

高代选讲 第十五周作业

1. (a) T_2' 的维数为 $n^{p+q} = 2^3 = 8$

T_2' - 组基为 $e' \otimes e' \otimes e_1, e' \otimes e' \otimes e_2, e' \otimes e^2 \otimes e_1, e' \otimes e^2 \otimes e_2,$
 $e^2 \otimes e' \otimes e_1, e^2 \otimes e' \otimes e_2, e^2 \otimes e^2 \otimes e_1, e^2 \otimes e^2 \otimes e_2$

(b) $T_{11}' = 1 \quad T_{12}' = 2 \quad T_{13}' = 3 \quad T_{14}' = 4$
 $T_{21}' = 1 \quad T_{22}' = 0 \quad T_{23}' = 0 \quad T_{24}' = 2$

2. (a) $F(v, f) = F(e_1 + 5e_2 + 4e_3, e' + e^2 + e^3)$
 $= F(e_1, e') + F(5e_2, e') + F(4e_3, e^3) + 0$
 $= e' \otimes e_2(e_1, e^2) + e^2 \otimes e_1(5e_2, e') + 3e^2 \otimes e_3(4e_3, e^3)$
 $= 1 + 5 + 15 = 21$

(b) $F(v, v, f, f) = F(e_1 + 2e_2 + 3e_3, e_1 + 2e_2 + 3e_3, e', e')$
 $= F(e_1, e_1, e', e') + F(e_1, 2e_2, e', e') + F(e_1, 3e_3, e', e') +$
 $F(2e_2, e_1, e', e') + F(2e_2, 2e_2, e', e') + F(2e_2, 3e_3, e', e') +$
 $F(3e_3, e_1, e', e') + F(3e_3, 2e_2, e', e') + F(3e_3, 3e_3, e', e')$
 $= (1+2+3) \times (1+2+3) \times 3 = 108$

3. $T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q} = T(t_{i_1}^{j_1}, \dots, t_{i_p}^{j_p}, t^{j_1}, \dots, t^{j_q})$
 $= T(\sum_{i_1} (A)^{i_1}_{j_1} e_{i_1}, \dots, \sum_{i_p} (A)^{i_p}_{j_p} e_{i_p}, \sum_{j_1} (A^{-1})^{j_1}_{j_1} e^{j_1}, \dots, \sum_{j_q} (A^{-1})^{j_q}_{j_q} e^{j_q})$
 $= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_p} (A)^{i_1}_{j_1} \dots (A)^{i_p}_{j_p} (A^{-1})^{j_1}_{j_1} \dots (A^{-1})^{j_q}_{j_q} T(e_{i_1} \dots e_{i_p}, e^{j_1} \dots e^{j_q})$
 $= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_p} (A^{-1})^{j_1}_{j_1} (A^{-1})^{j_2}_{j_2} \dots (A^{-1})^{j_q}_{j_q} T_{i_1 \dots i_p}^{j_1 \dots j_q} (A)^{i_1}_{j_1} \dots (A)^{i_p}_{j_p}$

4. 设 u, v, w 的一组基分别为 $\{e_1, \dots, e_p\}, \{f_1, \dots, f_q\}, \{g_1, \dots, g_r\}$.

(1) 设 $V \otimes W$ 的基为 $f_i \otimes g_j$ ($\tau(f_i, g_j) = f_i \otimes g_j$) $1 \leq i \leq p, 1 \leq j \leq r$
 同理 $W \otimes V$ 的基为 $g_j \otimes f_i$

考虑线性映射 $\phi: V \otimes W \rightarrow W \otimes V$ 使 $\phi(f_i \otimes g_j) = g_j \otimes f_i \quad \forall i, j$
 ϕ 显然是映射, 因为 $\text{Dom}(\phi) = V \otimes W$ 且 $\forall x \in V \otimes W \quad \phi(x)$ 唯一.

