

第三次习题课.

一. 作业二中的问题及答案.

1. (1) $M_n(F)$ 中行列式为 0 的矩阵全体不是原空间的线性子空间.

① 当 $n=1$ 时, $\det$ 是恒同映射.

② 当 $n>1$ 时.

$$\text{diag}_n(1, 0, \dots, 0) + \text{diag}_n(0, 1, \dots, 1) = E_n$$

加法不封闭, 故不是子空间.

(2) $M_n(F)$ 中迹为 0 的矩阵全体是原空间的线性子空间.

证: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是迹为零的矩阵, $\alpha, \beta \in F$.

$$\textcircled{1}: \text{tr}(\alpha A + \beta B) = \alpha \text{tr}(A) + \beta \text{tr}(B) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha A + \beta B \text{ 迹为 } 0.$$

② (解空间法) 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\text{tr}(A) = 0$.

$$a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn} = 0.$$

迹为 0 的矩阵全体是关于未知数 a_{ij} 的方程组在 $F^{n \times n}$ 中的解空间.

于是是子空间.

2. 证明: Step 1: 先证 $\forall A \in M_n(F)$, $S \in SM_n(F)$, $U \in UM_n(F)$.

$$A = S + U. \quad (M_n(F) = SM_n(F) + UM_n(F)).$$

Step 2: $SM_n(F) \cap UM_n(F) = \{0\}$.

证明过程: $\forall A \in M_n(F)$. 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 令 $S = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{21} - a_{12} & \dots & a_{n1} - a_{1n} \\ & 0 & & a_{2n} - a_{12} \\ & & & \vdots \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

显然 $A = S + U$.

$$\therefore M_n(F) = SM_n(F) + UM_n(F).$$

对 $\forall B \in SM_n(F) \cap UM_n(F)$.

$\because B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n} \quad B \in UM_n(F). \therefore b_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i > j.$

又 $\because B \in SM_n(F). \quad b_{ij} = b_{ji} = 0 \quad \forall i, j$ 成立.

$\therefore B = 0.$

即 $SM_n(F) \cap UM_n(F) = \{0\}.$

$\therefore M_n(F) = SM_n(F) \oplus UM_n(F)$

3. (1) $U \cap (V+W) = (U \cap V) + (U \cap W)$ 不成立.

理由: 要证相等可证 $\begin{cases} U \cap (V+W) \subseteq (U \cap V) + (U \cap W) \\ U \cap (V+W) \supseteq (U \cap V) + (U \cap W) \end{cases}$

显然 $U \cap V \subseteq U \cap (V+W) \quad U \cap W \subseteq U \cap (V+W).$

$\therefore (U \cap V) + (U \cap W) \subseteq U \cap (V+W).$

反之不成立:

例如:

$U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle, \quad V = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle, \quad W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$ 都是 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 的子空间.

任意的 $\vec{v} \in U \cap V$ 即 $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$

$\therefore U \cap V = \{\vec{0}\}.$

同理 $U \cap W = \{\vec{0}\}$ 但 $V+W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$ 且 $U \subseteq V+W$.

$U \cap (V+W) = U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$ 此时 $U \cap (V+W) \neq (U \cap V) + (U \cap W) \quad \square.$

或者取 $U = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle, \quad V = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle, \quad W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$ 都是 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 子空间
也可说明.

(2) 直和不满足消去律.

① 考虑线性空间 $\mathbb{R}^2$, 其中 $U = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$ $V = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$ $W = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$

均为 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 子空间. 易证 $U+V = U+W = \mathbb{R}^2$

且对任意的 $\vec{a} \in U \cap V$ 即 $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow U \cap V = \{\vec{0}\}$

同理可证 $U \cap W = \{\vec{0}\}$ $\therefore U \oplus V = U \oplus W = \mathbb{R}^2$ 但 $V \neq W$. $\square$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad M_n(F) = SM_n(F) \oplus SS M_n(F) = SM_n(F) \oplus UM_n(F).$$

$$SS M_n(F) \neq UM_n(F). \quad \text{char}(F) \neq 2.$$

4. (1). $\sin x, \sin 2x, \dots, \sin nx$ 线性无关.

