 个向量线性相关. $\therefore$ 对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$\exists \alpha, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $\alpha x + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i = \vec{0}$ 且如果 $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i = 0$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) 矛盾.

$\therefore \alpha \neq 0 \therefore x = \sum_{i=1}^n (-\frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha}) x_i \in \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \subseteq \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$

显然. $\therefore x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \therefore \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \therefore \mathbb{R}^n = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$

5. 求矩阵的秩:

证: $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 又 $\dim(\langle \rangle) = n = \dim(\mathbb{R}^n) \therefore \langle \rangle = \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ 是一组基 (由定义).

1) $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 4 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(3) $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(1) $A_1 \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -39 & -3 & -6 & 3 & 5 \\ -26 & -2 & -4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank } A_1 = 2.$

(2) $A_2 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank } A_2 = 3.$

(3) $A_3 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank } A_3 = 5.$

6. 设 $a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ 求下列矩阵的秩.

$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$

如果 $a_0 = 0$ 则 $\text{rank } A_1 = n-1$
 $a_0 \neq 0$ $\text{rank } A_1 = n.$

看阶梯形的那一行求矩阵的秩.
 $\uparrow$
 列或行变换.

$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu & \dots & \mu & 1 \\ \mu & \lambda & \dots & \mu & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mu & \mu & \dots & \lambda & 1 \\ \mu & \mu & \dots & \mu & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \mu & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - \mu & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda - \mu & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

如果 $\lambda = \mu$ 则 $\text{rank } A_2 = 1$
 $\lambda \neq \mu$ 则 $\text{rank } A_2 = n.$

(3). $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$. $a_{ij} = \min(i, j)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & (n-1) \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & (n-1) & n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank } A = n.$$

$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{matrix}$ 第 i 行 $-(2) + (i+1)$ $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$

从下往上消.

线性映射: 像与核

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = \varphi(\vec{u}) + \varphi(\vec{v}) \\ \varphi(\alpha \vec{u}) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{u}) \end{cases}$$

Def 1 设映射 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 满足对 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $\varphi(\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{u}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{v})$

则称 φ 为线性映射 (即可和线性运算 (加法, 数乘) 交换 ~ 映射)

Ex 2 设 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 为线性映射

(i) $\varphi(\mathbb{R}^n) := \{ \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \exists \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ s.t. } \vec{w} = \varphi(\vec{v}) \}$ 为像空间, 记为 $\text{Im } \varphi$ (image) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$.

(ii) $\varphi^{-1}(\vec{0}_m) := \{ \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \varphi(\vec{v}) = \vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^m \}$ 为核空间 记为 $\ker \varphi$ (kernel) $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$.

2. $\text{Im}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m, \ker \varphi \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 均为线性子空间.

1) φ 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow \ker \varphi = \{ \vec{0}_n \} \Rightarrow n \leq m$ ~~$n \geq m$~~ ~~$m = n$~~ 单射 $\Rightarrow$ 满射.

φ 是满射 $\Leftrightarrow \text{Im } \varphi = \mathbb{R}^m \Rightarrow n \geq m$.

Thm $\dim(\ker \varphi) + \dim(\text{Im } \varphi) = n$ (也可从齐次线性方程组角度理解).

Def 3 设 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 为线性映射. $\vec{e}^{(1)}, \vec{e}^{(2)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}$ 为 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的标准基 ($\vec{e}^{(j)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{j\text{-th}}$)

设 $\varphi(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix} \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 称 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = (\varphi(\vec{e}^{(1)}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}^{(n)}))$

为 φ 在标准基下的矩阵表示. 一般简称 A 为 φ 的矩阵.

Thm $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 是双射.

$\{ \varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \mid \varphi \text{ 为线性映射} \}$

注: 1) $\text{Im}(\varphi) = V_c(A)$ (列空间) $= \{ \varphi(\vec{x}) \mid \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$. $\vec{x} = \sum x_i \vec{e}_i, \therefore \varphi(\vec{x}) = \sum x_i \varphi(\vec{e}_i)$

2) $\ker \varphi$ 为 $\vec{A}^{(1)} x_1 + \dots + \vec{A}^{(m)} x_n = \vec{0}$ 的解空间. 理解秩公式: $\text{ie. } \varphi(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$

则 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ 构成 $\ker \varphi$ 的一组基.

取 $\vec{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\beta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 显然 $\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关

则 $\varphi(\vec{\beta}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $\varphi(\vec{\beta}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 构成 $\text{Im} \varphi$ 的一组基.

注: $\dim(\ker \varphi) + \dim(\text{Im} \varphi) = \dim(V_1) + \text{rank} A = 5(n)$
 $\xrightarrow{\dim(V_1)}$ 由 A 为系数矩阵 $\sim$ 齐次线性方程组解空间.

$\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 无关 $\nrightarrow \varphi(\beta_1), \varphi(\beta_2)$ 无关. 但这里 β_1, β_2 与 $\ker(\varphi)$ 中一组基线性无关.

可保证 $\varphi(\beta_1), \varphi(\beta_2)$ 仍无关.

期中复习.

§1 线性方程组.

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

$x_1, \dots, x_n$ 称未知元. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ 为系数矩阵

$b_1, \dots, b_m$ 称为常数项.

如果 $b_1 = \dots = b_m = 0$ 称为齐次线性方程组.

否则称为非齐次.

初等变换: I型(交换两行), II型(把某行乘一个倍数加到另一行), III型(某行乘倍数)

Thm. 1) 初等变换不改方程组解.

2) 任何方程组均可通过初等变换转化为阶梯型方程组.

