

高代选讲 第六周作业

1. pf: 为了验证 U/V 是线性结构, 我们逐一验证线性空间的 8 条性质

$$1) \forall \bar{u}, \bar{v} \in U/V, \quad \bar{u} + \bar{v} = \overline{u+v} = \overline{v+u} = \bar{v} + \bar{u}$$

$$2) \forall \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w} \in U/V, \quad (\bar{u} + \bar{v}) + \bar{w} = \overline{u+v} + \bar{w} = \overline{u+v+w} = \bar{u} + \overline{v+w} = \bar{u} + (\bar{v} + \bar{w})$$

$$3) \bar{0} \text{ 是 } U/V \text{ 的零元素 } \forall \bar{v} \in U/V, \quad \bar{0} + \bar{v} = \overline{0+v} = \bar{v}$$

$$4) \forall \bar{v} \in U/V, \exists -\bar{v} \in U/V, \quad \bar{v} + (-\bar{v}) = \overline{v+(-v)} = \bar{0}$$

$$5) \forall \bar{u}, \bar{v} \in U/V, \alpha \in F, \quad \alpha(\bar{u} + \bar{v}) = \overline{\alpha(u+v)} = \overline{\alpha u + \alpha v} = \overline{\alpha u} + \overline{\alpha v} = \alpha \bar{u} + \alpha \bar{v}$$

$$6) \forall \bar{v} \in U/V, \alpha, \beta \in F, \quad (\alpha + \beta)\bar{v} = \overline{(\alpha + \beta)v} = \overline{\alpha v + \beta v} = \overline{\alpha v} + \overline{\beta v} = \alpha \bar{v} + \beta \bar{v}$$

$$7) \forall \bar{v} \in U/V, \alpha, \beta \in F, \quad (\alpha\beta)\bar{v} = \overline{(\alpha\beta)v} = \overline{\alpha(\beta v)} = \alpha \overline{\beta v} = \alpha(\beta \bar{v})$$

$$8) \forall \bar{v} \in U/V, \quad 1 \cdot \bar{v} = \overline{1 \cdot v} = \bar{v}$$

综合以上: U/V 构成一个线性空间

2. pf: 设 V 的基是 e_1, \dots, e_m , 将之扩充为 U 的基 $e_1, \dots, e_m, e_{m+1}, \dots, e_n$

事实上 $U/V \subseteq \text{span}\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$, 这是因为 $\forall \bar{v} \in U/V$,

$$\exists c_1, \dots, c_n \text{ s.t. } c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_n e_n = v, \text{ 故 } \bar{v} = c_1 \bar{e}_1 + \dots + c_n \bar{e}_n \in \text{span}\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$$

$$\text{同时 } \text{span}\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\} \subseteq U/V, \text{ 因为 } \forall x \in \text{span}\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}, x = c_1 \bar{e}_1 + \dots + c_n \bar{e}_n$$

$$\text{令 } v = c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_n e_n \in U, \bar{v} = c_1 \bar{e}_1 + \dots + c_n \bar{e}_n \in U/V \quad \text{即 } x = \bar{v} \in U/V$$

$$\text{综合这两点 } U/V = \text{span}\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$$

$$\text{而 } \forall 1 \leq i \leq m, e_i \in V, \text{ 则有 } \bar{e}_i = \bar{0}, \text{ 因此 } U/V = \text{span}\{\bar{e}_1, \dots, \bar{e}_n\} = \text{span}\{\bar{e}_{m+1}, \dots, \bar{e}_n\}$$

$$\text{下证 } \bar{e}_{m+1}, \dots, \bar{e}_n \text{ 线性无关. 假设 } c'_{m+1} \bar{e}_{m+1} + \dots + c'_n \bar{e}_n = \bar{0}$$

$$\text{那么 } \overline{c'_{m+1} e_{m+1} + \dots + c'_n e_n} = \bar{0} \Rightarrow c'_{m+1} e_{m+1} + \dots + c'_n e_n = \alpha \in V$$

$$\alpha \in V \text{ 则 } \exists c'_1, \dots, c'_m \text{ s.t. } c'_1 e_1 + \dots + c'_m e_m = \alpha$$

$$\text{从而 } c'_1 e_1 + \dots + c'_m e_m = c'_{m+1} e_{m+1} + \dots + c'_n e_n$$

$$e_1, \dots, e_n \text{ 是线性无关的基, 故 } c'_1 = \dots = c'_n = 0$$

$$\text{因此 } \bar{e}_{m+1}, \dots, \bar{e}_n \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\text{所以 } \dim_F U/V = \dim_F \text{span}\{\bar{e}_{m+1}, \dots, \bar{e}_n\} = n - m$$

