

高代选讲 作业一

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练习 7.4.9

1. 假设 $C_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + C_n \vec{e}_n = \vec{0}$

展开得 $(C_1 + \dots + C_n) \vec{e}_1 + (C_2 + \dots + C_n) \vec{e}_2 + \dots + C_n \vec{e}_n = \vec{0}$

由于 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 是一组基, 故有

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + \dots + C_n = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ C_2 + \dots + C_n = 0 & \textcircled{2} \\ \vdots \\ C_{n-1} + C_n = 0 & \textcircled{n-1} \\ C_n = 0 & \textcircled{n} \end{cases}$$

①代②中, 得 $C_{n-1} = 0$

②代③中, 得 $C_{n-2} = 0$. 以此类推: $C_1 = C_2 = \dots = C_n = 0$

因此 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 构成 V 的一组基

2. 假设 $C_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + C_n \vec{e}_n = \vec{0}$

展开得 $(C_1 + C_n) \vec{e}_1 + (C_1 + C_2) \vec{e}_2 + (C_2 + C_3) \vec{e}_3 + \dots + (C_{n-1} + C_n) \vec{e}_n = \vec{0}$

即
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \text{记作} \quad A\vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

对于 $\det A_n$ 研究, 设 $n \geq 4$

$$\det A_n = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\text{初等变换}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\text{初等变换}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$(\text{第-列展开}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

$$(\text{第-列展开}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{(n-2) \times (n-2)} = \det A_{n-2}$$

$$\text{即 } \forall n \geq 4, \det A_n = \det A_{n-2}$$

$$\text{而 } \det A_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\det A_3 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\text{即 } \forall n \geq 2 \quad n \text{ 为奇数 } \det A_n = 2 \Rightarrow \text{rank } A_n = n$$

$$n \text{ 为偶数 } \det A_n = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank } A_n < n$$

回到 $A_n \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ n 为奇数时 A_n 满秩, 故 \vec{c} 没有非平凡解, $\vec{c} = \vec{0}$.
即 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 构成一组基.

n 为偶数时 A_n 不满秩, \vec{c} 有非平凡解

$$\text{即 } \exists \vec{c} \neq \vec{0} \text{ s.t. } A_n \vec{c} = \vec{0}$$

因此 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 不构成一组基.

练习 7.4.11

1. (I) 到 (II) 过渡矩阵为 P

$$\text{即有 } [t_1 \dots t_n] = [e_1 \dots e_n] P$$

$$\Rightarrow [t_1 \dots t_n] P^{-1} = [e_1 \dots e_n]$$

即 (II) 到 (I) 过渡矩阵为 P^{-1}

2. (I) 到 (II) 过渡矩阵为 $P \Rightarrow [t_1 \dots t_n] = [e_1 \dots e_n] P$

(II) ... (IV) ... 为 $Q \Rightarrow [s_1 \dots s_n] = [t_1 \dots t_n] Q$

$$\text{故 } [s_1 \dots s_n] = [t_1 \dots t_n] \\ = [e_1 \dots e_n] P Q$$

即 (I) 到 (IV) 的过渡矩阵为 PQ

练习 7.5.1

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

$$\text{求 } N(A): Ax = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \text{则 } \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 是一个解}$$

$$\text{考虑到 } \text{rank } A = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\text{则 } \dim N(A) = n - \text{rank}(A) = 1$$

$$\vec{e} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 是 } N(A) \text{ 的基}$$

$$\text{求 } R(A) \quad \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{v}_3 = -\vec{v}_2$ 故 \vec{v}_3 不独立, 而 \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 独立

$$R(A) = \text{span} \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle$$

$$\dim R(A) = \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\vec{e}_1 = \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{e}_2 = \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 是 } R(A) \text{ 的一组基}$$

练习 7.5.2

$$f_1' = a e^{ax} \cos bx - b e^{ax} \sin bx = a f_1 - b f_2$$

$$f_2' = a e^{ax} \sin bx + b e^{ax} \cos bx = b f_1 + a f_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} f_1' \\ f_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow f_1', f_2' \in \text{span} \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle$$