理由如下:

① 归纳假设

$n=1$ 时, 显然.

$n>1$ 时, 设 $n-1$ 结论成立.

$$\text{设 } \beta_1 \sin x + \beta_2 \sin 2x + \dots + \beta_{n-1} \sin(n-1)x + \beta_n \sin nx = 0.$$

$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且不全为零.}$$

由此我们可设 $\beta_n \neq 0$ 令 $\beta_n = 1$.

$$\text{即 } \sin nx = -\beta_1 \sin x - \beta_2 \sin 2x - \dots - \beta_{n-1} \sin(n-1)x.$$

求两次导可得:

$$-n^2 \sin nx = \beta_1 \sin x + \dots + (n-1)^2 \beta_{n-1} \sin(n-1)x$$

$$\sin nx = -\frac{\beta_1}{n^2} \sin x - \dots - \frac{(n-1)^2 \beta_{n-1}}{n^2} \sin(n-1)x.$$

$$\text{故得 } \beta_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{n^2}, \quad \dots \quad \beta_{n-1} = \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} \beta_{n-1}$$

$$\text{不妨设 } \beta_i \neq 0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \quad \frac{i^2}{n^2} \beta_i = \beta_i \Rightarrow \frac{i^2}{n^2} = 1 \quad \text{矛盾.}$$

② $\sin nx$ 可以展成关于 $\sin x, \cos x$ 的 n 次多项式.

再利用归纳假设.

$n=1$ 显然

$n=k-1$ 成立. 那么当 $n=k$ 时, 假设不成立.

则 $\sin kx$ 可以写成 $\sin x, \sin 2x, \dots, \sin(k-1)x$ 的线性组合.

$$\text{即 } \sin kx = \alpha_1 \sin x + \alpha_2 \sin 2x + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} \sin(k-1)x.$$

等式左侧次数大于右侧次数. 矛盾.

③ 求 $(2n-2)$ 次导. 得

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 \sin x + \alpha_2 \sin 2x + \dots + \alpha_n \sin nx = 0. \\ \alpha_1 \sin x + 2^2 \alpha_2 \sin 2x + \dots + n^2 \alpha_n \sin nx = 0. \\ \dots \\ \alpha_1 \sin x + 2^{2n-2} \alpha_2 \sin 2x + \dots + n^{2n-2} \alpha_n \sin nx = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2^2 & \dots & n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 2^{2n-2} & \dots & n^{2n-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \sin x \\ \alpha_2 \sin 2x \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \sin nx \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵 A .

$$\text{展开为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & \dots & n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 4^{n-1} & \dots & (n^2)^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) \neq 0.$$

$$\text{故 } \alpha_1 \sin x = \alpha_2 \sin 2x = \dots = \alpha_n \sin nx = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0.$$

(以上两种方法为同学们解法).

④

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin jt \sin kt dt = \begin{cases} \pi & \text{若 } j=k \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

要证线性关系, 可设

$$\beta_1 \sin x + \beta_2 \sin 2x + \dots + \beta_n \sin nx = 0$$

左右两边同乘 $\sin jx$

$$\beta_1 \sin x \sin jx + \beta_2 \sin 2x \sin jx + \dots + \beta_n \sin nx \sin jx = 0.$$

取 $j=1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ 然后对等式在区间 $[0, 2\pi]$ 做定积分, 则

$$\beta_1 \pi = \beta_2 \pi = \dots = \beta_n \pi = 0.$$

(2). $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 中有相同的实数, 则线性相关.

$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 中所有实数两两互不相同, 线性无关.

① 不妨设 $a_1 > a_2 > \dots > a_n$

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t.

$$\alpha_1 x^{a_1} + \alpha_2 x^{a_2} + \dots + \alpha_n x^{a_n} = 0.$$

$$|x| \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x^{a_2-a_1} + \dots + \alpha_n x^{a_n-a_1} = 0.$$

当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\alpha_1 = 0$.

依次类推 $\alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_{n-1} = 0$.

