

1. 解:

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2\vec{v}_1 + 5\vec{v}_2 - 3\vec{v}_3 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6+5-21 \\ 2+20-12 \\ 4-15-3 \\ -4+25+27 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 10 \\ -14 \\ 48 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 解: (i)

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

考虑增广矩阵

$$B = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 | \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 Gauss 消元法可知, B 对应的线性方程组不相容. 故 $\vec{v}_3$ 不是 $\vec{v}_1$ 和 $\vec{v}_2$ 的线性组合

(ii)

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

考虑增广矩阵

$$C = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 | \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 Gauss 消元法可知

$$C \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore$$

$\Rightarrow C$ 对应的线性方程组: 相容. 故 $\vec{v}_3$ 是 $\vec{v}_1$ 和 $\vec{v}_2$ 的线性组合

3.

$$A = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow A$ 对应的齐次线性方程组只有零解, 故 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$ 线性无关

$$B = (\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 19 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 1 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 17 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 3 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 17 \\ 0 & -16 \\ 0 & -32 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow B$ 对应的齐次线性方程组只有零解, 故 $\vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ 线性无关

$$C = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 3 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 \\ 0 & -20 \\ 0 & -40 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow C$ 对应的齐次线性方程组只有零解, 故 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_3$ 线性无关.

$$D = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 19 \\ 2 & 2 & 18 \\ 3 & 1 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 19 \\ 0 & -4 & -20 \\ 0 & -8 & -40 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 19 \\ 0 & -4 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow D$ 对应的齐次线性方程有解非零解, 故 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ 线性相关.

4. 证明: " $\Rightarrow$ " 设 $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t. $\alpha_1(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + \alpha_2(\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3) + \alpha_3(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3) = \vec{0}$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_1 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\vec{v}_2 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \text{ 线性无关} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3$ 线性无关

$$"\Leftarrow" \text{ 令 } \begin{cases} \vec{w}_1 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \\ \vec{w}_2 = \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 \\ \vec{w}_3 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} \vec{v}_1 = \frac{\vec{w}_1 - \vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3}{2} \\ \vec{v}_2 = \frac{\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 - \vec{w}_3}{2} \\ \vec{v}_3 = \frac{-\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设 } \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ s.t. } \alpha_1\vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2\vec{v}_2 + \alpha_3\vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1(\vec{w}_1 - \vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3) + \alpha_2(\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 - \vec{w}_3) + \alpha_3(-\vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3) = \vec{0}$$

$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3)\vec{w}_1 + (-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{w}_2 + (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{w}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{由 } \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3 \text{ 线性无关} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0 \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 线性无关.

5. 60, 35.

$$\gamma_0 = 60, \gamma_1 = 35, \bar{z} = 1.$$

$$u_0 := 1, v_0 := 0.$$

$$u_1 := 0, v_1 := 1.$$

$$\bar{z} = 2$$

$$q_2 = q_{u_0}(\gamma_0, \gamma_1) = 1, \gamma_2 = \text{rem}(\gamma_0, \gamma_1) = 25$$

$$u_2 = u_0 - q_2 u_1 = 1 - 1 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$v_2 = v_0 - q_2 v_1 = 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1$$

$$\bar{z} = 3$$

$$q_3 = q_{u_0}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = q_{u_0}(35, 25) = 1, \gamma_3 = \text{rem}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = 10.$$

$$u_3 = u_1 - q_3 u_2 = 0 - 1 \cdot 1 = -1,$$

$$v_3 = v_1 - q_3 v_2 = 1 - 1 \cdot (-1) = 2.$$

$$\bar{z} = 4$$

$$q_4 = q_{u_0}(\gamma_2, \gamma_3) = 2, \gamma_4 = \text{rem}(\gamma_2, \gamma_3) = 5$$

$$u_4 = u_2 - q_4 u_3 = 1 - 2 \cdot (-1) = 3$$

$$v_4 = v_2 - q_4 v_3 = -1 - 2 \cdot 2 = -5.$$

$$\bar{z} = 5$$

$$\gamma_5 = \text{rem}(\gamma_3, \gamma_4) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \gcd(60, 35) = 5, \quad u = 3, \quad v = -5, \quad \text{s.t.} \quad u \cdot 60 + v \cdot 35 = 5$$

$$- \text{lcm}(60, 35) = \frac{60 \cdot 35}{5} = 420.$$

6. 证明: (i) 设 $h = \gcd(\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } g = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) &\Rightarrow g | a_1, \dots, g | a_{n-1} \\ &\Rightarrow g | \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又由 } g | a_n \Rightarrow g | \gcd(\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n) = h.$$

$$\text{由 } h = \gcd(\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n) \text{ 得 } h | \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}).$$

$$\Rightarrow h | a_1, \dots, h | a_{n-1}$$

又由 $h | a_n$ 可得 h 是 $a_1, \dots, a_n$ 的公因子.

$$\Rightarrow h | g$$

$$\Rightarrow h = g.$$

(ii) 又用归纳法.

