

# 高代习题课

2024.10.10

A.5.19.

$$f(A) = \{a, b\}, \quad f^{-1}(B) = \{2, 3, 4\}$$

$$f^{-1}(f(A)) = \{1, 2, 3\}, \quad f(f^{-1}(B)) = \{b, c\}$$

A.5.20. ①  $\forall z \in Z$

$$z \in (g \circ f)(A) \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in A, \text{ s.t. } (g \circ f)(x) = z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \in A, \text{ s.t. } g(f(x)) = z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists b \in f(A) \text{ s.t. } g(b) = z$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z \in g(f(A))$$

②  $\forall x \in X,$

$$x \in (g \circ f)^{-1}(C) \Leftrightarrow g \circ f(x) \in C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g(f(x)) \in C$$

$$\left( \Leftrightarrow \exists b \in f(X), \text{ s.t. } g(b) \in C \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) \in g^{-1}(C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(g^{-1}(C))$$

A.5.21. I.  $\forall a \in A, f(a) \in f(A) \Rightarrow a \in f^{-1}(f(A))$ , 故  $f^{-1}(f(A)) \supseteq A$

$\forall a' \in f(f^{-1}(A')),$  存在  $x \in f^{-1}(A')$ , s.t.  $a' = f(x)$ .

由于  $x \in f^{-1}(A') \rightarrow$  ~~此时~~ 存在  $a'' \in A'$  使得  $f(x) = a''$ ,

故  $a' = a'' \in A'$ . 因此  $f(f^{-1}(A')) \subseteq A'$

• 令  $X = Y = \{0, 1\}$ .  $A = A' = \{0\}$ . 取  $f: X \rightarrow Y, f(x) = 1, \forall x \in X$ .

则  $f^{-1}(f(A)) = f^{-1}(1) = X \neq A$ ,  $f(f^{-1}(A')) = f(\emptyset) = \emptyset \neq A'$

2.  $\forall x \in X,$

$$x \in f^{-1}(A \cap B) \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in A \cap B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) \in A \text{ 且 } f(x) \in B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(A) \text{ 且 } x \in f^{-1}(B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B)$$

$$x \in f^{-1}(A \cup B) \Leftrightarrow f(x) \in A' \cup B'$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) \in A' \text{ 或 } f(x) \in B'$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(A') \text{ 或 } x \in f^{-1}(B')$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in f^{-1}(A') \cup f^{-1}(B')$$

3.  $\forall y \in Y, y \in f(A \cap B) \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in A \cap B, \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y.$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x \in A \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y \text{ 且 } \exists x \in B \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \text{ 且 } y \in f(B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \cap f(B)$$

• 取  $X = Y = \{0, 1\}, f: X \rightarrow Y, f(0) = f(1) = 0.$

令  $A = \{0\}, B = \{1\}$ . 则

$$f(A \cap B) = f(\emptyset) = \emptyset, f(A) \cap f(B) = \{0\}$$

•  $\forall y \in Y, y \in f(A \cup B) \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in A \cup B, \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \in A, \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y \text{ 或 } \exists x \in B \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \text{ 或 } y \in f(B)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \in f(A) \cup f(B)$$

A. 5. 22. 若  $f$  是满射, 我们只需证明  $\forall B \subseteq Y, f(f^{-1}(B)) \supseteq B$ .

$\forall b \in B$ , 由于  $f$  是  $X \rightarrow Y$  的满射,  $\exists x \in X$ , s.t.  $f(x) = b$ .

故  $x_0 \in f^{-1}(B)$ . 因此  $b = f(x_0) \in f(f^{-1}(B)) \Rightarrow B \subseteq f(f^{-1}(B))$

反过来,  $\forall y \in Y$ , 取  $B = \{y\}$  单点集, 则  $f^{-1}(B) \neq \emptyset$ . 故  $\exists x \in X$  s.t.  $f(x) = y$ . 故满.

A.5.28, (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii): 若  $g_1, g_2: Z \rightarrow X$  满足交换.

则  $h = f \circ g_1 = f \circ g_2$ . 即

$$\forall z \in Z, f(g_1(z)) = f(g_2(z)) = h(z)$$

由  $f$  单射,  $g_1(z) = g_2(z), \forall z \in Z$

故  $g_1 = g_2$

(ii)  $\Rightarrow$  (i): 若  $\exists x_1, x_2 \in X$  满足  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = y_0 \in Y$ .

取  $h: Z \rightarrow Y$  满足  $\forall z \in Z, h(z) = y_0$ .

