

①  
线性空间的维数. 基. 坐标.

1.  $V$  中有  $n$  个无关的向量, 但没有更多数目无关的向量.  
则称  $V$  为  $n$  维的. 能找到任意多个无关的向量, 则称  $V$  是无限维.

2.  $V_n$  线性空间中  $n$  个无关的向量称为  $V$  的一组基.

3.  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  是  $n$  维线性空间中的一组基.

则  $\forall \alpha, \exists k_1, \dots, k_n \in P$ .

使  $\alpha = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n$ .

则称  $(k_1, \dots, k_n)$  为  $\alpha$  在基  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  下的坐标.

$R^n$ .

§4. 基变换与坐标变换.

设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  与  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  是  $V$  中的两组基.

$$\gamma = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n.$$

$$\gamma = k'_1 \beta_1 + k'_2 \beta_2 + \dots + k'_n \beta_n.$$

一. 过渡矩阵.

1. 设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  与  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  是  $n$  维线性空间  $V$  中的两组基.

$$\text{且 } \begin{cases} \beta_1 = a_{11} \alpha_1 + a_{21} \alpha_2 + \dots + a_{n1} \alpha_n \\ \beta_2 = a_{12} \alpha_1 + a_{22} \alpha_2 + \dots + a_{n2} \alpha_n \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n = a_{1n} \alpha_1 + a_{2n} \alpha_2 + \dots + a_{nn} \alpha_n \end{cases}$$



将上式写成矩阵形式。

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$

或  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (1)$

称  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

为由基  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  到基  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  的过渡矩阵。

2. 过渡矩阵是可逆的。

二. 运算律。

设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  与  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  是线性空间  $V$  中的两个向量组。

$$A = (a_{ij})_n, \quad B = (b_{ij})_n.$$

2.1. 1°.  $((\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A)B = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(AB)$

2°.  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A + (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)B$

$$= (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(A+B).$$

3°.  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A + (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)A$

$$= (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)A.$$



三. 号在两组基下坐标间关系.

③.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ ;  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  是  $V_n$  中两组不同的基.

再设何量号在基  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ ;  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  下坐标分别为

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), (x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n).$$

即  $\xi = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n.$

$$\xi = x'_1 \beta_1 + x'_2 \beta_2 + \dots + x'_n \beta_n.$$

$$\xi = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$$

把(1)式代入  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{又 } \xi = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

由于  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$$

由基  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  到基  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  过渡矩阵.



$$\text{或} \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

④

例. 在  $n$  维线性空间  $P^n$  中.

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0) \\ \varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, \dots, 0) \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n = (0, 0, \dots, 1) \end{cases}$$

是一组基.

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon'_1 = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \\ \varepsilon'_2 = (0, 1, \dots, 1) \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon'_n = (0, 0, \dots, 1) \end{cases} \text{也是一组基.}$$

$$\forall \xi = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

在基  $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$  下的坐标为  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ .

在基  $(\varepsilon'_1, \dots, \varepsilon'_n)$  下的坐标为  $(a_1, a_2 - a_1, a_3 - a_2, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1})$ .

下面用过渡矩阵来做.

显然

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon'_1 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \cdots + \varepsilon_n. \\ \varepsilon'_2 = \varepsilon_2 + \cdots + \varepsilon_n. \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon'_n = \varepsilon_n \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  从基  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  到基  $\varepsilon'_1, \varepsilon'_2, \dots, \varepsilon'_n$  的过渡矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{即} \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$



⑤.

$$\text{而 } (A, E) = \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

从最后一行开始  
每行减上一行

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此, 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x'_1 = a_1 \\ x'_2 = a_2 - a_1 \\ x'_3 = a_3 - a_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n = a_n - a_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \xi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$  在基  $\varepsilon'_1, \dots, \varepsilon'_n$  下的坐标为

$$(a_1, a_2 - a_1, a_3 - a_2, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1}).$$



3. 3). 全体  $n$  阶实对称阵, 对于矩阵的加法和数量乘法,  
构成线性空间.  $V$   $P$ —实数域.

5). 全体实数域上的二元数对, 对于如下运算

$$(a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2)$$

$$k \circ (a_1, b_1) = (ka_1, kb_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} a_1^2),$$

$$V = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \text{ 是实数}\}. \quad P \text{—实数域}.$$

解: 显然  $V$  是非空集.  $V$  对两种运算是封闭的.

