

1. (i) 显然 $0 \in V$,

证: $\forall A, B \in V, \alpha, \beta \in F$

$$\text{tr}(\alpha A + \beta B) = \alpha \text{tr}(A) + \beta \text{tr}(B) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha A + \beta B \in V$$

$\Rightarrow V$ 是 $M_n(F)$ 的子空间

证: $\phi: M_n(F) \mapsto F$

$$A \mapsto \text{tr}(A)$$

claim: ϕ 为线性映射.

设 $\alpha, \beta \in F, A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 其中 $a_{ij}, b_{ij} \in F$.

$$\text{则 } \alpha A + \beta B = (\alpha a_{ij} + \beta b_{ij})$$

$$\text{tr}(\alpha A + \beta B) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha a_{ii} + \beta b_{ii}) = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii} = \alpha \text{tr}(A) + \beta \text{tr}(B)$$

$\Rightarrow \phi$ 为线性映射

易知 $V = \ker(\phi)$

$\Rightarrow V$ 是 $M_n(F)$ 的子空间

(ii) 显然 $0 \in W, \forall f, g \in W, \alpha, \beta \in F$,

证: 证 $p|f, p|g \Rightarrow p|\alpha f + \beta g$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha f + \beta g \in W$$

$\Rightarrow W$ 是 $F[X]$ 的子空间.

证: $\phi: F[X] \rightarrow F[X]$

$$f \mapsto \text{rem}(f, p; x).$$

设 $\alpha, \beta \in F, f, g \in F[X]$. 由多项式除法可知, $\exists q, r \in F[X]$, s.t.

$$f = uh + \phi_p(f) \quad \text{和} \quad g = vh + \phi_p(g) \quad \deg_x(\phi_p(f)) < \deg_x(h)$$

$$\alpha f + \beta g = (\alpha u + \beta v)h + \alpha \phi_p(f) + \beta \phi_p(g) \quad \deg_x(\phi_p(g)) < \deg_x(h)$$

$$\text{且 } \alpha \deg_x(\phi_p(f)) + \beta \deg_x(\phi_p(g)) < \deg_x(h).$$

$$\text{由余式的唯一性可知, } \phi_p(\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha \phi_p(f) + \beta \phi_p(g)$$

$\Rightarrow \phi$ 为线性映射.

$$\text{且 } \ker(\phi) = W$$

$\Rightarrow W$ 是子空间.

证: $\phi: V \mapsto V$

$\ker(\phi), \text{im}(\phi)$ 是 V 的子空间.

$$\text{证: } V = \{ A \in M_n(F) \mid a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn} = 0 \}$$

V 是齐次线性方程组 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = 0$ 的解空间, 故

V 是 $M_n(F)$ 的子空间.

2. 证明:

$$(i) \forall f, g \in V_1, \text{ 则 } f(x) = f(-x), g(x) = g(-x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha f(x) + \beta g(x) = \alpha f(-x) + \beta g(-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha f(x) + \beta g(x) \in V_1$$

故 V_1 是 $\text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 的子空间

类似地, V_2 是 $\text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ 的子空间.

$$(ii) \forall f(x) \in \text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}),$$

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2} + \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}, h(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$$

$$\text{易验证 } f(x) = g(x) + h(x), \text{ 且 } g(x) = g(-x), h(x) = -h(-x).$$

$$\text{从而 } g(x) \in V_1, h(x) \in V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \subseteq V_1 + V_2$$

$$\text{由 } V_1, V_2 \subseteq \text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \text{ 为子空间可知, } V_1 + V_2 \subseteq \text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 = \text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\forall f(x) \in V_1 \cap V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = f(-x) \text{ 且 } f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \text{ (注意到 } \text{char}(\mathbb{R}) = 0, \text{ 故 } 2 \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Map}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) = V_1 \oplus V_2$$

$$3. \text{证明: 设 } \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in F, \text{ s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i = 0 \text{ 且 } n > 2$$

$$\text{同理可得 } \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_{n-1} = 0$$

$$\text{不妨设 } \deg(f_1) < \deg(f_2) < \dots < \deg(f_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 f_1 = 0$$

$$\text{假设 } \alpha_k \neq 0, \text{ 则 } \deg(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i) = \deg(\alpha_k f_k) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0 \text{ (} f_1 \neq 0 \text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i \neq 0 \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1, \dots, f_n \text{ 在 } F \text{ 上线性无关}$$

(2)

ii)

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} e^{ax} \sin bx & e^{ax} \cos bx \\ ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx & ae^{ax} \cos bx - be^{ax} \sin bx \end{pmatrix} = -be^{2ax}$$

特殊值法:

注意到 $W_2(0) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} = -b$

或者, 判断 $-be^{2ax}$ 是否恒等于 0.

