

Question 1

对于任意一个分式线性变换

$$L(x) = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d},$$

由于可以约分, 所以总可假定 $ad - bc = 1$. 若以矩阵

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

来对应这个分式线性变换:

$$E \mapsto L(x) = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d}.$$

证明: 如果 $E \mapsto L, E_1 \mapsto L_1, E_2 \mapsto L_2$, 则

$$E_1 \cdot E_2 \mapsto L_1 \circ L_2;$$

$$E^{-1} \mapsto L^{-1}.$$

证明.

$$E^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到

$$y = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d} \Rightarrow x = \frac{dy - b}{-cy + a}$$

这说明

$$E^{-1} \mapsto L^{-1}.$$

另一方面, 设

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{pmatrix}, E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & d_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

则

$$E_1 \cdot E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_2 + b_1 c_2 & a_1 b_2 + b_1 d_2 \\ c_1 a_2 + d_1 c_2 & c_1 b_2 + d_1 d_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

又有

$$L_1 \circ L_2(x) = \frac{a_1(L_2(x)) + b_1}{c_1(L_2(x)) + d_1} = \frac{(a_1 a_2 + b_1 c_2)x + a_1 b_2 + b_1 d_2}{(c_1 a_2 + d_1 c_2)x + c_1 b_2 + d_1 d_2}.$$

因此,

$$E_1 \cdot E_2 \mapsto L_1 \circ L_2.$$

□