

1. 解:

$$(ii), A = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = 2$, 故 $\dim \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle = 2$

$\dim(\mathbb{Q}^3/U) = 3 - \dim(U) = 3 - 2 = 1$
 由 \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 可将其扩充成 \mathbb{Q}^3 的一组基为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.
 $\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + U$ 是 \mathbb{Q}^3/U 的一个基

\rightarrow 维数公式 设 U 是 V 的子空间
 $\dim(V/U) = \dim(V) - \dim U$

(iii) 设 $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{Q}, s.t. \quad w = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ 2 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ 2 = \alpha_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 1 \\ \alpha_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{w} = \vec{v}_1 + 2\vec{v}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{w} = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. $\forall A \in U$, 则 $A^t = -A$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{ij} = -a_{ji}, \quad \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

① $\text{char}(F) \neq 2$, 则 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}, i \neq j, a_{ii} = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \{E_{ij} - E_{ji} \mid i \neq j, 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \text{ 为 } U \text{ 的一组基, } \Rightarrow \dim_F(U) = \frac{n^2 - n}{2}$$

② $\text{char}(F) = 2, 1 = -1 \Rightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji}, \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$$\Rightarrow \{E_{ij} + E_{ji} \mid i \neq j, 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \cup \{E_{ii} \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, n\} \text{ 为 } U \text{ 的一组基}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim_F(U) = \frac{n^2 + n}{2}$$

3. $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, u(x), v(x) \in P_n$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(\alpha u(x) + \beta v(x)) &= x(\alpha u + \beta v)' - (\alpha u + \beta v) = x(\alpha u' + \beta v') - \alpha u - \beta v \\ &= \alpha(xu' - u) + \beta(xv' - v) \\ &= \alpha\phi(u(x)) + \beta\phi(v(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \phi$ 是线性映射.

$$\forall u(x) \in P_n, \phi(u(x)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow xu' - u = 0, \text{ 特征为 } \phi(1) = 1 \neq 0, \phi(x) = 0$$

$$\text{设 } u(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_0, a_n \neq 0, (1 \leq n \leq n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x(a_n(n-1)x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1) - (a_n x^n + \dots + a_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-1)a_n x^{n-1} + (n-2)a_{n-1} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 x - a_n x^n - \dots - a_0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n-1)a_n = 0, \dots, a_n \neq 0, a_0 = 0, \dots = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 1$$

$$\text{且 } \phi(a_n x) = a_n x - a_n x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker(\phi) = \langle x \rangle, \text{ 即 } x \text{ 是 } \ker(\phi) \text{ 的一组基}$$

4. 验证 U 是 \mathbb{C} 的子空间, $0 \in U$,

$$\forall a_1 + b_1 \sqrt{2}, a_2 + b_2 \sqrt{2} \in U, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\alpha(a_1 + b_1 \sqrt{2}) + \beta(a_2 + b_2 \sqrt{2}) = (\alpha a_1 + \beta a_2) + (\alpha b_1 + \beta b_2) \sqrt{2}$$

由有理数域对加减乘除封闭可得, $\alpha a_1 + \beta a_2 \in \mathbb{Q}, \alpha b_1 + \beta b_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha(a_1 + b_1 \sqrt{2}) + \beta(a_2 + b_2 \sqrt{2}) \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow U \text{ 是 } \mathbb{C} \text{ 的子空间}$$

同理 V 是 \mathbb{C} 的子空间

下证 $1, \sqrt{2}$ 线性无关

假设线性相关, 则 $\exists c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ 不全为 0, s.t. $c_1 + c_2 \sqrt{2} = 0$, 显然 $c_1, c_2 \neq 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = -\frac{c_1}{c_2}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \text{ 为有理数} \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$$\boxed{c_1^2 = 2c_2^2}$$

