

第六至七周习题

1.

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

解: (i) $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow$ 对应的齐次线性方程组有零解,

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

(ii) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1, r_3-3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 12 \\ 0 & -8 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow$ 对应的线性方程组相容

$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \in \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle$

设 $\vec{v} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2$, 则 $\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = -5 \\ \alpha_2 = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 4 \\ \alpha_2 = -3 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = 4\vec{v}_1 - 3\vec{v}_2$

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

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ 线性无关, 故 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 的一组基.

2. 证明: 设 $\exists \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t.

$$\beta_1 \vec{w}_1 + \beta_2 \vec{w}_2 + \dots + \beta_s \vec{w}_s = \vec{0}$$

思考证明: 若 $\mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$ 中向量组

$$\vec{v}_i = (\alpha_{i,1}, \alpha_{i,2}, \dots, \alpha_{i,n}, \alpha_{i,n+1}, \dots, \alpha_{i,k}), i=1,2,\dots,s$$

线性相关, 则必存在两非零组

$$\vec{w}_i = (\alpha_{i,1}, \alpha_{i,2}, \dots, \alpha_{i,n}), i=1,2,\dots,s \text{ 线性相关}$$

故 $\beta_i \neq 0$
 β_i 满足方程
s.t.

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,1} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,1} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,1} = 0$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,2} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,2} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,2} = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,n} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,n} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,n} = 0$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,n+1} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,n+1} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,n+1} = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,k} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,k} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,k} = 0$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,1} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,1} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,1} = 0$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,2} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,2} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,2} = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,n} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,n} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,n} = 0$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,n+1} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,n+1} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,n+1} = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_1 \alpha_{1,k} + \beta_2 \alpha_{2,k} + \dots + \beta_s \alpha_{s,k} = 0$$

即满足 $\beta_1 \vec{v}_1 + \beta_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \beta_s \vec{v}_s = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_s = 0$

$\Rightarrow \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \dots, \vec{w}_s$ 线性无关.

①

3. 证明: $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的向量组 $\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n$ 张成 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 当且仅当它们是线性无关.

证: " $\Rightarrow$ " 假设 $\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n$ 是线性相关, 则 $\exists \{\vec{x}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{x}_{i_d}\} \subset \{\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n\} (d < n)$ 构成 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的一组基.

则 $\dim(\mathbb{R}^n) = d < n$, 矛盾. 故 $\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n$ 线性无关.

" $\Leftarrow$ " 设 $\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n$ 线性无关, 由于 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中任意 $n+1$ 个向量线性相关,

故对 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 不全为 0 的系数, s.t.

$$\alpha \vec{x} + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \vec{x}_i = \vec{0}.$$

若 $\alpha = 0$, 则 $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \vec{x}_i = \vec{0}$, 与 $\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n$ 线性无关相矛盾.

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \neq 0, \therefore \vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha}\right) \vec{x}_i \in \langle \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n \rangle.$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \subseteq \langle \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n \rangle$$

显然 $\langle \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, 故 $\mathbb{R}^n = \langle \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n \rangle$.

法二: $\because \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n$ 线性无关, 故 $\dim(\langle \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n \rangle) = n = \dim(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

又由于 $\langle \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, 故 $\langle \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n \rangle = \mathbb{R}^n$.

4. 证明: $V_1 + V_2$ 是直和 $\Leftrightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{\vec{0}\} \Leftrightarrow \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = 0$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 \quad (\text{维数公式}).$$

5. (1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 7 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 8 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 7 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 18 & 16 & -5 & 13 \\ 0 & -54 & -54 & 15 & -39 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 7 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 18 & 16 & -5 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = 3.$$

$$(2) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(B) = 4$$

(2)

矩阵的秩

矩阵 A:

6. U 在 V 中并不是唯一确定的.

设 $V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s \rangle$, $s \leq n$, 这里 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 是 V 的一组基.

不妨设 $U = \langle \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_t \rangle$, $t \leq s$.

令 $W_1 = \langle \vec{v}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_s \rangle$, 显然 $U + W_1 = V$.

