

例1: 设  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{I, II 行变换}} B \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_r(A) = V_r(B) \quad [3] [例 2.1] \\ \dim V_c(A) = \dim V_c(B) \quad [3] [例 2.3] \end{array} \right.$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{I, II 列变换}} B \quad V_c(A) = V_c(B) \quad [3] [例 2.2]$$

§2 秩定理

定理 2.1 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , 则  $\dim V_r(A) = \dim V_c(A)$

$$\text{证: } A \xrightarrow{\text{I, II 行}} B = \begin{pmatrix} \circ \cdots \circ \square * \cdots * * * * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \cdots & \circ \square * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \square * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \square * & \cdots & * * * * * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I 列}} C = \begin{pmatrix} \square * & \cdots & * * * * * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \cdots & \circ \square * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \square * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \square * & \cdots & * * * * * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{II 列}} D = \begin{pmatrix} \square * & \circ & \cdots & * * * * * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \square * & \cdots & * * * * * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \circ & \cdots & \circ \square * & \cdots & * * * * * \\ \circ & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \cdots & \circ \square * & \cdots & * * * * * \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$\dim V_r(CD) \leq \dim V_c(D) \leq r$~~  ①

$$k = \dim V_c(D) \xrightarrow{[3] [例 2.2]} k = \dim V_c(C) \xrightarrow{[3] [例 2.3]} k = \dim V_c(A)$$

$$\xrightarrow{[3] [例 2.2]} k = \dim V_c(B) \xrightarrow{[3] [例 2.3]} k = \dim V_c(A)$$

$$k = \dim V_r(B) \xrightarrow{[3] [例 2.1]} k = \dim V_r(A)$$

于是  $\dim V_r(A) = \dim V_c(A)$   $\square$

定义: 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , 则  $\dim V_r(A)$  称为  $A$  的秩, 记为  $\text{rank}(A)$

例: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 7 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$

求  $\text{rank}(A)$

$$A \xrightarrow{[3] - 2[1]} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -9 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{[3] - [2]} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -9 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -9 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -9 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

例：设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  求证：

$$\text{rank}(A) \leq \min(m, n)$$

证：  $V_r(A) \subset \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V_r(A) \leq \dim \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n} = n$$

同理  $\dim V_c(A) \leq m$

$$\text{由定理 2.1} \quad \text{rank}(A) \leq \min(m, n)$$

注：若  $\text{rank}(A) = m$ ，则称 A 行满秩

若  $\text{rank}(A) = n$ ，则称 A 列满秩

若  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  且  $\text{rank}(A) = n$ ，

则称 A 满秩

### § 2.3 秩的应用

定理 2.3 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ，HA 是

以 A 为系数矩阵的齐次线性

方程组，则

$$(HA) \text{ 有非平凡解} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) < n$$

(即 A 非列满秩)

证：(HA) :  $x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{0}$

" $\Rightarrow$ " 证  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$  是 (HA) 的非平凡解。则

$$x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}$$

线性相关  $\Rightarrow \dim V_c(A) < n$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) < n$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 自由  $\dim V_c(A) < n$

$\Rightarrow \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(m)}$  线性相关 (命题 1.8)

$$\Rightarrow \exists \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\beta_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{0}$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$  是 (HA) 的非平凡解。

定理 2.3 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

(1) 是以  $(A | \vec{b})$  为增广矩阵的线性

方程组. 则

$$(1) \text{ 相容} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A | \vec{b})$$

证: 设  $B = (A | \vec{b})$ ,  $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j)}$

是  $A$  的列空间  $V_c(A)$  的一组基.

~~证~~

$$(1): x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{b}$$

" $\Rightarrow$ " (1) 相容  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ . 则

$$x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{b} \in V_c(A) = \langle \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} \rangle$$

~~$$\vec{b} \in V_c(A) = \langle \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} \rangle$$~~

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j)} \text{ 是 } \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}, \vec{b}$$

的 ~~线性组合~~ 极大线性组

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j)} \text{ 是 } V_c(B) \text{ 的}$$

命数 1.8 一组基

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim V_c(B) = d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) \quad \square$$

例: (2)  $\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ 2x-y=2 \\ 5x+2y=5 \end{cases}$  是否相容

$$B = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2-2R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3-5R_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{rank}(A) = 2$ .  $\text{rank}(B) = 2$  相容

$$(2) \begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ 2x-y=2.01 \\ 5x+2.01y=5 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{B} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 2.01 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2.01 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 0.01 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0.01 & -0.01 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

(2) 不相容

定义: 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , 以  $A$  为系数矩阵的  
齐次线性方程组的解空间记为  $V_A$ .

