

第五次作业.

1. 设 $\vec{u}_1 = (1, 1, 1)^t$, $\vec{u}_2 = (1, 1, 2)^t$, $\vec{u}_3 = (1, 2, 3)^t$. 证明 $(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基. 并求 $\vec{x} = (6, 9, 14)^t$ 在其下的坐标.

解: $A = (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 3.

又方秩的行秩 = 列秩. $\therefore \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3$ 线性无关. 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基.

设 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的标准基. 设 \vec{x} 在标准基下的坐标为 α

则 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$ 且 $(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)A \Rightarrow \alpha$ 在 $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3$ 下坐标

为 $A^{-1}\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

2. \mathbb{R}^3 中 $S = \{ \vec{u}_1 = (1, 2, 1)^t, \vec{u}_2 = (2, 3, 3)^t, \vec{u}_3 = (3, 8, 2)^t \}$.

$S' = \{ \vec{v}_1 = (3, 5, 8)^t, \vec{v}_2 = (5, 14, 13)^t, \vec{v}_3 = (1, 9, 2)^t \}$.

证 S, S' 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的基. 并求由 S 到 S' 的转换矩阵.

解: $A = (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 3. $\therefore \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3$ 线性无关. 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基.

同理, $B = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 14 & 9 \\ 8 & 13 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 3. $\therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基.

~~$(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3)$~~ = 设 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组标准基.

则 $(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)A$, $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)B$.

$\therefore (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3) = (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3)A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 5 & 7 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 14 & 9 \\ 8 & 13 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -27 & 71 & -41 \\ 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 设 F 是特征为 0 的域. $V = F^n$. $U_1 = \{ \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in V \mid x_1 + \dots + x_n = 0 \}$.

$U_2 = \{ \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in V \mid x_1 = \dots = x_n \}$ 证明 U_1, U_2 为 V 的子空间且 $V = U_1 \oplus U_2$.

Pf: 设 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n), \vec{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in U_1$.

则 $x_1 + \dots + x_n = 0, y_1 + \dots + y_n = 0$.

$$\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} = (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \dots, \alpha x_n + \beta y_n) \quad (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1) + \dots + (\alpha x_n + \beta y_n) = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} \in U_1. \therefore U_1 \subseteq V$ 为子空间.

若 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in U_2$. 则 $x_1 = \dots = x_n, y_1 = \dots = y_n$.

对于 $\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} = (\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1, \dots, \alpha x_n + \beta y_n)$. $\alpha x_1 + \beta y_1 = \dots = \alpha x_n + \beta y_n$.

$\therefore U_2$ 是 V 的子空间.

$\forall \vec{x} \in U_1 \cap U_2$, 有 $x_1 + \dots + x_n \stackrel{x_i=x_1}{=} n x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0 \therefore \vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$\therefore U_1 \cap U_2 = \{ \vec{0} \}$. 且 $U_1 \oplus U_2 \subseteq V$. 下证 $\dim(U_1 \oplus U_2) = \dim V$.

$\dim(U_1 \oplus U_2) = \dim U_1 + \dim U_2$ 而 U_1 只有一个约束条件. $x_1 + \dots + x_n = 0$.

其解空间为 $U_1. \therefore \dim U_1 = n - 1$. 同理, U_2 有一个约束条件. ~~$\dim U_2 =$~~

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ \dots \\ x_{n-1} - x_n = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \dim U_2 = n - (n-1) = 1. \therefore \dim(U_1 \oplus U_2) = n - 1 + 1 = n = \dim V.$$

$$\therefore V = U_1 \oplus U_2 \quad \square$$

4. 证明 $V = M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上每个线性函数 f 必形如 $f(X) = \text{tr}(AX)$. $A = Af$ 唯一确定.

Pf: $f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. 确定了一个线性函数的作用, 只要确定它在 V 上一组基的函数值即可.

已知 $\{E_{ij}, \forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n\}$ 为 $V = M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 的一组基.

对于 $\forall X \in V$, 设 $X = \sum_{i,j} x_{ij} E_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} E_{ij}$

$$\therefore f(X) \stackrel{f \text{ 线性}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} f(E_{ij}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(E_{ij}) x_{ij}$$

令 $a_{ji} = f(E_{ij})$. 对 $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. 设 $A = (a_{ji})_{n \times n}$.

$$\text{tr}(AX) = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} x_{j1} & & * \\ * & \dots & * \\ * & & \dots & * \\ * & & & \dots & * \\ * & & & & \dots & * \\ * & & & & & \dots & * \\ * & & & & & & \dots & * \\ * & & & & & & & \dots & * \\ * & & & & & & & & \dots & * \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(E_{ji}) x_{ji} = f(X)$$

即对于 V 上每个线性函数 f , 均 $\exists A \in V$, st. $f(x) = \text{tr}(AX)$, 对 $\forall x \in V$ 成立.

