

1. 解:

$$(i) (\phi(\vec{e}_1), \phi(\vec{e}_2), \phi(\vec{e}_3)) = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_P$$

$$(ii) \text{rank}(\phi) = 2.$$

$\forall \vec{x} \in V, \exists x_1, x_2, x_3 \in F, \text{ s.t. } \vec{x} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + x_3 \vec{e}_3$. 若 ϕ 在 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n; \epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_m$ 下矩阵为 A .

$$\vec{x} \in \ker(\phi) \Leftrightarrow P \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{故 } \ker(\phi) \text{ 的 } r\text{-组基底为 } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \text{ 从而 } \ker(\phi) \text{ 的基底是 } 3\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 + 2\vec{e}_3.$$

Thm 设 $\phi \in \text{Hom}(U, W)$. 再设 $\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n'$ 是 U 的 r -组基, $\epsilon_1', \dots, \epsilon_m'$ 是 W 的另-组基, 且 $(\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n') = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) P$ 及 $(\epsilon_1', \dots, \epsilon_m') = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_m) Q$ 其中 $P \in GL_n(F)$ 及 $Q \in GL_m(F)$.
即 ϕ 在 $\vec{e}_1', \dots, \vec{e}_n'; \epsilon_1', \dots, \epsilon_m'$ 下矩阵为 $Q^{-1}AP$.

$$(iii) (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A, \quad (\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2) = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_B.$$

由于 A, B 可逆, 故 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ 是 V 的-组基, \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 是 W 的-组基.

$$B^{-1}PA = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ -1 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 解: (i) $\forall X, Y \in M_n(F), A(X+Y) = C^{-1}(X+Y)C = C^{-1}XC + C^{-1}YC = A(X) + A(Y)$
 $\forall \alpha \in F, A(\alpha X) = C^{-1}(\alpha X)C = \alpha C^{-1}XC$
 $\Rightarrow A$ 是 $M_n(F)$ 的线性算子.

$$(ii) A(XY) = C^{-1}XYC = C^{-1}XC C^{-1}YC = A(X)A(Y)$$

$$(iii) B: M_n(F) \rightarrow M_n(F)$$

$$X \mapsto CXC^{-1}$$

$$\forall X \in M_n(F) \quad AB(X) = A(CXC^{-1}) = C(C^{-1}XC)C^{-1} = X$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \text{id}$$

$$\text{同理, } BA = \text{id}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 为双射, 故 } \text{rank}(A) = \dim(M_n(F)) = n^2.$$

$$3. \text{ Pf: } A \sim_s B \Rightarrow \exists P \in M_n(F), \text{ s.t. } B = P^{-1}AP.$$

A 幂零, 则 $\exists m \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ s.t. } A^m = 0$.

$$B^m = P^{-1}AP \cdot P^{-1}AP \cdot \dots \cdot P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}A^m P = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow B$ 幂零.

A 幂零, 则 $A^2 = A$.

$$\Rightarrow B^2 = P^{-1}AP P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}A^2P = P^{-1}AP = B.$$

$\Rightarrow B$ 幂零.

(ii)

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \\ & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

设

4. Pf 设 A 在某组基下的矩阵为 A , $A = A^3 \Rightarrow A = A^3$.

$$\text{rank}(A) \geq \text{rank}(A^2) \geq \text{rank}(A^3)$$

"
rank(A)

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^2) = \text{rank}(A)$$

由核像分解定理可知, $\ker(A) \oplus \text{im}(A) = V$.

5. Pf 令 $K_A = \ker(A)$, $K_{BA} = \ker(BA)$, $K_B = \ker(B)$, $I_A = \text{im}(A)$

再令 $n = \dim(V)$. 由核像维数公式可知, 即证等式等价于

$$n - \dim(K_A) = n - \dim(K_{BA}) + \dim(I_A \cap K_B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(I_A \cap K_B) = \dim(K_{BA}) - \dim(K_A)$$

定义 $\phi: K_{BA} \rightarrow I_A \cap K_B$.

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

良定义: $A\vec{x} \in I_A$, 由 $\vec{x} \in K_{BA}$, 则 $B(A\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$. 于是

$$\phi(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x} \in \text{im}(A) \cap \ker(B)$$

$\phi = A|_{K_{BA}}$, A 是线性映射, 故 ϕ 是线性映射.