$\forall \vec{v} \in U \cap W_1$, 则 $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t, \beta_{t+1}, \dots, \beta_s \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t.

$$\vec{v} = \sum_{i=1}^t \alpha_i \vec{v}_i = \sum_{j=t+1}^s \beta_j \vec{v}_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^t \alpha_i \vec{v}_i - \sum_{j=t+1}^s \beta_j \vec{v}_j = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i = 0, i = 1, \dots, t$$

$$\beta_j = 0, j = t+1, \dots, s$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow U \cap W_1 = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow U \oplus W_1 = V$$

令 $W_2 = \langle \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_s \rangle$, 显然 $U + W_2 = V$.

$\forall \vec{v} \in U \cap W_2$, 则 $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t, \beta_{t+1}, \dots, \beta_s \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t.

$$\vec{v} = \sum_{i=1}^t \alpha_i \vec{v}_i = \beta_{t+1} (\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_{t+1}) + \dots + \beta_s \vec{v}_s$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_1 - \beta_{t+1}) \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_t \vec{v}_t + \beta_{t+1} \vec{v}_{t+1} + \dots + \beta_s \vec{v}_s = \vec{0}$$

因 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 线性无关, 得 $\alpha_1 - \beta_{t+1} = 0, \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_t = 0,$

$$\beta_{t+1} = \dots = \beta_s = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i = \beta_{t+1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow U \oplus W_2 = V$$

从而 W_1, W_2 均与 U 在 V 中互补.

claim $W_1 \neq W_2$.

若 $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_{t+1} \in W_1$, 则 $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t. $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_{t+1} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_s \vec{v}_s$.

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 + (1 - \alpha_1) \vec{v}_{t+1} - \dots - \alpha_s \vec{v}_s = \vec{0}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_{t+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_s$ 线性相关 $\rightarrow \perp$.

$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_{t+1} \notin W_1$. 但 $\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_{t+1} \in W_2$.

例: $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$V = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$U = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$W_1 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$W_2 = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

维数

Def. $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, 子空间, $\{\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d\}$ 是 U 的一组基, 则 $\dim(U) := d$

注: $\dim\{\vec{0}\} = 0$

Prop ① $U \subset W$, 则 $\dim(U) \leq \dim(W)$. 等号成立当且仅当 $\dim(U) = \dim(W)$

$$\textcircled{2} \dim(U+W) + \dim(U \cap W) = \dim(U) + \dim(W)$$

应用: 证明: $U, W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($n > 1$) 子空间, 且 $U \neq W$, $\dim(U) = \dim(W) = n-1$. 证明:

$$\dim(U+W) = n, \dim(U \cap W) = n-2$$

证: 利用维数公式可得, $\dim(W+U) + \dim(W \cap U) = \dim W + \dim U = 2n-2$

$$W, U \subseteq W+U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \Rightarrow n-1 = \dim(W) \leq \dim(W+U) \leq n$$

$$\Rightarrow n-2 \leq \dim(W \cap U) \leq n-1$$

$$W \cap U \subseteq W, U, \Rightarrow \dim(W \cap U) \leq \dim(W) = n-1$$

$$\text{由 } W \neq U \Rightarrow \dim(W \cap U) < n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(W \cap U) = n-2$$

$$\dim(W+U) = n$$

Prop. ① $V_1 + V_2$ 为直和 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in V_1 + V_2, \exists! \vec{x}_1 \in V_1, \vec{x}_2 \in V_2, \text{ s.t. } \vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim(V_1) + \dim(V_2)$$

$\Leftrightarrow$ ④ 若 $\vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2 = \vec{0}, \vec{x}_1 \in V_1, \vec{x}_2 \in V_2$, 则 $\vec{x}_1 = \vec{0}, \vec{x}_2 = \vec{0}$ (即零分解唯一性)

证: ① $\Leftrightarrow$ ②, ① $\Leftrightarrow$ ③ $\checkmark$

下证 ② $\Leftrightarrow$ ④.

② $\Rightarrow$ ④ 由 $\vec{0} = \vec{0} + \vec{0}$, 由向量分解唯一性, $\vec{x}_1 = \vec{0}, \vec{x}_2 = \vec{0}$.