注: 由定义 2-2, page 4 的最后一个小例子可知  
 $V_A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  是解空间.

定理 2.4 [秩-零度定理 (方程组)]

设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ . 则  $\text{rank}(A) + \dim(V_A) = n$

证: 设  $r = \text{rank}(A)$ . 为了证明符号

设  $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(r)}$  是  $V_0(A)$  的一组基

则  $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \exists \alpha_{ij}, \dots, \alpha_{rj} \in \mathbb{R}$

使得

$$\vec{A}^{(j)} = \alpha_{1j} \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + \alpha_{rj} \vec{A}^{(r)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{1j} \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + \alpha_{rj} \vec{A}^{(r)} + 0 \vec{A}^{(r+1)} + \dots + 0 \vec{A}^{(n)} \\ + (-1) \vec{A}^{(j)} + 0 \vec{A}^{(r+1)} + \dots + 0 \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{rj} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \vec{v} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \text{在 } V_A \text{ 中, } j = r+1, \dots, n \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$\therefore \vec{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  线性无关

$\therefore \dim V_A \geq n - r$

$$\vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \in V_A$$

$$\vec{w} + \beta_{r+1} \vec{v}_{r+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{v}_n = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_r \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in V_A$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + \lambda_r \vec{A}^{(r)} + 0 \vec{A}^{(r+1)} + \dots + 0 \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_r = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{w} = (-\beta_{r+1}) \vec{v}_{r+1} + \dots + (-\beta_n) \vec{v}_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_n \text{ 是 } V_A \text{ 的基}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V_A = n - r \quad \square$$

例: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

求  $VA$  的一组基

解:  $A \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{r_3 - 3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = 2$   
 $\Rightarrow \dim VA = 2$

$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2 + x_3 \\ x_4 = 2x_2 - x_3 \end{cases} \quad VA = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$

§3 线性映射

证号:  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的零向量  $\vec{0}_n$

$\mathbb{R}^m$  中  $\dots \dots \vec{0}_m$

§3.1 定义和例子

定义: 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  是映射

映射  $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$\varphi(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \varphi(\vec{x}) + \varphi(\vec{y})$

$\varphi(\alpha \vec{x}) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{x})$

例:  $\varphi$  是线性映射

注:  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  是线性映射

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$\varphi(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{y})$

验证: "⇐"  $\varphi(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y})$

$= \varphi(\alpha \vec{x}) + \varphi(\beta \vec{y})$  [定义 (i)]

$= \alpha \varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{y})$  [定义 (ii)]

"⇐"  $\alpha = \beta = 1$ , 得定义 (i)

$\alpha = \beta = 0$ , 得定义 (ii)

例:  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  是线性的

$\vec{x} \mapsto \vec{0}_m$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\varphi(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) = \vec{0}_m$$

$$\alpha\varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta\varphi(\vec{y}) = \alpha\vec{0}_m + \beta\vec{0}_m = \vec{0}_m$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) = \alpha\varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta\varphi(\vec{y})$

注:  $\varphi$  称为零映射

例:  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  是线性的

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\varphi(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) = \alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}$$

$$\alpha\varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta\varphi(\vec{y}) = \alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) = \alpha\varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta\varphi(\vec{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi \text{ 线性}$$

注:  $\varphi$  称为恒同映射

例: 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  是线性的 (6)

证:  $\varphi(\vec{0}_n) = \vec{0}_m$

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \varphi(\alpha\vec{0}_n) = \varphi(\vec{0}_n + \vec{0}_n) = \varphi(\vec{0}_n) + \varphi(\vec{0}_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{0}_n) = \vec{0}_m \quad \square$$

例: 设  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{\vec{0}_n\}$

$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  不是线性的

$$\because \varphi(\vec{0}_n) = \vec{0}_n + \vec{v} = \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}_n$$

非零. 平移不是线性的.