对 c_1^2 进行质因数分解, 总共有偶数个质因子, 而 $2c_2^2$ 总共有奇数个质因子. $\rightarrow \leftarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 1, \sqrt{2} \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1, \sqrt{2} \text{ 为 } U \text{ 的一组基}$$

$$\text{同理 } 1, \sqrt{2} \text{ 为 } V \text{ 的一组基}$$

下证 $U \cap V = \mathbb{Q}$, 对 $\forall x \in U \cap V$,

$$\text{则 } \exists a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Q}, \text{ s.t. } x = a + b\sqrt{2} = c + d\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{a-c}_{=0} + b\sqrt{2} + d\sqrt{2} = 0 \quad (\text{把它看做一个整数})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-c+b\sqrt{2} = 0 \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } 1, \sqrt{2} \text{ 线性无关 } (\mathbb{Q} \text{ 上}) \Rightarrow a=c, b=0$$

$$\Rightarrow U \cap V = \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \dim(U \cap V) = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(U+V) \\ &= \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(U) + \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(V) \\ &\quad - \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(U \cap V) \\ &= 2 + 2 - 1 = 3 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(2)

5. 证明: 设 W 的一组基为 $\{\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d\}$, 由基扩充定理, 将其扩充为 V 的一组基 $\{\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{w}_n\}$

定义 $\phi: V \rightarrow V$
 $\vec{w}_i \mapsto \vec{0}, i=1, \dots, d$
 $\vec{w}_j \mapsto w_j, j=d+1, \dots, n$

$\Rightarrow \phi(\vec{w}_i) = \vec{0}, i=1, \dots, d$

$\Rightarrow \phi(W) = \{\vec{0}\}$

$\forall \vec{v} = \alpha_1 \vec{w}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{d+1} \vec{w}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{w}_n \in \ker(\phi)$

线性映射
本质定理 III

设 V 的一组基

$\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$

W 是 V 的子空间且 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d \in W$

$\exists! \phi: V \rightarrow W, s.t$

$\phi(\vec{v}_i) = \vec{w}_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$

则 $\phi(\vec{v}) = \alpha_{d+1} \vec{w}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{w}_n = \vec{0}$

由 $\vec{w}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{w}_n$ 线性无关, 可得 $\alpha_{d+1} = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \in \langle \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d \rangle$

$\Rightarrow \ker(\phi) = W$

6. (i) 对 $\forall \vec{x} \in V$, 由直分分解的唯一性可知, $\exists! x_i \in V_i, i=1, 2, \dots, k$ 使得

$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2 + \dots + \vec{x}_k$

$\Rightarrow \pi_i$ 是良定义的

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$, 则 $\exists! \vec{x}_i, \vec{y}_i \in V_i, s.t$

$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \dots + \vec{x}_k, \vec{y} = \vec{y}_1 + \dots + \vec{y}_k$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}_i, \sigma_i(\vec{y}) = \vec{y}_i$

$\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} = \alpha(\vec{x}_1 + \dots + \vec{x}_k) + \beta(\vec{y}_1 + \dots + \vec{y}_k) = \alpha \vec{x}_1 + \beta \vec{y}_1 + \dots + (\alpha \vec{x}_i + \beta \vec{y}_i) + \dots + (\alpha \vec{x}_k + \beta \vec{y}_k)$

由 V_i 为 V 的子空间, 则 $\alpha \vec{x}_i + \beta \vec{y}_i \in V_i$

$\Rightarrow \pi_i(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha \vec{x}_i + \beta \vec{y}_i = \alpha \sigma_i(\vec{x}) + \beta \sigma_i(\vec{y})$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i$ 都是良定义的线性映射

(ii) pf: $\forall \vec{x} \in V, \sigma_i(\vec{x}) = \vec{x}_i \in V_i$

(a) $\vec{x}_i = 0 + \dots + 0 + \vec{x}_i + \dots + 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_i(\vec{x}_i) = \vec{x}_i$

(等号性) $\sigma_i(\vec{x}_i) = \pi_i(\pi_i(\vec{x}_i)) = \pi_i(\vec{x}_i) = \vec{x}_i = \sigma_i(\vec{x}_i)$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i^2 = \sigma_i$

