

第三次作业

1. $U = \langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3 \rangle$, $V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle$. 求 $U+V$, $U \cap V$ 的基

(1) $U+V = \langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle$

法一:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{u}_1 \\ \vec{u}_2 \\ \vec{u}_3 \\ \vec{v}_1 \\ \vec{v}_2 \\ \vec{v}_3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cong \begin{pmatrix} \vec{w}_1 \\ \vec{w}_2 \\ \vec{w}_3 \\ \vec{w}_4 \\ \vec{w}_5 \\ \vec{w}_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

初等行变换不改变行空间. 即 $U+V = \langle \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3, \vec{w}_4, \vec{w}_5, \vec{w}_6 \rangle$

$\text{rank}(A) = 4$. $\therefore \dim(U+V) = 4$. 且 $\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3, \vec{w}_4$ 是 $U+V$ 的一组基

法二: $(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 & -5 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cong (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4, \vec{a}_5, \vec{a}_6)$

初等行变换会改变列空间

$\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3, \vec{v}_1$ 线性无关

$\therefore U+V$ 的一组基为 $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3, \vec{v}_1$

(2) $U \cap V = \langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3 \rangle \cap \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle$

$$\dim(U \cap V) = \dim(U) + \dim(V) - \dim(U+V) = 3 + 3 - 4 = 2$$

(可验证 $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3$ 线性无关, $\therefore \dim U = 3$. 同理 $\dim V = 3$)

法一: 设 $\vec{w} \in U \cap V$, 则 $\vec{w} = x_1 \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \vec{u}_2 + x_3 \vec{u}_3 = y_1 \vec{v}_1 + y_2 \vec{v}_2 + y_3 \vec{v}_3$ $x_i, y_j \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \vec{u}_2 + x_3 \vec{u}_3 - y_1 \vec{v}_1 - y_2 \vec{v}_2 - y_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\underbrace{(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3, -\vec{v}_1, -\vec{v}_2, -\vec{v}_3)}_B \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad B \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore y_1 + 3y_2 + 3y_3 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = -3y_2 - 3y_3$$

$$\vec{w} = (-3y_2 - 3y_3)\vec{v}_1 + y_2\vec{v}_2 + y_3\vec{v}_3 = y_2(\vec{v}_2 - 3\vec{v}_1) + y_3(\vec{v}_3 - 3\vec{v}_1)$$

其中 $\vec{v}_2 - 3\vec{v}_1 = -(3, 5, 6, 4, 2)^T$, $\vec{v}_3 - 3\vec{v}_1 = -(1, 3, 4, 2, 0)^T$

$\therefore U \cap V$ 的一组基为 $(3, 5, 6, 4, 2)^T, (1, 3, 4, 2, 0)^T$

法二: 将 U, V 分别看成齐次方程组的解空间. 设对应的齐次方程组分别为 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}, B\vec{x} = \vec{0}$.

则 $U \cap V$ 是 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 的解空间.

此种解法参考李老师第四周讲义的附录

2. $V = \langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle$. 求 \mathbb{R}^4/V 的一组基.

将 \vec{x}, \vec{y} 扩充成 \mathbb{R}^4 的一组基: $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}$, 则 $\vec{u}+V, \vec{v}+V$ 是商空间的一组基.

例: 取 $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. 验证 $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}$ 线性无关又 $\dim \mathbb{R}^4 = 4$ 则 $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{u}, \vec{v}$ 是 \mathbb{R}^4 的一组基.

3. 证 $\dim(V \times W) = \dim(V) + \dim(W)$.

法一: 设 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 是 V 的一组基, $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_m$ 是 W 的一组基

验证 $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{0}_W), \dots, (\vec{v}_m, \vec{0}_W), (\vec{0}_V, \vec{w}_1), \dots, (\vec{0}_V, \vec{w}_m)$ 是 $V \times W$ 的一组基.

证明: ① 上述向量线性无关 (在 F 上) ② $V \times W$ 中任意元素都可以由写成上述向量的线性组合.

法二: 考虑自然投射: $\gamma_V: V \times W \rightarrow V$
 $(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) \mapsto \vec{v}$.

