

线性代数 homework (第九周)

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1 周二

1.1 习题五

31. 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 F^n 的基, 向量组 β_1, \dots, β_n 与 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 有关系式

$$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)T$$

证明: β_1, \dots, β_n 为 F^n 的基当且仅当 T 为可逆方阵.

Proof.

(1) 充分性: 已知 T 可逆.

(a)

$$\forall a \in V, a = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)T^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

(b) 若 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ 线性相关, 则存在不全为 0 的一组数 x_1, \dots, x_n

$$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

矛盾, 故 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ 线性无关.

综上即证 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ 为 F^n 的一组基.

(2) 必要性: 已知 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ 为 F^n 的一组基.

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq n, \beta_i = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{ni} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_i = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{ni} \end{pmatrix}, X = (x_{ij}) = T, Y = (y_{ij}).$$

则 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)T, (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)Y$, 可得

$$(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)TY = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \Rightarrow Y = T^{-1}.$$

即证 T 可逆.

综上即证. □

48. 给定三阶矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

令 V 是与 A 可交换的所有实矩阵全体. 证明: V 在矩阵加法与数乘下构成实数域上的线性空间, 并求 V 的一组基与维数.

(1) *Proof.* $\forall P, Q \in V, \lambda, \mu \in R$, 则

$$(\lambda P + \mu Q)A = \lambda PA + \mu QA = \lambda AP + \mu AQ = A(\lambda P + \mu Q) \Rightarrow \lambda P + \mu Q \in V.$$

□

(2) 记 $X = (x_{ij}) \in V, AX = XA$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \\ x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ 4x_{11} - 2x_{21} + x_{31} & 4x_{12} - 2x_{22} + x_{32} & 4x_{13} - 2x_{23} + x_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{12} + x_{13} & -2x_{13} & x_{11} + x_{13} \\ x_{22} + x_{23} & -2x_{23} & x_{21} + x_{23} \\ x_{32} + x_{33} & -2x_{33} & x_{31} + x_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}x_{32} + x_{33} & 2x_{32} + x_{31} & -\frac{1}{2}x_{32} \\ \frac{1}{2}x_{32} + \frac{1}{2}x_{31} & \frac{9}{2}x_{32} + x_{33} + 2x_{31} & -x_{32} - \frac{1}{2}x_{31} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

显然 V 的维数为 3. 取 $(x_{31}, x_{32}, x_{33}) = (4, -2, 1), (1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1)$, 可得 V 的一组基:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad I.$$

49. $V = F^{n \times n}$ 是数域 F 上所有 n 阶矩阵构成的线性空间, 令 W 是数域 F 上所有满足 $\text{tr}(A) = 0$ 的 n 阶矩阵的全体. 证明: W 是 V 的线性子空间, 并求 W 的一组基与维数.

Proof. $\forall A, B \in W, \lambda, \mu \in F$, 有

$$\text{tr}(\lambda A + \mu B) = \lambda \text{tr}(A) + \mu \text{tr}(B) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda A + \mu B \in W.$$

□

假设 $A = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} E_{ij}$.

$$\text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = 0 \Rightarrow a_{nn} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{ii} \Rightarrow A = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{ii} (E_{ii} - E_{nn}) + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^n a_{kl} E_{kl}.$$

又 $E_{ii} - E_{nn} (i = 1, \dots, n-1), E_{ij} (1 \leq i \neq j \leq n)$ 线性无关, 可得

$$E_{ii} - E_{nn} (i = 1, \dots, n-1), E_{ij} (1 \leq i \neq j \leq n) \text{ 构成 } W \text{ 的一组基, } \dim W = n^2 - 1.$$

51. 证明: 有限维线性空间的任何子空间都有补空间.

Proof. 设 V_1 是有限维线性空间 V 的子空间, $\dim V = n, \dim V_1 = r$, 即证存在 V 的子空间 V_2 满足 $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$.

