

1、P71-72, 习题 1、2、3、4、5、6、7、8

1. 解: 由已知 $f(\lambda)$ 的反矩阵为 A

$$\text{设 } f(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_1\lambda + a_0$$

$$\text{则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \dots & -a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda - 1 \\ a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \dots & \lambda + a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{记为 } A_n.$$

$$A_n = a_0 \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} + \lambda \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \cdot A_{n-1} = \lambda A_{n-1} + a_0$$

$$\therefore A_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 \\ a_{n-2} \lambda + a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + a_{n-1}\lambda + a_{n-2}$$

$$\text{由递推关系式 } A_3 = \lambda A_2 + a_{n-3} = \lambda^3 + a_{n-2}\lambda^2 + a_{n-3}\lambda + a_{n-3}$$

$$\text{以此类推 } A_n = \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + a_{n-2}\lambda^{n-2} + \dots + a_1\lambda + a_0$$

\therefore 证得 A 的特征多项式为 $f(\lambda)$

2. 解: 由已知 $L: f(t) \rightarrow F(s) \quad F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt$
 $\forall f_1(t), f_2(t) \in \text{定义在 } \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ 实值函数}$

① 可加性: $L(f_1(t) + f_2(t)) = \int_0^{+\infty} [f_1(t) + f_2(t)] e^{-st} dt$

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① 可加性: $L(f_1(t) + f_2(t)) = \int_0^{+\infty} [f_1(t) + f_2(t)] e^{-st} dt$
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} f_1(t) e^{-st} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} f_2(t) e^{-st} dt = F_1(s) + F_2(s)$

② 齐次性: $L(k \cdot f(t)) = \int_0^{+\infty} k f(t) e^{-st} dt = k \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$
 $= k F(s)$
 $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$

$\forall f(t)$ 定义在 \mathbb{R}^+ 实值函数

\therefore 可以证得 $L: f(t) \rightarrow F(s)$ 是线性变换.

3. 设 V_1 和 V_2, V_3 均是数域 F 上的线性空间, 若 $T_1 \in L(V_1, V_2), T_2 \in L(V_2, V_3)$, 证明 $T_2 T_1 \in L(V_1, V_3)$.

解: $x \in V_1, y \in V_2, z \in V_3$.

$$T_1: V_1 \rightarrow V_2 \quad T_1: x_1 \rightarrow y_1 = T_1(x_1), \quad x_2 \rightarrow y_2 = T_1(x_2).$$

$$T_2: V_2 \rightarrow V_3 \quad T_2: y_1 \rightarrow z_1 = T_2(y_1), \quad y_2 \rightarrow z_2 = T_2(y_2).$$

$$T_1 \text{ 为 } V_1 \text{ 到 } V_2 \text{ 的一个线性映射} \Rightarrow T_1(x_1 + x_2) = T_1(x_1) + T_1(x_2), \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in V_1$$

$$T_1(\lambda x_1) = \lambda T_1(x_1), \quad \forall \lambda \in F$$

$$T_2 \text{ 为 } V_2 \text{ 到 } V_3 \text{ 的一个线性映射} \Rightarrow T_2(y_1 + y_2) = T_2(y_1) + T_2(y_2), \quad \forall y_1, y_2 \in V_2$$

$$T_2(\mu y_1) = \mu T_2(y_1), \quad \forall \mu \in F.$$

$$T_2 T_1 \Rightarrow T_2(T_1(x_1 + x_2)) = T_2(T_1(x_1) + T_1(x_2))$$

$$= T_2(y_1 + y_2) = T_2(y_1) + T_2(y_2) = z_1 + z_2.$$

$$T_2(T_1(\lambda x_1)) = T_2(\lambda T_1(x_1)) = T_2(\lambda y_1)$$

$$= \lambda T_2(y_1) = \lambda z_1.$$

$$T_2 T_1: x_1 + x_2 \rightarrow z_1 + z_2, \quad x_1 \rightarrow z_1$$

$$\therefore T_2 T_1: V_1 \rightarrow V_3.$$

$T_2 T_1$ 为 V_1 到 V_3 的一个线性映射.

故 $T_2 T_1 \in L(V_1, V_3)$.

4. 设 $v_1, v_2 \in L(\mathbb{R}^{1 \times 2})$, 对任意 $[x_1, x_2] \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 2}$, 有 $T_1([x_1, x_2]) = [x_2, -x_1]$, $T_2([x_1, x_2]) = [x_1, -x_2]$, 试求 $T_1 + T_2$, $T_1 T_2$ 和 $T_2 T_1$.