(b) $\forall i \neq j, \sigma_j(\vec{x}_i) = \vec{x}_j = \vec{0}$
 $\Rightarrow \sigma_i(\vec{x}_j) = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \sigma_i \circ \sigma_j(\vec{x}_i) = \sigma_i(\vec{x}_j) = \vec{0} = \sigma_i \circ \sigma_j = \vec{0}$

(E)

线性 $(\sigma_1 + \dots + \sigma_k)(\vec{x})$

$= \sigma_1(\vec{x}) + \dots + \sigma_k(\vec{x})$
 $= \vec{x}_1 + \dots + \vec{x}_k = \vec{x}$

$\Rightarrow \pi_1 + \pi_2 + \dots + \pi_k = \Sigma$

(3)

证伸...

设 $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$ 满足.

(a) $\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}, \pi_i^2 = \pi_i$

(b) $\forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}, i \neq j, \pi_i \pi_j = 0$

完全正交等子组

(c) $\pi_1 + \dots + \pi_k = E$

(i) $V = \text{im}(\pi_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \text{im}(\pi_k)$

(ii) 设 $p_i: V \rightarrow V$ 是关于基本自同构从 V 到 $\text{im}(\pi_i)$ 的投影, 则 $p_i = \pi_i, i=1, 2, \dots, k$.

$\forall \vec{x} \in V, \vec{x} = E\vec{x} = (\pi_1 + \dots + \pi_k)\vec{x} = \pi_1\vec{x} + \dots + \pi_k\vec{x} \in \text{im}(\pi_1) + \text{im}(\pi_2) + \dots + \text{im}(\pi_k)$

$\Rightarrow V \subseteq \text{im}(\pi_1) + \text{im}(\pi_2) + \dots + \text{im}(\pi_k)$

又: $\text{im}(\pi_1), \dots, \text{im}(\pi_k) \subseteq V$

$\Rightarrow \text{im}(\pi_1) + \dots + \text{im}(\pi_k) \subseteq V$

$\Rightarrow V = \text{im}(\pi_1) + \text{im}(\pi_2) + \dots + \text{im}(\pi_k)$

$\forall \vec{x} \in \text{im}(\pi_i) \cap \sum_{j \neq i} \text{im}(\pi_j), \exists \vec{x}_i \in V, \text{s.t. } \vec{x} = \pi_i(\vec{x}_i) = \sum_{j \neq i} \pi_j(\vec{x}_j)$

$\vec{x} = \pi_i(\vec{x}_i) = \pi_i^2(\vec{x}_i) = \sum_{j \neq i} \pi_i \pi_j(\vec{x}_j) = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \text{im}(\pi_i) \cap \sum_{j \neq i} \text{im}(\pi_j) = \{0\}$

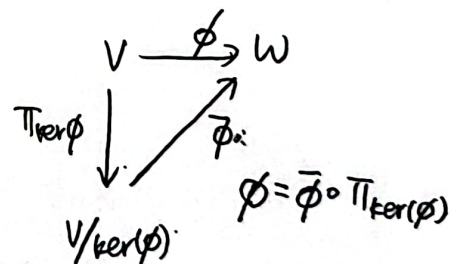
$\Rightarrow V = \text{im}(\pi_1) \oplus \text{im}(\pi_2) \oplus \dots \oplus \text{im}(\pi_k)$

(ii) $\forall \vec{x} \in V, \vec{x} = E\vec{x} = \underbrace{\pi_1(\vec{x})}_{\in \text{im}(\pi_1)} + \dots + \underbrace{\pi_k(\vec{x})}_{\in \text{im}(\pi_k)}$ (1)

由 $V = \text{im}(\pi_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \text{im}(\pi_k)$. 从而 \vec{x} 对 (1) 这样的分解唯一,