最终 $\alpha_n x^{a_n-a_1} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_n = 0$.

② 赋值法: 取 $x=2^i$, $i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

5. ① 线性性证明:

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in K, f(t), g(t) \in R.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)) &= t(\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t))' - (\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)) \\ &= t(\alpha f'(t) + \beta g'(t)) - (\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)) \\ &= \alpha(t f'(t) - f(t)) + \beta(t g'(t) - g(t)) \\ &= \alpha \varphi(f(t)) + \beta \varphi(g(t)). \end{aligned}$$

② 求 $\ker \varphi$:

$$\text{设 } f(t) = u_0 + u_1 t + \cdots + u_{n-1} t^{n-1} \quad u_i \in K.$$

$$\text{则 } f(t) = t f'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } u_0 + u_1 t + \cdots + u_{n-1} t^{n-1} &= t[u_1 + 2u_2 t + \cdots + (n-1)u_{n-1} t^{n-2}] \\ &= u_1 t + 2u_2 t^2 + \cdots + (n-1)u_{n-1} t^{n-1} \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

① 当 $\text{char}(K) = 0$.

$$u_0 = 0 \quad u_1 = u_1 \quad u_i = i u_i \quad i \in \{2, 3, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2 = u_3 = \cdots = u_{n-1} = 0.$$

$$\ker \varphi = \{f(t) = u_1 t \mid u_1 \in K\} = \langle t \rangle_K$$

② $\text{char}(K) = p$.

再整理(*)式.

$$-u_0 + (u_1 - u_1)t + (2u_2 - u_2)t + \cdots + [(n-1)u_{n-1} - u_{n-1}]t^{n-1} = 0.$$

$$\text{若要得 } (i-1)u_i = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

$$u_0 = 0 \quad i = 0.$$

$$\text{即 当 } p \nmid (i-1) \Rightarrow u_i = 0.$$

$$\ker \varphi = \{f(t) = u_0 + u_1 t + \cdots + u_{n-1} t^{n-1} \mid u_i = 0 \text{ 当 } 0 \leq i \leq n-1, p \nmid (i-1)\}.$$

二. 补充上次习题课提到的多项式法证线性无关性.

eg. $x^2 + k \in \text{Map}(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R})$, $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ 是否在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上线性相关.

多项式法. $n=1$, $x^2 + 1 \neq 0$, 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上线性无关.

$n=2$. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\alpha_1(x^2+1) + \alpha_2(x^2+2) = 0$.

则 $p(x) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)x^2 + \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 0$ 对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 都成立.

于是 $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 0$ 且 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0$. $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det(A) \neq 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$.

$n=3$. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\alpha_1(x^2+1) + \alpha_2(x^2+2) + \alpha_3(x^2+3) = 0$.

则对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$p(x) = \underbrace{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)}_0 x^2 + \underbrace{\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3}_0 = 0.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Downarrow$

不是列满秩.

有非平凡解.

线性相关.

$n > 3$ 时, 这 n 个函数在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上线性相关.

三. 课程内容回顾与补充.

3.1 商空间

掌握基本定义

3.2 自然线性映射

① 任意映射可分解为单+满.

② 抽象的维数公式:

$$V_1, V_2 \text{ 是 } V \text{ 的子空间, 则 } V_2 / (V_1 \cap V_2) \cong (V_1 + V_2) / V_1.$$

特别地: $V_1 + V_2$ 是直和 则 $(V_1 + V_2) / V_1 \cong V_2$

4.1 极大线性无关组

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{可扩元} \\ \text{等势} \\ \text{表示唯一.} \end{array} \right.$

4.2 基底和维数.

主要研究的对象为: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{向量} \\ \text{矩阵} \\ \text{函数 (多项式)}. \end{array} \right.$

4.3 若尔当维数公式

$$\dim(V/U) = \dim(V) - \dim(U).$$

$$\dim(V_1) + \dim(V_2) = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2).$$

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2 + \cdots + V_k) \leq \dim(V_1) + \cdots + \dim(V_k)$$

4.4 矩阵不等式

核方法的基本步骤要掌握.