④ $\Rightarrow$ ②. 假设 $\forall \vec{x} \in V_1 + V_2$, 存在两组分解, 即 $\exists \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_1' \in V_1, \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_2' \in V_2, \text{ s.t.}$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_1 + \vec{x}_2 = \vec{x}_1' + \vec{x}_2' \Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_1' = \vec{x}_2' - \vec{x}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_1') + (\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_2') = \vec{0}$$

由零分解唯一性, 可知, $\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_1' = \vec{0}, \vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_2' = \vec{0}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \vec{x}_1', \vec{x}_2 = \vec{x}_2'$$

$\Rightarrow$ 向量分解唯一性.

矩阵的秩

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m-1,1} & a_{m-1,2} & \cdots & a_{m-1,n} \\ a_{m,1} & a_{m,2} & \cdots & a_{m,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$V_r(A) = \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_n \rangle$, 其中 $\vec{A}_i = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in})$, 行秩: $\dim(V_r(A))$

$V_c(A) = \langle \vec{A}^1, \dots, \vec{A}^m \rangle$, 其中 $\vec{A}^i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ a_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mi} \end{pmatrix}$, 列秩: $\dim(V_c(A))$

Thm $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 它的行秩等于列秩, 定义为矩阵的秩, 记为 $\text{rank}(A)$

prop. $\text{rank}(A) \leq \min\{m, n\}$.

矩阵的转置

Def $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 矩阵 A 的转置是在 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ 中的矩阵, 它的第 j 行, 第 i 列处的元素 $= a_{ij}$, $i=1, 2, \dots, m, j=1, \dots, n$, 记为 A^t

prop $\text{rank}(A^t) = \text{rank}(A)$.

线性方程组和矩阵的秩

(定性部分)

Thm 设 L 是以矩阵 $B = (A|\vec{b}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (n+1)}$ 为增广矩阵的 n 元线性方程组

(i) L 相容 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$.

(ii) L 确定 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = n$.

(定量部分)

Thm (对偶定理, 方程组版). 设 L 是以 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 为系数矩阵的齐次线性方程组. 则

$$\dim(\text{sol}(L)) + \text{rank}(A) = n.$$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_n \\ \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \cdots & \gamma_n \end{pmatrix}$

(试用平面上 n 条直线所成的集合的几何性质给出 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$ 的条件)

解 考虑

$$A^t = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n & \beta_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$\uparrow$
二元齐次线性方程组
的系数矩阵

$$B^t = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n & \beta_n & \gamma_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$
二元非齐次线性方程组
的增广矩阵

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 x_1 + \beta_1 x_2 = \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 = \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n x_1 + \beta_n x_2 = \gamma_n \end{cases}$$

非齐次线性方程组相容 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A^+) = \text{rank}(B^+) \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$



$\exists (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, s.t. $\alpha_i x_0 + \beta_i y_0 = \nu_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 成立.



平面上 n 条直线 $\alpha_i x + \beta_i y = \nu_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 有交点.

例.
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad H$$

解: 该方程组系数矩阵

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

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

由对偶定理可知, $\dim(\text{sol}(H)) = 4 - 2 = 2.$

故 H 等价于 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 等价于 $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 - x_2 = \frac{x_3 - x_4}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{x_3 + x_4}{2} \end{cases}$

故 H 的通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{x_3 + x_4}{2} \\ \frac{x_3 + x_4}{2} \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R}.$

令 $x_3=1, x_4=0$, 有解 $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 令 $x_3=0, x_4=1$, 有解 $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $\text{sol}(H) = \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle = \{ \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 + \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2 \mid \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \}.$

非齐次线性方程组

总结: 计算 H 的解空间的基的方法.

系数矩阵

① 对 A 作初等行变换, 得到阶梯形矩阵 A' ,

若 A' 有 r 个非零行, 则 $\text{rank}(A) = r$, 从而 $\dim(\text{sol}(H)) = n - r.$

② 变换后的系数矩阵为 H' , $H \Leftrightarrow H'$, 其中 H' 为 A' 为系数矩阵

记 $\{x_{k+1}, \dots, x_{k_n}\} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \setminus \{x_{k_1}, \dots, x_{k_r}\}.$

令 $x_{k_r+1}=1, x_{k_r+2}=0, \dots, x_{k_n}=0$ 代入 (H') , 得到 $\vec{v}_1.$

$\vdots$

$x_{k_1+1}=0, x_{k_1+2}=0, \dots, x_{k_n}=1$ 代入 (H') 得 $\vec{v}_{n-r}$

满足 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{n-r}$ 线性无关

$\Rightarrow \text{sol}(H) = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{n-r} \rangle$

且 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{n-r}$ 是 $\text{sol}(H)$ 的一组基.

