第八章 习题课

本章基本要求



- 1. 理解线性变换的概念及基本性质,会求某线性变换的核与值域.
- 2. 会应用相关定理判断线性变换是否为单射及可逆线性变换.
- 3. 理解线性变换的矩阵表示, 掌握线性变换的矩阵的求法.
- 4. 掌握线性算子在不同基下矩阵之间关系的判断与求解.

第8章习题



设有
$$R^2$$
 的 基 B : $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0,1)^T$; R^3 的 基 B : $\alpha_1 = (1,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,1,1)^T$, $T \in L(R^2,R^3)$, 定义为 $T(x) = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_3$, $\forall x = (x_1,x_1)^T \in R^2$.

- (1) 求T的值域与秩、核与零度;
- (2) T是否为单射?是否为满射?
- (3) 求T在基B, B'下的矩阵.



设有 R^2 的 基 B: $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0,1)^T$; R^3 的 基 B: $\alpha_1 = (1,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,1,1)^T$, $T \in L(R^2,R^3)$, 定义为 $T(x) = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_3$, $\forall x = (x_1,x_1)^T \in R^2$.

(1) 求T的值域与秩、核与零度;

$$R(T) = \{ T(\alpha) \mid \alpha \in V \} \sqsubset W$$

$$\alpha = x_1 \varepsilon_1 + x_2 \varepsilon_2$$

$$\mathsf{T}(\alpha) = x_1 \mathsf{T}(\varepsilon_1) + x_2 \mathsf{T}(\varepsilon_2)$$

$$R(T) = span\{T(\varepsilon_1), T(\varepsilon_2)\}$$

$$T(\varepsilon_1) = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2) \alpha_3$$
$$= 1 \alpha_1 + 0 \alpha_2 + (1 + 0) \alpha_3$$

$$= \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 \triangleq \eta_1$$

$$\mathsf{T}(\varepsilon_2) = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \triangleq \eta_2$$

$$rank(T) = 2$$
 $nullity(T) = 0$

$$nullity(T) + rank(T) = dim(V)$$



设有 R^2 的 基 B: $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0,1)^T$; R^3 的 基 B: $\alpha_1 = (1,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,1,1)^T$, $T \in L(R^2,R^3)$, 定义为 $T(x) = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_3$, $\forall x = (x_1,x_1)^T \in R^2$.

(1) 求T的值域与秩、核与零度;

$$\operatorname{Ker}(\mathsf{T})=\mathsf{T}^{-1}(0)=\{\alpha\mid \mathsf{T}(\alpha)=0, \quad \alpha\in V\} \sqsubseteq \mathsf{V}$$

$$=\{\alpha=x_1\varepsilon_1+x_2\varepsilon_2 \quad =\{\alpha=x_1\varepsilon_1+x_2\varepsilon_2\mid \mathsf{T}(\alpha)=x_1\mathsf{T}(\varepsilon_1)+x_2\mathsf{T}(\varepsilon_2)=0\}$$

$$T(\alpha) = x_1 T(\epsilon_1) + x_2 T(\epsilon_2) \quad T(\alpha) = x_1 T(\epsilon_1) + x_2 T(\epsilon_2)$$

$$T(\varepsilon_1) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 \triangleq \eta_1$$
 $= x_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) + x_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)$ $x_1 = x_2 = 0$

$$T(\varepsilon_2) = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \triangleq \eta_2$$
 = $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_3 = 0$ Ker(T)={0}

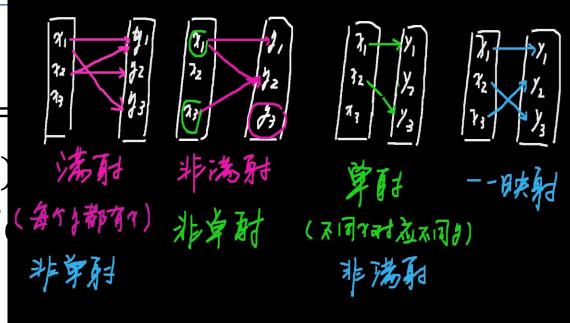
设有
$$R^2$$
 的 基 B : $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (1,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,1,1)^T$, $\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_3$, $\forall x = (x_1, x_1)^T$

(2) T是否为单射?是否为满射?