此时, 考虑  $g_1: Z \rightarrow X$  满足  $\forall z \in Z, g_1(z) = x_1$

$g_2: Z \rightarrow X$  满足  $\forall z \in Z, g_2(z) = x_2$ .

易证  $f \circ g_1 = f \circ g_2 = h$ .

由 (ii),  $g_1 = g_2$  故  $x_1 = x_2$ .

A.5.29. 1. 若  $F(x_1) = F(x_2)$ , 即  $(x_1, f(x_1)) = (x_2, f(x_2))$

故  $x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow F$  单

2.  $\forall y \in Y$ , 由  $X$  非空,  $\exists x_0 \in X$ . 故  $(x_0, y) \in X \times Y$ .

此时,  $p((x_0, y)) = y \Rightarrow p$  满

3.  $\forall x \in X, p \circ F(x) = p(F(x)) = p(x, f(x)) = f(x)$

故  $p \circ F = f$ .

1.1.1 (1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[L_2 \rightarrow L_1]{L_1 \rightarrow L_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2 \rightarrow 2L_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} L_2 \rightarrow L_2 - 3L_1 \\ L_3 \rightarrow L_3 - L_1 \\ L_4 \rightarrow L_4 - L_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 5 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_4 \rightarrow L_4 - L_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 5 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_4 \rightarrow L_4 + 2L_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 5 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

故解得  $x_4 = -\frac{4}{3}, x_3 = \frac{5}{3}, x_2 = 2, x_1 = 0$

# 思考题 A.3.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X' & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y' & \xrightarrow{g'} & Z' \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \beta \downarrow & & \downarrow \gamma \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \end{array}$$

(映射复合满足结合律)

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma \circ (g' \circ f') &= (\gamma \circ g') \circ f' \\ &= (g \circ \beta) \circ f' \\ &= g \circ (\beta \circ f') \\ &= g \circ (f \circ \alpha) \\ &= (g \circ f) \circ \alpha \end{aligned}$$

# 思考题 A.4

① 取  $f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_1(x) = 2^x$ . 令  $g_1(x) = \log_2 x$ , 易见  $g_1 \circ f_1(x) = x$

但  $f_1$  不满, 故无右逆

② 取  $f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_2(x) = \begin{cases} \log_2 |x| & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\text{令 } g_2(x) = \begin{cases} 2^x, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -2^x, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } f_2 \circ g_2(x) = \begin{cases} 2^{\log_2 |x|} = x & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ -2^{\log_2 |x|} = -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

故  $g_2$  是  $f_2$  的右逆, 但  $f_2$  不单, 故无左逆.

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. 1. 1. (2) \\ \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & 1 & -3 & 2 & \\ 2 & -3 & 4 & -5 & 2 & 7 & \\ 9 & -9 & 6 & -16 & 2 & 25 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{L_2 \rightarrow L_2 - L_1 \\ L_3 \rightarrow L_3 - L_1 \\ L_4 \rightarrow L_4 - 9L_1}} \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 4 & -5 & 1 & \\ 0 & -7 & 4 & 1 & -2 & 5 & \\ 0 & -27 & 6 & 11 & -16 & 16 & \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\substack{L_3 \rightarrow 3L_3 - 7L_2 \\ L_4 \rightarrow L_4 - 9L_2}} \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 4 & -5 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 33 & -25 & 29 & 8 & \\ 0 & 0 & 33 & -25 & 29 & 7 & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_4 \rightarrow L_4 - L_3} \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 4 & -5 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 33 & -25 & 29 & 8 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

故无解.



1.1.3

必要性: 设非零解为  $x_1 = x_1^0, x_2 = x_2^0$ . 则有

$$\begin{cases} x_1^0 a_{11} + x_2^0 a_{12} = 0 \\ x_1^0 a_{21} + x_2^0 a_{22} = 0 \end{cases}, \text{其中 } x_1^0, x_2^0 \text{ 不同为零.}$$

不妨设  $x_1^0 \neq 0$ , 则

$$a_{11} = -\frac{x_2^0}{x_1^0} a_{12}, \quad a_{21} = -\frac{x_2^0}{x_1^0} a_{22}$$

此时,

$$a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21} = -\frac{x_2^0}{x_1^0} (a_{12} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{22}) = 0$$

若  $x_1^0 = 0$ , 则  $x_2^0 \neq 0$ . 此时  $x_2^0 a_{12} = x_2^0 a_{22} = 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow a_{12} = a_{22} = 0 \Rightarrow a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21} = 0$$

充分性:

若  $a_{ij}$  均为零, 显然  $x_1, x_2$  可为任意值, 故有非零解.