若恒等于 0, 则 ~ 线性相关

否则, 线性无关.

① $b \neq 0, \Rightarrow e^{ax} \sin bx, e^{ax} \cos bx$ 线性无关

② $b=0$, 与 e^{ax} 线性相关.

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \forall f, g \in [R(x)]$

4. 证明: $\phi(\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) = (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x))' = (\alpha f(x))' + (\beta g(x))'$
 $= \alpha f'(x) + \beta g'(x) = \alpha \phi(f) + \beta \phi(g)$

$\Rightarrow \phi$ 是线性映射.

$$\psi(\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) = \chi(\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) = \alpha \chi f(x) + \beta \chi g(x) = \alpha \psi(f(x)) + \beta \psi(g(x))$$

$\Rightarrow \psi$ 是线性映射

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi \circ \psi - \psi \circ \phi)(f) &= (\phi \circ \psi)(f) - (\psi \circ \phi)(f) = \phi(\psi(f)) - \psi(\phi(f)) \\ &= \phi(\chi f(x)) - \psi(f'(x)) \\ &= f(x) + \chi f'(x) - \chi f'(x) = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

5. pf: 假设 $B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_k$ 是线性相关集, 则在 B_1 中一些向量的线性组合, 记为 $\vec{v}_1$, 使得 $\vec{v}_1 \in \langle B_1 \rangle$, B_2 中一些向量的线性组合, $\vec{v}_2 \in \langle B_2 \rangle \dots$

$$\vec{v}_k \in \langle B_k \rangle, \text{ s.t. } \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}. \quad (1)$$

由于线性相关, 故 $\exists i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, s.t. B_i 中一些向量的线性组合的系数不为 0 从而 $\vec{v}_i \neq \vec{0}$.

这就与零分解唯一相矛盾.

$\Rightarrow B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_k$ 是线性无关集.

6. 由于 V_1 是 V 的真子空间, 则 $\exists \vec{v}_1 \in V, \vec{v}_1 \notin V_1$

若 $\vec{v}_1 \notin V_2$, 则存在性得证

若 $\vec{v}_1 \in V_2$, 由于 V_2 是 V 的真子空间, 则 $\exists \vec{v}_2 \notin V_2, \vec{v}_2 \in V$

$\rightarrow$ 这一部分无需再取特征为

若 $\vec{v}_2 \in V_1$, 则存在性得证. 若 $\vec{v}_2 \notin V_1$, 下证 $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \notin V_1$ 且 $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \notin V_2$

假设 $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in V_1, \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 \in V_1 \rightarrow \text{矛盾}$

假设 $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in V_2, \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 \in V_2 \rightarrow \text{矛盾}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \notin V_1$ 且 $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \notin V_2$

①

(ii) (只考虑域中有无穷多个元素)

假设任何一个域 F 上的线性空间可以表示成有限个真子空间的并, 即存在子空间 $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_k$, 使得

$$V = V_1 \cup V_2 \cup \dots \cup V_k$$

不妨进一步假设 k 是使得上式成立的 最小 的正整数, 则 $k \geq \dim F$

$$V_i \not\subseteq V_1 \cup \dots \cup V_{i-1} \cup V_{i+1} \cup \dots \cup V_k, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k$$

取 $\vec{v}_1 \in V_1 \setminus V_2, \vec{v}_2 \in (V_2 \setminus V_1 \cup V_3 \cup \dots \cup V_k)$, 由于 F 中含有无穷多个元素,

所以

$$\{\lambda \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \mid \lambda \in F \setminus \{0\}\}$$

是一个无穷集. 由鸽笼原理可知存在 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in F \setminus \{0\}$, 其中 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ 和存在 $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, 使得

$$\lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2, \lambda_2 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in V_i$$

$$\text{若 } i=1, \quad \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in V_1 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 \in V_1 \rightarrow \Leftarrow$$

$$\text{若 } i=2, \quad \lambda_2 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \in V_2 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 \vec{v}_1 \in V_2 \Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 \in V_2 (\because \lambda_2 \neq 0) \rightarrow \Leftarrow$$

$$\text{若 } i > 2, \quad \lambda_2(\lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) - \lambda_1(\lambda_2 \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \vec{v}_2 \in V_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 \in V_i \rightarrow \Leftarrow$$

幻方中的线性代数

定义 任给矩阵 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{Q})$, 若 A 的任一行元素之和, 任一列元素皆为某一个固定的数 $\sigma(A)$ 则称 A 为半幻方 (semi-magic square). 设 A 是半幻方, 如果 A 的主对角线上元素之和以及副对角线上元素之和都等于 $\sigma(A)$, 则称 A 是幻方 (magic square).