定理8.1.9

设dim(V)=dim(W)=n, T∈ L(V,W), 则下列条件相互等价:

- 1. T是可逆线性变换;
- 2. T是单射;
- 3. T是满射;
- 4. rank(T) = n;
- 5. nullity(T) = 0. ($ker(T)=\{0\}$)



定理 8.1.5 设 T 是 线性空间 V 到线性空间 W的一个线性变换,dim(V) = n,则下列条件相互等价:

- 1. T是单射;
- 2. $ker(T)=\{0\};$
- 3. T将V中线性无关组映射为W中线性无 关组;
- 4. rank(T) = n



设有 R^2 的 基 B: $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0,1)^T$; R^3 的 基 B: $\alpha_1 = (1,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,1,1)^T$, $T \in L(R^2,R^3)$, 定义为 $T(x) = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_3$, $\forall x = (x_1,x_1)^T \in R^2$.

(2) T是否为单射?是否为满射?

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^3$$
, $\exists \ \varepsilon = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\alpha = \mathbf{T}(\varepsilon) = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2) \alpha_3$$

$$= (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) x_1 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) x_2$$

$$= (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1})^T x_1 + (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2})^T x_2$$

海村 非满村 (不同的社会不同的) 非军科

 $\alpha = (0,0,1)^T$ 时,方程组无解。所以,**T**不是满射。

例1 设有
$$R^2$$
 的 基 B : $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0,1)^T$; R^3 的 基 B

$$(1,1,0)^T$$
, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,1,1)^T$, $T \in L(R^2,R^3)$, 定义为 $T(x) = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_3$, $\forall x = (x_1,x_1)^T \in R^2$.

(3) 求T在基B, B'下的矩阵.

$$\mathbf{B} = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n\}, \quad \mathbf{B}' = \{\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_m\}$$

$$T(\alpha_1) = a_{11} \beta_1 + a_{21} \beta_2 + ... a_{m1} \beta_m$$

$$T(\alpha_2) = a_{12} \beta_1 + a_{22} \beta_2 + ... a_{m2} \beta_m$$

 $T(\alpha_n) = a_{1n} \beta_1 + a_{2n} \beta_2 + \dots + a_{mn} \beta_m$

$$T[\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, ..., \alpha_{n}] = [T(\alpha_{1}), T(\alpha_{2}), ..., T(\alpha_{n})]$$
$$= [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, ..., \beta_{m}]A$$

$$T(\varepsilon_1) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3$$

$$\mathsf{T}(\varepsilon_2) = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$

$$T[\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}] = [T(\varepsilon_{1}), T(\varepsilon_{2})]$$

$$= [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



设 $T \in L(R[x]_2)$, 定义为 $T(f(x)) = xf'(x) + f''(x), \forall f(x) \in R[x]_2$.

- (1) 求T在基 $\{1, x, x^2\}$ 下的矩阵A;
- (2) 求T在基 $\{1, x, 1 + x^2\}$ 下的矩阵B;
- (3) 求矩阵S,使得 $B = S^{-1}AS$;



设
$$T \in L(R[x]_2)$$
, 定义为 $T(f(x)) = xf'(x) + f''(x), \forall f(x) \in R[x]_2$.

(1) 求T在基 $\{1, x, x^2\}$ 下的矩阵A;

$$T \left[\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}\right] = \left[\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}\right]A$$

$$T[1, x, x^2] = [T[1], T[x], T[x^2]] = [1, x, x^2]A$$

$$T[1] = x \cdot 0 + 0 = [1, x, x^2](0, 0, 0)^T$$

$$T[x] = x \cdot 1 + 0 = [1, x, x^2](0, 1, 0)^T$$

$$T[x^2] = x \cdot 2x + 2 = [1, x, x^2](2, 0, 2)^T$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



设
$$T \in L(R[x]_2)$$
, 定义为 $T(f(x)) = xf'(x) + f''(x), \forall f(x) \in R[x]_2$.