解: $T_1 + T_2 = T_1([x_1, x_2]) + T_2([x_1, x_2])$

$$= [x_2, -x_1] + [x_1, -x_2]$$

$$= [x_1 + x_2, -x_1 - x_2]$$

$$T_1 T_2 = T_1(T_2([x_1, x_2])) = T_1([x_1, -x_2]) = [-x_2, -x_1]$$

$$T_2 T_1 = T_2(T_1([x_1, x_2])) = T_2([x_2, -x_1]) = [x_2, x_1]$$

5. 设 V 和 W 均是数域 F 上的线性空间, ζ_1, \dots, ζ_n 是 V 的一组基. 若 $T_1, T_2 \in L(V, W)$, 且 $\forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n, T_1(\zeta_k) = T_2(\zeta_k)$. 证明 $T_1 = T_2$.

解: ζ_1, \dots, ζ_n 是 V 的一组基.

$\forall \alpha \in V$, \exists 不全为 0 的 a_1, \dots, a_n 使得

$$\alpha = a_1 \zeta_1 + \dots + a_n \zeta_n$$

$$T_1(\alpha) = T_1(a_1 \zeta_1 + \dots + a_n \zeta_n) = a_1 T_1(\zeta_1) + \dots + a_n T_1(\zeta_n)$$

$$T_2(\alpha) = T_2(a_1 \zeta_1 + \dots + a_n \zeta_n) = a_1 T_2(\zeta_1) + \dots + a_n T_2(\zeta_n)$$

$$\forall k = 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ 有 } T_1(\zeta_k) = T_2(\zeta_k)$$

$$\therefore T_1(\alpha) = T_2(\alpha)$$

$$\therefore T_1 = T_2.$$

6. 解: 构造一个映射 $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\forall a+bi \in \mathbb{C} \quad f(a+bi) = (a, b)$

① 可加性: $\forall a_1+bi, a_2+b_2i \in \mathbb{C} \quad f(a_1+bi+a_2+b_2i) = f(a_1+a_2+bi+b_2i)$
 $= (a_1+a_2, b_1+b_2) = (a_1, b_1) + (a_2, b_2)$

② 齐次性: $\forall a+bi \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(k(a+bi)) = f(ka+kb_i)$
 $= (ka, kb) = k(a, b)$

\therefore 映射 f 是线性映射

假设 $\exists a_1+bi, a_2+b_2i \in \mathbb{C}, a_1+bi \neq a_2+b_2i, f(a_1+bi) = f(a_2+b_2i)$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1, b_1) = (a_2, b_2) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a_1 = a_2 \\ b_1 = b_2 \end{matrix} \quad \text{与 } a_1+bi \neq a_2+b_2i \text{ 不符}$$

\therefore 映射 f 是单射

$\forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \exists a+bi \in \mathbb{C} \quad f(a+bi) = (a, b) \quad \therefore$ 映射 f 是满射

综上: 映射 f 是双射 且双射 $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ 满足可加性, 齐次性

\therefore 线性空间 \mathbb{C} 与 \mathbb{R}^2 同构 $\mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R}^2$

7. 设线性映射 $T \in L(V, W)$, 若 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 和 ξ'_1, \dots, ξ'_n 是 V 的两组基, 由 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 到 ξ'_1, \dots, ξ'_n 的过渡矩阵为 Q , 证明 $T(\xi'_1, \dots, \xi'_n) = T(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)Q$.

$$\text{解: } [\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n] Q = [\xi'_1, \dots, \xi'_n]$$

$$\xi_1 Q_{11} + \dots + \xi_n Q_{n1} = \xi'_1 \Rightarrow T(\xi_1 Q_{11} + \dots + \xi_n Q_{n1}) = T(\xi'_1)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\xi_1 Q_{1n} + \dots + \xi_n Q_{nn} = \xi'_n \Rightarrow T(\xi_1 Q_{1n} + \dots + \xi_n Q_{nn}) = T(\xi'_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(\xi_1 Q_{11}) + \dots + T(\xi_n Q_{n1}) = T(\xi'_1)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$T(\xi_1 Q_{1n}) + \dots + T(\xi_n Q_{nn}) = T(\xi'_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(\xi_1)Q_{11} + \dots + T(\xi_n)Q_{n1} = T(\xi'_1)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$T(\xi_1)Q_{1n} + \dots + T(\xi_n)Q_{nn} = T(\xi'_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow [T(\xi_1), \dots, T(\xi_n)] Q = [T(\xi'_1), \dots, T(\xi'_n)]$$

$$\Rightarrow T(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) Q = T(\xi'_1, \dots, \xi'_n) \text{ 得证.}$$

$$8. \text{解: } T_1(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) A$$

$$T_2(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) = (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_l) B$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2(T_1(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)) &= T_2((\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) A) = T_2(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) A \\ &= (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_l) B A \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore T_2 T_1$ 在 V_1 的基 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 和 V_2 的基 ζ_1, \dots, ζ_l 下的矩阵为 BA .