

第九周习题课

1. (1) 证明: ϕ 是线性映射.

(2) 由定义得

$$A_\phi = (\phi(\vec{e}_1), \phi(\vec{e}_2), \phi(\vec{e}_3)) \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

注: $\phi(\vec{e}_1) = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_4$
 $\phi(\vec{e}_2) = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_3 + 2\vec{e}_4$
 $\phi(\vec{e}_3) = -\vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3 + \vec{e}_4$

(3) $A_\phi \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\text{rank}(A) = 2$. 由对偶定理, $\dim(\ker\phi) = 1$.

$\ker\phi$ 对应的齐次线性方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

取 $x_3 = 1$, 则 $x_2 = -1$, $x_1 = 1$. 所以 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \ker\phi$, 于是 $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ 是 $\ker\phi$ 的一组基.

又因为 A 的前两列线性无关, 所以 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 $\text{im}\phi$ 的一组基.

(4) $\dim(\text{im}\phi) = \text{rank}(A) = 2$

$\dim(\ker\phi) = 3 - 2 = 1$

↑ 强调是 A 的列,
不是变换后的列.
行

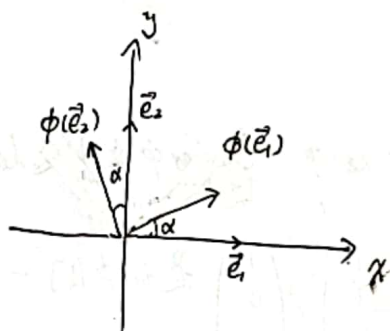


$$2. \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 & -1 \times 3 + 1 \times 1 \\ -2 \times 2 + 3 \times 2 & -2 \times 3 + 3 \times 1 \\ 2 \times 2 + (-1) \times 2 & 2 \times 3 + (-1) \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 2 \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 2.$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) & -\sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) & \cos(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi(\vec{e}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi(\vec{e}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$



3. (i) 由 $\dim(V_A) = 3$ 可知

$$\text{rank}(A) = n - 3 = 7 - 3 = 4. \quad (\text{对偶定理})$$

回顾: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 再设 V_A 是 A 为系数矩阵的齐次线性方程组的解空间, 则

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

若 ϕ_A 是 A 对应的线性映射, 则

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

若 U, V 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的两个子空间, 则

$$\dim(U) + \dim(V) = \dim(U + V) + \dim(U \cap V)$$



(2) 不可能, 若 $\dim(V_A)=1$, 则

$$\text{rank}(A) = n - \dim(V_A) = 6 > 5.$$

但 5×7 的矩阵秩一定小于等于 5, 矛盾.

□

4. (1) 设 $\vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\vec{x}_1 = \phi^{-1}(\vec{y}_1)$, $\vec{x}_2 = \phi^{-1}(\vec{y}_2)$, 则

对任意 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

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

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

所以 ϕ 为线性映射.

(2) 设 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组基, 则 $\phi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{e}_n) \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 下证

$\phi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{e}_n)$ 线性无关. 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\alpha_1 \phi(\vec{e}_1) + \dots + \alpha_n \phi(\vec{e}_n) = \vec{0}$$

则

$$\phi(\alpha_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{e}_n) = \vec{0}.$$

因为 ϕ 为单射, 所以 $\alpha_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{e}_n = \vec{0}$, 由 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 线性无关, 得 $\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_n = 0$. 则 $\phi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{e}_n)$ 线性无关. 又因为

$$\{\phi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{e}_n)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^m.$$

所以 $\dim(\mathbb{R}^m) \geq n$. 即 $m \geq n$. 同理, 对 ϕ^{-1} 进行分析, 可知 $n \geq m$.

则 $n = m$.

