

## 第五次作业：

1. 若  $p$  是素数, 则  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , 有  $p \mid n^p - n$ . (费马小定理)

证: (1)  $p=2$ ,  $n^2 - n = n(n-1)$ , 显然  $2 \mid n^2 - n$ .  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$  都成立.

(2)  $p \neq 2$ , 即  $p$  是奇素数, 此时分两步证明结论.

i) 首先用数学归纳法证明,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,  $p \mid n^p - n$ .

$n=1$  时,  $n^p - n = 0$ . 显然成立.

假设  $n=k$  时, 有  $p \mid k^p - k$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } n=k+1 \text{ 时, } (k+1)^p - (k+1) &= k^p + \binom{p}{1}k^{p-1} + \dots + \binom{p}{p-1}k + 1 - (k+1) \\ &= k^p - k + \binom{p}{1}k^{p-1} + \dots + \binom{p}{p-1}k \end{aligned}$$

已知  $p \mid \binom{p}{1}, \dots, p \mid \binom{p}{p-1}$ . (第五讲讲义例 7.17)

由归纳假设可知  $p \mid k^p - k$ , 因此  $p \mid (k+1)^p - (k+1)$ .

因此,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,  $p \mid n^p - n$ .

ii)  $n=0$ . 显然有  $p \mid n^p - n$ .

下证若  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $n < 0$ . 则  $p \mid n^p - n$ .

$$n^p - n = -(-n)^p - n = -((-n)^p + n) = -((-n)^p - (-n))$$

此时  $-n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , 由 i) 的结论可知  $p \mid (-n)^p - (-n)$ , 故  $p \mid n^p - n$ .

综上,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $p \mid n^p - n$ .

2. 判断  $\vec{v}_3$  是否是  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  的线性组合.

$\vec{v}_3$  是  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  的线性组合  $\Leftrightarrow$  以  $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \mid \vec{v}_3)$  为增广矩阵的方程组相容.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 不相容, 故 } \vec{v}_3 \text{ 不是 } \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \text{ 的线性组合}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 相容, 故 } \vec{v}_3 \text{ 是 } \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \text{ 的线性组合}$$

且  $\vec{v}_3 = 2\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2$

3.  $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ 18 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$ . 证明  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  两两线性无关, 但  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  线性相关

证:  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  以  $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2)$  为系数矩阵的齐次线性方程组只有零解.

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 只有零解 } \therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 3 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 \\ 0 & -20 \\ 0 & -40 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 \\ 0 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 只有零解 } \therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3 \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$(\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 19 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 1 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 17 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 3 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 17 \\ 0 & -16 \\ 0 & -32 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 只有零解 } \therefore \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 19 \\ 2 & 2 & 18 \\ 3 & 1 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 19 \\ 0 & -4 & -20 \\ 0 & -8 & -40 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 19 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 有非零解 } \therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \text{ 线性相关}$$

4. 证明  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3$  线性无关

证: " $\Rightarrow$ " 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\alpha_1(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + \alpha_2(\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3) + \alpha_3(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3) = \vec{0}$ . 下证  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$ .

$$\text{即 } (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_1 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\vec{v}_2 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{因为 } \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \text{ 线性无关的. 所以 } \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3 \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\left( \text{对应系数矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 故只有零解} \right)$$

$$"\Leftarrow" \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} \vec{w}_1 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \\ \vec{w}_2 = \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 \\ \vec{w}_3 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 = \frac{\vec{w}_1 - \vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3}{2} \\ \vec{v}_2 = \frac{\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 - \vec{w}_3}{2} \\ \vec{v}_3 = \frac{-\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3}{2} \end{cases}$$

若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\alpha_1\vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2\vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3\vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$ .

$$\text{则 } (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3)\vec{w}_1 + (-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{w}_2 + (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{w}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$\oplus$  于  $\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3$  线性无关. 所以

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\left[ \text{对应系数矩阵} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \text{只有零解} \right]$$

注:  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$ , 则  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$

5.  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$  且  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$  线性无关, 设  $\vec{u} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k$ , 其中  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$  且  $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ . 证明:  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_k$  线性无关

