

四 4.2 本学期讲义 2 P13. 事实 ④

若  $\vec{V}_1, \dots, \vec{V}_k \in V$  为线性且  $\vec{V}, \vec{V}_1, \dots, \vec{V}_k$  线性无关. 则  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \in F$ . 使  $\vec{V} = \beta_1 \vec{V}_1 + \dots + \beta_k \vec{V}_k = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix}$

若  $\vec{V} \in T$  为有限子集.  $S \subset T$  为有限子集.  $S \subset B$  为子集  $B$  为子集

若  $S \in T$  为有限子集.  $S = S \cup \{v\}$  为有限子集  
则  $\exists \vec{v} \setminus S$  使得  $S = S \cup \{v\}$  为有限子集

否则  $\exists \vec{v} \setminus S$  极大, 则  $\forall \vec{B} = S \cup \{v\}$  为有限子集  
反例  $\vec{v}$  在  $S$  上述步子, 得到  $S$  为无限  
 $\nexists S_2 \supset S_1$ , 因为  $T$  有限, 所以上述步骤  
有限次终止于一个极大线性无关集  $B \subset S$

四 6.3 若  $T \subset V$ ,  $B \subset T$  中极无关集 ①

无关系.  $\forall \vec{v} \in \langle T \rangle = \langle B \rangle$

$\forall \vec{v}_i \in T \subset \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s \in T$  使  $\vec{v} \in \langle T \rangle$ .  
 $\vec{v} = \beta_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \beta_s \vec{v}_s = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix}$

若  $\vec{v} \in T$  为有限子集.  $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$  为有限子集  
 $\vec{v} = \{\vec{v}_i\} \cup B$  为有限子集  
 $\vec{v} = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{1k} \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vec{v} = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{2k} \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\vdots$   
 $\vec{v} = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{r1} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{rk} \end{pmatrix}$

注意: 若可以取  $k$  使  $\vec{v} = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k)$   
 $(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k) = (\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_k) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} & \dots & \beta_{1s} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_{k1} & \dots & \beta_{ks} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_s \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\Rightarrow \vec{v} = (\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_k) B \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_s \end{pmatrix} \in \langle B \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \langle T \rangle \subset \langle B \rangle$ .

□

定理 6.1 设  $V \neq \{\vec{0}\}$ ,  $T \subset V$  有限集且  $V = \langle T \rangle$

由基本事实 i.  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k$  为基

(i)  $V$  有基底  $B$  且  $B$  有限

(ii)  $\forall \vec{b} = \{\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n\} \models V \text{ 有 } -\vec{b}_i \text{ 基底}$

则  $\exists \vec{v} \in V, \exists \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \in V$  使得

$$\vec{v} = \beta_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + \beta_n \vec{b}_n = (\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

(iii)  $\forall C \subset V$  另一子基底, 则

$$\text{card}(C) = n.$$

由  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  线性无关, 则

$\forall S \subset V$  有基底包含  $S$

且  $\exists \vec{v} \in V$  有极大线性无关组

证: (i) 由理 6.2  $T$  中有极大线性无关集  $B$ . 同为  $V = \langle T \rangle$ , 则

$$V = \langle B \rangle \quad [\text{理 6.3}]$$

$\forall \vec{v} \in V \setminus B$  是线性无关集

$\Rightarrow B$  为  $V$  中极大线性无关集

(ii)  $\exists \vec{v} \in B$  为极大线性无关集  
 $\vec{v} \in V \setminus \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n$  线性相关

$$\vec{V} = \beta_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \beta_n \vec{v}_k$$

$$\forall \vec{c} \in C \quad \vec{c} \in \vec{C} < \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n$$

$$\text{由 3 | 理 6.1 (线性表于理 6.2)}$$

$$\text{card}(C) \leq n;$$

若  $C$  与  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  线性相关

互换  $B$  中  $C$  互换  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$

$\text{card}(C) > n$

$\text{card}(C) \geq n$

$\therefore \text{card}(C) = n.$

由 3 | 理 6.1,  $S$  有限,  $\vec{S} \subset V$

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$\therefore \vec{V} = \langle D \rangle \quad (3 | 理 6.3)$

