

线性代数 homework (第九周)

PB20000113 孔浩宇

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1 周二

1.1 习题五

37. 设 n 元 $n-1$ 个方程的齐次线性方程组的系数阵 A 的秩为 $n-1$, 求该齐次线性方程组的基础解系.

解: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{(n-1) \times n}$, 则基础解系个数为 1; 取方阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$;

记 B 第 n 行对应的代数余子式为 B_1, \dots, B_n , 则有 $\sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot B_i = \det(B)$;

取 $\beta = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in})$, 则 $\text{rank}(A) = n-1$, $\sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot B_i = \det(B) = 0$;

即 $\alpha = (B_1, \dots, B_n)^T$ 为该齐次线性方程组的基础解系.

38. 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 为非齐次方程组 $Ax = b$ 的一组解, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 为常数. 给出 $\lambda_1 \alpha_s + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s$ 为该线性方程组的解的充要条件.

$$\begin{aligned} A(\lambda_1 \alpha_s + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s) = b &\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 \cdot A\alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_s \cdot A\alpha_s = b; \\ &\Leftrightarrow (\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_s)b = b; \\ &\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_s = 1. \end{aligned}$$

40. 求下列齐次线性方程组的基础解系与通解:

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 4x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 7x_4 - 4x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 - 6x_5 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -5 & 7 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

对增广矩阵进行线性变换:

$$\begin{aligned} &\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -5 & 7 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

即原方程组等价于

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_4 - 2x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 - 2x_5 = 0 \\ -x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[x_5=b]{x_4=a} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a+2b \\ -a+2b \\ a \\ a \\ b \end{pmatrix}.$$

即基础解系为 $(-1, -1, 1, 1, 0)^T, (2, 2, 0, 0, 1)^T$; 通解为 $(-a+2b, -a+2b, a, a, b)^T$.

41. 已知 \mathbb{F}^5 中向量 $\eta_1 = (1, 2, 3, 2, 1)^T$ 及 $\eta_2 = (1, 3, 2, 1, 2)^T$. 找一个齐次线性方程组, 使得 η_1 与 η_2 为该方程组的基础解系.

$$A(\eta_1 \quad \eta_2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1^T \\ \eta_2^T \end{pmatrix} A^T = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \\ a_{14} & a_{24} & a_{34} \\ a_{15} & a_{25} & a_{35} \end{pmatrix} = O.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{pmatrix} = O \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{pmatrix} = O \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5a_3 - 4a_4 - a_5 \\ a_3 + a_4 - a_5 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

即 $\begin{pmatrix} \eta_1^T \\ \eta_2^T \end{pmatrix} \alpha = 0$ 基础解系为 $(-5, 1, 1, 0, 0)^T, (-4, 1, 0, 1, 0)^T, (-1, -1, 0, 0, 1)^T$. 可得

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

43. 判断下列集合关于规定的运算是否构成线性空间:

- (1) V 是所有实数对 (x, y) 的集合, 数域 $F = \mathbb{R}$. 定义

$$(x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2), \lambda(x, y) = (x, y).$$

- (2) V 是所有满足 $f(-1) = 0$ 的实函数的集合, 数域 $F = \mathbb{R}$. 定义加法为函数的加法, 数乘为数与函数的乘法.
 (3) V 是所有满足 $f(0) \neq 0$ 的实函数的集合, 数域 $F = \mathbb{R}$. 定义加法为函数的加法, 数乘为数与函数的乘法.
 (4) V 是数域 F 上所有 n 阶可逆方阵的全体, 加法为矩阵的加法, 数乘为矩阵的数乘.

解:

- (1) 不构成线性空间. $\lambda(x, y) + \mu(x, y) = (2x, 2y) \neq (\lambda + \mu)(x, y) \quad (x, y \neq 0)$
 (2) 构成线性空间

$$\forall f, g, h \in V; \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}: (A1) f + g = g + f, \text{ 且 } (f + g)(-1) = f(-1) + g(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow f + g \in V;$$

$$(A2) (f + g) + h = f + (g + h);$$

$$(A3) \exists O = 0, f + O = O + f = f;$$

$$(A4) \exists p, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, p(x) = -f(x), f + p = p + f = O = 0;$$

$$(D1) \lambda(f + g) = \lambda f + \lambda g, \text{ 且 } (\lambda f)(-1) = \lambda f(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda f \in V;$$

$$(D2) (\lambda + \mu)f = \lambda f + \mu f;$$

$$(D3) \lambda(\mu f) = (\lambda\mu)f;$$

$$(D4) 1f = f.$$

- (3) 不构成线性空间. $\forall f \in V$, 显然 $-f \in V, f + (-f) = 0 \Rightarrow f + (-f) \notin V$, 对加法不封闭.

- (4) 不构成线性空间. $\forall A \in V$, 显然 $-A \in V, A + (-A) = O \Rightarrow A + (-A) \notin V$, 对加法不封闭.

2 周四

2.1 习题五

44. 设 V 是所有实函数全体在实数域上构成的线性空间, 判断下列函数组是否线性相关.

- (1) $1, x, \sin x$;
- (2) $1, x, e^x$;
- (3) $1, \cos 2x, \cos^2 x$;
- (4) $1, x^2, (x-1)^3, (x+1)^3$;
- (5) $\cos x, \cos 2x, \dots, \cos nx$.

