

期中考试卷.

1. (i) $A\vec{x} = 0$ $B\vec{x} = 0.$
 \downarrow \downarrow
 V_A $V_B.$

则 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} = 0$ 对应解空间 $V_A \cap V_B.$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_4 = 0 \\ -x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} + \dim(V_A \cap V_B) = 4 \quad \dim(V_A \cap V_B) = 1$$

(ii). $(1, 1, 1, -1)^t$

(iii) $\dim(V_A + V_B) = \dim(V_A) + \dim(V_B) - \dim(V_A \cap V_B) = 3$

2. (i) $(\phi(\vec{e}_1), \phi(\vec{e}_2), \phi(\vec{e}_3)) = (\vec{\xi}_1, \vec{\xi}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{rank}(\phi) = \text{rank}(A)$

(ii). $\text{rank}(B) = 2 \in GL_2$

(iii) $(\phi(\vec{e}_1), \phi(\vec{e}_2), \phi(\vec{e}_3)) = (\vec{\xi}_1, \vec{\xi}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) C$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = B^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. (i).

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(ii) (A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

P^t

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{签名}(2, 1)$$

4. (i).

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ (a+1)(a-1) > 0 \\ (a+1)(a-1)^2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a > 1.$$

(ii)

$$\begin{cases} a < 0 \\ (a+1)(a-1) < 0 \\ (a+1)(a-1)^2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a < -1$$

$$(iii) (a+1)(a-1)^2 \neq 0 \quad a \in (-1, 1).$$

5. (i) 基底中元素为非零向量.

(ii) V_1, V_2, \dots, V_k 分别对应的基为

B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k .

则 $V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_k \triangleq U$ U 是由 $\langle B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k \rangle$ 生成的

记 B 中最大线性无关元个数为 d $d = \dim(U) \leq \text{card}(B)$.

又 $\dim(U) = \dim(V_1) + \dim(V_2) + \dots + \dim(V_k)$

$$= \text{card}(B_1) + \text{card}(B_2) + \dots + \text{card}(B_k) \geq \text{card}(B).$$

$$\therefore B = B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_k.$$

$$d = \text{card}(B).$$

即 B 本身是线性无关的. 由此得出 B 是 U 的一组基.

6. 考虑线性映射: $\phi: V \rightarrow V$
 $p \mapsto \text{rem}(p, \ell)$. $d \leq m+n$.

(i) $U = \ker(\phi)$ 子空间. $\phi(\ell) = 0 \therefore \ell \in U$.

(ii) $\text{im}(\phi) = F[x]^{(d)}$ $\dim(\text{im}(\phi)) = d$.

$$\dim(U) = \dim(V) - d = m+n+1-d.$$

$$\begin{cases} f|a \\ g|a \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} f|b \\ g|b \end{cases}$$

常规做法: (i) 设 $a, b \in U$, $\alpha, \beta \in F \Rightarrow \alpha a + \beta b \in U$.

$$f|\alpha a + \beta b \quad g|\alpha a + \beta b \quad U \text{ 子空间}$$

$$d \leq m+n \quad \ell \in U.$$

(ii). 注意到 $\ell, x\ell, \dots, x^{m+n-d}\ell \in U$ 线性无关.

设 $h \in U$. h 是 ℓ 倍式 $\exists q \in F[x]$ s.t. $h = q\ell$. $\because \deg(h) \leq m+n$,
 $\therefore \deg(q) \leq m+n-d$.

$$\text{令 } q = q_{m+n-d}x^{m+n-d} + \dots + q_1x + q_0, \quad q_i \in F$$

$$h = q_{m+n-d}(x^{m+n-d}\ell) + \dots + q_1(x\ell) + q_0\ell \quad U \text{ 的基底}$$

$$\dim(U) = m+n-d+1$$

7. 证 (i) 定义证. 或设 $\phi(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \frac{1}{2}(f(\vec{x})g(\vec{y}) + f(\vec{y})g(\vec{x}))$.

则 ϕ 是对称双线性型. 注意到 $\phi(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) = q(\vec{x})$.

故 q 是二次型.

$$\begin{cases} q(\vec{x}) = \phi(\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \\ f(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \phi(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) \end{cases}$$

(ii). 设 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 V 的一组基, $\alpha_i = f(\vec{e}_i)$, $\beta_j = g(\vec{e}_j)$, $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

则 q 在该基底下的矩阵是

$$A = (\phi(\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j))_{n \times n} = \left(\frac{\alpha_i \beta_j + \alpha_j \beta_i}{2} \right)_{n \times n} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1 \dots \beta_n) + \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n)$$

$$\text{rank}(A) \leq 2.$$

如果 $\dim\langle f, g \rangle = 1$. 则存在 $\lambda \in F \setminus \{0\}$ s.t. $g = \lambda f$, 即 $\beta_j = \lambda \alpha_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

于是
$$A = \lambda (\alpha_i \alpha_j)_{n \times n} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n).$$

故 $\text{rank}(A) = 1$.

如果 $\dim\langle f, g \rangle = 2$. 则 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 和 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ 不线性相关. 故矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

有一个二阶子式非零. 不妨设

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0.$$

则 A 中的二阶子式

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \beta_1 & \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1}{2} \\ \frac{\alpha_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1}{2} & \beta_2 \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0.$$

于是 $\text{rank}(A) \geq 2$ 故 $\text{rank}(A) = 2$.

8. (i) 设 \vec{x} 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的任意向量, 则

$$\vec{x}^t (A+B) \vec{x} = \vec{x}^t A \vec{x} + \vec{x}^t B \vec{x} \geq 0.$$

故 $A+B$ 是半正定的.

(ii) 设 $A = P^t P$ 和 $B = Q^t Q$, 其中 $P, Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 则 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(P)$

且 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(Q)$. 不妨设 $r = \text{rank}(P) \geq \text{rank}(Q)$.

由(i)可知, 存在 $R \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $A+B = R^t R$, 且 $s = \text{rank}(A+B) = \text{rank}(R)$.

我们只需证 $s \geq r$. 为此只要证明 $V_R \subset V_P$. 设 $\vec{v} \in V_R$. 则 $R\vec{v} = \vec{0}$. 故

$$\vec{v}^t (A+B) \vec{v} = 0 \implies \vec{v}^t A \vec{v} + \vec{v}^t B \vec{v} = 0 \xrightarrow{A, B \text{ 半正定}} \vec{v}^t A \vec{v} = 0 \text{ 且 } \vec{v}^t B \vec{v} = 0.$$

由此可知, $\vec{v}^t A \vec{v} = 0$, 即 $\vec{v}^t P^t P \vec{v} = \vec{0}$. 故 $P\vec{v} = \vec{0}$. 即 $V_R \subset V_P$.

方法二: 对 \mathbb{R}^n 上的二次型 $q(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^t M \vec{x}$. 我们记

$$C_M = \{ \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid q(\vec{x}) = 0 \}.$$

当 M 半正定时, C_M 是子空间 (?) 例 9.14 $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{设 } q \in Q(V). \text{ 证明 } C_q \text{ 是 } V \text{ 的子空间} \\ \text{当且仅当 } q \text{ 是半正定或半负定的.} \end{array} \right]$

故 C_A, C_B, C_{A+B} 都是子空间.

设二次型 $q_A(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}^t A \vec{x}$ 在基底 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 下的规范型是

$$q_A(\vec{y}) = y_1^2 + \dots + y_k^2,$$

其中 $\vec{y} = y_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + y_k \vec{v}_k + y_{k+1} \vec{v}_{k+1} + \dots + y_n \vec{v}_n$.

则 $C_A = \langle \vec{v}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_n \rangle$. 特别地, $\dim(C_A) = n - k$, 其中 $k = \text{rank}(A)$.

同理 $\dim(C_B) = n - \text{rank}(B)$ 和 $\dim(C_{A+B}) = n - \text{rank}(A+B)$.

因为 A 和 B 都是半正定的, 所以 $C_{A+B} \subset C_A \cap C_B$. 故

$$\begin{aligned} n - \text{rank}(A+B) = \dim C_{A+B} &\leq \min(\dim(C_A), \dim(C_B)) \\ &= n - \max(\text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(B)). \end{aligned}$$

故 $\text{rank}(A+B) \geq \max(\text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(B))$.

