

1. (1). 举例. 正定矩阵 (a_{ij}) 可在某些 (i, j) 处的值 a_{ij} 是负的.

(2). 实对称矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$ 所有的值均正, 但 A 不是正定的.

解: (1) $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ 中矩阵为例.

(1). 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. $\Delta_1 = 1 > 0$, $\Delta_2 = |A| = 3 - 1 = 2 > 0 \Rightarrow A$ 正定.

(2). 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $|A| = 3 - 4 = -1 < 0 \Rightarrow A$ 非正定.

2. 实二次型 $q = \lambda x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$ 在 λ 取何值时负定?

解: $q(x) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}}_{-A} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

判定 q 何时负定即判定 A 何时正定.

$\Delta_1 = -\lambda > 0$

$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2\lambda - 1 > 0$

$\Delta_3 = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1+\lambda & 1+3\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1+\lambda > 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda < 0 \\ \lambda < -\frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda < -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lambda < -\frac{3}{5} \text{ 时 } q \text{ 负定.}$

3. 设 $M_F \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix}$ 是矩阵 F 对应的实二次型 q 的主子式. 证明: 只有当

$(-1)^k M_F \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} > 0$ 对所有 $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 成立, q 和 F 才能负定.

Pf: q 和 F 负定 $\Leftrightarrow -q$ 和 $-F$ 正定 $\Leftrightarrow -F$ 所有的 $\underbrace{\text{主子式}}_{(\text{顺序})}$ 都 > 0 .

设 $F = (f_{ij})$

$$|-F| = \begin{vmatrix} -f_{11} & \dots & -f_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ -f_{n1} & \dots & -f_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} f_{11} & \dots & f_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{n1} & \dots & f_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n |F|.$$

设 F 的各阶主子式为 $M_F \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ i_1, \dots, i_k \end{pmatrix}$.

$\therefore -F$ 的各阶顺序主子式分别为 $(-1)^k M_F \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ i_1, \dots, i_k \end{pmatrix} > 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n.$

$\therefore q$ 和 F 负定 $\Leftrightarrow (-1)^k M_F \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ i_1, \dots, i_k \end{pmatrix} > 0$ 对 $\forall k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 成立.

4. 设 A 是任意一个实对称矩阵, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(A)$ 是充分小的实数.

证明, 矩阵 $B = E + \varepsilon A$ 是正定的.

Pf: 设 B 的各阶顺序主子式为 Δ_k , $k=1, \dots, n$. 设 $B = (b_{ij})$, $A = (a_{ij})$.

$$\text{方1. } \Delta_k = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \varepsilon a_{11} & \varepsilon a_{12} & \dots & \varepsilon a_{1k} \\ \varepsilon a_{12} & 1 + \varepsilon a_{22} & \dots & \varepsilon a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varepsilon a_{1k} & \varepsilon a_{2k} & \dots & 1 + \varepsilon a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{定义}]{\text{行列式}} \sum_{\sigma \in S_k} \varepsilon_{\sigma} b_{\sigma(1),1} b_{\sigma(2),2} \dots b_{\sigma(k),k}.$$

$$= b_{11} b_{22} \dots b_{kk} + \sum_{\sigma \in S_k \setminus (1)} \varepsilon_{\sigma} b_{\sigma(1),1} \dots b_{\sigma(k),k} = 1 + C_k \varepsilon + C_k \varepsilon^2 + \dots + C_{kk} \varepsilon^k$$

$$\text{设 } C_k = \max \{ |C_{ki}|, i=1, \dots, k \} > 0$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta_k \geq 1 - C_k \varepsilon - C_k \varepsilon^2 - \dots - C_k \varepsilon^k \geq 1 - C_k \frac{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon^k)}{1-\varepsilon}, \text{ 令 } 0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{C_{k+1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \Delta_k &\geq 1 - C_k (\varepsilon + \dots + \varepsilon^k) > 1 - C_k \left(\frac{1}{C_{k+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(C_{k+1})^k} \right) \\ &= 1 - C_k \frac{\frac{1}{C_{k+1}} (1 - \frac{1}{(C_{k+1})^k})}{1 - \frac{1}{C_{k+1}}} = 1 - C_k \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(C_{k+1})^k}}{C_{k+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{(C_{k+1})^k} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } C = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{C_{1+1}}, \frac{1}{C_{2+1}}, \dots, \frac{1}{C_{n+1}} \right\} > 0, \text{ 则 } \forall 0 < \varepsilon < C$$

都有 $\Delta_k > 0$, 对 $\forall k=1, \dots, n$ 成立 $\therefore B = E + \varepsilon A$ 正定. □

(从分析角度). $\Delta_k = 1 + C_{k1} \varepsilon + \dots + C_{kk} \varepsilon^k$ 是关于 ε 的连续函数, $k=1, \dots, n$.

$$\varepsilon = 0 \text{ 时, } B = E, \Delta_k = 1 > 0.$$

$\therefore \exists \delta > 0$, st. $0 < \varepsilon < \delta$ 时, $\Delta_k > 0$. 对 $k=1, \dots, n$ 成立.

$\therefore B = E + \varepsilon A$ 正定. □

5. 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 证明:

$$(1). A \text{ 斜对称} \Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = 0.$$

$$(2). \text{若 } A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ 且 } \forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = 0, \text{ 则 } A = O_{n \times n}.$$

Pf: (1) " $\Rightarrow$ " $A^t = -A$, 则 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$$\vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = (\vec{x}^t A \vec{x})^t = \vec{x}^t A^t \vec{x} = \vec{x}^t (-A) \vec{x} = -\vec{x}^t A \vec{x}$$

$$\text{又 } \text{char}(\mathbb{R}) \neq 2, \therefore \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = 0.$$

证 设 $A = (a_{ij})$. 则对 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$$0 = \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_{ij} + a_{ji}) x_i x_j \quad (*)$$

分别令 $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in$ 第 i 行, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$. 代入 (*) 可得 $a_{ii} = 0, i=1, \dots, n$.

则 $0 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_{ij} + a_{ji}) x_i x_j$. 再分别令 $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in$ $i, 1 \leq i < j \leq n$.

代入 (*), 可得 $a_{ij} + a_{ji} = 0$, 即 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$, 对 $\forall 1 \leq i < j \leq n$ 成立.

$\therefore A = -A^t \quad \therefore A$ 为斜对称矩阵. □

2). 由 1) 知, $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} = 0 \Rightarrow A$ 是斜对称矩阵, 即 $A^t = -A$

(另1) 又 $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\therefore A = A^t = -A$ 又 $\text{char}(\mathbb{R}) \neq 2. \therefore A = O_{n \times n}$. □

(另2) 令 $q(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^t A \vec{x}$ 且 $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$. 则 A 为二次型 q 的矩阵表示.

又二次型对应的对称矩阵唯一. 且 $q(\vec{x}) = 0$ 对 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 成立

$$\therefore A = O_{n \times n}. \quad \square$$

6. 证明 (1). $q(A) = \text{tr}(A^t A)$ 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的正定二次型.

(2). 若 $A^t A = A^2$, 则 A 是对称矩阵.

pf: (1). 首先证明 q 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的二次型. 设 $B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$q(A) = \text{tr}(A^t A) = \text{tr}(A^t A) = q(A).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f(A, B) &= \frac{1}{2} [q(A+B) - q(A) - q(B)] = \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}((A+B)^t (A+B)) - \text{tr}(A^t A) - \text{tr}(B^t B)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}(A^t A + B^t A + A^t B + B^t B) - \text{tr}(A^t A) - \text{tr}(B^t B)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(B^t A) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(A^t B) (= f(B, A)). \end{aligned}$$

由 tr 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的线性函数知 f 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 上的双线性函数. (对称)

$\forall A \neq 0 \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\exists a_{ij} \neq 0$ 对 $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ 成立, 则有

$$\text{tr}(A^t A) = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^2 & * \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}^2 \\ * & & \ddots \\ & & & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 > 0. \quad \therefore q \text{ 为 } M_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ 上的正定二次型.}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2). \quad q(A-A^t) &= \text{tr}((A-A^t)^t(A-A^t)) = \text{tr}((A^t-A)(A-A^t)) \\
 &= \text{tr}(A^tA - A^tA^t + AA^t) \xrightarrow{A^tA=A^2} \text{tr}(AA^t - A^tA^t) = \text{tr}(AA^t) - \text{tr}(A^tA^t) \\
 \text{又: } A^tA^t &= (A^t)^2 = (A^2)^t = (A^tA)^t = A^tA \quad \text{且} \quad \text{tr}(A^tA) = \text{tr}(AA^t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore q(A-A^t) = \text{tr}(AA^t) - \text{tr}(A^tA^t) = \text{tr}(AA^t) - \text{tr}(A^tA) = \text{tr}(AA^t) - \text{tr}(AA^t) = 0$$

由于 q 是正定二次型, 则 $A-A^t=0$, 即 $A=A^t$. □.

上节课更正: 设 $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$.

A 半正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的各阶主子式 ≥ 0 .

A 正定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 的各阶 (顺序) 主子式 > 0 .

eg: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

A 的各阶顺序主子式 ≥ 0 , 但 A 半负定, 不是半正定.

A 的 k 阶主子式: $M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ i_1, \dots, i_k \end{pmatrix}$
 顺序主子式: $M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1, \dots, k \\ 1, \dots, k \end{pmatrix}$
 k 阶子式: $M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix}$

引理. 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$. $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$.

证: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$. $C = AB = (c_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $D = BA = (d_{ij})_{n \times n}$.

$$c_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{ki}, \quad d_{kk} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ki} a_{ik}.$$

$$\text{tr}(C) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{ki} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ki} a_{ik}.$$

$$\text{tr}(D) = \sum_{k=1}^n d_{kk} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ki} a_{ik} \quad \text{〃}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(C) = \text{tr}(D)$$

$$\text{i.e. } \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$$

例. 证明. $q: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. 是二次型. 并计算签名.

$$A \mapsto \text{tr}(A^2).$$

pf: 设 $f: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \times M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

易证 f 是双线性型.

$$(A, B) \mapsto \text{tr}(AB).$$

$$f(A, B) = \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA) = f(B, A) \Rightarrow f \text{ 是对称双线性型.}$$

$$\therefore q(A) = f(A, A) \text{ 是二次型.}$$

设 E_{ij} ($i, j = 1, \dots, n$) 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 的标准基.

$$\text{易证 } \text{tr}(E_{ij}E_{kl}) = \begin{cases} 1, & (i, j) = (l, k) \\ 0, & \text{others.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对 } \forall X = (x_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \text{ 则 } X = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} E_{ij}$$

$$\therefore q(X) = f(X, X) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} E_{ij}, \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n x_{kl} E_{kl}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n (x_{ij} x_{kl}) f(E_{ij}, E_{kl})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} x_{ji} = x_{11}^2 + \dots + x_{nn}^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} 2x_{ij} x_{ji}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x_{ii} = y_{ii}, & (i=1, \dots, n) \\ x_{ij} = y_{ij} + y_{ji} \\ x_{ji} = y_{ij} - y_{ji} \end{cases} \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq n).$$

$$\therefore q(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ii}^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (y_{ij}^2 - y_{ji}^2)$$

$$\text{签名 } (n + \binom{n}{2}, \binom{n}{2}) = \left(\frac{n+1}{2}n, \frac{n-1}{2}n \right).$$

注: 设 $q_1: SM_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

$q_2: AM_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$A \mapsto \text{tr}(A^2)$$

$$A \mapsto \text{tr}(A^2).$$

$$\text{则 } q_1(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} x_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^2$$

$$q_2(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} x_{ji} = -2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_{ij}^2$$

则对 $\forall X \in SM_n(\mathbb{R}) \setminus \{0\}$, $q_1(X) > 0 \Rightarrow q_1$ 正定.

$\forall X \in AM_n(\mathbb{R}) \setminus \{0\}$, $q_2(X) < 0 \Rightarrow q_2$ 负定.

§1. 线性映射.

设 V, W 为域 F 上的线性空间. $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$ 为 V 的基. $\{\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \dots, \vec{\varepsilon}_m\}$ 为 W 的基.

$\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$, 设 $\varphi(\vec{e}_i) = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ki} \vec{\varepsilon}_k = (\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \dots, \vec{\varepsilon}_m) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mi} \end{pmatrix}$, $i=1, \dots, n$

则 $(\varphi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}_n)) = (\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \dots, \vec{\varepsilon}_m) A$, 这里 $A = (a_{ij})$ $a_{ij} \in F$.

称 A 为 φ 在 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}, \{\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \dots, \vec{\varepsilon}_m\}$ 下的矩阵表示且唯一.

$$\text{Hom}(V, W) \cong F^{m \times n}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \varphi & \longmapsto & A_\varphi \\ \varphi_A: \vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x} & \longleftarrow & A \end{array} \quad A_\varphi \text{ 为 } \varphi \text{ 在 } \{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}, \{\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \dots, \vec{\varepsilon}_m\} \text{ 下的矩阵}$$

记 $\text{rank}(\varphi) = \dim(\text{im } \varphi) = \text{rank}(A)$. 则 $\dim(V) = \text{rank } \varphi + \dim(V_A)$
 $(= \dim(\text{im } \varphi) + \dim(\ker \varphi))$.

eg 1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$. 求 $\varphi: M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R})$ 在 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $X \mapsto XA$ $\overset{E_{11}}{\underset{E_{11}}{\parallel}}, \overset{E_{12}}{\underset{E_{12}}{\parallel}}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 下的矩阵表示和秩.
 $\overset{E_{21}}{\parallel}, \overset{E_{22}}{\parallel}$

解: $\varphi(E_{11}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = aE_{11} + bE_{12}$

$$\varphi(E_{12}) = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = cE_{11} + dE_{12}$$

$$\varphi(E_{21}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} = aE_{21} + bE_{22}$$

$$\varphi(E_{22}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = cE_{21} + dE_{22}$$

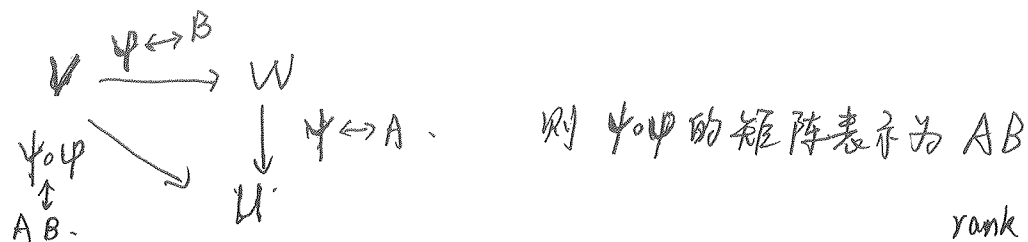
$$\therefore (\varphi(E_{11}), \varphi(E_{12}), \varphi(E_{21}), \varphi(E_{22})) = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} a & c & 0 & 0 \\ b & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & c \\ 0 & 0 & b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank } \varphi = 2 \cdot \text{rank } A.$$

lemma. $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B.$

§2. 矩阵表示的运算

6.



$$\text{rank}(AB) \leq \min\{\text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(B)\}$$

Thm. 设 $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$, $\psi \in \text{Hom}(W, U)$. 则 $\text{rank}(\psi \circ \varphi) \leq \min\{\text{rank } \varphi, \text{rank } \psi\}$

Pf: 即证 $\dim(\text{im}(\psi \circ \varphi)) \leq \min\{\dim(\text{im } \psi), \dim(\text{im } \varphi)\}$.

首先证明 $\bar{V} \subseteq V$ 子空间, 则 $\dim(\varphi(\bar{V})) \leq \dim \bar{V}$

由于 $\dim(\ker \varphi) + \dim(\text{im } \varphi) = \dim V$. 令 $\bar{\varphi} = \varphi|_{\bar{V}}: \bar{V} \rightarrow \varphi(\bar{V})$. 线性映射.

则 $\bar{\varphi}$ 满, 且 $\dim(\ker \bar{\varphi}) + \dim(\text{im } \bar{\varphi}) = \dim(\ker \bar{\varphi}) + \dim(\varphi(\bar{V})) = \dim \bar{V}$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\varphi(\bar{V})) \leq \dim \bar{V}$$

$$\text{im}(\psi \circ \varphi) = \psi(\text{im } \varphi) \Rightarrow \dim(\text{im}(\psi \circ \varphi)) \leq \dim(\text{im } \varphi)$$

$$\text{又 } \because \text{im } \varphi \subseteq W \quad \therefore \psi(\text{im } \varphi) \subseteq \psi(W) = \text{im } \psi.$$

$$\therefore \dim(\text{im}(\psi \circ \varphi)) = \dim(\psi(\text{im } \varphi)) \leq \dim(\text{im } \psi)$$

$$\text{综上 } \dim(\text{im } \psi \circ \varphi) \leq \min\{\dim(\text{im } \varphi), \dim(\text{im } \psi)\}.$$

§3. 线性算子.

1. $\text{Hom}(V, V)$ 中的元素称为线性算子. 记 $\mathcal{L}(V) = \text{Hom}(V, V)$.

$\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ 在 $\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n$; $\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n$ 下的矩阵 $A \in M_n(F)$. 简称 $\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n$ 下的矩阵.

2. $\text{Thm. } V$ 中 2 组基: $(\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_n) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n)P$. $P \in GL_n(F)$.

$$W \text{ 中 } (\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_m) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_m)Q, \quad Q \in GL_m(F).$$

设 $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$ 在 $\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n$; $\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_m$ 下的矩阵为 A . $\Rightarrow A' = Q^{-1}AP$.

$\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_n$; $\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_m$ 下的矩阵 A'

• $V=W$ 时, $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. 在基 $\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n$ 下矩阵为 A , 在基 $\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_n$ 下矩阵为 A'

$$\text{且 } (\bar{e}'_1, \dots, \bar{e}'_n) = (\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n)P. \text{ 则 } A' = P^{-1}AP.$$

3. 相似: 设 $A, B \in M_n(F)$. 若 $\exists P \in GL_n(F)$ st. $B = P^{-1}AP$

则称 B 与 A 相似. 记 $B \sim A$.