$\ker(\gamma_V) = \{\vec{0}_V\} \times W$ 且 $\text{im}(\gamma_V) = V$. 由线性映射基本定理 I 可知

$$\dim(V \times W) = \dim(\ker(\gamma_V)) + \dim(\text{im}(\gamma_V)) = \dim(W) + \dim(V)$$

4. U 是 $A\vec{x}=\vec{a}$ 的解空间, V 是 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}\vec{x}=\vec{a}$ 的解空间, 其中 $A \in F^{m \times n}$, $B \in F^{k \times n}$.

证 $\dim(V) \geq \dim(U) - k$.

法一: 由对偶定理, $\text{rank}(A) + \dim(U) = \text{rank}\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} + \dim(V) = n$.

$$\Rightarrow \dim(U) - \dim(V) = \text{rank}\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} - \text{rank}(A) \stackrel{\downarrow \text{注}}{\leq} k \Rightarrow \dim(V) \geq \dim(U) - k$$

注: 矩阵增加一行或一列, 秩最多加 1

法二: 先证如下不等式: 设 W_1, W_2 是 n 维线性空间 W 的子空间且 $\dim(W_2) \geq n-1$.

$$\text{则 } \dim(W_1 \cap W_2) \geq \dim(W_1) - 1$$

$$\text{Pf: } \because \dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) - \dim(W_1 + W_2) \\ \geq \dim(W_1) + n - 1 - n = \dim(W_1) - 1$$

设 U_i 是以 B 中第 i 行为系数矩阵的齐次方程组的解空间, 则

$$\dim(U_i) \geq n-1, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k. \quad \text{而 } V = U \cap U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \dots \cap U_k.$$

由上述不等式得, $\dim(U \cap U_1) \geq \dim(U) - 1$

$$\Rightarrow \dim((U \cap U_1) \cap U_2) \geq \dim(U \cap U_1) - 1 \geq \dim(U) - 2$$

\vdots

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\dim(U \cap U_1 \cap U_2 \cap \dots \cap U_k)}_V \geq \dim(U) - k.$$

5. $A \in F^{m \times n}$, $B \in F^{n \times m}$. 证明:

$$m - \text{rank}(E_m - AB) = n - \text{rank}(E_n - BA)$$

证: 法一: 分块矩阵.

$$\text{考虑矩阵 } \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} E_m - AB & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \in M_{m+n}(F).$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_{m-AB} & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} E_{m-AB} & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

\downarrow 左乘 $\begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$
 \downarrow 右乘 $\begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ 0 & E_n-BA \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n-BA \end{pmatrix}$$

\downarrow 左乘 $\begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix}$
 \downarrow 右乘 $\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$

由于每一步乘的矩阵都是满秩的，故

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} E_{m-AB} & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n-BA \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow n + \text{rank}(E_{m-AB}) = m + \text{rank}(E_n-BA)$$

$$\Rightarrow m - \text{rank}(E_{m-AB}) = n - \text{rank}(E_n-BA)$$

法二：核方法

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } \phi_{E_{m-AB}} : F^m &\longrightarrow F^m & \phi_{E_n-BA} : F^n &\longrightarrow F^n \\ \vec{x} &\longmapsto (E_{m-AB})\vec{x}, & \vec{x} &\longmapsto (E_n-BA)\vec{x} \end{aligned}$$

由对偶定理 $\dim(\ker(\phi_{E_{m-AB}})) + \text{rank}(E_{m-AB}) = m$

$$\dim(\ker(\phi_{E_n-BA})) + \text{rank}(E_n-BA) = n$$

要证 $m - \text{rank}(E_{m-AB}) = n - \text{rank}(E_n-BA)$

等价证明： $\dim(\ker(\phi_{E_{m-AB}})) = \dim(\ker(\phi_{E_n-BA}))$

记 $K_{E_{m-AB}} = \ker(\phi_{E_{m-AB}})$, $K_{E_n-BA} = \ker(\phi_{E_n-BA})$

定义 设 $p: K_{Em-AB} \longrightarrow K_{En-BA}$
 $\vec{x} \longmapsto B\vec{x}$.

注意到. $(E_m - AB)\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} - AB\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow B\vec{x} - BA(B\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$
 $\Rightarrow (E_n - BA)(B\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow B\vec{x} \in \ker(E_n - BA)$.

\therefore 上述线性映射是良定义的.

$$\ker(p) = \{ \vec{x} \in K_{Em-AB} \mid B\vec{x} = \vec{0} \}.$$

取 $\vec{x} \in \ker(p)$. $B\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 且 $(E_m - AB)\vec{x} = \vec{x} - A(B\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$.

$\therefore \ker(p) = \{ \vec{0} \}$. $\therefore p$ 是单射. 下证 p 是满射.

$$\forall \vec{y} \in K_{En-BA}. \text{ i.e. } (E_n - BA)\vec{y} = \vec{y} - BA\vec{y} = \vec{0} \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow A\vec{y} - AB(A\vec{y}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (E_m - AB)(A\vec{y}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow A\vec{y} \in K_{Em-AB}$$

$$\text{且 } p(A\vec{y}) = BA\vec{y} \underset{\text{由} (*)}{=} \vec{y} \quad \therefore p \text{ 是满射. 从而 } p \text{ 是同构.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(K_{Em-AB}) = \dim(K_{En-BA})$$

6. $AB=BA$. 证 $\text{rank}(A+B) + \text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$, $A, B \in M_n(F)$

$$\text{pf: } \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{左乘} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & E_n \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{右乘} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ B & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ B & -(A+B) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ B & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & -AB \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{注意 } AB=BA$$

$$\therefore \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ B & B \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & -AB \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank}(A+B) + \text{rank}(AB)$$

" $\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$

复习: ① 设 M 是具有以下四种分块形式之一的矩阵.

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} C & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $\text{rank}(M) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$. 且当 $C=0$ 时等号成立.

② $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ 如果 A, B 都满秩. 则 M 满秩.

补:

4. 法三: $\varphi: U \longrightarrow F^k$ 线性映射.

$$\vec{x} \longmapsto B\vec{x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ker(\varphi) &= U \cap \text{sol}(B\vec{x} = \vec{0}_k) \\ &= \text{sol}(A\vec{x} = \vec{0}_m) \cap \text{sol}(B\vec{x} = \vec{0}_k) \\ &= V. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore U/\ker(\varphi) \cong \text{im}(\varphi)$$

$$\therefore \dim(U/\ker(\varphi)) = \dim(U) - \dim(V) = \dim(\text{im}(\varphi)) \leq k.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(V) \geq \dim(U) - k.$$

1. 基变换与坐标变换

Th: $\dim(V) < \infty$. 基域 F .

$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V -组基, $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in V$. 则

$\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n$ 是 V -组基 $\Leftrightarrow \exists ! P \in GL_n(F)$ s.t. $(\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)P$.

分析: ① V 中的基相差一个可逆 n 阶矩阵.

② 给定一组基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$, 任给可逆矩阵 $P \in GL_n(F)$, $(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)P$ 都是 V 的一组基.

③ 给定一组基 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$, 任给 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n \in V$. 判断 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n$ 是否是 V 的一组基, 看转换矩阵 $P = (\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n) (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)^{-1}$ 是否可逆.

Th: $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 和 $\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n$ 是 V 的两组基 且 $(\vec{e}'_1, \dots, \vec{e}'_n) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)P$.

$\vec{x} \in V$. 在以上两组基下坐标分别为 $(x_1, \dots, x_n)^t$, $(x'_1, \dots, x'_n)^t$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 对偶空间

$$V^* = \text{Hom}(V, F)$$

Th: $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V -组基, 则 V^* 中 $\exists !$ 一组基 $\vec{e}_1^*, \dots, \vec{e}_n^*$ s.t.

$$\vec{e}_i^*(\vec{e}_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

特别地, $\dim(V^*) = n$. ($\vec{e}_1^*, \dots, \vec{e}_n^*$ 称为 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 的对偶基)

prop: (1) $\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n$, 则 $\vec{e}_i^*(\vec{x}) = x_i$. (方便取坐标)

(2) f_1, \dots, f_n 是 V^* -组基, $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$. 则

$$\vec{x} = \vec{y} \Leftrightarrow f_i(\vec{x}) = f_i(\vec{y}), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$