⑥

例
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 1 \end{cases} \quad L$$

解: 该方程组增广矩阵
$$B(A) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

于是 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A) = 2$.

$\Rightarrow L$ 相空.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ -2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 + \frac{x_3 - x_4}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{x_3 + x_4}{2} \end{cases}$$

令 $x_3 = x_4 = 0$, 我们得到 $\vec{v} = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$ 是 L 的一个特解

由之前的例题, 可知 L 对应的齐次线性方程组的解空间为 $\langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle$.

$\Rightarrow \text{sol}(L) = \vec{v} + \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle$.

坐标之间的线性映射.

Def. 映射 $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, 如果对 $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\phi(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \phi(\vec{x}) + \phi(\vec{y})$$

$$\phi(\alpha \vec{x}) = \alpha \phi(\vec{x})$$

则称 ϕ 是线性映射

Prop $\phi(\vec{0}_n) = \vec{0}_n$

例. 零映射 $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\vec{x} \mapsto \vec{0}_n$.

恒同映射 $\psi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\vec{x} \mapsto \vec{x}$.

数乘映射 $\lambda: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\vec{x} \mapsto \lambda \vec{x}$

例. $\mathbb{R}^2: \phi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\forall \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \phi\left(\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \phi\left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_1 + \beta \tilde{x}_1 \\ \alpha x_2 + \beta \tilde{x}_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_1 + \beta \tilde{x}_1 \\ \alpha(x_1 + x_2) + \beta(\tilde{x}_1 + \tilde{x}_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_1 + \tilde{x}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha \phi(\vec{x}) + \beta \phi(\vec{y})$$

$\Rightarrow \phi$ 是线性映射.

例 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$

例 $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$

Prop. $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 线性映射. ϕ 的核: $\ker(\phi) = \phi^{-1}(\vec{0}_m)$, ϕ 的像: $\text{im}(\phi)$, t 是 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 子空间

① $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关 $\Rightarrow \phi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{v}_k)$ 线性相关

② U 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间, 则 $\phi(U)$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 的子空间.

③ W 是 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 的子空间, 则 $\phi^{-1}(W)$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间

④ U 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间, 则 $\dim(U) \geq \dim(\phi(U))$ (①的应用)

Def. $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 线性映射, 则 ϕ 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow \ker(\phi) = \{\vec{0}_n\}$.

Rank-单射情况下, $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \phi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{v}_k)$ 线性无关.

定理 (线性映射核) 设 $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 是线性映射, 则

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

例. 设 $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 是线性映射, ϕ' 是 ϕ 的逆映射. 证明:

① ϕ' 是线性映射 $\Leftrightarrow n=m$.

证: ① $\phi': \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\forall \vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^m, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ s.t. } \phi(\vec{x}_1) = \vec{y}_1, \phi(\vec{x}_2) = \vec{y}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_1 = \phi^{-1}(\vec{y}_1), \vec{x}_2 = \phi^{-1}(\vec{y}_2)$$

$$\text{由 } \phi \text{ 的线性性知, } \phi(\alpha\vec{x}_1 + \beta\vec{x}_2) = \alpha\phi(\vec{x}_1) + \beta\phi(\vec{x}_2) = \alpha\vec{y}_1 + \beta\vec{y}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi^{-1}(\alpha\vec{y}_1 + \beta\vec{y}_2) = \alpha\vec{x}_1 + \beta\vec{x}_2 = \alpha\phi^{-1}(\vec{y}_1) + \beta\phi^{-1}(\vec{y}_2)$$

$\Rightarrow \phi'$ 是线性映射.

② 由对偶定理知, $\dim(\ker(\phi)) + \dim(\text{im}(\phi)) = n$.

$$\phi \text{ 是单射} \Rightarrow \ker(\phi) = \{\vec{0}\} \Rightarrow \dim(\ker(\phi)) = 0 \Rightarrow \dim(\text{im}(\phi)) = n$$

$$\phi \text{ 是满射} \Rightarrow \text{im}(\phi) = \mathbb{R}^m \Rightarrow \dim(\text{im}(\phi)) = m$$

$$\Rightarrow n = m$$