3) 方程组有无穷多解(相容且不确定) $\Leftrightarrow$ 未知元个数 $>$ 非0阶梯形方程个数
 (不考虑不相容情形)

2 集合 $\rightarrow$ 映射

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ 是一个映射 (如果 $\forall x \in X \exists ! y \in Y$ s.t. $fx = y$). 定义.

像集: $\text{Im} f = f(X) = \{y \in Y \mid \exists x \in X \text{ s.t. } y = fx\} = \{fx \mid x \in X\}$

原像(逆像)集: ~~设~~ 设 $V \subseteq Y$ 为子集. $f^{-1}(V) := \{x \in X \mid fx \in V\}$

如果 $V = \{y\}$ 则 $f^{-1}(y) = \{x \in X \mid fx = y\}$
 集合. 非元素. f^{-1} 无意义.

f 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow (a \neq b \Rightarrow fa \neq fb) \Leftrightarrow (fa = fb \Rightarrow a = b)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{双射} \end{array} \right.$

f 是满射 $\Leftrightarrow f(X) = Y \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in Y, \exists x \in X \text{ s.t. } fx = y$

§3 等价关系(与商映射)

Def. 一个 S 上二元关系 $\sim$ (相当于 $S \times S \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ 子集, 其中 S 为集合) 满足

- 1) 反身性. ($\forall x \in S, x \sim x$). 2) 对称性 ($x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x$) 3) 传递性 ($x \sim y, y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z$)

§4 置换

Def. 有限集 $X = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $\sigma: X \rightarrow X$ 为 双射, 则称 σ 为一个置换.

$$\text{记为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & i_3 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix}$$

循环分解: $\sigma = \pi_1 \pi_2 \dots \pi_s$ 为不相交循环之积.

设 $l_i = \text{len}(\pi_i)$ 为循环长度, 则

σ 的阶 (即 $\sigma^i = \text{id}_X$ 的最小正整数 i) 为 $\text{lcm}(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_s)$

σ 的符号为 $(-1)^{\sum (l_i - 1)}$ (即可分解为奇/偶数个对换之积?)

§5 整数与算数

1. 素数: $p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$; ~~素数~~ 因子只有 1 和 $\pm p$. (有无穷多的素数)

算数基本定理: $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 2}$ 都可分解为若干素数之积, 且不计序唯一.

2. $\gcd \leq \text{lcm}$.

扩展欧几里德算法: 对 $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ 求 $u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $ua + vb = \gcd(a, b)$

利用带余除法辗转相除求 $\gcd$. $y_0 = 1 \cdot a + 0 \cdot b = u_0 a + v_0 b$

$$\begin{cases} u_0 = 1 \\ u_1 = 0 \\ u_i = u_{i-2} - q_{i-1} u_{i-1} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} v_0 = 0 \\ v_1 = 1 \\ v_i = v_{i-2} - q_{i-1} v_{i-1} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \cdot a + 1 \cdot b = u_1 a + v_1 b \\ y_2 = y_0 - q_1 y_1 = u_2 a + v_2 b \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\gcd(a, b) = r_k = r_{k-2} - q_{k-1} r_{k-1} = u_k a + v_k b}$$

$$0 = r_{k-1} - q_k r_k$$

$$\text{lcm}(a, b) = \frac{a \cdot b}{\gcd(a, b)}$$

§6 向量空间

1. 线性相关性 设 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ 不全为 0 的 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ st. $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$ 线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow$ 如果 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ 满足 $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$ 则 $\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_k = 0$ Thm 如果 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 可由 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_l$ 线性表出 则且 $k > l$ 则 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关.2. 极大线性无关组 ~~基~~设 $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $T \subseteq S$ 线性无关且 $\forall \vec{v} \in S$ 可由 T 中元素线性表出 保证 (唯一).

3. 线性子空间

 $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 非空, $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in V$ $\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} \in V$ (即对加法, 数乘封闭). $\langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \rangle := \{ \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \vec{v}_i \mid \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$ 是包含 $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k\}$ 的最小子空间.

4. 基 & 维数.

线性子空间 $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ $\exists \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 线性无关 st. $V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \rangle$ 则 $\dim V = k$ 称为 V 的维数. (基不唯一)维数公式: $V_1, V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 为线性子空间 则:

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

§7 矩阵 & 秩.

 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $\text{rank } A = \overset{\text{(行空间)}}{\dim V_r(A)} = \overset{\text{(列空间)}}{\dim V_c(A)}$ (高斯消去得到阶梯形!) $\text{rank } A + \overset{\text{(解空间)}}{\dim V_h(A)} = n$ 变量个数.

§8 线性映射.

 $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 满足 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\varphi(\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{u}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{v})$ $\langle \varphi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}_n) \rangle$ $\exists! A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ st. $\varphi(\vec{v}) = A\vec{v}$ (矩阵) $\dim \ker \varphi + \dim \text{im } \varphi = n$ $\ker \varphi = V_h(A)$ $\text{im } \varphi = V_c(A)$ $\dim \ker \varphi = \dim V_h(A)$ $\dim \text{im } \varphi = \text{rank } A$ 具体如何求 $\ker \varphi$ 和 $\text{im } \varphi$
 $A \xrightarrow{\text{高斯消去}} \text{阶梯形}$
 $\langle \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \rangle = \mathbb{R}^n$ 求齐次线性方程组
 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{e}_i$ 解空间
 $\varphi(\vec{x}) = \sum x_i \varphi(\vec{e}_i) = A\vec{x}$ $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中基的像确定 则不唯一 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中所有基的像