3. pf: 设 λ 是 $\bar{\sigma}$ 特征值, 则 $\exists \bar{v} \in U/V$ s.t. $\bar{\sigma}(\bar{v}) = \lambda \bar{v}$

$$\text{设 } v = \pi^{-1}(\bar{v}) \text{ (}\pi \text{ 是双射故可逆)}$$

$$\text{则有 } \pi(v) = \bar{v}, \text{ 因此 } \bar{\sigma} \circ \pi(v) = \bar{\sigma}(\bar{v}) = \lambda \bar{v}$$

$$\text{考虑到 } \pi \circ \sigma = \bar{\sigma} \circ \pi \Rightarrow \pi \circ \sigma(v) = \bar{\sigma} \circ \pi(v) = \lambda \bar{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma(v) = \pi^{-1}(\lambda \bar{v}) = \pi^{-1}(\bar{\lambda v}) = \lambda v$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda \text{ 也是 } \sigma \text{ 特征值}$$

$$\text{故 } \bar{\sigma} \text{ 特征值也是 } \sigma \text{ 特征值}$$

4. (a) pf: $\forall v \in \ker(\sigma) \quad \sigma(v) = 0 \in \ker(\sigma)$ 故 $\sigma(\ker(\sigma)) \subseteq \ker(\sigma)$, $\ker(\sigma)$ 是 σ 不变子空间
 $\forall v \in \text{Im}(\sigma)$ 考虑 $\sigma: V \rightarrow V$ 故 $v \in V, \sigma(v) \in \text{Im}(\sigma)$, $\text{Im}(\sigma)$ 是 σ 不变子空间
- (b) pf: $\forall v \in \sigma(L)$, L 是 σ 不变子空间, 故 $\sigma(L) \subseteq L$, 因此 $v \in L$.
 $\sigma(v) \in \sigma(L)$, 因此 $\sigma(L)$ 是 σ 不变子空间

- (c) pf: 设 L 是 σ 不变子空间, 即 $\sigma(L) \subseteq L$.
 考虑 L 的一组基 e_1, \dots, e_l , 有 $\sigma(e_i) \in L \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq l$
 若 $\exists c_1, \dots, c_l$ s.t. $c_1 \sigma(e_1) + \dots + c_l \sigma(e_l) = 0$
 则 $\sigma(c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_l e_l) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_l e_l = \sigma^{-1}(0)$
 考虑到 $\sigma(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma^{-1}(0) = 0$.
 因此 $c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_l e_l = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = \dots = c_l = 0$.
 即 $\sigma(e_1), \dots, \sigma(e_l)$ 线性无关, 它们又属于 L
 故 $\sigma(e_1), \dots, \sigma(e_l)$ 构成 L 的一组基.
 $\forall v \in V$, 若 $\sigma(v) \in L$,
 则 $\exists c'_1, \dots, c'_l$ s.t. $\sigma(v) = c'_1 \sigma(e_1) + \dots + c'_l \sigma(e_l)$
 $\Rightarrow \sigma(v) = \sigma(c'_1 e_1 + \dots + c'_l e_l)$
 $\Rightarrow v = c'_1 e_1 + \dots + c'_l e_l$
 即 $v \in L$.
 因此, $\forall l \in L$, 即 $\sigma(\sigma^{-1}(l)) \in L$, 可推出 $\sigma^{-1}(l) \in L$
 所以 L 也是 σ^{-1} 的不变子空间 \square

5. pf: 设线性变换 σ 在基 e_1, \dots, e_n 下对应的矩阵为 A
 A 为 n 阶方阵, 故 \exists 可逆矩阵 X s.t.
 $X^{-1}AX = J = \begin{bmatrix} J_{n_1}(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{n_r}(\lambda_r) \end{bmatrix}$, J 是若当标准形

设 $X = [v_1, \dots, v_n]$, X 可逆故 v_1, \dots, v_n 彼此独立.

$$\text{故 } A[v_1, \dots, v_n] = [v_1, \dots, v_n] \begin{bmatrix} J_{n_1}(\lambda_1) & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & J_{n_{r-1}}(\lambda_{r-1}) & \\ & & & \begin{matrix} \lambda_r & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ & \lambda_r & \dots & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_r \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

由此可以看出 $Av_i = c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_{n-1} v_{n-1} \quad (\forall 1 \leq i \leq n-1)$

唯有 $Av_n = v_{n-1} + \lambda_r v_n$.

因此 $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n-1$, 有 $Av_i \in \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$.

即 $\sigma(v_i) \in \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\}, \forall 1 \leq i \leq n-1$

令 $V = \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$. $\forall v \in V$

$$\exists c_1, \dots, c_{n-1} \text{ s.t. } c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_{n-1} v_{n-1} = v$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(v) &= \sigma(c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_{n-1} v_{n-1}) \\ &= c_1 \sigma(v_1) + \dots + c_{n-1} \sigma(v_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\in \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\} = V$$

故 V 是 σ 的不变子空间

v_1, \dots, v_{n-1} 彼此独立. $\dim V = \dim \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\} = n-1$

即任意线性变换均有一个 $n-1$ 维不变子空间