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 9 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 8 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \end{matrix}$ 幻方

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 半幻方

$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 幻方

$$SMag_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{Q}) \mid A \text{ 为半幻方}\}$$

$$Mag_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{Q}) \mid A \text{ 为幻方}\}$$

$$SMag_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) = \{A \in SMag_n(\mathbb{Q}) \mid \text{tr}(A) = 0\}$$

$$Mag_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) = \{A \in Mag_n(\mathbb{Q}) \mid \text{tr}(A) = 0\}$$

$$SMag_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) = \{A \in SMag_n(\mathbb{Q}) \mid \sigma(A) = 0\}$$

$$\cancel{Mag_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) = \{A \in Mag_n(\mathbb{Q}) \mid \sigma(A) = 0\}}$$

验证 $SMag_n(\mathbb{Q})$ 是子空间.

设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{Q})$, 则

$$A \in SMag_n(\mathbb{Q}) \Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k}, \quad i=2, 3, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$SMag_n(\mathbb{Q})$ 是线性同构于 $M_n(\mathbb{Q})$ 的子空间

记 $f: \mathbb{Q}^{n^2} \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{Q})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \in M_n(\mathbb{Q}) \quad (A)$$

$\mathbb{Q}^{n^2}$ 线性同构于

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q})$$

Prop 1. ① $\text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{SMag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle S \rangle$

② $\text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{SMag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle S \rangle$

③ $\text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{Mag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle S \rangle$

~~④ $\text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{Mag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle S \rangle$~~

注意到 $\text{SMag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \langle S \rangle = \{0\}$

$\text{SMag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \langle S \rangle = \{0\}$

Pf: $\forall A \in \text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q})$, 令 $A_0 = A - \frac{\text{Tr}(A)}{n} S$,

$\Rightarrow A_0 \in \text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \quad (A, S \in \text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}))$

$\text{Tr}(A_0) = \text{Tr}(A) - \frac{\text{Tr}(A)}{n} \text{Tr}(S) = \text{Tr}(A) - \text{Tr}(A) = 0$

$\Rightarrow A_0 \in \text{SMag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q})$

$\Rightarrow \text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \subseteq \text{SMag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) + \langle S \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{SMag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) + \langle S \rangle$

$\forall A \in \text{SMag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \langle S \rangle, \Rightarrow A = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, a \in \mathbb{Q}, \text{且 } na = 0, n \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow a = 0$

$\Rightarrow \text{SMag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \langle S \rangle = \{0\}$

$\Rightarrow \text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{SMag}_n^0(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle S \rangle$

$\sigma: M_n(F) \rightarrow F$

$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \mapsto \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}$

①与④类似证明, 自行练习

易证为线性映射.

令 $A_* = A - \frac{\sigma(A)}{n} S$

$\sigma(A_*) = \sigma(A) - \frac{\sigma(A)}{n} n = 0$

$\Rightarrow A_* \in \text{SMag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q})$

$\Rightarrow A \in \text{SMag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) + \langle S \rangle, \text{SMag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) \cap \langle S \rangle = \{0\}$

$\Rightarrow \text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{SMag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle S \rangle$

⑤

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

半幻方 半幻方

$n=2$, 看 $SMag_2(\mathbb{Q})$ 与 $Mag_2(\mathbb{Q})$ 的分解

$$\forall \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in SMag_2(\mathbb{Q}), \quad a_{11} + a_{12} = a_{11} + a_{21} \Rightarrow a_{12} = a_{21}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} + a_{12} = a_{11} + a_{22} \Rightarrow a_{12} = a_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ a & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & b \\ b & b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= b \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a-b & 0 \\ 0 & a-b \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow SMag_2(\mathbb{Q}) = \langle D \rangle \oplus \langle E \rangle$$

$$\forall \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in Mag_2(\mathbb{Q}), \Rightarrow a_{11} = a_{12} = a_{21} = a_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow Mag_2(\mathbb{Q}) = \langle S \rangle$$

prop 2. $SMag_n(\mathbb{Q}) = Mag_n(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle E \rangle \oplus \langle D \rangle, n \geq 3$.

为证明此, 先证两引理.