$$\text{当 } n=3, \quad g = \gcd(\gcd(a_1, a_2), a_3).$$

$$\text{由 Bezant 关系式可知, } \exists v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } v_1 a_1 + v_2 a_2 = \gcd(a_1, a_2). \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\exists w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } w_1 \gcd(a_1, a_2) + w_2 a_3 = g \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{将 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{2} \text{ 得, } w_1 (v_1 a_1 + v_2 a_2) + w_2 a_3 = g$$

$$\Rightarrow w_1 v_1 a_1 + w_1 v_2 a_2 + w_2 a_3 = g$$

$$\text{令 } u_1 = w_1 v_1, \quad u_2 = w_1 v_2, \quad u_3 = w_2 \text{ 即可.}$$

假设命题对 $n-1$ 成立. 考虑 n 时情况.

$$\text{由归纳假设可知, } \exists w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-1} \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } w_1 a_1 + w_2 a_2 + \dots + w_{n-1} a_{n-1} = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}).$$

$$\text{由 Bezant 关系式可知, } \exists v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } v_1 \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}) + v_2 a_n = \gcd(\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n)$$

$$\text{即 } v_1 (w_1 a_1 + w_2 a_2 + \dots + w_{n-1} a_{n-1}) + v_2 a_n = g$$

$$\Rightarrow v_1 w_1 a_1 + v_1 w_2 a_2 + \dots + v_1 w_{n-1} a_{n-1} + v_2 a_n = g$$

$$\text{令 } u_1 = v_1 w_1, \quad u_2 = v_1 w_2, \quad \dots, \quad u_{n-1} = v_1 w_{n-1}, \quad u_n = v_2 \text{ 即可}$$

$$\text{综上: } \exists u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ s.t. } u_1 a_1 + \dots + u_n a_n = g.$$

另 (法二) 设 $S = \{ \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i a_i \mid \alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z} \}$, 易知 S 非空, 由良序原理可知 S 存在最小元, 记为 h , 可 $h = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i a_i$

$$\text{下证 } h = \gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n).$$

$$\text{由 } g | a_1, \dots, g | a_n \text{ 可知, } g | h.$$

$$\text{claim: } h \text{ 为 } a_1, \dots, a_n \text{ 的公因子}$$

$$\text{假设: } h \nmid a_1, \text{ 则 } \exists r \in \{1, \dots, h-1\}, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$a_1 = mh + r.$$

$$\Rightarrow g = h.$$

$$\Rightarrow r = a_1 - mh = a_1 - \sum_{i=1}^n u_i a_i \in S.$$

$$\text{此时 } r < h, \text{ 与 } h \text{ 为最小元矛盾}$$

$$\Rightarrow h | a_1$$

$$\text{同理可得 } h | a_2, \dots, h | a_n.$$

$$\Rightarrow h | g.$$

①

Def. $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $U \neq \emptyset$. 如果对 $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in U$, 满足 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

① (加法封闭性) $\vec{x} + \vec{y} \in U$

② (数乘封闭性) $\alpha \vec{x} \in U$

则称 U 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的子空间.

eg. $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 其对应的 n 元齐次线性方程组的解空间是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的子空间.

Prop. ① 设 Λ 是一个指标集, 对 $\forall \lambda \in \Lambda$, U_λ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的子空间, 则 $\bigcap_{\lambda \in \Lambda} U_\lambda$ 也是子空间 (例 1.1)

② 设 $U_1, \dots, U_k$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间, 则 $\underbrace{U_1 + \dots + U_k}_{U}$ 也是子空间, 且 $U_i \subset U$ (例 1.24)

③ U_1, U_2 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的子空间, 则 $U_1 \cup U_2$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的子空间 $\Leftrightarrow U_1 \subseteq U_2$ 或 $U_2 \subseteq U_1$ (例 1.25).

eg. 考虑齐次线性方程组 H

$$\begin{cases} a_{1,1}x_1 + \dots + a_{1,n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m,1}x_1 + \dots + a_{m,n}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

设 $V_i = \text{sol}(a_{i,1}x_1 + \dots + a_{i,n}x_n = 0)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, m$. 则 $\text{sol}(H) = \bigcap_{i=1}^m V_i$

Def. $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, U 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间, 则 $\vec{v} + U$ 称为一个线性流形.

例. $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (n+1)}$, L 是 B 对应的 $n+1$ 元线性方程组, H 是 B 的前 n 列 (组成方程组对应的齐次线性方程组). 则 L 相合, 且

$$\underbrace{\text{sol}(L)}_{\substack{\vec{v} \\ \text{一个线性流形}}} = \vec{v} + \text{sol}(H),$$

$\vec{v}$ L 的一个特解.

Def. $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $S \neq \emptyset$. 由 S 中元素的所有线性组合构成的集合称为由 S 生成的子空间, 记为 $\langle S \rangle$.

例 $\langle S \rangle$ 是子空间

所有元素的所有
一组生成元

eg $U + W = \langle U \cup W \rangle$

Def (直和). U, W 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间, 若 $U \cap W = \{0\}$. 则称 $U+W$ 为直和, 记为 $U \oplus W$.