$\therefore \vec{V} = \langle D \rangle$

(3)

例: 设  $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  且  
 求  $V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle$  的一组基和维数

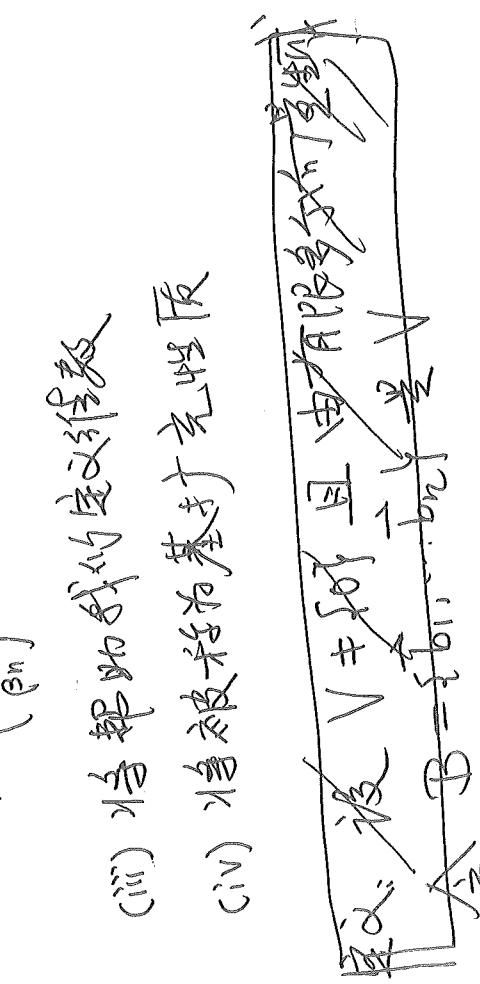
(iii) 将矩阵化为行阶梯形

(iv) 将矩阵化为单位矩阵

(ii)  $\oplus \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ \vdots \\ p_n \end{pmatrix}$

注: 定理 6.1(1) 若  $B$  为  $n \times n$  矩阵且有有限基

则  $\dim V = n$



解: 选  $\vec{v}_1$  为基底, 后维数

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 & \text{选 } \vec{v}_1 \text{ 为基底} \\ \vec{v}_2 & \text{将 } \vec{v}_2 \text{ 表示为 } \vec{v}_1 \text{ 的线性组合} \\ \vec{v}_3 & \text{将 } \vec{v}_3 \text{ 表示为 } \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \text{ 的线性组合} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 & \neq 0 \text{ 且由有限基定理} \\ \vec{v}_2 & = b_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 + b_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1 \\ \vec{v}_3 & = b_3 \cdot \vec{v}_1 + b_4 \cdot \vec{v}_1 \end{cases}$$

定义:  $V = \{0\}$ . 则  $V$  为零维数向量空间.

(ii) 假设  $V \neq \{0\}$  且由有限基定理, 则  
 $B = \{\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n\}$  为  $V$  的一组基. 则

$V$  的维数定为  $n$

(iii) 假设  $V$  中有无限维线性子空间  
 则  $V$  的维数定为  $\infty$

记号  $V$  的维数记为  $\dim V$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 & \text{选 } \vec{v}_1 \text{ 为基底, 后维数} \\ \vec{v}_2 & \text{将 } \vec{v}_2 \text{ 表示为 } \vec{v}_1 \text{ 的线性组合} \\ \vec{v}_3 & \text{将 } \vec{v}_3 \text{ 表示为 } \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \text{ 的线性组合} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vec{v}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = 0 \Rightarrow v_2 = 0. \\ & \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow v_1 + v_3 = 0. \\ & \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } v_1, v_2, v_3 \in F \\ & v_1 \vec{v}_1 + v_2 \vec{v}_2 + v_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0} \\ & v_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + v_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + v_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(\*) 有待商

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\dim V = 2$

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = 2 \Rightarrow$  (\*) 有待商  
 $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  为基  
 $\Rightarrow \dim V = 2$ .

法2 向量化和 A 看成  $n \times n^2$  矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{设 } A = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3), \quad \text{且 } V = V_c(A).$$

$$\text{于是 } \dim V = \text{rank}(A)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim V = 2$$

$$\therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \text{ 线性无关} \quad \therefore \quad \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\} \text{ 是基底}$$

例：求  $SM_n(F)$  的维数和基底

解：由  $A \in M_n(F)$  共有  $n^2$  个系数，  
且  $A \in SM_n(F) \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} - a_{ji} = 0, \quad i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$\therefore A \in SM_n(F) \Leftrightarrow A_{ij} = A_{ji}, \quad (i \neq j)$  可写  
于  $a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}, a_{12}, a_{21}, \dots, a_{13}, a_{31}, \dots, a_{23}, a_{32}$

且  $\{a_{ij}\}$  与它们的逆像  $(\bar{a}_{ij})$  完全对应了

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 1 & \dots & n-2 & n-1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & \dots & 1 & 2 \\ n & n-1 & \dots & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{为向量} \quad \dim(SM_n(F)) = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

法2 向量化和 A 看成  $n \times n^2$  矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

前 n 个坐标是  $a_{11}, \dots, a_{nn}$ .

相合  $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad i < j$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = T_3$$

$$\dim(SM_n(F)) = n^2 - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

由  $A$  满足  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$  个方程，其系数为行  
部非零，每列中只有一个非零坐标，  
于是系数矩阵  $B$  行满秩

$$\text{rank}(B) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

自已驗証:  $S\text{M}_n(\mathbb{F})$  的基底是

$$L_{11}, L_{22}, \dots, L_{nn}$$

$$L_{ij} = L_j^T i_i, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq n$$

解:  $\forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  ~~$A \in \mathbb{F}^m$~~

$$V = \{X \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times k} \mid AX = 0_{m \times k}\}$$

$\hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times k}$  的子空間. 求  $\dim V$

解:  $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}, X, Y \in V$

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha X + \beta Y) &= \alpha(AX) + \beta(AY) \\ &= \alpha 0_{m \times k} + \beta 0_{m \times k} \\ &= 0_{m \times k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha X + \beta Y \in V$$

$\forall X = (\vec{X}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{X}^{(k)})$  (5)

$$AX = 0_{m \times k} = (A\vec{X}^{(1)}, \dots, A\vec{X}^{(k)})$$

$$\vec{X} = \vec{0}_m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 線性子  
 $\left( \begin{array}{c} A \\ A \\ \vdots \\ A \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} \vec{X}^{(1)} \\ \vec{X}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{X}^{(k)} \end{array} \right)$

$$\text{rank}(B) = k \text{ rank}(A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim V &= nk - k \text{rank}(A) = k(n - \text{rank}(A)) \\ \text{且 } \forall A &= \text{rank}(A). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

3.  $T = \{x^2+1, x^2+2, x^3+x^2+3, x^3+1\} \subset F[x]$

$V = \langle T \rangle$ , 求  $V$  的一组基和  $\dim V$

$$d_1(x^2+1) + d_2(x^2+2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{cases} = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad d_1 + 2d_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d_1 + d_2 = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad d_1 + 2d_2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{A} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$d_1 = d_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 2 \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$S_2 = \{x^2+1, x^2+2\} \text{ 为 } V \text{ 的一个基}$$

$$S_3 = \{x^2+1, x^2+2, x^3+x^2+3\}$$

$$(\because x^2+1) + d_2(x^2+2) + d_3(x^3+x^2+3) = 0$$

$$d_1(x^2+1) + d_2(x^2+2) + d_3(x^3+x^2+3) + d_4(x^3+1) = 0$$

$$d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + d_4 = 0$$

$$d_1 + 2d_2 + 3d_3 + d_4 = 0$$

$$d_1 + 3d_2 + 4d_3 + d_4 = 0$$

$$d_1 + 4d_2 + 5d_3 + d_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ d_4 \end{cases} = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad d_1 + 2d_2 + 3d_3 + d_4 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}}$$

B

$$P = P_0 + P_1 x + P_2 x^2 + P_3 x^3$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \longleftarrow x^2+1 \\ \longleftarrow x^2+2 \\ \longleftarrow x^3+x^2+3 \\ \longleftarrow x^3+1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rank}(B) = 3 \Rightarrow \dim V = 3$$

$$\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n \text{ 为 } V \text{ 的一组基. } \boxed{\overrightarrow{w}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{w}_m \in W}$$

定理 6.2.  $\forall \varphi: V \rightarrow W$  为有限维线性映射

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \exists j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\} \quad \text{使得} \\ &\varphi(e_i) = w_j \quad \text{且} \quad \varphi(e_i) = w_j \quad \text{且} \quad \varphi(e_i) = w_j \quad \text{且} \quad \varphi(e_i) = w_j \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(e_i) = w_j$$

且  $e_i \neq e_j$ .

$$\dim V = 3$$

$\varphi: V \rightarrow W$

$$(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \xrightarrow{\varphi} (\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n)$$

$\vec{e}_k = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\varphi(\vec{e}_k) = (\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v} = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{w} + \vec{v}) = \varphi\left((\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 & \dots & \alpha_n + \beta_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= (\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 & \dots & \alpha_n + \beta_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \varphi(\vec{w}) + \varphi(\vec{v})$$

$$\varphi(\lambda \vec{w}) = \lambda \varphi(\vec{w})$$

$\varphi$  线性.  $\varphi$  是线性映射.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\vec{w}) &= \varphi\left((\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= \varphi\left(\alpha_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{e}_n + \beta_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + \beta_n \vec{e}_n\right) \\ &= (\varphi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}_n)) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

注:

定义线性映射. 只要验证它在基底下的像  
与原像在基底下的像是否相同即可.

$$\varphi(\vec{w}) = \varphi(\vec{v})$$

$$\varphi(\lambda \vec{w}) = \lambda \varphi(\vec{w})$$

§7 关于维数的几个公式

在本节中我们有以下定理和推论

定理 7.1 设  $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$ ,  $U \subset V$  为子空间

$$\dim U \geq \dim(\varphi(U))$$

见上学期证 7. 附录 3.3. (P.7)

定理 7.2  $V \subset W \Leftrightarrow \dim V = \dim W$

" $\Rightarrow$ "  $\varphi: V \rightarrow W$  为线性双射.

$W = \varphi(V) \Rightarrow \dim V \geq \dim W$

(由引理 7.1)

$\varphi^{-1}: W \rightarrow V$  也是线性双射 (由 §4.2)

$\varphi^{-1}(W) = V \Rightarrow \dim W \geq \dim V$

$\therefore \dim V = \dim W$

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $\exists \tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_k \in W$

$\varphi(\tilde{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\tilde{v}_k) \in V$  为基

由定理 6.2 存在

$\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$  为送

由定理 6.2  $\dim V > \dim W$ .

定理 7.3  $\varphi(\tilde{e}_k) = \tilde{e}_{\varphi(k)}, k=1, \dots, n$

$\exists! \psi \in \text{Hom}(W, V)$  使得  $\varphi(\tilde{e}_k) = \tilde{e}_{\varphi(k)} = \tilde{e}_k$

$\varphi \circ \psi(\tilde{e}_k) = \varphi(\tilde{e}_{\varphi(k)}) = \tilde{e}_k$

$\varphi \circ \psi \in \text{Hom}(W, W)$  且  $\varphi \circ \psi(\tilde{e}_k) = \tilde{e}_k$

$\Rightarrow \varphi \circ \psi = id_W$  (定理 6.2 附录 7.4.2)

同理  $\psi \circ \varphi = id_V$  □

定理 7.4  $\dim U \leq \dim V$

定理 7.5.2.  $\nexists \psi: U \subset V$  为单向

$U \neq V \Leftrightarrow \dim U < \dim V$

定理 7.5.3.  $\nexists \psi: U \subset V$  为双射

$U \neq V \Leftrightarrow \dim U < \dim V$

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$U \neq V \Leftrightarrow \dim U < \dim V$