(2) 求T在基 $\{1, x, 1 + x^2\}$ 下的矩阵B;

$$T[\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]B$$

$$T[1, x, 1 + x^2] = [T[1], T[x], T[1 + x^2]] = [1, x, 1 + x^2]B$$

$$T[1] = x \cdot 0 + 0 = [1, x, 1 + x^{2}](0, 0, 0)^{T}$$

$$T[x] = x \cdot 1 + 0 = [1, x, 1 + x^{2}](0, 1, 0)^{T}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T[1+x^2] = x \cdot 2x + 2 = [1, x, 1+x^2](0, 0, 2)^T$$



设
$$T \in L(R[x]_2)$$
, 定义为 $T(f(x)) = xf'(x) + f''(x), \forall f(x) \in R[x]_2$.

(3) 求矩阵S,使得 $B = S^{-1}AS$;

$$T [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}] = [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}]A$$

$$T [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}]B$$

$$[\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}]C$$

$$T [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = T [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}] C$$

$$= [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}] A C$$

$$= [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] C^{-1}AC$$

$$[1, x, 1 + x^{2}] = [1, x, x^{2}] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



已知
$$T \in L(R^3)$$
, T 在基 $B: \alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, -1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$

$$(0,1,1)^T$$
下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \ 1 & 1 & 0 \ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 求T在基B': $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0,1,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_3 = (0,0,1)^T$ 下的矩阵;
- (2) $\dot{\mathbf{x}}T(1,2,-5)^T$.



已知
$$T \in L(R^3)$$
, T 在基 $B: \alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, -1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$

$$(0,1,1)^T$$
下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 求
$$T$$
在基 B' : $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0,1,0)^T$, $\varepsilon_3 = (0,0,1)^T$ 下的矩阵;

$$T [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}] = [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}]A$$

$$T [\epsilon_{1}, \epsilon_{2}, \epsilon_{3}] = [\epsilon_{1}, \epsilon_{2}, \epsilon_{3}]B$$

$$[\epsilon_{1}, \epsilon_{2}, \epsilon_{3}] = [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}]C$$

$$B = C^{-1}AC$$

$$[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3] C^{-1} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]$$

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



已知
$$T \in L(R^3)$$
, T 在基 B : $\alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, -1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$

$$(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{1},\mathbf{1})^T$$
下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) 求
$$T(1,2,-5)^T$$
.

$$\alpha = (1, 2, -5)^{T} = [\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \varepsilon_{3}] (1, 2, -5)^{T}$$

$$T [\alpha] = [\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \varepsilon_{3}] y$$

$$y = Bx$$



已知
$$T \in L(V)$$
, T 在 V 的基 e_1, e_2, e_3 下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 问T是否可逆? 若T可逆,求 T^{-1} ;
- (2) 求V的另一个基,使得T在该基下的矩阵为对角矩阵.

定理8.2.4 设*T ∈ L*(V,W), dim(V)=dim(W)=n, 线性空间V和W的一组 基分别为:

$$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}, \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m\}$$

T在这两组基下的矩阵为A,则 T是可逆线 性变换的充要条件是A为可逆矩阵,且当T可逆时。 T^{-1} 在这两组基下的矩阵是 A^{-1}

$$T [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}] = [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}]A$$

$$T [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}]D$$

$$[\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}]C$$

$$T [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = T [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}]C$$

$$= [\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}]AC$$

$$= [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}]C^{-1}AC$$

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例5

设 $T \in L(V, W)$,V为有限维空间,已知 $T(e_1), \cdots, T(e_r)$ 为R(T)的基(其中 $e_i \in V, i = 1, 2, \cdots, r$),又知 β_1, \cdots, β_s 为 $\ker(T)$ 的基. 试证明:向量组 $(I): e_1, \cdots, e_r, \beta_1, \cdots, \beta_s$ 为V的基.