引理 1 设 U 是线性空间, V, W, X, Y 是 U 的子空间, 如果 $U = V \oplus W$ 且 $V = X \oplus Y$, 则

$$U = X \oplus Y \oplus W$$

证: $\forall \vec{u} \in U$, 则 $\exists! \vec{v} \in V$ 和 $\vec{w} \in W$, 使得 $\vec{u} = \vec{v} + \vec{w}$

对于 $\vec{v} \in V$, 则 $\exists! \vec{x} \in X, \vec{y} \in Y$, 使得 $\vec{v} = \vec{x} + \vec{y}$

$\Rightarrow \exists! \vec{x} \in X, \vec{y} \in Y$ 和 $\vec{w} \in W$, 使得 $\vec{u} = \vec{x} + \vec{y} + \vec{w}$

引理 2.

W_1, W_2 为 V 的子空间且 $W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$. 若 $\dim W_1 + \dim W_2 \geq \dim V$, 则有 $V = W_1 \oplus W_2$.

$$\text{pf: } \dim(W_1 \oplus W_2) = \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2) \geq \dim(V) - 0 = \dim(V)$$

$$\oplus W_1 \oplus W_2 \subseteq V$$

$$\Rightarrow V = W_1 \oplus W_2$$

pf: 由于 $\langle E \rangle \cap \langle D \rangle = \{0\}$, 故 $W = \langle E \rangle \oplus \langle D \rangle$ 且 $\dim(W) = 2$

$$\forall A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in SMag_n(\mathbb{Q}), \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k}, i=2,3,\dots,n. \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k}, j=1,2,\dots,n. \end{cases} \quad (1).$$

$\dim(SMag_n(\mathbb{Q}))$ 对应方程组 (1) 的解空间维数

设 A 为 (1) 的系数矩阵, 且经过初等行变换后, 变为阶梯形

$$\dim(SMag_n(\mathbb{Q})) = n^2 - \text{rank}(A)$$

(5)

$\forall A \in \text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q})$ 还需满足两个约束条件, $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{i,i} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1,k}$, 和 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{i,n+1-i} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1,k}$.

故在 A_1 的基础上于前后增加两行元素, 成为新矩阵 B

$$\text{rank}(B) \leq \text{rank}(A_1) + 2$$

$$\dim(\text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q})) = n^2 - \text{rank}(B) \geq (n^2 - \text{rank}(A_1)) - 2 = \dim(\text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q})) - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) + \dim(W)) \geq \dim(\text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}))$$

下证 $\text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \cap W = \{0\}$

设 $A \in \text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \cap W$, (2) $A = \lambda E + uD$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & u \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ u & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$A \in \text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q})$, 则两对角线元素相同, 从而 $\begin{cases} n\lambda = nu, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ n\lambda + u = nu + \lambda, & n \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = u$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & \lambda \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ \lambda & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

假设 $\lambda \neq 0$, 由每一行元素之和等于对角线元素之和有, $\begin{cases} 2\lambda = n\lambda, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ 2\lambda = (n+1)\lambda, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow n = 1, 2 \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0$$

由引理 2 可知, $\text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus W$ $W = \langle D \rangle \oplus \langle E \rangle$

再由引理 1, $\text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle D \rangle \oplus \langle E \rangle$.

定理 $\dim(\text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q})) = n^2 - 2n + 2$

$\dim(\text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q})) = n^2 - 2n, n \geq 2$

证: 由命题 1 可知, $\text{SMag}_n(\mathbb{Q}) = \text{SMag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \langle S \rangle$

$\forall A \in \text{SMag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q})$, $\sigma(A) = 0$, 任意确定矩阵 $M \in M_{n-1}(\mathbb{Q})$, 使得 $\sigma(A) = 0$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} & & a_{1,n} \\ & & a_{2,n} \\ & & \vdots \\ & & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n,1} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $a_{n,1}, \dots, a_{n,n-1}, a_{1,n}, \dots, a_{n-1,n}, a_{n,n}$ 惟确定

$$a_{i,n} = - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_{i,k}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$a_{n,j} = - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_{k,j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{i,n} = - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_{i,k}$$

$$= - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{i,j} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_{n,j} \Rightarrow a_{n,n} \text{ 存在且唯一.}$$

⑦

易知 M 的一组基底为 $\{E_{ij} \mid i, j = 1, \dots, n-1\}$

$$\dim(S\text{Mag}_n^*(\mathbb{Q})) = (n-1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(S\text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q})) = (n-1)^2 + 1 = n^2 - 2n + 2$$

$$\text{Prop 2, } \dim(\text{Mag}_n(\mathbb{Q})) = n^2 - 2n, \quad n \geq 3$$

$$n=2, \text{Mag}_2(\mathbb{Q}) = \langle S \rangle, \quad \dim(\text{Mag}_2(\mathbb{Q})) = 1.$$