作业题:

1. 根据相似不变量 (i) \det (ii) tr 不同, 故两矩阵不相似.

2. 首先计算得 $\mu_J = t^2$, $\mu_O = t$, $\mu_E = t-1$, $\mu_M = (t-2)t$, 其中

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是 $\mu_A = \text{lcm}(\mu_J, \mu_O) = t^2$

$$\mu_B = \text{lcm}(\mu_J, \mu_E) = t^2(t-1)$$

$$\mu_C = \text{lcm}(\mu_J, \mu_M) = t^2(t-2)$$

3. 解: 若 $\deg(\mu_A) = 1$. 设 $\mu_A = t+a$. 则 $A + aE_2 = 0$.

$$\begin{cases} 1+a=0 \\ 2=0 \\ 1=0 \\ a=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{无解} \quad \deg(\mu_A) > 1.$$

若 $\deg(\mu_A) = 2$ 设 $\mu_A = t^2 + at + b$ 则 $A^2 + aA + bE_2 = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & 2a \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3+a+b=0 \\ 2+2a=0 \\ 1+a+0=0 \\ 2+b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=-2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \mu_A = t^2 - t - 2.$$

(用特征多项式) $\chi_A = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-1) - 2 = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = (\lambda-2)(\lambda+1)$

则 $\mu_A | \chi_A$. 由于 $A-2E \neq 0$ 且 $A+E \neq 0$. 则 $\mu_A = \chi_A = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1$.

$$f(A) = -A^3 + 4A + E = -\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 证明: 设 $f(t) = t^2 - 2t - 3 = (t-3)(t+1) \in F[t]$. 则 $f(A) = 0$.

设 $p(t) = t-3$, $q(t) = t+1$. 则 $\gcd(p, q) = 1$.

设 V 为 F 上 n 维线性空间

$$\mathcal{A}: V \longrightarrow V$$

显然为 V 上线性算子.

$$\vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x}$$

且 A 为 \mathcal{A} 在标准基下的矩阵.

$$\mathcal{L}(V) \cong M_n(F).$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\mathcal{A}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$A.$$

由 $f(A) = 0$ 知 $f(\mathcal{A}) = 0$.

$$\ker(\mathcal{A} + \overset{\epsilon}{id}) \oplus \ker(\mathcal{A} - 3\overset{\epsilon}{id}) = V.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \ker(\mathcal{A} + \overset{\epsilon}{id}) + \dim \ker(\mathcal{A} - 3\overset{\epsilon}{id}) = \dim V = n.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V - \text{rank}(\mathcal{A} + id) + \dim V - \text{rank}(\mathcal{A} - 3id) = \dim V.$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \text{rank}(\mathcal{A} + id) + \text{rank}(\mathcal{A} - 3id) = \text{rank}(A+E) + \text{rank}(A-3E). \quad \square$$

注: $\forall p \in F[t]$, $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{L}(V)$ 在某组基下矩阵为 A . 则 $p(\mathcal{A})$ 在该基下矩阵为 $p(A)$.

$$3. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(A) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

求 A 极小多项式. 设 $\exists a, b, c \in F$ s.t. $aA^2 + bA + cE_2 = 0_2$.

$$\text{得方程组} \begin{cases} 3a + b + c = 0 \\ 2a + 2b = 0 \\ a + b = 0 \\ 2a + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特解} \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 1 \\ c = 2 \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{M}_A(t) = -t^2 + t + 2.$$

$$f(A) =$$

$$4. f(t) = (t-3)(t+1) \quad f(A) = 0_n.$$

$$0 = \text{rank}((A+E)(A-3E)) \geq \text{rank}(A+E) + \text{rank}(A-3E) - n$$

$$\text{又 } n = \text{rank}((A+E) + (3E-A)) \leq \text{rank}(A+E) + \text{rank}(-(A-3E)).$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq \text{rank}(A+E) + \text{rank}(A-3E) \leq n. \quad \text{即 } \text{rank}(A+E) + \text{rank}(A-3E) = n. \quad \square.$$