先证明(I)线性无关. 再证明 V 中任意向量 α 都可由(I)线性表示,设 $T(\alpha) = a_1 T(e_1) + \dots + a_r T(e_r)$,记向量 $\alpha_0 = \alpha - (a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_r e_r)$,可证 $\alpha_0 \in \ker(T)$,从而得 α 可由(I)线性表示.



已知
$$T \in L(V)$$
, T 在 V 的基 e_1, e_2, e_3 下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 证明 $T^2 = T$;
- (2) $\Re R(T)$ 及 $\ker(T)$ 的基,并证明它们合在一起可构成V的基B'.
- (3) 求T在基B'下的矩阵;
- (4) 证明: $\forall \alpha \in R(T)$, 恒有 $T(\alpha) \in R(T)$, $\forall \beta \in \ker(T)$, 恒有 $T(\beta) \in \ker(T)$.



已知
$$T \in L(V)$$
, T 在 V 的基 e_1, e_2, e_3 下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 证明
$$T^2 = T$$
;

线性空间
$$L(V,W)$$
 — 线性空间 $F^{m\times n}$

$$A^2 = A$$



已知
$$T \in L(V)$$
, T 在 V 的基 e_1, e_2, e_3 下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) $\Re R(T)$ 及ker(T)的基,并证明它们合在一起可构成V的基B'.

T 的值域 R(T)与矩阵A的列空间同构, 所以 R(T)的基的坐标为矩阵 A的列向量组的最大线性无关向量组

$$T[e_1, e_2, e_3] = [T(e_1), T(e_2), T(e_3)] = [e_1, e_2, e_3]A$$

$$T[\alpha] = x_1 T(e_1) + x_2 T(e_2) + x_3 T(e_3) = [e_1, e_2, e_3]Ax$$

$$T[\alpha] = T[e_1, e_2, e_3]x = [T(e_1), T(e_2), T(e_3)]x = [e_1, e_2, e_3]Ax = 0$$

知: ker(T)的基由线性方程组 Ax = 0 的基础解系构成.

已知
$$T \in L(V)$$
, T 在 V 的基 e_1, e_2, e_3 下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 证明 $T^2 = T$;
- (2) $\Re R(T)$ 及ker(T)的基,并证明它们合在一起可构成V的基B'.
- (2)' $V = R(T) \oplus \ker(T)$

以 $\alpha - T(\alpha) \in \ker(T)$,而 $T(\alpha) \in R(T)$,所以有 $V = \ker(T) + R(T)$. $\forall \beta \in R(T)$,必有 $\alpha \in V$, 使 $T(\alpha) = \beta$, 故 $T(\beta) = T^2(\alpha) = T(\alpha) = \beta$, 由此可知 $\ker(T) \cap R(T) = \{0\}$.



已知 $T \in L(V)$, T在V的基 e_1, e_2, e_3 下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

(3) 求T在基B'下的矩阵;

$$T[\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]D$$

$$T [e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}] = [e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}]A$$

$$T [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}]D$$

$$[\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = [e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}]C$$

$$T [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = T [e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}]C$$

$$= [e_{1}, e_{2}, e_{3}]AC$$

$$= [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}]C^{-1}AC$$

$$= [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}]D$$

线性算子T在不同基下的矩阵是相似的。

已知 $T \in L(V)$,T在V的基 e_1, e_2, e_3 下的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

(4) 证明: $\forall \alpha \in R(T)$, 恒有 $T(\alpha) \in R(T)$, $\forall \beta \in \ker(T)$, 恒有 $T(\beta) \in R(T)$ ker(T).

$$\forall \alpha \in R(T), \exists \eta, 使得 \alpha = T(\eta)$$

$$T(\eta) = T^2(\eta) = T(\alpha) \in R(T)$$

$$\forall \beta \in \ker(T), \forall T(\beta) = 0$$

$$T(T(\boldsymbol{\beta})) = T^2(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = T(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \mathbf{0} \in \ker(T)$$