

回顾:

- ① 利用 Taylor 展开可以得到常见初等函数在矩阵处取值
(利用谱来定义 - 改)
- ② Jordan 标准型 - 阶常微分方程组中的应用.
- ③ V^* 对偶空间, 对偶基.

$$V/F \quad e_1, \dots, e_n$$

$$V^* = \text{Hom}(V, F) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{线性函数} \\ (V \rightarrow F) \\ \text{线性映射} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{\varphi}: V^* \rightarrow \textcircled{F^n} \quad (n = \dim V)$$

$$f \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} f(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(e_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{线性同构}$$

$$\uparrow \rightarrow \text{标准基}$$

$$\uparrow \text{对偶基 } e^1, \dots, e^n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^i(e_j) = \delta_{ij} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq n \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \ln(e^A e^B) \neq A+B \quad \checkmark \checkmark \\ \quad \quad \quad = A+B + \underline{\underline{?}} + \underline{\underline{?}} + \dots \\ \text{(Campbell-Baker-Hausdorff Formula)} \end{array} \right.$$

注: $V^* \times V \xrightarrow{\Phi} F$
 $(f, v) \mapsto f(v)$

赋值映射.

(对于 α - β 分量都是线性的)

第-分量 $\Phi(\alpha f + \beta g, v) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \Phi(f, v) + \beta \Phi(g, v)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ (\alpha f + \beta g)(v) & \alpha f(v) & \beta g(v) \\ \parallel & & \\ \alpha f(v) + \beta g(v) & & \end{array}$$

双线性性

例: $V =$ 次数 < 3 的实系数多项式
基 $(1, x, x^2)$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \overline{ax^2 + bx + c} \\ \parallel \\ (1, x, x^2) \begin{pmatrix} c \\ b \\ a \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right|$$

问: V^* 相对 $(1, x, x^2)$ 的对偶基?

用 (e^1, e^2, e^3) 表示对偶基.

$$\underline{e^1}(1) = 1 \quad e^1(x) = 0 \quad e^1(x^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^1(ax^2 + bx + c) = a \underline{e^1(x^2)} + b \underline{e^1(x)} + c \underline{e^1(1)}$$

$$= \underline{(c)}$$

$$e^1: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} ax^2 + bx + c \\ \parallel \\ f(x) \end{array} \rightarrow c = f(0)$$

$$e^2(1) = 0 \quad e^2(x) = 1 \quad e^2(x^2) = 0$$

$$e^2: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow b = f'(0)$$

$$\boxed{e^i(e_j) = \delta_{ij}}$$

$$e^1, e^2, e^3 : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^1 : f \rightarrow f(0)$$

$$e^2 : f \rightarrow f'(0)$$

$$e^3 : f \rightarrow \frac{f''(0)}{2!}$$

$$ax^2+bx+c \rightarrow a$$

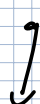
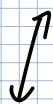
V 次数 $< n$ 实系数多项式

$$(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (1, x, \dots, x^{n-1})$$

$$(e^1, \dots, e_n) \text{ 同上}$$



$$\text{问: } V \rightarrow (V^*) \rightarrow (V^*)^*$$



如何理解 V^*
上的线性函数?

$$(e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$$(e^1, \dots, e^n)$$

$$(m_1, \dots, m_n)$$

$$m_i(e^j) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{cases} m_1(e^1) = 1 & m_1(e^2) = \dots = m_1(e^n) = 0 \\ e^1(e_1) = 1 & e^1(e_2) = \dots = e^1(e_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(e_i, m_i)$$

有点类似

定义:

$$\begin{aligned} V &\xrightarrow{\varepsilon} V^{**} \\ x &\rightarrow \varepsilon(x) := \varepsilon_x \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_x \in V^{**} = \text{Hom}(V^*, F)$$

$$\varepsilon_x(f) = f(x)$$

$$\bigcap_{f \in V^*}$$

① Σ 是线性映射?

$$\Sigma(\alpha x + \beta y) \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \Sigma(x) + \beta \Sigma(y)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma_{\alpha x + \beta y} & \stackrel{?}{=} & \alpha \Sigma_x + \beta \Sigma_y \end{array}$$

$$V^{**} = \text{Hom}(V^*, F)$$

$$\forall f \in V^*$$

$$\text{若 } \Sigma_{\alpha x + \beta y}(f) = \alpha \Sigma_x(f) + \beta \Sigma_y(f)$$

$$\text{则 } \underline{\Sigma_{\alpha x + \beta y}} = \underline{\alpha \Sigma_x + \beta \Sigma_y} \quad \text{成立}$$

$$\text{LHS} = f(\alpha x + \beta y)$$

$$\text{RHS} = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)$$

相等. f 是线性映射.