\therefore 由 $K_A \subset K_{BA}$. 故 $\ker(\phi) = \ker(A) = K_A$

满: 设 $\vec{v} \in I_A \cap K_B$, 由于 $\vec{v} \in I_A$, 故 $\exists \vec{u} \in V$, 使得 $\vec{v} = A\vec{u}$.

由 $\vec{v} \in K_B$, 故 $\vec{0} = B(\vec{v}) = B(A\vec{u}) \Rightarrow \vec{u} \in K_{BA}$ 且 $\phi(\vec{u}) = A\vec{u} = \vec{v}$ (2)

由核像维数公式, 可得

$$\dim(\ker(\phi)) + \dim(\text{im}(\phi)) = \dim(K_{BA})$$

利用核与商空间证明矩阵秩的不等式

(i) 把矩阵理解为线性映射. 设 $A \in P^{m \times n}$

(ii) 利用秩不等式 $\dim(\ker(A)) + \text{rank}(A) = n$.
把矩阵的秩用核的维数表示

(iii) 考虑核空间之间的包含关系
建立线性映射, 利用线性映射基本定理导出单射.

(iv) 利用单射保持原像空间的维数以及商空间维数公式证明不等式, 当诱导单射也是满射时得到等式.

记:

引

下

解

考
V
A

$$\dim(\ker A) + \dim(\operatorname{im} A \cap \ker B) = \dim(\ker BA)$$

A 用 A^{i-1} 代替, B 用 A 代替, 故

$$\operatorname{rank}(A^{i-1}) = \operatorname{rank}(A^i) + \dim(\operatorname{im}(A^{i-1}) \cap \ker(A^i))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \dim(\operatorname{im}(A^{i-1}) \cap \ker(A^i)) &= \operatorname{rank}(A^{i-1}) - \operatorname{rank}(A^i) \\ &= n - \dim(\ker(A^{i-1})) - (n - \dim(\ker(A^i))) \\ &= \dim(\ker(A^i)) - \dim(\ker(A^{i-1})) \end{aligned}$$

设 V, W 为域 F 上的线性空间, $\phi \in \operatorname{Hom}(V, W)$.

$\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$ 为 V 的一组基, 及 $\phi(\vec{e}_i) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mi} \end{pmatrix}$, $i=1, \dots, n$
 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m\}$ 为 W 的一组基, $a_{ij} \in F$.

则 $(\phi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{e}_n)) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m)A$, 这里 $A = (a_{ij})$.

称 A 为 ϕ 在 $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}, \{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m\}$ 下的矩阵表示且记

$$\operatorname{Hom}(V, W) \cong F^{m \times n}$$

$$\phi \mapsto A_\phi$$

$$\phi_A: \vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x} \longleftarrow A$$

证 $\operatorname{rank}(\phi) = \dim(\operatorname{im} \phi) = \operatorname{rank}(A)$, 且 $\dim(V) = \operatorname{rank} \phi + \dim(\ker \phi) = \dim(\operatorname{im} \phi) + \dim(\ker \phi)$.

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$, $\phi: M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R})$ 在 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

下的矩阵表示

$$X \mapsto XA$$

$$\text{解: } \phi(E_{11}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = aE_{11} + bE_{12}$$

$$\phi(E_{12}) = cE_{11} + dE_{12}$$

$$\phi(E_{21}) = aE_{21} + bE_{22}$$

$$\phi(E_{22}) = cE_{21} + dE_{22}$$

$$(\phi(E_{11}), \phi(E_{12}), \phi(E_{21}), \phi(E_{22})) = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} a & c & 0 & 0 \\ b & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & c \\ 0 & 0 & b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵表示运算

$$V \xrightarrow{\phi \leftrightarrow B} W$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\phi \leftrightarrow B} & W \\ & \searrow \psi \circ \phi & \downarrow \psi \leftrightarrow A \\ & & U \end{array}, \text{ 则 } \psi \circ \phi \text{ 的矩阵表示为 } AB$$

$$\operatorname{rank}(AB) \leq \min\{\operatorname{rank}(A), \operatorname{rank}(B)\}$$

$$\operatorname{rank}(\psi \circ \phi) \leq \min\{\operatorname{rank} \psi, \operatorname{rank} \phi\}$$