$\Rightarrow \pi_i(\vec{x}) = \pi_i(\vec{x})$

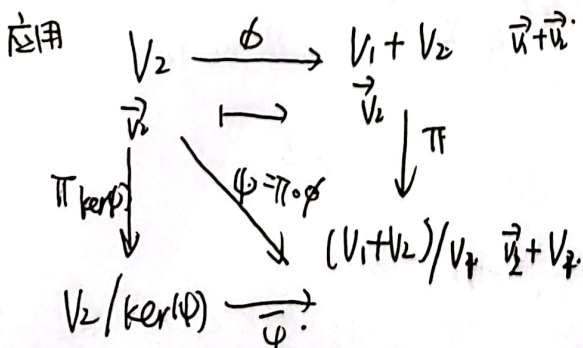
$\Rightarrow p_i = \pi_i$



回顾 (线性映射基本定理 I)

设 $\phi \in \text{Hom}(V, W)$, 其中 W 是 F 上的线性空间, 则存在唯一的线性单射 $\bar{\phi}$ 使得 $\phi = \bar{\phi} \circ \pi_{\ker(\phi)}$

$V/\ker(\phi) \cong \text{im}(\phi)$



$\phi: V_2 \rightarrow V_1 + V_2$
 (单射) $\vec{v}_2 \mapsto \vec{v}_2 + V_1$

$\ker \phi = V_1 \cap V_2$

$\Rightarrow V_2 / V_1 \cap V_2 \cong (V_1 + V_2) / V_1$

②

子空间相交与和. 基底与维数 (\mathbb{R}^7)

$$\vec{v}_1 = (1, 2, -1, -2)^t, \quad \vec{v}_2 = (3, 1, 1, 1)^t, \quad \vec{v}_3 = (-1, 0, 1, -1)^t$$

$$\vec{w}_1 = (2, 5, -6, -5)^t, \quad \vec{w}_2 = (-1, 2, -7, 3)^t$$

$$V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \rangle, \quad W = \langle \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \rangle$$

$$A = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -6 & -7 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \vec{w}_1$ 是 $V+W$ 的一组基.

$$\dim(W+V) = 4$$

$$\dim(W \cap V) = \dim(W) + \dim(V) - 4 = 2 + 3 - 4 = 1.$$

法: $\forall \vec{u} \in V \cap W \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{v}_3 = -\alpha_4 \vec{w}_1 - \alpha_5 \vec{w}_2$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \vec{v}_3 + \alpha_4 \vec{w}_1 + \alpha_5 \vec{w}_2 = 0, \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\text{由 } A \text{ 可知, } \begin{cases} \alpha_5 = 0 \\ \alpha_3 - 2\alpha_4 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 - \alpha_4 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = -3\alpha_4 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_3 = 2\alpha_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \alpha_4 (-3\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + 2\vec{v}_3) = -\alpha_4 \vec{w}_1.$$

$$\Rightarrow V \cap W = \langle \vec{w}_1 \rangle, \text{ 且 } \dim(V \cap W) = 1.$$

法: 设 $A\vec{x} = 0$, 由 $\dim(V) = 3, \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$

故使 A 的秩数最小的矩阵 A 有一行. 设其为 (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) .

$$\text{从而 } V^t \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0. \Rightarrow \text{对应齐次线性方程组有一个线性无关解为 } \vec{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{8} \\ \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \wedge A = \vec{u}_1^t.$$

$$\text{设 } B\vec{w} = 0 \text{ 由 } \dim(W) = 2, \Rightarrow \text{rank}(B) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

故使 B 的秩数最小的矩阵 B 有两行, 设其两行为 (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)

$$\Rightarrow W^t \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0. \Rightarrow \text{对应齐次线性方程组只有两个线性无关解.}$$

$$\vec{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{23}{9} \\ -\frac{7}{9} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{23}{9} \\ \frac{20}{9} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \wedge B = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{u}_2^t \\ \vec{u}_3^t \end{pmatrix}.$$

故 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} = 0$ 对应解空间为 $V \cap W$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} = 0 \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} \vec{u}_1^t \\ \vec{u}_2^t \\ \vec{u}_3^t \end{pmatrix} \vec{x} = 0. \Rightarrow \text{对应齐次线性方程组只有一个线性无关解为 } \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{8} \\ \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而 $V \cap W$ 的一组基为 $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{8} \\ \frac{3}{8} \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ①