

第七周习题课

—— 知识点回顾与作业讲解

一、知识点回顾

1. 坐标变换

设 V 是 F 上的线性空间, $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$ 是 V 的一组基, 则任意 $v \in V$, 有

$$v = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (e_1, \dots, e_n) X, \quad X \in F^n.$$

坐标变换: 若有 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ 是 V 的另一组基, 设

$$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) P, \quad P \in GL_n(F).$$

若 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$ 分别是 $v \in V$ 在两组基下的坐标, 则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: 设 } v &= (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) P \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{||}{=} (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

□

例: 设 $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 设 $\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = (e_1, e_2) P, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{比如 } v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 而 } v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = (e_1, e_2) P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

□



2. 线性函数 (对偶空间).

设 V 是 F 上的 n 维线性空间, $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$ 是 V 的一组基, 则存在 V^* 的一组基 $e_1^*, e_2^*, \dots, e_n^*$, 满足

$$e_i^*(e_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}.$$

我们称 $e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*$ 为 $e_1, \dots, e_n$ 的对偶基.

注: 设 $v \in V$, $v = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$. $\circ$ $\dim V^* = \dim V$,

1. e_i^* 作用在 v 上相当于取 v 的第 i 位坐标. 即 $e_i^*(v) = x_i$.

2. 任意 $f \in V^*$, 有 $f = \alpha_1 e_1^* + \alpha_2 e_2^* + \dots + \alpha_n e_n^*$. 则 f 实际上可以写为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n) &= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n, \text{ 其中 } \alpha_i = f(e_i). \end{aligned}$$

思考: 若 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 是 V 的另一组基, 且 $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)P$, 问 $\varepsilon_1^*, \dots, \varepsilon_n^*$ 和 $e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*$ 的关系.

3. 双线性函数.

设 $f(X, Y)$ 是 V 上的双线性函数, $e_1, \dots, e_n$ 是 V 的一组基.

则 $f(X, Y)$ 形如

$$\begin{aligned} f(X, Y) &= f((e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}) \\ &= (x_1 \dots x_n) \begin{pmatrix} f(e_1, e_1) & \dots & f(e_1, e_n) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f(e_n, e_1) & \dots & f(e_n, e_n) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j f(e_i, e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(e_i, e_j) x_i y_j. \end{aligned}$$



坐标变换: 设 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 是 V 的另一组基, 且

$$(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)P, \quad (\text{当 } e_1, \dots, e_n \text{ 为标准基时, } \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n \text{ 实际为 } P \text{ 的列向量})$$

设 $f(X, Y)$ 在 $e_1, \dots, e_n$ 下的矩阵为 A , 则 $f(X, Y)$ 在 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 下的矩阵为 $P^t A P$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: } f(X, Y) &= f\left((e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f(X, Y) &= f\left((\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix}, (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= (u_1, \dots, u_n) P^t A P \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (u_1, \dots, u_n) P^t A P \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

□

4. 对称双线性函数

$$f\left((e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}\right) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad A \text{ 为对称矩阵.}$$

★ 定理 存在 V 中的一组基, 使得 $f(X, Y)$ 在这组基下的矩阵为对角矩阵.

作业1. 设

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



计算 $P \in GL_n(\mathbb{Q})$ 和对角矩阵 B 使得 $P^t A P = B$.

解: 考虑双线性函数 $f(X, Y) = (x_1 \dots x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$= x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 - x_2 y_2 + x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_2$$

令 $\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $f(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1 \neq 0$. 令

$$W = \{ v \in \mathbb{Q}^3 \mid f(v, \varepsilon_1) = 0 \}$$

因为 $f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_1\right) = x_1 + x_2 - x_2 + x_3 = x_1 + x_3 = 0$, 所以

$$W = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle.$$

令 $g = f|_{W \times W}$, 则 $g(w_1, w_1) = f(w_1, w_1) = 0$,

$$g(w_1, w_2) = f(w_1, w_2) = 0.$$

$$g(w_2, w_1) = f(w_2, w_1) = 0.$$

$$g(w_2, w_2) = f(w_2, w_2) = -1.$$

所以 g 在 w_1, w_2 下的矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 f 在 ε_1, w_1, w_2 下的

矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以取 $P = (\varepsilon_1, w_1, w_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\text{则 } P^t A P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

□



5. 二次型

{ 对称双线性函数 } $\longleftrightarrow$ { 二次型 }

$$\begin{aligned} f(X, Y) &\longmapsto f(X, X) \\ \frac{1}{2} (f(X+Y, X+Y) - f(X, X) - f(Y, Y)) &\longleftarrow q(X) \end{aligned}$$

设 $q(X)$ 是 V 上的二次型, $e_1, \dots, e_n$ 是 V 的一组基, 则 $q(X)$ 可以写成.
(定理 8.5)

$$q((e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} \alpha_{ij} x_i x_j, \text{ 其中 } A \text{ 为对称矩阵.}$$

$$a_{ii} = \alpha_{ii}, \quad a_{ij} = \frac{\alpha_{ij}}{2}, \quad i \neq j$$

注: 实际上, $q((e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$. 当 A 不是对称矩阵时

也是二次型, 因为

$$(q(X))_{n \times 1} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{两边转置得 } (q(X))_{n \times 1}^T = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{相加除以 2 得 } q(X) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \frac{A + A^T}{2} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \frac{A + A^T}{2} \text{ 为对称矩阵}$$

习题 2. 解:

① 计算 $PAP^T = D$, D 为对角.

② 令 $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)P = P$.

$$\text{则 } q((\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}) = (z_1, \dots, z_n) P^T A P \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = (z_1, \dots, z_n) D \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

③ 规范型为 $(z_1, \dots, z_n) D \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 q(X) &= x_1^2 - 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 \\
 &= (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

计算 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 令 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) = (e_1, e_2, e_3)P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } q(z_1\varepsilon_1 + z_2\varepsilon_2 + z_3\varepsilon_3) &= (z_1 \ z_2 \ z_3) P^t A P \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = (z_1 \ z_2 \ z_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= z_1^2 - z_2^2
 \end{aligned}$$

则 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 是 q 的规范基,

$$q(z_1\varepsilon_1 + z_2\varepsilon_2 + z_3\varepsilon_3) = z_1^2 - z_2^2$$

为 q 的规范基, (其中 $\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$) .

□

4. (1) 验证双线性: $f(\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2, B) = \alpha f(A_1, B) + \beta f(A_2, B)$
 $f(A, \alpha B_1 + \beta B_2) = \alpha f(A, B_1) + \beta f(A, B_2)$

对称性: $f(A, B) = f(B, A)$

(2) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{21} \\ b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$f(A, B) = \text{tr}(AB^t) = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} & a_{11}b_{21} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12} & a_{21}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} + a_{21}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22}$$

$$= (a_{11} \ a_{12} \ a_{21} \ a_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ b_{21} \\ b_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } f \text{ 在 } E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22} \text{ 下的矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ rank}(f)=4$$



选做: $\phi: V \rightarrow V^*$
 $v \mapsto \ell_v$

其中 $\ell_v: V \rightarrow F$
 $x \mapsto f(x, v)$

ϕ 是线性的: $\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, v_1, v_2 \in V$, 我们有

$$\phi(\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2) = \ell_{\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2}$$

可以验证任意 $x \in V$, 有

$$\ell_{\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2}(x) = (\alpha \ell_{v_1} + \beta \ell_{v_2})(x).$$

所以 $\ell_{\alpha v_1 + \beta v_2} = \alpha \ell_{v_1} + \beta \ell_{v_2} = \alpha \phi(v_1) + \beta \phi(v_2)$. $(e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

ϕ 是单射: 设 $\phi(v) = \phi(v')$, 则 $\ell_v = \ell_{v'}$, 所以对任意 $x \in V$,

有 $\ell_v(x) = \ell_{v'}(x)$, 即

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) A \begin{pmatrix} v'_1 \\ \vdots \\ v'_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

取 $x_i = e_i$ 为 ~~标准基~~ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_i$, 则 $A \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} v'_1 \\ \vdots \\ v'_n \end{pmatrix}$, 因为 A 可逆, 所以 $\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v'_1 \\ \vdots \\ v'_n \end{pmatrix}$.

因为 $\dim V = \dim V^*$, 所以 ϕ 也为满射, 所以 ϕ 为线性同构.

□