$\exists \psi: U \subset V$  为单向

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$\exists \psi: U \subset V$  为单向

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$\exists \psi: U \subset V$  为单向

(q)

$$\text{定理 7.3 } \nexists U \subset V \text{ 是子空间. } \forall$$

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

证:  $\nexists U + \{0\}$ .  $\nexists \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_k \in U$  一组基  
由基的充要性:  $\exists \vec{e}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in V$  使

$$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_k, \vec{e}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n$$

是  $V$  的一组基.  $\nexists$   
不是:  $\vec{e}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_n + U \not\in V/U$  不是基

证之:  $\nexists$

$\forall \vec{v} \in U \in V/U$ . 使

$$\vec{v} = d_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + d_n \vec{e}_n$$

$$\vec{v} + U = \underbrace{(d_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + d_n \vec{e}_n) + U}_{U} + (d_{k+1} \vec{e}_{k+1} + \dots + d_n \vec{e}_n) + U$$

$$\dim V/U = n-k.$$

$$U = \{ \vec{0} \} \text{ 时, } \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in V/U$$

$$= \{ \vec{0} \} + U + \{ \vec{0} \} + \dots + \{ \vec{0} \} + U$$

$$\nexists \beta_{k+1}, \dots, \beta_n \in F \text{ 使}$$

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

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

$$\nexists \beta_{k+1}, \dots, \beta_n \in F \text{ 使}$$

$$\beta_{k+1} \vec{e}_{k+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{e}_n = \vec{0}$$

$$\beta_{k+1} \vec{e}_{k+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{e}_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\beta_1) \vec{e}_1 + \dots + (-\beta_k) \vec{e}_k + (\beta_{k+1} \vec{e}_{k+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{e}_n) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (-\beta_1) \vec{e}_1 + \dots + (-\beta_k) \vec{e}_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_k \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_k \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in V/U$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \{ \vec{0} \} \text{ 时, } \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in V/U$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in V/U$$

推论7.1 设  $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$ . 则

$$\dim(\ker \varphi) + \dim(\text{im } \varphi) = \dim V$$

推论7.2: 在上学期讲义7. 定理31 p.9

推论2:  $\mathcal{V}_{\text{ker}(\varphi)} \cong \text{im } (\varphi)$  [定理5.1]

$$\Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{V}/\text{ker}(\varphi) = \dim \text{im } (\varphi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V - \dim \text{ker}(\varphi) = \dim(\text{im } \varphi)$$

推论7.2  $\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2 \subset V$  子空间

$$\dim((\mathcal{V}_1 + \mathcal{V}_2) + \underbrace{\dim(\mathcal{V}_1 \cap \mathcal{V}_2)}_{\text{子集}}) = \dim(\mathcal{V}_1) + \dim(\mathcal{V}_2)$$

推论7.2  $\mathcal{V}_1 \oplus \mathcal{V}_2$  为 直和 6. p.6

$$\mathcal{V}_1: \mathcal{V}_1 \cong (\mathcal{V}_1 + \mathcal{V}_2)/\mathcal{V}_2 \quad [\text{推论5.1}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\mathcal{V}_1/\mathcal{V}_2) = \dim((\mathcal{V}_1 + \mathcal{V}_2)/\mathcal{V}_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\mathcal{V}_1 - \dim(\mathcal{V}_1 \cap \mathcal{V}_2) = \dim(\mathcal{V}_1 + \mathcal{V}_2) - \dim(\mathcal{V}_2)$$

[定理7.3]

推论7.3.  $\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2, \dots, \mathcal{V}_k \subset V$  子空间

$$\forall i \dim(\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_k) \leq \dim(\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_{i-1})$$

推论7.3:  $\exists k \in \mathbb{N}$  使得  $k=1, \dots$

推论7.3:  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$  使得  $k \geq 2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \dim((\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_k) \cap \mathcal{V}_k) \\ &= \dim((\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_{k-1}) + \dim(\mathcal{V}_k - \\ &\quad \dim((\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_{k-1}) \cap \mathcal{V}_k)) \\ &\geq \dim((\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_{k-1}) + \dim(\mathcal{V}_k) - \\ &\quad \dim((\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_{k-1}) \cap \mathcal{V}_k)) \end{aligned}$$

推论7.4  $\mathcal{V}_1, \mathcal{V}_2, \dots, \mathcal{V}_k \subset V$  子空间

推论7.4:  $\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_k$  为 直和  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\forall i \dim(\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_k) = \dim(\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_i)$$

推论7.4: "  $\Rightarrow$ " 为  $k=1$ .

推论7.4: "  $\Leftarrow$ " 为  $k=1$  时  $\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_k = \mathcal{V}_1$

推论7.4:  $\forall k \geq 2$  由 推论7.3 (iii)  $(\mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \mathcal{V}_{k-1}) \cap \mathcal{V}_k = \{0\}$ .

由推论 7.2

$$\dim(U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1} + U_k) = \dim((U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1}) + U_k)$$

$$= \dim(U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1}) + \dim U_k$$

$$= \dim(U_1 + \dots + \dim(U_{k-1} + \dim U_k)$$

$$(\because U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1} + U_k \text{ 是 } \overline{\text{线性无关}})$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 由于不是线性无关.  $\exists i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$  使得

$$U_i \cap (U_1 + \dots + U_{i-1} + U_{i+1} + \dots + U_k) \neq \{0\}$$

( $\cancel{\text{线性无关}}$ )

$\exists k \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$

$$\dim(U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1} + U_k)$$

$$\neq \dim(U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1} + \dim(U_k - \dim((U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1}) \cap U_k)))$$

$$< \dim(U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1} + \dim U_k)$$

$$\leq \dim(U_1 + \dots + \dim(U_{k-1}) + \dim(U_k)) = \dim(U_1 + \dots + \dim(U_{k-1})) + \dim U_k$$

$$= \dim V_0 - \dim V_m$$

$$\Rightarrow m = |\mathbb{R}^d|, \quad \phi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \ker(\phi) - \dim V / \ker(\phi) &= \dim V - \dim W \\ \dim \text{im}(\phi) + \dim W / \text{im}(\phi) &= \dim W \\ \Rightarrow \dim \text{im}(\phi) &= \dim W \end{aligned}$$

□

$\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  (1)

$$\begin{aligned} K_i &: \quad \forall i \in \text{Hom}(V_{i+1}, V_i), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m-1 \\ K_i &= \ker \varphi_i, \quad I_i = \text{im}(\varphi_i) \\ \forall i \in \mathbb{N} &: \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \dim K_i - \sum_{i=1}^m \dim(V_i / I_i) = \dim(V_0 - \dim V_m) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dim K_i + \dim I_i &= \dim V_{i+1} \\ \dim(V_i / I_i) &= \dim V_{i+1} - \dim I_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m (\dim V_i - \dim I_i) &= \sum_{i=1}^m (\dim V_i - \dim V_{i+1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=1}^m \dim V_{i+1} - \sum_{i=1}^m \dim V_i \\ &= (\dim V_0 + \dim V_1 + \dots + \dim V_m) - (\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 + \dots + \dim V_m) \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\dim V_0 + \dim V_1 + \dots + \dim V_{m-1}) - (\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 + \dots + \dim V_{m-1})$$

$$= \dim V_0 - \dim V_m$$

例：设  $U, V, W$  是某子空间<sup>1</sup>的基向量

有限维子空间. 由(2)：

$$\dim((U+V)\cap W) + \dim(U\cap V) = \dim((U+W)\cap W) + \dim(V\cap W)$$

$$\text{设 } t_1 = \dim(U+V) + \dim W - \dim(U\cap V + W) \\ = \dim U + \dim V + \dim W - \dim(U\cap V + W)$$

$$= \dim U + \dim V + \dim W - \dim(U\cap V + W) \\ \geq t_2 = \dim V + \dim W + \dim U - \dim(U\cap V + W)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_2 = t_1 \quad \square$$