命题 3.1 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  是线性映射

$\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(i) \quad \varphi(\alpha_1\vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k\vec{v}_k) = \alpha_1\varphi(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + \alpha_k\varphi(\vec{v}_k)$$

(ii) 如果  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$  线性相关. 则

$\varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_k)$  也线性相关

证: (i) 对长向量

$k=1$ . 定义 (ii). 设  $k=1$  时结论成立

$$\varphi(\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} \vec{v}_{k-1} + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k)$$

$$= \varphi(\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} \vec{v}_{k-1}) + \varphi(\alpha_k \vec{v}_k) \quad [\text{定义 (i)}]$$

$$= \alpha_1 \varphi(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} \varphi(\vec{v}_{k-1}) + \alpha_k \varphi(\vec{v}_k)$$

[归纳假设及定义 (ii)]

(ii) 证  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \in \mathbb{R}$  使得

$$\beta_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \beta_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}_m$$

$$\varphi(\beta_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \beta_k \vec{v}_k) = \varphi(\vec{0}_m) = \vec{0}_m$$

由 (i)  $\beta_1 \varphi(\vec{v}_1) + \dots + \beta_k \varphi(\vec{v}_k) = \vec{0}_m$   $\square$

例: 设  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  是线性函数

则  $f$  是线性的  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$

使得  $\forall \vec{z} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(7)

$$f(\vec{z}) = \alpha_1 z_1 + \dots + \alpha_n z_n$$

证: "  $\Rightarrow$  " 设  $\alpha_j = f(\vec{e}^{(j)})$ ,  $j=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\vec{z} = z_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + z_n \vec{e}^{(n)}$$

$$f(\vec{z}) = f(z_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + z_n \vec{e}^{(n)})$$

$$= z_1 f(\vec{e}^{(1)}) + \dots + z_n f(\vec{e}^{(n)})$$

[令  $\alpha_j = f(\vec{e}^{(j)})$ ]

$$= \alpha_1 z_1 + \dots + \alpha_n z_n$$

"  $\Leftarrow$  " 证  $\vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(\lambda \vec{x} + \vec{y}) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 + y_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda x_n + y_n \end{pmatrix}\right) = \alpha_1 (\lambda x_1 + y_1) + \dots + \alpha_n (\lambda x_n + y_n)$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \lambda x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \lambda x_n) + (\alpha_1 y_1 + \dots + \alpha_n y_n)$$

$$= f(\lambda \vec{x}) + f(\vec{y})$$

$$f(\lambda \vec{x}) = f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda x_n \end{pmatrix}\right) = \alpha_1 (\lambda x_1) + \dots + \alpha_n (\lambda x_n)$$

$$= \lambda (\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n) = \lambda f(\vec{x}) \quad \square$$

例:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $x \mapsto x^2$  不是线性的

定理 3.1 (线性映射基定理)

设  $\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的一组基,  
 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  是  $\mathbb{R}^m$  中任意  $n$  个向量

则存在唯一的线性映射

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ 使得 } \varphi(\vec{b}_i) = \vec{v}_i$$

$i=1, 2, \dots, n$

证: 由命题 1.7 下可知

$$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \exists! \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{使得 } \vec{x} = \alpha_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{b}_n$$

定义:  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{v}_n$$

则  $\varphi$  是良定义的且

$$\varphi(\vec{b}_i) = \vec{v}_i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

再设  $\vec{y} = \beta_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + \beta_n \vec{b}_n, \quad \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\varphi(\lambda \vec{x} + \mu \vec{y}) = \varphi\left(\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \vec{b}_i\right) + \mu \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \vec{b}_i\right) \quad (8)$$

$$= \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda \alpha_i + \mu \beta_i) \vec{b}_i\right) \quad [\varphi \text{ 线性}]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda \alpha_i + \mu \beta_i) \vec{v}_i$$

$$= \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \vec{v}_i\right) + \mu \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \vec{v}_i\right)$$

$$= \lambda \varphi(\vec{x}) + \mu \varphi(\vec{y}) \quad [\varphi \text{ 线性}]$$

于是  $\varphi$  又是且线性的。

再设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性且

$$\varphi(\vec{b}_i) = \vec{v}_i, \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

例  $\varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \vec{b}_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \varphi(\vec{b}_i)$

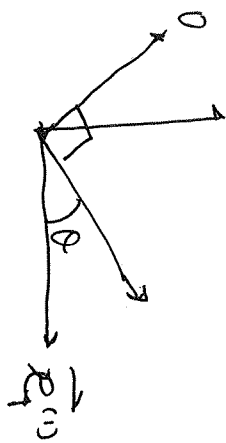
[命题 3.1]

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \vec{v}_i = \varphi(\vec{x}), \text{ 唯一. 证}$$



例:  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  满足, 线性  $\varphi$

$$\varphi(\vec{e}^{(1)}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi(\vec{e}^{(2)}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\forall \vec{x} \in \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi(x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + x_2 \vec{e}^{(2)})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \cos\theta - x_2 \sin\theta \\ x_1 \sin\theta + x_2 \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 插入与投影:

$\mathbb{R}^n$  标准基  $\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}$

$$\mathbb{R}^m \text{ 标准基 } \vec{e}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m+1}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(m)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m+1}$$