□



$$5. (1) AB = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \beta_i \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 1}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \beta_1 & \alpha_2 \beta_2 & \dots & \alpha_n \beta_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_1 \beta_n & \alpha_2 \beta_n & \dots & \alpha_n \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = \begin{cases} 1 & A \neq 0 \\ 0 & A = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{rank}(B) = \begin{cases} 1 & B \neq 0 \\ 0 & B = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 方法1: 设 $\text{rank}(A) = r$. 不妨设 A 的前 r 行线性无关, 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_r \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \quad \vec{v}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}, \quad i=1, \dots, m.$$

因为 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r$ 线性无关, $\text{rank}(A) = r$. 则 $V_r(A) = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r \rangle$. 则 $\vec{v}_{r+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_m$ 可以被 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_r$ 线性表出, 设

$$\vec{v}_i = \alpha_{i1} \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{ir} \vec{v}_r, \quad i=r+1, \dots, m.$$

则 A 可以通过初等行变换化为 $\begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_r \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$, 则存在可逆矩阵 $U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$.

使得 $UA = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_r \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_r \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$, 所以

$$A = U^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_r \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} \right) = U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_r \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $B_i = U^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\text{rank}(B_i) = 1$, 且 $A = B_1 + B_2 + \dots + B_r$.



方法2: 前面还是一样, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_r \\ \vec{v}_{r+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_m \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_r \\ \alpha_{m,1}\vec{v}_1 + \alpha_{m,2}\vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_{m,r}\vec{v}_r \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m,1}\vec{v}_1 + \alpha_{m,2}\vec{v}_2 + \dots + \alpha_{m,r}\vec{v}_r \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \alpha_{m,1}\vec{v}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m,1}\vec{v}_1 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \alpha_{m,r}\vec{v}_r \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m,r}\vec{v}_r \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{B_1} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{B_r}
 \end{aligned}$$

则 $A = B_1 + \dots + B_r$, $\text{rank}(B_1) = \dots = \text{rank}(B_r) = 1$.

反证, 若 $A = B_1 + \dots + B_{r-1}$, $\text{rank}(B_1) = \dots = \text{rank}(B_{r-1}) = 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{rank}(A) &\leq \text{rank}(B_1) + \text{rank}(B_2 + \dots + B_{r-1}) \quad (\text{例 6.13}) \\
 &\leq \dots \leq \text{rank}(B_1) + \dots + \text{rank}(B_{r-1}) = r-1, \text{ 矛盾}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

答疑: 1. 为什么有时用行变换有时用列变换?

① 解方程的时候用行变换.

② 行变换不改变列向量的线性相关性, $(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_4) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_4)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{8}{3} & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B \\
 &\quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ 1 & 2 & & 4 \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

B 的 1, 2, 4 列线性无关 \Leftrightarrow A 的 1, 2, 4 列线性无关.

B 的 1, 2, 3 列线性相关 \Leftrightarrow A 的 1, 2, 3 列线性相关.



③ 计算秩时可以用初等行变换也可以用初等列变换.

$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 扩充成 \mathbb{R}^5 的基, 相当于把 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 加上 3 列变成秩为 5 的矩阵,

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 列变换 $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 取 $v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, v_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 秩为 5, 所以 $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \vec{v}_4, \vec{v}_5$ 线性无关, 为 \mathbb{R}^5 的基.

2. 设 $U = \langle u_1, \dots, u_r \rangle, V = \langle v_1, \dots, v_s \rangle$, 则 $U+V = ?$

答: $U+V = \langle u_1, \dots, u_r, v_1, \dots, v_s \rangle$. (注: 但 $u_1, \dots, u_r, v_1, \dots, v_s$ 不一定是 $U+V$ 的基, 即使 $\{u_i\}$ 是 U 的基, $\{v_j\}$ 是 V 的基)

因为 $U+V = \{ \vec{u} + \vec{v} \mid \vec{u} \in U, \vec{v} \in V \}$,
 $= \{ (a_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + a_r \vec{u}_r) + (b_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + b_s \vec{v}_s) \mid a_i, b_j \in \mathbb{R}, i=1, \dots, r, j=1, \dots, s \}$
 $= \langle \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_r, \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_s \rangle$.