§8. 基变换.

$$\text{设 } \dim V = n < \infty$$

$$\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n; \quad \overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n$$

$V$  的基

$$\overrightarrow{e}'_j = \begin{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{e}_1 & \cdots & \overrightarrow{e}_n \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} q_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ q_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中  $\begin{pmatrix} q_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ q_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$  是  $\overrightarrow{e}_j$  在  $\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n$  基中的坐标

$$\text{若 } j=1, 2, \dots, n \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且} \quad \text{①}$$

$$(\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n) = (\overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n) A \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$(\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n) = (\overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n) \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\text{理. } \exists B \in M_n(F) \text{ 使得} \\ (\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n) = (\overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n) B \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\text{由 } \text{①}, \text{ ② } \text{ 可知: } \\ (\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n) = (\overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n) AB$$

$$\text{由 } C = AB \quad \text{且} \quad (\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n) = (\overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n) C$$

$$(\overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n) = (\overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n) \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n \text{ 与 } \overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n \text{ 同基} \\ \therefore C = E \quad \Rightarrow \quad AB = E$$

$$\text{定理 8.1 有 } \dim V = n < \infty \\ \overrightarrow{e}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}_n; \quad \overrightarrow{e}'_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{e}'_n$$

$V$  的基组基

例題 7.3 在  $\mathbb{F}$ -vector space  $V$ ,  $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{F})$

$$(\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n') = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) A \quad (*)$$

[ $\vec{e}_i'$  从  $\vec{e}_i, \dots, \vec{e}_n$  到  $\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n'$  的

換換矩陣]

此外 从  $\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n'$  到  $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$  的

換換矩陣為  $A^{-1}$ .

由上述計算可知, 只需證  $A$  為非零

數:

由 (\*)  $\vec{A}'$  是  $\vec{e}_j$  在  $\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n'$  裡的  
 $\vec{A}^{(j)} \rightarrow \vec{A}'^{(j)} \Rightarrow A^{(j)}$  -

性質, 由 定理 6.1 (ii),  $A$  為非零

數

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} d_1' \\ \vdots \\ d_n' \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{e}_i'$  从  $\vec{e}_i, \dots, \vec{e}_n$  到  $\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n'$  的

換換矩陣

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} d_1' \\ \vdots \\ d_n' \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix}}$$

$\vec{V}'$  在  $\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n'$  裡

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{V}' &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1' \\ \vec{e}_2' \\ \vdots \\ \vec{e}_n' \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{V}' &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{e}_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n') A \begin{pmatrix} d_1' \\ \vdots \\ d_n' \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n') A \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\vec{V}' \in V \\ &\vec{V}' = (\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n') \begin{pmatrix} d_1' \\ \vdots \\ d_n' \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n') \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ (\vec{e}_1', \vec{e}_2') &= (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_A \end{aligned}$$

$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  在  $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2'$  下的坐标是  $\Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ( $\because \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$  线性无关) (14)

$\exists \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad d_1 = \dots = d_n = 0.$

定理 8.2.  $\forall \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$   $\nparallel \sqrt{v_0 - 3}x$ -组基  $\nparallel \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ : 在  $F[x]$  中  $\boxed{P_1 = x(x-1), P_2 = x(x-2), P_3 = x(x-3) + 1}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - 3$ -组基  $P_1 = x^2 - x = (1, x, x^2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $P_2 = x^2 - 2x = (1, x, x^2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $P_3 = x^2 - 3x + 1 = (1, x, x^2) \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) A$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n \parallel \sqrt{v_0 - 3}x$ -组基  $\Leftrightarrow A$  可逆  
 $\Leftrightarrow \dim V = n$ , "定理 8.1" 已证

$\Leftrightarrow$  "若  $A$  可逆:  $\exists \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  线性无关  $(P_1, P_2, P_3) = (1, x, x^2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\overrightarrow{A}$   
 $\det(A) \neq 0 \Rightarrow P_1, P_2, P_3$  互不共线"

即  $\exists d_1, \dots, d_n \in F$  使得  $A \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) A \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$