下证 A 是唯一的. 反证. 若 $\exists A' \in V$, st. $f(x) = \text{tr}(AX) - \text{tr}(A'X)$.

由于 $\text{tr}: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 线性函数. $\therefore \text{tr}(AX - A'X) = \text{tr}((A - A')X) = 0$, 对 $\forall x \in V$ 成立

可取 $X = E_{ij}$, $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, 易验证 $\text{tr}((A - A')E_{ij}) = a_{ji} - a'_{ji} = 0$

$\therefore a_{ji} = a'_{ji}$ 对 $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 成立. $\therefore A = A'$. 可证 A 是唯一的. 四.

5. 设 V 是有限维向量空间, $f, g \in V^*$ 且 $\ker f = \ker g$. 证明:

(i). 若 $f \neq 0$, 则 $\dim(\ker f) = \dim(V) - 1$.

(ii). 必有某个标量 λ , st. $g = \lambda f$.

Pf: (i). $f \in V^*$. 则 $f: V \rightarrow F$ 线性函数. (V 为域 F 上的线性空间).

$\text{im} f \subseteq F$ 是线性子空间. $\therefore \dim_F(\text{im} f) \leq \dim_F F = 1$.

又 $f \neq 0$, 则 $\dim(\text{im} f) = 1$. $\therefore \dim(\ker f) = \dim(V) - \dim(\text{im} f) = \dim(V) - 1$

(ii). V 是有限维向量空间, 设 $\dim V = n$, 设 $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_{n-1}\}$ 为 $\ker f$ 一组基.

(方1). 由基扩充定理, 可扩充为 V 的一组基 $\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_{n-1}, \bar{e}_n\}$.
(设 $f \neq 0$, 则 $\dim(\ker f) = n - 1$)

下证 $g(\bar{e}_n) \neq 0$. (反证). 若 $g(\bar{e}_n) = 0$, 则 $\bar{e}_n \in \ker g = \ker f$

则 $\bar{e}_n \in \langle \bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_{n-1} \rangle$, 即 $\{\bar{e}_n, \bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_{n-1}\}$ 线性相关. 这与它们是一组基矛盾.

$\therefore g(\bar{e}_n) \neq 0$. 令 $\lambda = \frac{f(\bar{e}_n)}{g(\bar{e}_n)}$ 对 $\forall \vec{v} \in V$, 设 $\vec{v} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \bar{e}_i$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in F$.

则 $(f - \lambda g)(\vec{v}) = (f - \lambda g)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \bar{e}_i\right) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \bar{e}_i\right) - \lambda g\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \bar{e}_i\right)$

$\stackrel{f, g \text{ 线性}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f(\bar{e}_i) - \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i g(\bar{e}_i)\right) \stackrel{\ker f = \langle \bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_{n-1} \rangle}{=} \alpha_n f(\bar{e}_n) - \frac{f(\bar{e}_n)}{g(\bar{e}_n)} \alpha_n g(\bar{e}_n) = 0$

由 $\vec{v} \in V$ 的任意性知 $f - \lambda g = 0$ (零函数). 即 $f = \lambda g$.

若 $f = 0$, 则 $g = 0$, 显然 $f = \lambda g$ 成立. 四.

(方2). 若 $f = 0$ 或 $g = 0$, 则 $f = g = 0$ 成立

若 $f \neq 0$, 由 (i) 知 $\dim(\text{im} f) = \dim(F) = 1$. 即 f 满射.

则对于 $1 \in F$, $\exists \vec{v}_0 \in V$, st. $f(\vec{v}_0) = 1$. 令 $\lambda = g(\vec{v}_0)$.

对 $\forall \vec{v} \in V$. 若 $\vec{v} \in \ker f$, 则 $f(\vec{v}) = g(\vec{v}) = 0 = \lambda f(\vec{v})$.

若 $\vec{v} \notin \ker f$, 则 $f(\vec{v} - f(\vec{v})\vec{v}_0) = f(\vec{v}) - f(\vec{v})f(\vec{v}_0) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v} - f(\vec{v})\vec{v}_0 \in \ker f = \ker g \Rightarrow g(\vec{v}) = f(\vec{v})g(\vec{v}_0) = \lambda f(\vec{v}) \Rightarrow g = \lambda f$ 四