故 D 是 V 上的线性变换

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

练习 7.5.7

设 F 上的加法单位元是 1_F , 乘法单位元是 0_F , 设 V 基是 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$
 我们定义 e_1^*, \dots, e_n^* , 其中 $e_i^*: V \rightarrow F$ 的定义是 $e_i^*(e_j) = \delta_{ij} \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq n$ 且 e_i^* 是线性的
 e_i^* 是线性的 $\Rightarrow \forall a, b \in F, e_i^*(a+b) = e_i^*(a) + e_i^*(b) \Rightarrow e_i^* \in V^*$

设 $V'^* = \text{span}\langle e_1^*, \dots, e_n^* \rangle$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 首先 } \sum_i c_i e_i^*(a+b) = \sum_i c_i (e_i^*(a) + e_i^*(b)) = \sum_i c_i e_i^*(a) + \sum_i c_i e_i^*(b)$$

故 $\sum_i c_i e_i^* \in V^* \quad (c_i \in F)$ 即 $\forall f \in V'^*, f \in V^*$

$$\text{故 } V'^* = \text{span}\langle e_1^*, \dots, e_n^* \rangle \subseteq V^*$$

$\textcircled{2}$ 其次 $\forall f \in V^*, f(a+b) = f(a) + f(b)$ 故 f 线性

设 $f(e_i) = a_i \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n$

$\forall v \in V$ (设 $v = \sum_j c_j e_j$)

$$f(v) = f(\sum_j c_j e_j) = \sum_j c_j f(e_j) = \sum_j c_j a_j$$

$$= \sum_j c_j \sum_i a_i e_i^*(e_j) = \sum_i a_i e_i^*(\sum_j c_j e_j) = \sum_i a_i e_i^*(v)$$

$$\text{故 } f = \sum_i a_i e_i^* \in V'^* \Rightarrow V^* \subseteq V'^*$$

$$\text{综合 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \quad V^* = \text{span}\langle e_1^*, \dots, e_n^* \rangle = V'^*$$

$\textcircled{3}$ 而 e_1^*, \dots, e_n^* 是线性无关的, 因为 $c_1 e_1^* + \dots + c_n e_n^* = 0$ 时

$$(c_1 e_1^* + \dots + c_n e_n^*)(e_i) = c_i e_i^*(e_i) = c_i = 0(e_i) = 0$$

故 $c_1 = \dots = c_n = 0$, $\dim V^* = n$, $\forall f \in V^*$, 在 $\{e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*\}$ 下有唯一

$\textcircled{4}$ 构造 $\varphi: V^* \rightarrow V$, s.t. $\varphi(e_i^*) = e_i$ 且 φ 是线性的; φ 是相同维数线性空间之间的映射则 φ 显然有在

i) $\forall f_1, f_2 \in V^*$, 设 $f_1 = \sum a_i e_i^*, f_2 = \sum b_i e_i^*$

$$\varphi(f_1 + f_2) = \varphi(\sum (a_i + b_i) e_i^*)$$

$$= \sum (a_i + b_i) \varphi(e_i^*)$$

$$= \varphi(\sum a_i e_i^*) + \varphi(\sum b_i e_i^*)$$

$$= \varphi(f_1) + \varphi(f_2), \text{ 即 } \varphi \text{ 是同态映射}$$

ii) $\forall f_1, f_2 \in V^*$, 设 $f_1 = \sum a_i e_i^*, f_2 = \sum b_i e_i^*$

$$f_1 \neq f_2 \Leftrightarrow \exists i \text{ s.t. } a_i \neq b_i$$

$$\text{则 } \varphi(f_1) = \varphi(\sum a_i e_i^*) = \sum a_i \varphi(e_i^*) = \sum a_i e_i \neq \sum b_i e_i = \varphi(f_2)$$

即 φ 是单射

iii) $\forall v \in V$, 设 $v = \sum c_i e_i$

$$\text{则有 } f = \sum c_i e_i^* \text{ 满足 } \varphi(f) = \varphi(\sum c_i e_i^*) = \sum c_i \varphi(e_i^*)$$

$$= \sum c_i e_i = v$$

即 φ 是满射

综合 i), ii), iii) φ 是同构映射, 即 V^* 与 V 同构

练习 7.5.11

先求过渡矩阵

$$[t_1, t_2, t_3] = I_{3 \times 3} P \Rightarrow P = [t_1, t_2, t_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^* = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det P = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

$$\text{故 } P^{-1} = \frac{P^*}{\det P} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 5 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则 f 在新基下矩阵

$$A' = P^{-1} A P$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 5 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -11 & 5 \\ 20 & -15 & 8 \\ 8 & -7 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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