

第四次习题课

一、作业题中的问题与解析.

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

$(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3)$ 计算此矩阵的秩即可得 $\dim(U+V)=4$
又由于 $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3, \vec{v}_1$ 线性无关, 故为一组基.

② 回顾公式 $\dim U + \dim V = \dim(U+V) + \dim(U \cap V)$.

验证 $\dim U = \dim V = 3 \quad \text{且} \quad \dim(U \cap V) = 2$.

假设 $\vec{w} = x_1 \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \vec{u}_2 + x_3 \vec{u}_3 = y_1 \vec{v}_1 + y_2 \vec{v}_2 + y_3 \vec{v}_3$

($\forall \vec{w} \in U \cap V, \exists x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}, y_1, y_2, y_3 \in \mathbb{R}$).

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

解关于未知量 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, y_1, y_2, y_3)$ 的齐次线性方程组.

计算系数矩阵的秩为 4. 故有两个自由变量.

假定为 x_2, x_3 . 即 $x_1 = \alpha x_2 + \beta x_3$

$$\vec{w} = \alpha x_2 \vec{u}_1 + \beta x_3 \vec{u}_1 + x_2 \vec{u}_2 + x_3 \vec{u}_3 = (\alpha x_2 + x_2) \vec{u}_1$$

$$= (\alpha \vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_2) x_2 + (\beta \vec{u}_1 + \vec{u}_3) x_3 \quad \text{取 } \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即可.}$$

或: $A = (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3) \in \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 3} \quad A^T \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \text{解空间 } \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2$

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5)^T$$

$B = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) \in \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 3} \quad B^T \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \text{解空间 } \vec{w}_3, \vec{w}_4$

$C = (\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3, \vec{w}_4) \in \mathbb{R}^{5 \times 4} \quad C^T \vec{x} = \vec{0}$

求得此方程组的解基即为

$\langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3 \rangle \cap \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle$ 的一组基.

$$2. \dim V=2 \quad (\because \alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} = 0 \quad \alpha = \beta = 0).$$

$$\dim(\mathbb{R}^4/V) = \dim \mathbb{R}^4 - \dim V = 2.$$

将 \vec{x}, \vec{y} 扩充成 \mathbb{R}^4 的一组基: $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4$

$$\vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{e}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4 + V$ 是商空间的一组基.

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

① 直接验证:

设 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 是 V 的基, $\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \dots, \vec{w}_m$ 是 W 的基.

可直接证明 $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{0}_W), \dots, (\vec{v}_n, \vec{0}_W), (\vec{0}_V, \vec{w}_1), \dots, (\vec{0}_V, \vec{w}_m)$

是 $V \times W$ 的基.

极大线性无关组即可 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdots \text{线性无关} \\ \text{再增一元素线性相关} \end{array} \right.$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \psi_V: V \times W \rightarrow V$$

$$(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) \mapsto \vec{v}$$

$$\ker(\psi_V) = \{\vec{0}_V\} \times W \quad \text{且 } \text{im}(\psi_V) = V.$$

由线性映射基本定理 I. 知

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

$$= \dim W + \dim V$$

讲第3题前先补充:

设 V 和 W 是 F 上的线性空间. 在 $V \times W$ 上定义

$$\forall \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V, \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \in W, (\vec{v}_1, \vec{w}_1) + (\vec{v}_2, \vec{w}_2) = (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2, \vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2)$$

和 $\alpha \vec{v} \in F, \alpha(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) = (\alpha \vec{v}, \vec{w}).$ $V \times W$ 是 F 上的线性空间. 零向量 $(\vec{0}_V, \vec{0}_W).$

自然嵌入: $\phi_V: V \rightarrow V \times W$ 和 $\phi_W: W \rightarrow V \times W$
 $\vec{v} \mapsto (\vec{v}, \vec{0}_W) \quad \vec{w} \mapsto (\vec{0}_V, \vec{w})$

$$\text{自然投射: } \psi_V: V \times W \rightarrow V \quad (\vec{v}, \vec{w}) \mapsto \vec{v}$$

$$\psi_W: V \times W \rightarrow W \quad (\vec{v}, \vec{w}) \mapsto \vec{w}$$

4. 由: 系数矩阵的秩 + 解空间的维数 = 未知数的个数.

$$\text{rank}(A) + \dim(V) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} + \dim(V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(V) - \dim(V) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} - \text{rank}(A) \leq k.$$

方法二: $\varphi: V \rightarrow F^k$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto B\vec{x}$$

$$\ker(\varphi) = V \cap \text{sol}(B\vec{x} = \vec{0}_k)$$

$$= \text{sol}(A\vec{x} = \vec{0}_m) \cap \text{sol}(B\vec{x} = \vec{0}_k)$$

$$= V$$

$$\therefore V/\ker\varphi \cong \text{im}\varphi$$

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

□

5. 设 $\phi_{E_m - AB}: F^m \rightarrow F^m$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto (E_m - AB)\vec{x}$$