解:

(1) 线性无关. 若存在 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, a + bx + c \sin x \equiv 0$, 取 $x = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}, x = \pi$, 则

$$a = a + b\pi = a + \frac{b\pi}{2} + c = 0 \Rightarrow a = b = c = 0.$$

(2) 线性无关. 若存在 $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, a + bx + c \cdot e^x \equiv 0$, 取 $x = 0, 1, -1$, 则

$$a + c = a + b + c \cdot e = a - b + \frac{c}{e} = 0 \Rightarrow a = b = c = 0.$$

(3) 线性相关. $\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$.

(4) 线性相关. $(x+1)^3 = (x-1)^3 + 6x^2 + 2$.

(5) 线性无关. 若存在 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \cos ix \equiv 0$, 则记 $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \cos ix$.

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall k \geq 0, f^{(k)}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = f^{(4)}(x) = \dots = f^{(4 \cdot (n-1))}(x) = 0$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2^4 & \dots & n^4 \\ 1 & (2^4)^2 & \dots & (n^4)^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & (2^4)^{n-1} & \dots & (n^4)^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \cdot \cos x \\ a_2 \cdot \cos 2x \\ \vdots \\ a_n \cdot \cos nx \end{pmatrix} = O \xrightarrow{\text{由 Vandermonde 矩阵}} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \cdot \cos x \\ a_2 \cdot \cos 2x \\ \vdots \\ a_n \cdot \cos nx \end{pmatrix} = O.$$

显然有 $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = 0$.

46. 设 $F_n[x]$ 是次数小于或等于 n 的多项式全体构成的线性空间.

- (1) 证明: $S = \{1, x-1, (x-1)^2, \dots, (x-1)^n\}$ 构成 $\mathbb{F}^n[x]$ 的一组基;
- (2) 求 S 到基 $T = \{1, x, \dots, x^n\}$ 之间的过渡矩阵;
- (3) 求多项式 $p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ 在基 S 下的坐标.

Proof.

(1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x-1 \\ (x-1)^2 \\ \vdots \\ (x-1)^n \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ \vdots \\ x^n \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} C_0^0 \cdot (-1)^0 & C_1^0 \cdot (-1)^1 & C_2^0 \cdot (-1)^2 & \dots & C_n^0 \cdot (-1)^n \\ 0 & C_1^1 \cdot (-1)^0 & C_2^1 \cdot (-1)^1 & \dots & C_n^1 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & C_2^2 \cdot (-1)^0 & \dots & C_n^2 \cdot (-1)^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & C_n^n \cdot (-1)^0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由过渡矩阵

$$\det(T) = \det \begin{pmatrix} C_0^0 \cdot (-1)^0 & C_1^0 \cdot (-1)^1 & C_2^0 \cdot (-1)^2 & \cdots & C_n^0 \cdot (-1)^n \\ 0 & C_1^1 \cdot (-1)^0 & C_2^1 \cdot (-1)^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & C_2^2 \cdot (-1)^0 & \cdots & C_n^2 \cdot (-1)^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & C_n^n \cdot (-1)^0 \end{pmatrix} = 1, \Rightarrow \text{即证.}$$

(2) 由 (1) 可得过渡矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_0^0 \cdot (-1)^0 & C_1^0 \cdot (-1)^1 & C_2^0 \cdot (-1)^2 & \cdots & C_n^0 \cdot (-1)^n \\ 0 & C_1^1 \cdot (-1)^0 & C_2^1 \cdot (-1)^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & C_2^2 \cdot (-1)^0 & \cdots & C_n^2 \cdot (-1)^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & C_n^n \cdot (-1)^0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(3) 记 $p(x)$ 在基 S 下的坐标为 (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n) , 则

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n b_i \cdot (x-1)^i \Rightarrow b_i = \frac{1}{i!} p^{(i)}(1) \Rightarrow (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^n C_i^0 a_i, \sum_{i=1}^n C_i^1 a_i, \dots, \sum_{i=n}^n C_i^n a_n \right)$$

□

47. V 是数域 \mathbb{F} 上所有 n 阶对称矩阵的全体, 定义加法为矩阵的加法, 数乘为矩阵的数乘. 证明: V 是线性空间, 并求 V 的一组基及维数.

Proof.

(1) 证明 V 是线性空间:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall A, B, C \in V; \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}: & (A1) A + B = B + A, \text{ 且 } (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T = A + B \Rightarrow A + B \in V; \\ & (A2) (A+B) + C = A + (B+C); \\ & (A3) \exists O \in V, A + O = O + A = A; \\ & (A4) \exists A' = -A, (-A)^T = -A \Rightarrow A' \in V, \text{ 且 } A + A' = 0; \\ & (D1) \lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B, \text{ 且 } (\lambda A)^T = \lambda A^T = \lambda A \Rightarrow \lambda A \in V; \\ & (D2) (\lambda + \mu)A = \lambda A + \mu A; \\ & (D3) \lambda(\mu A) = (\lambda\mu)A; \\ & (D4) 1A = A. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\forall A = (a_{ij}) \in V, A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} E_{ii} + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} (E_{ij} + E_{ji}).$$

又 $S = \{E_{ii} (1 \leq i \leq n), E_{ij} + E_{ji} (1 \leq i < j \leq n)\}$ 为线性无关组, 故可取 S 为 V 的一组基. 即

$$\text{基 } S = \{E_{ii} (1 \leq i \leq n), E_{ij} + E_{ji} (1 \leq i < j \leq n)\}, \text{ rank } V = \text{rank } S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

□