若存在一个  $a_{ij}$  不为零. 不失一般性, 我们令  $a_{11} \neq 0$ .

用高斯消元法, 方程组等价于

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 = 0 \\ \frac{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}{a_{11}} x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

取  $x_2 = 1$ , 则有  $x_1 = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}$ , 故有非零解.

1.1.4. (4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 10 & -7 & 5 & -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 13 & 5 & 4 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & -2 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 8 & -2 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故方程组等价于

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_4 + x_5 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_4 - 5x_5 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \\ -8x_5 + 8x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ -x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

故有非零解.

1.1.6.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -10 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -14 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

故这三条直线有唯一交点.

2.  $l_4: -10y = -3$ , 则  $l_1, l_2, l_4$  构成的增广矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -10 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -10 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

故无解.

1.1.8.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ a & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{a}{2} & +\frac{a}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & a & a+2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6a+2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故取  $a = \frac{1}{3}$  时,

方程有非零解. 令  $z = s$ , 则  $y = -7s$ ,  $x = 3s$ ,  $s \in \mathbb{R}$ .

故解为  $(3s, -7s, s), s \in \mathbb{R}$ .

1.1.9. (2).

$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 & ① \\ x_1 + bx_2 + x_3 = 3 & ② \\ x_1 + 2bx_2 + x_3 = 4 & ③ \end{cases}$$

③-②得,  $bx_2 = 1$ .

②-①得

1° 当  $b=0$  时, 方程无解

2° 当  $b \neq 0$  时, 方程组一定有非零解. 若  $a \neq 1$ ,

此时有唯一解  $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, 2, 2)$

若  $a=1$ , 则有无穷个解,  $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (s, 2, 2-s), s \in \mathbb{R}$

3° 当  $b$  为且  $\neq \frac{1}{2}$  时, 若  $a=1$ , 则方程组无解.

若  $a \neq 1$ , 则有唯一解  $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (\frac{1-2b}{b(1-a)}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{4b-2ab-1}{b(1-a)})$

综上, 当  $(a, b) \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \times (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \cup (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1, \frac{1}{2}\}))$  时, 方程组有非零解. 解如上.

$$\text{方程组} \begin{cases} x_3 + x_2 + ax_1 = 4 \\ x_3 + bx_2 + x_1 = 3 \\ x_3 + 2bx_2 + x_1 = 4 \end{cases}$$

增广矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & 4 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a & -2 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & b(1-a) & 1-2b \end{pmatrix}$$

1.1.10 方程组的增广矩阵为

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & & & a_1 \\ & 1 & -1 & & a_2 \\ & & 1 & -1 & a_3 \\ & & & 1 & a_4 \\ -1 & & & & a_5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_5 \rightarrow L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4 + L_5} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & & & a_1 \\ & 1 & -1 & & a_2 \\ & & 1 & -1 & a_3 \\ & & & 1 & a_4 \\ & & & & \frac{5}{4}a_5 \end{array} \right)$$

故  $\sum_{i=1}^5 a_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow$  方程组有解. 若满足, 令  $x_5 = s$ , 则有

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + s, a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + s, a_3 + a_4 + s, a_4 + s, s), s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

1.1.11. 方程组系数矩阵为

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 + (-1)^{n-1} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{L_n \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} L_i \cdot (-1)^{i-1}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 + (-1)^{n-1} \end{array} \right)$$

故齐次方程组有解, 当且仅当  $n$  为偶数. 此时通解为

$$x_i = (-1)^i s, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n. \quad \text{其中 } s \text{ 为任意实数.}$$

1.1.13. 若  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_n = 0$ , 则  $x_{ij}$  可取任意值, 均为解.

若  $a_i$  不全为零, 不妨设  $a_1, \dots, a_r$  不为零,  $a_{r+1} = \dots = a_n = 0$ .

此时  $\forall 1 \leq i, j, k, l \leq r$ , 有  $\frac{x_{il}}{a_i a_l} = \frac{x_{kj}}{a_k a_j}$ . 由于  $r \geq 1$ ,  $a_1$  一定非零.

令  $\frac{x_{11}}{a_1 a_1} = c$ ,  $c$  为任意实数, 则有  $x_{il} = a_i a_l c, \forall i, l \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ .

若  $i, l$  中有一个大于  $r$ , 则  $a_i = 0$  或  $a_l = 0$ .

$$a_i^2 x_{il} = a_i a_l x_{11} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{il} = 0 = a_i a_l c$$

因此, 有  $x_{il} = a_i a_l c, \forall 1 \leq i, l \leq n$

同时, 易证上述  $x_{il}$  满足方程组, 故为方程组通解.