Prop. U, V 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间, $U+V$ 是直和 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in U+V$, $\exists! \vec{u} \in U, \vec{v} \in V$, s.t. $\vec{x} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}$.

pf: " $\Rightarrow$ "

$$\text{设 } \vec{x} = \vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{u}' + \vec{v}', \quad \vec{u}, \vec{u}' \in U, \vec{v}, \vec{v}' \in V.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} - \vec{u}' = \vec{v}' - \vec{v}$$

$\uparrow$
 $\uparrow$

U
 V

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} - \vec{u}' \in U \cap V.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} - \vec{u}' = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} = \vec{u}'$$

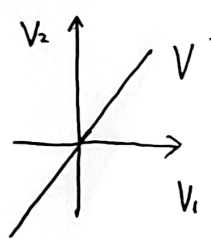
同理, $\vec{v} = \vec{v}'$ 故唯一性得证.

" $\Leftarrow$ " 假设 $U+V$ 不是直和, 则存在非零向量 $\vec{x} \in U \cap V$, 故 $\vec{0} = \vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{x} + (-\vec{x})$

这与 $\vec{0}$ 分解的唯一性相矛盾 $\rightarrow \Leftarrow$.

$\Rightarrow U+V$ 是直和.

应用: 设 V, V_1, V_2 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 子空间, 分配律 ($V \cap (V_1 + V_2) = V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2$) 不一定成立.



$$V_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle.$$

$$V_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix} \mid b \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle.$$

$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} c \\ c \end{pmatrix} \mid c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle.$$

claim: $V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^n$

$$V_1, V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\forall \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in V_1, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in V_2. \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in V_1 + V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \subseteq V_1 + V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 + V_2 = \mathbb{R}^2.$$

$$V \cap (V_1 + V_2) = V \cap \mathbb{R}^2 = V = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle.$$

$$V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle + \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle. \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow V \cap (V_1 + V_2) \neq V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2 \right.$$

注: 当 $V_1 \subset V$ 时, 则分配律成立, 即 $V \cap (V_1 + V_2) = V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2$

pf: " $\subset$ " $\forall \vec{x} \in V \cap (V_1 + V_2)$, 下证 $\vec{x} \in V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2$.

$$\vec{x} \in V \text{ 且 } \vec{x} \in V_1 + V_2, \text{ 则 } \exists \vec{u} \in V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_2, \text{ s.t. } \vec{x} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}_2$$

$$\boxed{V_1 \subset V \Rightarrow \vec{x} - \vec{v}_2 \in V. \Rightarrow \vec{v}_2 \in V \cap V_2}$$

$$\text{显然 } \vec{u} \in V \cap V_1. \Rightarrow \vec{x} \in V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2 \Rightarrow V \cap (V_1 + V_2) \subseteq V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2 \quad \textcircled{6}$$

">" $\forall \vec{x} \in V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2$, 下证 $\vec{x} \in V \cap (V_1 + V_2)$

$\forall \vec{x} \in V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2, \exists \vec{u} \in V \cap V_1, \vec{v} \in V \cap V_2, \text{ s.t. } \vec{x} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}$

$$\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in V \Rightarrow \vec{x} \in V$$

$$\vec{u} \in V_1, \vec{v} \in V_2 \Rightarrow \vec{x} \in V_1 + V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} \in V \cap (V_1 + V_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow V \cap (V_1 + V_2) = V \cap V_1 + V \cap V_2$$

基

Def $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是子空间且 $U \neq \{\vec{0}\}$. 若对 $\forall \vec{u} \in U, \exists! \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ s.t. } \vec{u} = \sum_{i=1}^d \alpha_i \vec{u}_i$ 称 $\{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d\}$ 为 U 的一组基.

Prop $\{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d\}$ 为 U 的一组基 $\Leftrightarrow \{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d\}$ 是 U 的极大线性无关组

problem 求: 有限个元素生成的子空间. 一组基

solution 利用 Gauss 消元法:

Thm (基扩充定理) 子空间 U 的任何一组线性无关组都可以扩充成 U 的一组基.

应用 设 $\vec{v}_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4)^T, \vec{v}_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2)^T, \vec{v}_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14)^T, \vec{v}_4 = (1, -1, 2, 0)^T, \vec{v}_5 = (2, 1, 5, 6)^T$

① $\vec{v}_1$ 与 $\vec{v}_2$ 线性无关

② 将 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$ 扩充成一组极大线性无关组.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+r_1 \\ r_3-2r_1 \\ r_4-4r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{相容}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$ 线性相关. $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_3$ 不在 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$ 的极大线性无关组里.

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+r_1 \\ r_3-2r_1 \\ r_4-4r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{不相容}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_4$ 线性无关, $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_4$ 在包含 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$ 的一个极大线性无关组

$$(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_4, \vec{v}_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+r_1 \\ r_3-2r_1 \\ r_4-4r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{相容}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_4, \vec{v}_5$ 线性相关.

$\Rightarrow \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_4\}$ 是 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_4, \vec{v}_5$ 的一组极大线性无关组

⑦