情形 1  $n \leq m$

$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性且满足

$$\varphi(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \vec{e}^{(j)}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\varphi\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}\right) = \varphi(x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)})$$

$$= x_1 \varphi(\vec{e}^{(1)}) + \dots + x_n \varphi(\vec{e}^{(n)})$$

$$= x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}_{m-n}$$

情形 2.  $n \geq m$

$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性且满足

$$\varphi(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \vec{e}^{(j)}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\varphi(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \vec{0}_m, \quad j=m+1, \dots, n$$

$$\varphi\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}\right) = \varphi(x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_m \vec{e}^{(m)} + \underbrace{x_{m+1} \vec{e}^{(m+1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)}}_{\vec{0}_m})$$

$$= x_1 \varphi(\vec{e}^{(1)}) + \dots + x_m \varphi(\vec{e}^{(m)})$$

$$= x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_m \varphi(\vec{e}^{(m)}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

### §3.2 线性映射下的子空间

命题 3.2. 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性

(i) 如果  $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  是子空间, 则

$\varphi(U) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  是子空间且

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

(ii) 如果  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$  是子空间, 则

$$\varphi^{-1}(V) \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 中子空间}$$

证: (i) 设  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \varphi(U)$ . 则

$$\exists \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in U \text{ 使得 } \varphi(\vec{u}) = \vec{x}, \varphi(\vec{v}) = \vec{y}$$

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} = \alpha \varphi(\vec{u}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{v})$$

$$= \varphi(\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}) \quad [\varphi \text{ 线性}]$$

$$\therefore \alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} \in U \therefore \alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} \in \varphi(U)$$

证:  $\varphi(U)$  是子空间.

设  $\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_d$  是  $\varphi(U)$  的一组基

例  $\exists \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d \in U$  满足

$$\varphi(\vec{u}_i) = \vec{x}_i, \quad i=1, \dots, d$$

由命题 3.1 (iii)  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d$  线性无关

$$\Rightarrow \dim U \geq d = \dim \varphi(U)$$

(ii) 设  $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \varphi^{-1}(V)$ . 则

$\exists \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$  满足

$$\varphi(\vec{u}) = \vec{x}, \quad \varphi(\vec{v}) = \vec{y}$$

设  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\varphi(\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{u}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{v})$$

$$= \alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} \in V$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} \in \varphi^{-1}(V). \quad \square$$

定义: 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性

核  $\ker(\varphi) = \{\vec{0}_n\}$  为  $\varphi$  的核, 记为  $\ker(\varphi)$

核  $\varphi(\mathbb{R}^n)$  为  $\varphi$  的像空间, 记为  $\text{im}(\varphi)$

注:  $\ker(\varphi) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\text{im}(\varphi) \subset \mathbb{R}^m$   
都是子空间.

命题 3.3 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  是线性映射

例:  $\varphi$  是单射  $\Leftrightarrow \ker(\varphi) = \{\vec{0}_n\}$

证: " $\Rightarrow$ " 因为  $\varphi(\vec{0}_n) = \vec{0}_m$  且  $\varphi$  单射

所以  $\ker(\varphi) = \{\vec{0}_n\}$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 设  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  且  $\varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi(\vec{y})$

例  $\varphi(\vec{x} - \vec{y}) = \vec{0}_m \Rightarrow \vec{x} - \vec{y} \in \ker(\varphi) = \{\vec{0}_n\}$

$\vec{x} - \vec{y} = \vec{0}_n \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{y}$ .  $\square$

定理 3.2 (秩零定理, 秩零散) ①

设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性, 则

$$\dim[\ker(\varphi)] + \dim(\text{im}(\varphi)) = n$$

证: 设  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_r$  是  $\ker(\varphi)$  的一组基

由基扩充定理,  $\mathbb{R}^n$  有一组基

$\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_r, \vec{u}_{r+1}, \dots, \vec{u}_n$   
其中  $\varphi(\vec{u}_{r+1}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{u}_n)$  是  $\text{im}(\varphi)$  的基

证:  $\varphi(\vec{u}_{r+1}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{u}_n)$  是  $\text{im}(\varphi)$  的基

证:  $\varphi(\vec{u}_{r+1}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{u}_n)$  是  $\text{im}(\varphi)$  的基

设  $\beta_{r+1}, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$  满足

$$\beta_{r+1} \varphi(\vec{u}_{r+1}) + \dots + \beta_n \varphi(\vec{u}_n) = \vec{0}_m$$

例  $\varphi(\beta_{r+1} \vec{u}_{r+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{u}_n) = \vec{0}_m$

$\Rightarrow \beta_{r+1} \vec{u}_{r+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{u}_n \in \ker(\varphi)$

$\Rightarrow \exists \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r \in \mathbb{R}$  使得

$$\beta_{r+1} \vec{u}_{r+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{u}_n = \beta_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \beta_r \vec{u}_r$$

$$(-\beta_1) \vec{u}_1 + \dots + (\beta_d) \vec{u}_d + \beta_{d+1} \vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \beta_n \vec{u}_n = \vec{0}_n$$

$\therefore \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d, \vec{u}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{u}_n$  线性无关

$$\therefore \beta_{d+1} = \dots = \beta_n = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{u}_{d+1}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{u}_n)$  线性无关

设  $\vec{x} \in \text{Im}(\varphi)$ . 则  $\exists \vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  使得

$$\varphi(\vec{u}) = \vec{x}$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{u} = \alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \alpha_d \vec{u}_d + \alpha_{d+1} \vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{u}_n$$

$$\vec{x} = \varphi(\vec{u}) = \varphi(\alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{u}_n)$$

$$= \varphi(\alpha_1 \vec{u}_1) + \dots + \varphi(\alpha_n \vec{u}_n)$$

$$= \alpha_1 \varphi(\vec{u}_1) + \dots + \alpha_n \varphi(\vec{u}_n)$$

$[\vec{u} \in \ker(\varphi)]$  和命题 3.1

$$= \alpha_{d+1} \varphi(\vec{u}_{d+1}) + \dots + \alpha_n \varphi(\vec{u}_n)$$

线性无关

于是  $\dim \text{Im}(\varphi) = n - d$  □ ②

推论 3.1 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性

(i)  $\varphi$  是单射  $\Leftrightarrow \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi)) = n$

(ii) 设  $m = n$ . 则

$\varphi$  单  $\Leftrightarrow \varphi$  满

注 (i)  $\varphi$  单  $\Leftrightarrow \dim \ker(\varphi) = 0$  [命题 3.3]

$\Leftrightarrow \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi)) = n$  [秩-零度定理]

(ii)  $\varphi$  单  $\Leftrightarrow \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi)) = n$  [ (i) ]

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Im}(\varphi) = \mathbb{R}^n$  [包含定理]

$\Leftrightarrow \varphi$  满 □

§ 3.3 线性映射

标准基下的矩阵表示

设  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的标准基  $\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}$

$\mathbb{R}^m$  的  $\dots, \vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(m)}$

定义: 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性.

$$\varphi(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$

是  $\varphi$  在标准基下的矩阵

证: 由定理 3.1  $A$  的列向量为  $A\varphi$ .

例:  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  零映射

$$A\varphi = (\underbrace{\vec{0}_m, \dots, \vec{0}_m}_n) = \mathcal{O}_{m \times n}$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 恒等映射}$$

$$A\varphi = (\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_n$$

命题 3.4 设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性 ⑬

$\varphi$  在标准基下的矩阵为

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

例  $\forall \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

证: 由  $\varphi(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \vec{A}^{(j)}, j=1, \dots, n$  可得

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi(x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)})$$

$$= x_1 \varphi(\vec{e}^{(1)}) + \dots + x_n \varphi(\vec{e}^{(n)})$$

$$= x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

注 由上述命题

$$\ker(\varphi) = V_A \quad \text{且} \quad \text{im}(\varphi) = V_C(A)$$

例:  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 - x_4 - x_5 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 2x_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

求:  $\ker(\varphi)$  及  $\text{im}(\varphi)$  的基

解  $A_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 - 4R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A_\varphi) = 2 \Rightarrow \dim \text{im}(\varphi) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \ker(\varphi) = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\ker(\varphi) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle, \quad \text{im}(\varphi) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

定义:  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  列

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ 满足}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{e}_j) = \vec{A}^{(j)} \text{ 的线性映射. 称}$$

为  $A$  对应的线性映射

注: 由定理 3.1,  $\varphi$  唯一, 记为  $\varphi_A$  且  $\varphi_A$  在标准基下的矩阵为  $A$

例: 证明 方程组  $Ax=b$  与  $Ax=0$  是同解方程

证 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  列

$$\ker(\varphi_A) = V_A \quad \text{im}(\varphi_A) = V_C(A)$$

$$\dim \ker(\varphi_A) + \dim \text{im}(\varphi_A) = n$$

$$\dim V_A + \dim V_C(A) = n$$

$$\dim V_A + \text{rank}(A) = n \quad \square$$