

# Week 4 讲稿 末页 Quiz 答案

T1 证明  $\mathbb{R}^n$  是  $\mathbb{R}$ -线性空间.

Step 1. 定义其上  $\mathbb{R}$ -数乘

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, [x_1, \dots, x_n] \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ 定义 } \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{实数}}}{a} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{数乘}}}{[x_1, \dots, x_n]} := \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{实数} \times \text{实数} \times}}{[ax_1, \dots, ax_n]} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Step 2. 定义其上加法

$$\forall [x_1, \dots, x_n], [y_1, \dots, y_n] \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ 定义 } [x_1, \dots, x_n] + [y_1, \dots, y_n] = [x_1 + y_1, \dots, x_n + y_n]$$

Step 3. 验证八大条

•  $\mathbb{R}$ -线性空间的定义 (8条性质; 若题目请证明  $X$  是线性空间, 要逐条验证)

集合  $\mathbb{R}$  数乘  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'结合律'} (c_1 c_2)x = c_1(c_2 x) \\ \text{单位元 } 1 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 是数乘单位元} \end{array} \right.$

加法  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{结合律 } (x+y)+z = x+(y+z) \\ \text{单位元 } \exists 0 \in V, \text{ s.t. } x+0=x \text{ for } \forall x \in V \\ \text{有逆 } \forall x, \exists y \text{ s.t. } x+y=0 \text{ 加法单位元 } 0, \text{ 不是实数 } 0. \\ \text{交换律 } x+y=y+x \end{array} \right.$

$\mathbb{R}$  数乘与加法相容 Compatible  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (c_1 + c_2)x = c_1 x + c_2 x \\ (c_1 c_2)x = c_1(c_2 x) \end{array} \right.$

(只做数乘两两时 加法与数乘加法 与数乘相容)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i)} \quad (c_1 c_2)[x_1, \dots, x_n] &= [(c_1 c_2)x_1, \dots, (c_1 c_2)x_n] = [c_1(c_2 x_1), \dots, c_1(c_2 x_n)] \\ &= c_1[c_2 x_1, \dots, c_2 x_n] = c_1(c_2[x_1, \dots, x_n]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad 1 \cdot [x_1, \dots, x_n] = [1 \cdot x_1, \dots, 1 \cdot x_n] = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii)} \quad ([x_1, \dots, x_n] + [y_1, \dots, y_n]) + [z_1, \dots, z_n] \\ &= [x_1 + y_1, \dots, x_n + y_n] + [z_1, \dots, z_n] = [x_1 + y_1 + z_1, \dots, x_n + y_n + z_n] \\ &= [x_1, \dots, x_n] + [y_1 + z_1, \dots, y_n + z_n] \\ &= [x_1, \dots, x_n] + ([y_1, \dots, y_n] + [z_1, \dots, z_n]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad [0, \dots, 0] \text{ 是加法单位元, 因为 } [0, \dots, 0] + [x_1, \dots, x_n] = [0 + x_1, \dots, 0 + x_n] = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

v)  $[-x_1, \dots, -x_n]$  是  $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  的逆, 因为

$$[-x_1, \dots, -x_n] + [x_1, \dots, x_n] = [-x_1 + x_1, \dots, -x_n + x_n] = [0, \dots, 0]$$

$$\text{vi)} \quad [x_1, \dots, x_n] + [y_1, \dots, y_n] = [x_1 + y_1, \dots, x_n + y_n] = [y_1, \dots, y_n] + [x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vii)} \quad c([x_1, \dots, x_n] + [y_1, \dots, y_n]) &= c[x_1 + y_1, \dots, x_n + y_n] \\ &= [c(x_1 + y_1), \dots, c(x_n + y_n)] = [cx_1 + cy_1, \dots, cx_n + cy_n] \\ &= [cx_1, \dots, cx_n] + [cy_1, \dots, cy_n] \\ &= c[x_1, \dots, x_n] + c[y_1, \dots, y_n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{viii) } (c_1 + c_2)[x_1, \dots, x_n] &= [(c_1 + c_2)x_1, \dots, (c_1 + c_2)x_n] \\
 &= [c_1x_1 + c_2x_1, \dots, c_1x_n + c_2x_n] \\
 &= [c_1x_1, \dots, c_1x_n] + [c_2x_1, \dots, c_2x_n] \\
 &= c_1[x_1, \dots, x_n] + c_2[x_1, \dots, x_n]
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D.  
(证毕的意思)

T2	0维	1维	2维	3维
$\mathbb{R}^1$ 的所有子空间:	0	$\mathbb{R}^1$	—	—
$\mathbb{R}^2$ 的所有子空间:	0	所有过原点 直线	$\mathbb{R}^2$	—
$\mathbb{R}^3$ 的所有子空间:	0	所有过原点 直线	所有过 原点平面	$\mathbb{R}^3$

T3 (八条验证略, 参照 T1)

$\mathbb{C}$  视作  $\mathbb{C}$ -线性空间 {  $\mathbb{C}$   
 $\mathbb{C}$ -数乘 就是复数乘法  $c_1 \in \mathbb{C}, c_2 \in \mathbb{C}, c_1 \cdot c_2 := c_1 c_2$   
 加法 就是复数加法

用作  $\mathbb{C}$ -数乘 的复数 向量空间  $\mathbb{C}$  中的向量

$\mathbb{C}$  视作  $\mathbb{R}$ -线性空间 {  $\mathbb{C}$   
 $\mathbb{R}$ -数乘 就是普通乘法  $a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{C}, a \cdot c := ac$   
 加法 就是复数加法

Rmk: 两者区别在哪里? 在于  $\mathbb{C}$  视作  $\mathbb{C}$ -线性空间, 线性组合系数是复数, 基是  $1, i$ , 维数是 2.  $\mathbb{C}$  视作  $\mathbb{R}$ -线性空间, 线性组合系数是实数, 基是  $1, i$ , 维数是 2.

### T3. 证明

$$i) \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) = \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n)$$

$$ii) \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n) = \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, \lambda v_i, \dots, v_n)$$

$$iii) \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) = \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i + \lambda v_j, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n)$$

pf: (i). Obviously

$$(ii) \text{ Since } \lambda v_i \in \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n), \text{ we have} \\ \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, \lambda v_i, \dots, v_n) \subseteq \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n)$$

$$\text{Since } v_i = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \lambda v_i \in \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, \lambda v_i, \dots, v_n),$$

$$\text{we have } \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n) \subseteq \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, \lambda v_i, \dots, v_n)$$

Therefore

$$\operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n) = \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, \lambda v_i, \dots, v_n)$$

$$iii) \text{ Since } v_i + \lambda v_j \in \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n),$$

$$\text{we have } \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i + \lambda v_j, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) \subseteq \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n)$$

$$\text{Since } v_i = (v_i + \lambda v_j) + (-\lambda) \cdot v_j, \text{ we have}$$

$$v_i \in \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i + \lambda v_j, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n). \text{ Hence}$$

$$\operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) \subseteq \operatorname{span}(v_1, \dots, v_i + \lambda v_j, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n)$$