

1. 下列向量集合中哪一些是向量空间, 说明理由。

(1) $V_1 = \{\alpha = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T \mid x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0\}$;

(2) $V_2 = \{\alpha = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T \mid x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 1\}$;

(3) $V_3 = \{\alpha = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T \mid x_i \text{ 为整数}\}$;

(4) $V_4 = \{\alpha = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T \mid x_1 = 5x_2\}$ 。

(3). 取 $\alpha_1 = [1, 1, \dots, 1]^T$

$\frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 = [\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2}]^T \notin V_3$

$\therefore V_3$ 不是向量空间

(1) 令 $\alpha_1 = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]^T$

$\beta = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]^T$

$\alpha_1 + \beta = [(a_1+b_1), (a_2+b_2), \dots, (a_n+b_n)]^T \in V$

$k\alpha_1 = [ka_1, ka_2, \dots, ka_n]^T \in V$

$\therefore V_1$ 是向量空间

(4). $\alpha_1 = [a_1, a_2, a_3]^T$

$\beta = [b_1, b_2, b_3]^T$

$\alpha_1 + \beta = [(a_1+b_1), (a_2+b_2), (a_3+b_3)]^T$

$a_2 + b_2 = 5(a_1+b_1)$

$k\alpha_1 = [ka_1, ka_2, ka_3]^T$

$ka_1 = 5ka_2$

$\therefore V_4$ 是向量空间

(2). $\alpha_1 = [a_1, a_2, 0, \dots, a_n]^T$

$k\alpha_1 = [ka_1, ka_2, \dots, ka_n]^T$

$k(a_1+a_2+\dots+a_n) = k \neq 1$

$\therefore V_2$ 不是向量空间

2. 设 R^3 中两组基分别为:

$\alpha_1 = [1, 1, 1]^T, \alpha_2 = [1, 0, -1]^T, \alpha_3 = [1, 0, 1]^T$;

$\beta_1 = [1, 2, 1]^T, \beta_2 = [2, 3, 4]^T, \beta_3 = [3, 4, 3]^T$ 。

求从基 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ 到基 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3\}$ 的过渡矩阵 C 。

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} C$

$B = AC$

$\therefore C = A^{-1}B$

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$

$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right]$

$\therefore C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$



3. 设三维向量 ξ 在基 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ 下坐标为 $[1, 2, 1]^T$, 求 ξ 关于基 $\{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2\}$ 的坐标 y .

$$[\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = CY$$

$$Y = C^{-1}X$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \\ \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right] \therefore y = \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2} \right]^T$$

4. 设 \mathbb{R}^3 中两组基分别为 $\{\alpha_1 = [1, 1, 0]^T, \alpha_2 = [0, 1, 1]^T, \alpha_3 = [0, 0, 1]^T\}$ 和 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3\}$. 已知从

基 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ 到基 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3\}$ 的过渡矩阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$, 求基向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$.

$$[\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \beta_1 = [1, -1, 2]^T$$

$$\beta_2 = [1, 1, -1]^T$$

$$\beta_3 = [-2, 1, -3]^T$$

A^{-1}