则 ϕ 是满射, 因为 $\forall y \in W \otimes V$, 设 $y = \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} g_j \otimes f_i$

则 $\exists x \in V \otimes W, x = \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} f_i \otimes g_j$

$$\phi(x) = \phi(\sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} f_i \otimes g_j) = \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} \phi(f_i \otimes g_j) = \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} g_j \otimes f_i = y$$

ϕ 是单射, 因为 $\forall \phi(x) = \phi(y)$ 设 $x = \sum x_{ij} f_i \otimes g_j, y = \sum y_{ij} f_i \otimes g_j$
 $\phi(x) = \phi(\sum x_{ij} f_i \otimes g_j) = \sum x_{ij} \phi(f_i \otimes g_j) = \sum x_{ij} g_j \otimes f_i$

同理 $\phi(y) = \sum y_{ij} g_j \otimes f_i, \phi(x) = \phi(y) \Rightarrow x_{ij} = y_{ij} \quad \forall i, j \Rightarrow x = y$

综上: ϕ 是双射, 因此 $V \otimes W$ 与 $W \otimes V$ 同构

(2) 设 $(U \otimes V) \otimes W$ 的基为 $(e_i \otimes f_j) \otimes g_k$, $U \otimes (V \otimes W)$ 的基为 $e_i \otimes (f_j \otimes g_k)$

构造线性映射 $\phi((e_i \otimes f_j) \otimes g_k) = e_i \otimes (f_j \otimes g_k) \quad \forall i, j, k$

ϕ 是映射因为 $\text{Dom}(\phi) = (U \otimes V) \otimes W$ 且 $\forall x \in (U \otimes V) \otimes W$, $\phi(x)$ 唯一

则 ① ϕ 是满射, 因为 $\forall y \in U \otimes (V \otimes W)$ 设 $y = \sum t_{ijk} e_i \otimes (f_j \otimes g_k)$

$$\exists x = \sum t_{ijk} (e_i \otimes f_j) \otimes g_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x) &= \phi\left(\sum t_{ijk} (e_i \otimes f_j) \otimes g_k\right) = \sum t_{ijk} \phi((e_i \otimes f_j) \otimes g_k) \\ &= \sum t_{ijk} e_i \otimes (f_j \otimes g_k) = y \end{aligned}$$

② ϕ 是单射, 因为 $\forall \phi(x) = \phi(y)$, 设 $x = \sum x_{ijk} (e_i \otimes f_j) \otimes g_k$

$$\text{设 } y = \sum y_{ijk} e_i \otimes (f_j \otimes g_k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(x) &= \phi\left(\sum x_{ijk} (e_i \otimes f_j) \otimes g_k\right) = \sum x_{ijk} \phi((e_i \otimes f_j) \otimes g_k) \\ &= \sum x_{ijk} e_i \otimes (f_j \otimes g_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理 } \phi(y) = \sum y_{ijk} e_i \otimes (f_j \otimes g_k)$$

$$\phi(x) = \phi(y) \Rightarrow x_{ijk} = y_{ijk} \quad \forall i, j, k \Rightarrow x = y$$

综上: ϕ 是双射, 因此 $(U \otimes V) \otimes W$ 与 $U \otimes (V \otimes W)$ 同构.

(3) 由 ① 令 $W = F$, \exists 双射 ψ st ψ 是 $V \otimes F$ 到 $F \otimes V$ 的同构映射, $V \otimes F \cong F \otimes V$

下面再构造 $F \otimes V \rightarrow V$ 的双射

下面 $\lambda \otimes v$ 表示在 $F \otimes V$ 的基 $1 \otimes f_i$ 下坐标为 $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ 的元素 ($v = \sum v_i f_i$)

则构造^{线性} $\phi: F \otimes V \rightarrow V$ 使 $\phi(\lambda \otimes v) = \lambda v$ (易知 $\text{Dom}(\phi) = F \otimes V$)

则 ① ϕ 是满射, 因为 $\forall y \in V$, 设 $y = \sum y_i f_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \exists x = \sum y_i \otimes f_i \text{ 使 } \phi(x) &= \phi\left(\sum y_i \otimes f_i\right) = \sum \phi(y_i \otimes f_i) \\ &= \sum y_i f_i = y \end{aligned}$$

② ϕ 是单射, 因为 $\forall \phi(x) = \phi(y)$ 设 $x = \sum x_i \otimes f_i$, $y = \sum y_i \otimes f_i$

$$\phi(x) = \phi\left(\sum x_i \otimes f_i\right) = \sum \phi(x_i \otimes f_i) = \sum x_i f_i$$

$$\text{同理 } \phi(y) = \sum y_i f_i$$

$$\text{则 } \phi(x) = \phi(y) \Rightarrow x_i = y_i \quad \forall i \Rightarrow x = y$$

综上: ϕ 是双射 $F \otimes V \cong V$

而 $V \otimes F \cong F \otimes V$

故 $V \otimes F \cong F \otimes V \cong V$