且这两种运算是满足:

$$(a \oplus b = a^b, b \oplus a = b^a)$$

$$\textcircled{1}. (a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2)$$

$$= (a_2 + a_1, b_2 + b_1 + a_2 a_1) = (a_2, b_2) \oplus (a_1, b_1)$$

$$\textcircled{2}. \text{且有 } ((a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2)) \oplus (a_3, b_3)$$

$$= (a_1, b_1) \oplus ((a_2, b_2) \oplus (a_3, b_3))$$

$$\textcircled{3}. (a_1, b_1) \oplus (0, 0) = (a_1 + 0, b_1 + 0 + a_1 \cdot 0) = (a_1, b_1).$$

$\therefore (0, 0)$  是  $V$  中的零元素.

$$\textcircled{4}. \text{若 } (a_1, b_1) \oplus (x, y) = (a_1 + x, b_1 + y + a_1 x) = (0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + x = 0 \\ b_1 + y + a_1 x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -a_1 \\ y = a_1^2 - b_1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore (-a_1, a_1^2 - b_1)$  是  $(a_1, b_1)$  的负元素.



$$\textcircled{5}. \quad l \circ (a, b) = (l \cdot a, l \cdot b + \frac{l(l-1)}{2} a^2) = (a, b) \quad l-1+k l-l.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{6}. \quad k \circ [l \circ (a, b)] &= k \circ [l a, l b + \frac{l(l-1)}{2} a^2] \\ &= (k l a, \underline{k l b + \frac{k l(l-1)}{2} a^2} + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} l^2 a^2) \\ &= (k l a, k l b + \frac{k l(k l-1)}{2} a^2) = (k l) \circ (a, b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{7}. \quad \underline{k \circ (a, b)} \oplus \underline{l \circ (a, b)}$$

$$= (k a, k b + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} a^2) \oplus (l a, l b + \frac{l(l-1)}{2} a^2).$$

$$= (\underline{k a + l a}, \underline{k b + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} a^2} + \underline{l b + \frac{l(l-1)}{2} a^2} + k l a^2).$$

$$= \left[ (k+l) a, (k+l) b + \frac{(k+l)(k+l-1)}{2} a^2 \right]$$

$$= (k+l) \circ (a, b).$$

$$\textcircled{8}. \quad k \circ [(a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2)]$$

$$= k \circ (a_1, b_1) \oplus k \circ (a_2, b_2).$$

$\therefore V$  能构成实数域上的线性空间.

$$\textcircled{8}. \quad 4). \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \omega \\ & \omega^2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}. \quad \text{实数域}.$$

$$V = \{ f(A) \mid A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \omega \\ & \omega^2 \end{pmatrix}, \omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} \}.$$

$$f(A) = a_0 E + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 + \dots + a_n A^n. \quad a_i \text{ 是实数}.$$



解:  $\omega = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}$ ,  $\omega^2 = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}$ ,  $\omega^3 = 1$ ,  $1, \omega, \omega^2$ .

$$\omega^n = \begin{cases} 1 & n=3k \\ \omega & n=3k+1 \\ \omega^2 & n=3k+2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \omega & \\ & & \omega^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \omega^2 & \\ & & \omega \end{pmatrix} \quad A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

$$\dots$$

$$A^n = \begin{cases} E & n=3k \\ A & n=3k+1 \\ A^2 & n=3k+2 \end{cases}$$

证毕 P182. 9, (1), (2).  
10.

因此, 对于  $V$  中任意向量

$$f(A) = a_0 E + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 + \dots + a_n A^n$$

必可写成  $f(A) = b_0 E + b_1 A + b_2 A^2$

$E, A, A^2$  是  $V$  的一组基.  $V$  是 3 维的.

下面验证  $E, A, A^2$  线性无关.

设  $k_0 E + k_1 A + k_2 A^2 = 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} k_0 & & \\ & k_0 & \\ & & k_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & & \\ & k_1 \omega & \\ & & k_1 \omega^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} k_2 & & \\ & k_2 \omega^2 & \\ & & k_2 \omega \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_0 + k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_0 + \omega k_1 + \omega^2 k_2 = 0 \\ k_0 + \omega^2 k_1 + \omega k_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

其系数矩阵行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \end{vmatrix}$

$$= 3(\omega^2 - \omega) = -3\sqrt{3}i \neq 0$$

故  $k_0 = k_1 = k_2 = 0$ .  $\therefore E, A, A^2$  线性无关.