(1) $V_1 = \{0\}$, 即 $r = 0$. 则有 $V_2 = V$, 满足

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}, V = V_1 + V_2 \Rightarrow V = V_1 \oplus V_2.$$

(2) $V_1 \neq \{0\}$, 即 $r \neq 0$. 设 V_1 的一组基为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$, 扩充为 V 的一组基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$.

$$\text{取 } V_2 = \langle \alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle, \text{ 显然 } V = V_1 \oplus V_2.$$

□

2 周四

2.1 习题六

1. (1) 非线性变换. $\forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\mathcal{A}(\lambda(a, b)) = \mathcal{A}(\lambda a, \lambda b) = (\lambda a + \lambda b, \lambda^2 a^2) \neq (\lambda(a + b), \lambda a^2) = \lambda \mathcal{A}(a, b).$$

- (2) 非线性变换. $\forall (a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\mathcal{A}(\lambda(a, b, c)) = \mathcal{A}(\lambda a, \lambda b, \lambda c) = (\lambda a - \lambda b, \lambda c, \lambda a + 1) \neq (\lambda(a - b), \lambda c, \lambda(a + 1)) = \lambda \mathcal{A}(a, b, c).$$

- (3) 线性变换. $\forall X, Y \in M_n(F), \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\mathcal{A}(\lambda X + \mu Y) = \mathcal{A}(\lambda X + \mu Y) - (\lambda X + \mu Y)B = \lambda(AX - XB) + \mu(AY - YB) = \lambda \mathcal{A}(X) + \mu \mathcal{A}(Y).$$

- (4) 若 $\alpha \neq 0$, 非线性变换. $\forall x \in V, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\mathcal{A}(\lambda x) = \alpha \neq \lambda \alpha = \lambda \mathcal{A}(x).$$

$\alpha = 0$, 线性变换. $\forall x, y \in V, \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$, 有

$$\mathcal{A}(\lambda x + \mu y) = 0 = \lambda \mathcal{A}(x) + \mu \mathcal{A}(y).$$

2. (1)

$$(\mathcal{A}(e_1), \mathcal{A}(e_2), \mathcal{A}(e_3)) = (e_1, e_2, 0) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (2)

$$(\mathcal{A}(e_0), \mathcal{A}(e_1), \dots, \mathcal{A}(e_n)) = (0, e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}) = (e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即 \mathcal{A} 在此组基下的矩阵为

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

- (3)

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_1)' &= a \cdot e^{ax} \cos bx - b \cdot e^{ax} \sin bx \\ &= a \cdot \alpha_1 - b \cdot \alpha_2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_2)' &= a \cdot e^{ax} \sin bx + b \cdot e^{ax} \cos bx \\ &= b \cdot \alpha_1 + a \cdot \alpha_2; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_3)' &= a \cdot x e^{ax} \cos bx - b \cdot x e^{ax} \sin bx + e^{ax} \cos bx \\ &= \alpha_1 + a \alpha_3 - b \alpha_4; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_4)' &= a \cdot x e^{ax} \sin bx + b \cdot x e^{ax} \cos bx + x e^{ax} \sin bx \\ &= \alpha_2 + b \cdot \alpha_3 + a \cdot \alpha_4. \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1), \mathcal{A}(\alpha_2), \mathcal{A}(\alpha_3), \mathcal{A}(\alpha_4)) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 1 & 0 \\ -b & a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & -b & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

即 \mathcal{A} 在此组基下的矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 1 & 0 \\ -b & a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & -b & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

(4) 记 $A = (a_{ij})$.

$$\mathcal{A}(e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -a_{12} \cdot e_2 + a_{21} \cdot e_3;$$

$$\mathcal{A}(e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{11} \\ 0 & a_{21} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -a_{21} \cdot e_1 + (a_{11} - a_{22}) \cdot e_2 + a_{21} \cdot e_4;$$

$$\mathcal{A}(e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & 0 \\ a_{22} & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a_{11} & a_{12} \end{pmatrix} = a_{12} \cdot e_1 + (a_{22} - a_{11}) \cdot e_3 - a_{12} \cdot e_4;$$

$$\mathcal{A}(e_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = a_{12} \cdot e_2 - a_{21} \cdot e_3.$$

$$(\mathcal{A}(e_1), \mathcal{A}(e_2), \mathcal{A}(e_3), \mathcal{A}(e_4)) = (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{21} & a_{12} & 0 \\ -a_{12} & a_{11} - a_{22} & 0 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & 0 & a_{22} - a_{11} & -a_{21} \\ 0 & a_{21} & -a_{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

即 \mathcal{A} 在此组基下的矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{21} & a_{12} & 0 \\ -a_{12} & a_{11} - a_{22} & 0 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & 0 & a_{22} - a_{11} & -a_{21} \\ 0 & a_{21} & -a_{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. 设 \mathcal{A} 在自然基下的矩阵为 A , 在 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的矩阵为 B .

$$\mathcal{A}(e_1, e_2, e_3) = \mathcal{A}(\alpha_3 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_1, \alpha_1) = (\beta_3 - \beta_2, \beta_2 - \beta_1, \beta_1) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \\ -1 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \\ -1 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)B \Rightarrow B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$