③

$$AP(\vec{e}) = A(\vec{e}) = \vec{w}, \quad P A(\vec{e}') = P(\vec{e}) = \vec{e}'.$$

$$\Rightarrow PA \neq AP \rightarrow \Leftarrow$$

$\vec{w} = \vec{e}$. 由 \vec{e}, \vec{e}' 线性无关, 又 $\vec{e}, \vec{e}' + \vec{e}$ 线性无关. 于是存在可逆线性变换 P , 使得

$$P(\vec{e}) = \vec{e}' + \vec{e}, \quad P(\vec{e}') = \vec{e}$$

$$AP(\vec{e}) = A(\vec{e}' + \vec{e}) = \vec{e}' + \vec{e}, \quad PA(\vec{e}') = P(\vec{e}) = \vec{e}'$$

$$\Rightarrow PA \neq AP \rightarrow \Leftarrow$$

秩的分解 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, 则

$$V = \ker(A) \oplus \text{im}(A) \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^k)$$

极小多项式

Def 4.2. 设 $f \in F[t]$, $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. 如果 $f(A) = 0$, 则称 f 是关于 A 的零化多项式. 关于 A 的所有非零零化多项式中次数最小的称为 A 的极小多项式, 记为 μ_A

Remark. ① $f(A) = 0$, 则 $\mu_A | f$

$$\textcircled{2} \deg \mu_A \leq n^2$$

例) $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(F)$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in F$. 求 A 的极小多项式

解: 若 $\deg \mu_A = 1$, 设 $f_0 t + A = 0_2$, 即 $\begin{pmatrix} f_0 + \alpha_1 & 0 \\ 0 & f_0 + \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_0 + \alpha_1 = 0 \\ f_0 + \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = -f_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_A = t - \alpha$$

若 $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$, 显然 $\deg \mu_A \geq 2$.

$$\text{设 } \exists f_0, f_1 \in F, \text{ s.t. } f_0 t^2 + f_1 A + f_1 A^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_0 + \alpha_1 f_1 + \alpha_1^2 = 0 \\ f_0 + \alpha_2 f_1 + \alpha_2^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_0 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \alpha_1^2 & \alpha_1 \\ -\alpha_2^2 & \alpha_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha_1 \\ 1 & \alpha_2 \end{vmatrix}}, \quad f_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\alpha_1^2 \\ 1 & -\alpha_2^2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha_1 \\ 1 & \alpha_2 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_A = t^2 + f_1 A + f_1 A = t^2 - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)t + \alpha_1 \alpha_2.$$

prp. $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. $\deg(M_A) = 1 \Leftrightarrow A$ 是数量矩阵.

例 $M_0 = t, M_{-1} = t-1$.

prp $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $M_A = \text{lcm}(M_{A_1}, M_{A_2})$.

证. $M_A = \text{lcm}(M_{\alpha_1}, M_{\alpha_2}) = \text{lcm}(t-\alpha_1, t-\alpha_2) = \begin{cases} (t-\alpha_1)(t-\alpha_2), & \alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2 \\ t-\alpha_1, & \alpha_1 = \alpha_2. \end{cases}$

不变子空间.

定. 设 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$. U 是 V 的子空间, 使得 $A(U) \subset U$, 则称 U 是 A 的不变子空间.

例 $A \in \mathcal{L}(V)$, U 是 V 的子空间. 证明: 对任意 $f \in F[t]$, U 是 $f(A)$ 不变的.

证: 对 $k \in \mathbb{N}$ 归纳证明 U 是 A^k -不变的.

对任意 $\vec{u} \in U$, $A(\vec{u}) = \vec{u} \in U$. $k=0$ 时结论成立.

设 $k > 0$ 且结论对 $k-1$ 成立, 则 $A^k(U) = A(A^{k-1}(U))$.

由于 $A^{k-1}(\vec{u}) \in U$, (归纳假设).

则 $A(A^{k-1}(\vec{u})) \in U$ (U 是 A 不变的).

设 $f = f_m t^m + \dots + f_1 t + f_0$, $f_i \in F$, 则 $f(A)(\vec{u}) = f_m A^m(\vec{u}) + \dots + f_1 A(\vec{u}) + f_0 \vec{u}$.

故 $f(A)(\vec{u}) \in U$.