证: 设  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k \in \mathbb{R}$  s.t.  $\beta_1 \vec{u} + \beta_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \beta_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$ . 下证  $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_k = 0$

$$\because \vec{u} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k, \therefore \beta_1 (\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k) + \beta_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \beta_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{即 } \alpha_1 \beta_1 \vec{v}_1 + (\alpha_2 \beta_1 + \beta_2) \vec{v}_2 + (\alpha_3 \beta_1 + \beta_3) \vec{v}_3 + \dots + (\alpha_k \beta_1 + \beta_k) \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$$

$\therefore \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_k$  线性无关

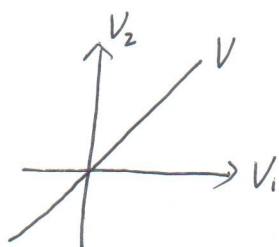
$$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha_1 \beta_1 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 \beta_1 + \beta_3 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \beta_1 + \beta_k = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\alpha_1 \neq 0} \begin{cases} \beta_1 = 0 \\ \beta_2 = 0 \\ \beta_3 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \vec{u}, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_k \text{ 线性无关}$$

6. 设  $V, V_1, V_2$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的子空间.

(1) 举例说明“分配律”  $V \cap (V_1 + V_2) = V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2$  一般不成立

在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  中举例:  $\mathbb{R}^2$  的子空间是  $\{0\}, \mathbb{R}^2$ , 过原点的直线.

$\left[ \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 的真子空间的维数只能是 } 0, 1, \text{ 维数为 } 0 \text{ 当且仅当子空间是 } \{0\} \right.$   
 $\left. \text{维数为 } 1 \text{ 就是过原点的直线} \right]$



$$\text{例: } V_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$V_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \mid b \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} c \\ c \end{pmatrix} \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

先说明:  $V_1+V_2=\mathbb{R}^2$ .

方法一: 显然  $V_1+V_2\subset\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\forall \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in V_1$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in V_2$ .

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in V_1+V_2$ . 即  $\mathbb{R}^2\subset V_1+V_2$ . 因此  $V_1+V_2=\mathbb{R}^2$ .

方法二:  $V_1\cap V_2=\{\vec{0}\}$ . 故  $V_1+V_2=V_1\oplus V_2$ . 由维数公式可知  $\dim(V_1+V_2)=\dim(V_1)+\dim(V_2)$   
又因为  $V_1+V_2\subset\mathbb{R}^2$  且  $\dim(V_1+V_2)=\dim(\mathbb{R}^2)=2$ . 从而  $V_1+V_2=\mathbb{R}^2$ .  $=1+1=2$ .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V\cap(V_1+V_2) &= V\cap\mathbb{R}^2 = V = \langle (1) \rangle \\ V\cap V_1 + V\cap V_2 &= \{\vec{0}\} + \{\vec{0}\} = \{\vec{0}\} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow V\cap(V_1+V_2) \neq V\cap V_1 + V\cap V_2$$

(2) 当  $V_1\subset V$  时证明:  $V\cap(V_1+V_2) = V\cap V_1 + V\cap V_2$ .

证: "C"  $\forall \vec{x} \in V\cap(V_1+V_2)$ . 下证  $\vec{x} \in V\cap V_1 + V\cap V_2$ .

$\vec{x} \in V$  且  $\vec{x} \in V_1+V_2$ . 则  $\exists \vec{v}_1 \in V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_2$ , s.t.  $\vec{x} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$ .

$\because V_1\subset V \therefore \vec{v}_1 \in V \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 = \vec{x} - \vec{v}_1 \in V \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 \in V\cap V_2$ .

由  $V_1\subset V$  可得  $V\cap V_1 = V_1 \therefore \vec{v}_1 \in V_1 = V\cap V_1$ .

由上可得  $\vec{x} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$ ,  $\vec{v}_1 \in V\cap V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V\cap V_2$ . i.e.  $\vec{x} \in V\cap V_1 + V\cap V_2$ .

"D"  $\forall \vec{x} \in V\cap V_1 + V\cap V_2$ , 下证  $\vec{x} \in V\cap(V_1+V_2)$ .

$\exists \vec{v}_1 \in V\cap V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V\cap V_2$ , s.t.  $\vec{x} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$ .

$\because \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V \therefore \vec{x} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in V$ .

$\because \vec{v}_1 \in V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_2 \therefore \vec{x} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in V_1+V_2$ .

因此  $\vec{x} \in V\cap(V_1+V_2)$ .

综上:  $V\cap(V_1+V_2) = V\cap V_1 + V\cap V_2$ .