

# 高等代数作业

## 1.

**题目:** 设  $V$  是  $P$  上的  $n$  维线性空间, 则  $V \cong P^n$ .

**解答:**

在  $V$  中取定一组基  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  后,  $V$  中的每一个向量  $\alpha$  都有唯一确定的坐标  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$

向量坐标是  $P$  上的  $n$  维数组, 因此属于  $P^n$ , 则我们得到  $V$  到  $P^n$  的一个单射

$$\sigma : V \rightarrow P^n, \alpha \mapsto (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

并且对于  $P^n$  中任一元素  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ , 均有  $\alpha = \varepsilon_1 a_1 + \varepsilon_2 a_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_n a_n$  这一唯一确定的元素与之对应, 所以  $\sigma$  是双射.

任取  $\alpha, \beta \in V$ , 设  $\alpha = \varepsilon_1 a_1 + \varepsilon_2 a_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_n a_n, \beta = \varepsilon_1 b_1 + \varepsilon_2 b_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_n b_n$

则有  $\sigma(\alpha) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \sigma(\beta) = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sigma(\alpha + \beta) &= (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n) \\ &= (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \\ &= \sigma(\alpha) + \sigma(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma(k\alpha) = (ka_1, ka_2, \dots, ka_n) = k(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = k\sigma(\alpha)$$

$$\therefore V \cong P^n$$

## 2.

**题目:** 设  $V, U$  是数域  $P$  上的线性空间,  $\varphi : V \rightarrow U$  是同构映射, 则存在同构映射  $\psi : U \rightarrow V$ , 使得  $\varphi \circ \psi = I_U$ .

**解答:**

$\because \varphi$  是双射

$\therefore \varphi^{-1}$  也是双射

则我们有  $\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1} = I_U, \varphi^{-1} \circ \varphi = I_V$

任取  $\alpha, \beta \in U$ , 由于  $\varphi$  是同构映射, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\alpha + \beta)) &= (\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1})(\alpha + \beta) \\
&= \alpha + \beta \\
&= (\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1})(\alpha) + (\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1})(\beta) \\
&= \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\alpha)) + \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\beta)) \\
&= \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\alpha) + \varphi^{-1}(\beta))
\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \varphi$  是双射

$$\therefore \varphi^{-1}(\alpha + \beta) = \varphi^{-1}(\alpha) + \varphi^{-1}(\beta)$$

$$\therefore \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(k\alpha)) = (\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1})(k\alpha) = k\alpha = k(\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1})(\alpha) = k\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(\alpha)) = \varphi(k\varphi^{-1}(\alpha))$$

$$\therefore \varphi^{-1}(k\alpha) = k\varphi^{-1}(\alpha)$$

$\therefore \varphi^{-1}$  也是双射, 是  $U$  到  $V$  的同构映射

$\therefore \varphi^{-1}$  即为所求的  $\psi$ , 满足  $\psi \circ \varphi = I_U$

### 3.

**题目:** 设  $V, U$  是线性空间,  $\varphi : V \rightarrow U$  是同构映射, 若  $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$ , 则  $U = \varphi(V_1) \oplus \varphi(V_2)$ .

**解答:**

$\therefore \varphi : V \rightarrow U$  是同构映射

$$\therefore \varphi(k\alpha) = k\varphi(\alpha)$$

取  $k = 0$  得  $\varphi(0) = 0$

若  $\varphi(\alpha_1) + \varphi(\alpha_2) = 0, \varphi(\alpha_1) \in \varphi(V_1), \varphi(\alpha_2) \in \varphi(V_2)$

则有  $\varphi(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \varphi(0)$

$$\therefore \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0, \alpha_1 \in V_1, \alpha_2 \in V_2$$

$$\therefore V = V_1 \oplus V_2$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi(\alpha_1) = \varphi(\alpha_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore U = \varphi(V_1) \oplus \varphi(V_2)$$

### 4.

**题目:** 证明  $P^{2 \times 2} \cong P^4$ , 并写出同构映射.

**解答:**

构造映射  $\sigma : P^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow P^4, \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$

易知该映射为双射.

设有  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sigma(A + B) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + b_3 & a_4 + b_4 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, a_4 + b_4) \\ &= (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) + (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \\ &= \sigma(A) + \sigma(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(kA) &= \sigma\left(\begin{pmatrix} ka_1 & ka_2 \\ ka_3 & ka_4 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\ &= (ka_1, ka_2, ka_3, ka_4) \\ &= k(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \\ &= k\sigma(A) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \sigma$  是  $P^{2 \times 2}$  到  $P^4$  的一个同构映射

$$\therefore P^{2 \times 2} \cong P^4$$

## 5.

**题目:** 设  $A$  是  $n$  阶可逆矩阵, 定义  $\varphi_A : P^n \rightarrow P^n, x \mapsto Ax$ , 证明:  $\varphi_A$  是同构映射.

**解答:**

$\because A$  是  $n$  阶可逆矩阵

$\therefore$  对于任意  $y \in P^n$  均能找到  $A^{-1}y \in P^n$  符合  $\varphi_A^{-1}(y) = A^{-1}y$

即  $\varphi_A$  是双射

对于任意向量  $\alpha, \beta \in P^n$

$$\therefore \varphi_A(\alpha + \beta) = A(\alpha + \beta) = A\alpha + A\beta = \varphi_A(\alpha) + \varphi_A(\beta)$$

$$\varphi_A(k\alpha) = A(k\alpha) = k(A\alpha) = k\varphi_A(\alpha)$$

$\therefore \varphi_A$  是同构映射