② Σ 是双射

$$(e_1, \dots, e_n) \rightarrow (\Sigma e_1, \dots, \Sigma e_n)$$

$$\Sigma e_i(e^j) = e^j(\Sigma e_i) = \delta_{ij}$$

基 \rightarrow 基

结论: $V \rightarrow V^{**}$ 线性同构.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{\Sigma} & V^{**} \\ \downarrow \alpha & & \downarrow \varepsilon_x \\ x & \longrightarrow & \varepsilon_x \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon_x(f) = f(x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_x \in \text{Hom}(V^*, F)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \varepsilon_{\alpha x + \beta y}$$

$$\frac{V^{**} \longrightarrow F^n}{\downarrow}$$

$$g \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g(e^1) \\ \vdots \\ g(e^n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{e_1} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{e_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{e_1}(e^1) \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{e_1}(e^n) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

利用 $(e_1 \dots e_n)$
对偶基 (e^1, \dots, e^n) 来定义

\uparrow
构成 V^* 的一组基.

$$\varepsilon_x(f) = f(x)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^1(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ e^n(e_1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

W n 维空间 / F (w_1, \dots, w_n)

W^*

(w^1, \dots, w^n)

$$\begin{matrix} W^* & \longrightarrow & F^n \\ f & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} f(w_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(w_n) \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

\longleftarrow 线性同构

$$\hat{v}_1: \quad \underbrace{V \quad (e_1 \dots e_n) \quad (t_1 \dots t_n) \quad (t_1 \dots t_n) = (e_1 \dots e_n) A}_{V^* \quad (e^1 \dots e^n) \quad (t^1 \dots t^n) \quad (t^1 \dots t^n) = (e^1 \dots e^n) ?} = (A^{-1})^T$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \underline{(t_1, t_2)} = (e_1, e_2) \\ \underline{(t^1, t^2)} = (e^1, e^2) \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ \left(\begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right) = (e_1, e_1 + e_2) = (ae^1 + ce^2, be^1 + de^2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{t^1(t_1)} = 1 \\ t^1(t_2) = 0 \\ t^2(t_1) = 0 \\ \underline{t^2(t_2)} = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \underline{(ae^1 + ce^2)(e_1)} = 1 \\ (ae^1 + ce^2)(e_1 + e_2) = 0 \\ (be^1 + de^2)(e_1) = 0 \\ (be^1 + de^2)(e_1 + e_2) = 1 \end{array}$$

$\begin{array}{l} = ae^1(e_1) + ce^2(e_1) \\ \parallel \\ a \end{array}$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ a + c = 0 \\ b = 0 \\ b + d = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(\underline{HW}: (t^1 \dots t^n) = (e^1 \dots e^n) (A^{-1})^T)$$

$$V^{**} \quad (\varepsilon_{e_1} \dots \varepsilon_{e_n}) \quad (\varepsilon_{t_1} \dots \varepsilon_{t_n}) \quad \left(\left((A^{-1})^T \right)^{-1} \right)^T$$

$$(\varepsilon_{t_1} \dots \varepsilon_{t_n}) = (\varepsilon_{e_1} \dots \varepsilon_{e_n}) \quad (?) \quad \parallel \quad A$$

$$V^* \rightarrow V^{**}$$

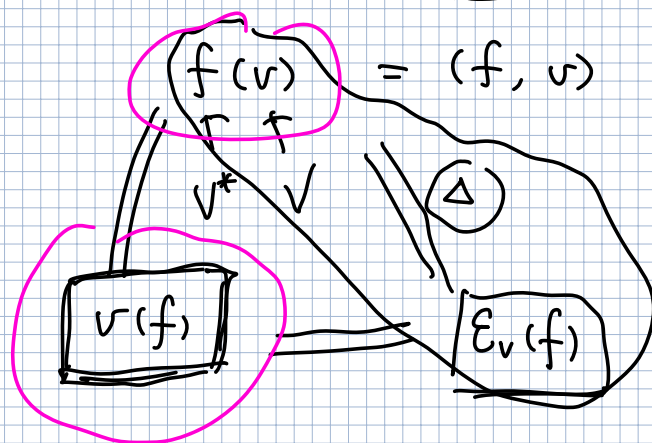
$$(\underline{e^1 \dots e^n}) \rightarrow (\varepsilon_{e_1} \dots \varepsilon_{e_n}) \text{ 对偶基}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\varepsilon_{e_i}(e^j)}} \stackrel{\text{定义}}{=} e^j(e_i) = \underline{\underline{\delta_{ij}}}$$

对偶基的定义

V, V^{**} 基变换规律一致

将 V, V^{**} 等同起来.



$$\begin{aligned} V &\rightarrow V^{**} \\ v &\rightarrow \varepsilon_v \end{aligned}$$

$$V^{**} = V$$

双线性型 V/F

$f: V \times V \rightarrow F$ 对两个分量都满足线性性
 $(u, v) \rightarrow f(u, v)$ 则称 f 为双线性型.