$\phi_{E_n - BA}: F^n \rightarrow F^n$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto (E_n - BA)\vec{x}$$

$$(部分同学设: \phi_A: F^n \rightarrow F^m \quad \phi_B: F^m \rightarrow F^n) \\ \vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x} \quad \vec{x} \mapsto B\vec{x}$$

归根结底都要转化为:

$$\dim(\ker(\phi_{E_m - AB})) + \text{rank}(E_m - AB) = m$$

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

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

$$\text{素证} \quad \dim(\ker(\phi_{E_m - AB})) = \dim(\ker(\phi_{E_n - BA}))$$

定义 $P: K_{\mathbb{Z}_m-AB} \rightarrow K_{\mathbb{Z}_n-BA}$

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

$$\text{注意到 } (\mathbb{Z}_m-AB)\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} - AB\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow B\vec{x} - BA(B\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_n-BA)(B\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \quad B\vec{x} \in K_{\mathbb{Z}_n-BA}$$

well define.

$$\ker(P) = \{\vec{x} \in K_{\mathbb{Z}_m-AB} \mid B\vec{x} = \vec{0}\}$$

$$\text{取 } \vec{x} \in \ker(P) \quad B\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 且 } (\mathbb{Z}_m-AB)\vec{x} = \vec{x} - A(B\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

P 单

$$\forall \vec{y} \in K_{\mathbb{Z}_n-BA} \text{ i.e. } (\mathbb{Z}_n-BA)\vec{y} = \vec{0} \quad (*) \quad P(A\vec{y}) = BA\vec{y} = \vec{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow A\vec{y} - AB(A\vec{y}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}_m-AB)(A\vec{y}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow A\vec{y} \in K_{\mathbb{Z}_m-AB}$$

$\therefore P$ 满

单+满+保持线性 \Rightarrow 同构

矩阵分块: M 具有以下四种分块形式之一.

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

$$\text{rank}(M) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \quad \text{且当 } C=0 \text{ 成立.}$$

5. 设 $M = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}_m-AB & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbb{Z}_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}_m-AB & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbb{Z}_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times A+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}_m-AB & A \\ 0 & \mathbb{Z}_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{j_2 \times B+j_1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}_m & A \\ B & \mathbb{Z}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-B \times r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}_m & A \\ 0 & \mathbb{Z}_n-BA \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{j_1 \times (-A)+j_2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}_m & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbb{Z}_n-BA \end{pmatrix}.$$

一系列初等变换不改变矩阵的秩.

6. 设 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{j_1 + j_2} \begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ A & A+B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -(A+B) & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ A & A+B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -AB & 0 \\ A & A+B \end{pmatrix}$$

由结论 $\text{rank}(AB) \leq \min[\text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(B)]$.

故 $\text{rank}(AB) + \text{rank}(A+B) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$.

二、课程内容回顾与补充.

5.1 坐标变换

(\mathbb{R}^2 中的坐标旋转) 设 \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 是 \mathbb{R}^2 标准基. 把该基逆时针旋转 θ 得到另一组基 $\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2$ 则

$$(\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}}_A$$

计算得 $A^{-1} = A^t$ 设 $\vec{v} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 = y_1 \vec{\varepsilon}_1 + y_2 \vec{\varepsilon}_2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v} = (\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.2 线性映射的矩阵表示

注意 $\phi: V \rightarrow W$

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n) \mapsto (\vec{\varepsilon}_1, \vec{\varepsilon}_2, \dots, \vec{\varepsilon}_m).$$

矩阵表线性映射操作

行列式不表线性映射操作

6.1 对偶基

设 $V = \mathbb{R}[x]^{(n)}$, 对 $i=0, 1, \dots, n$ 定义:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_i : V &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f &\longmapsto \frac{1}{i!} \frac{d^i f}{dx^i}(0)\end{aligned}$$

证明 $\psi_0, \dots, \psi_{n-1}$ 是 $1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}$ 的一组对偶基.

先验证 $\psi_i \in V^*$ $\frac{d}{dx} \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$ 赋值同态 $\phi_0 \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}[x], \mathbb{R})$,

其中 $\phi_0(f) = f(0)$

$$\psi_i = \frac{1}{i!} \phi_0 \underbrace{\frac{d}{dx} \circ \dots \circ \frac{d}{dx}}_i$$

于是 $\psi_i \in V^*$

只需验证 $\psi_i(x^j) = \delta_{ij}$ $i, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ 即可.

$j < i$ 时 $\psi_i(x^j) = 0$. x^j 的阶导数恒为 0.

$j > i$ 时 $\psi_i(x^j) = \phi_0(x_{ij} x^{j-i}) = 0$. x_{ij} 为某个有理数.

$j = i$ 时 $\psi_i(x^i) = \phi_0(1) = 1$.

7.1 双线性型的定义和矩阵表示.

① 验证是否为双线性型.

② 会求在基(标准基)下的矩阵.

□