注: 一般 $f(u, v) \neq f(v, u)$

问: 该如何研究这一结构?

$$x, y \in V$$

$$V \quad (e_1 \dots e_n)$$

$$\underline{\underline{f(x, y)}}$$

$$x = (e_1 \cdots e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad y = (e_1 \cdots e_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j e_j\right) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i y_j f(e_i, e_j) \end{aligned}$$

f 的取值是由 $f(e_i, e_j)$ 来决定. $\hat{=} f(e_i, e_j) = f_{ij}$

$$f(x, y) = (x_1 \cdots x_n) F \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{F = (f_{ij})}}$$

称 F 为双线性型 f 在基 (e_1, \dots, e_n) 下的表示矩阵.

注: 反之亦成立, 任给矩阵 $F \in M_n(F)$

以及 V/F n 维空间. (e_1, \dots, e_n)

则存在 V 上一个双线性型 f . s.t f 在 (e_1, \dots, e_n)
 F 表示矩阵为 F .

$$f: V \times V \rightarrow F$$

$$x, y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} := (x_1 \cdots x_n) F \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = (e_1 \cdots e_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = (e_1 \cdots e_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

↓

固定 V ($\dim V = n$) 及 一组基 $(e_1 \dots e_n)$

$\{V \text{ 上 双线性型} \} \xleftrightarrow{\quad} M_n(F)$ 线性同构.

$f \longrightarrow \underline{(e_1 \dots e_n)^T \text{ 表示矩阵}}$

问: 这样同构建立, 依赖于基的选取

那么同构是如何依赖于基的选取.

HW 固定 V , n 保 $/F$, f V 上 双线性型

$(e_1 \dots e_n)$

$(t_1 \dots t_n)$

$$(t_1 \dots t_n) = (e_1 \dots e_n) A$$

F

F'

}

\Rightarrow

$F S F'$
之间的关系?

双线性型

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{对称}} \\ \text{反对称} \end{array} \right.$

$$f(x, y) = f(y, x)$$

$$f(x, y) = -f(y, x)$$

↓

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{对称矩阵} \\ \text{反对称矩阵} \end{array} \right.$

问: 如何推广 对偶空间, 双线性性?

V^*

定义 (张量) F 数域 V/F 有限维 V^* 对偶空间

$p, q \geq 0$ 整数

$$V^p \times (V^*)^q = \underbrace{V \times \cdots \times V}_p \times \underbrace{V^* \times \cdots \times V^*}_q$$

所有 $p+q$ 重线性映射 $V^p \times (V^*)^q \rightarrow F$

称为 V 上 (p, q) 型张量, $p=0$ $(V^*)^q \rightarrow F$ 反变

$q=0$ 共变

例: $(1, 0)$ 型张量 ($V \rightarrow F$ 线性映射) $= V^*$ 中元素

$(0, 1)$ 型张量 ($V^* \rightarrow F$ 线性映射) $= \underline{V^{**}} = V$ 中元素

$(2, 0)$ 型张量 ($V \times V \rightarrow F$) $= V$ 上双线性型

$(0, 2)$ \cdots V^* 上 \cdots

问: $(1, 1)$ 型张量?

$$f: V \times V^* \rightarrow F$$

固定 $x \in V$, $\underline{f(x, \cdot)}: V^* \rightarrow F$

$$f(x, \cdot) \in \underline{V^{**}} = V \quad \text{（注：} V^* \text{ 在 } V^{**} \text{ 中对应元素为 } \cdot(y) \text{）}$$

$\exists y$ (依赖于 x) $\in V$ s.t.

$$\underline{f(x, \cdot)} = \underline{\cdot(y)} = \underline{(\cdot, y)}$$

换言之: $f: V \times V^* \rightarrow F$

$$\textcircled{x} \in V \rightarrow \textcircled{Fx} \in V$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad f(x, u) = u(Fx) = (u, Fx) \quad \forall u \in V^*$$

$$\underline{\text{HW}}: \quad F(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha Fx + \beta Fy$$

$\Rightarrow F: V \rightarrow V$ 线性映射.

结论: $(1, 1)$ 型张量 $\longleftrightarrow V$ 上线性变换.