

作业三.

10.9日作业:

习题一:

$$17. (1), \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{满秩分解为} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{分解为} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

习题二:

14. (1). 设 f 满足 $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ 则对 $\forall a \in \mathbb{Q}$ 有 $f(a) = af(1)$.

对 $\forall b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$, 则存在有理数的无穷数列 a_1, \dots, a_i 使得 $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} a_i = b$.

$$\text{由于 } f \text{ 是连续的, 所以 } f(b) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} f(a_i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} [a_i f(1)] = f(1) \cdot \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} a_i = b f(1)$$

$\therefore f$ 是齐次的, 从而 f 是线性变换.

(2) f 是实线性空间 $V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 上的加性函数, 若 f 是连续的, 则 f 是齐次的, 从而是线性变换.

15, 不一定. 当 σ 是零函数, 则可能有 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关但 $\sigma(\alpha_1), \dots, \sigma(\alpha_n)$ 线性相关.

16. (1). (a). 显然 σ 单射时 $\text{Ker}(\sigma) = 0$.

下证 (\Leftarrow): \because 若 $\text{Ker}(\sigma) = 0$, 设有 $\alpha, \beta \in V$ 且 $\sigma(\alpha) = \sigma(\beta)$, 则 $\sigma(\alpha - \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = 0$

$\therefore \alpha = \beta$, 因此是单射.

(b) 是显然的.

(1). 同构映射必然是可逆的, 可逆映射必是又单又满 \Rightarrow 是同构映射.

(2) 对于 $\sigma \in \text{Hom}(U, V)$. 则对 $\forall \beta \in V$, 由 σ 是同构, 故 $\exists \alpha \in U$, 使得 $\sigma(\alpha) = \beta$.

故有唯一的逆 τ , 且 $\tau(\sigma(\alpha)) = \alpha$, 以及 $\sigma(\tau(\beta)) = \beta$. \therefore 对于 $\tau = \sigma^{-1}$, 有 $\sigma = \tau^{-1}$.

19. (\Rightarrow) 显然.

(\Leftarrow), 令 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in U$, $\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_n \in V$ 是两者的基.

令 $\sigma(\alpha_1) = \alpha'_1, \sigma(\alpha_2) = \alpha'_2, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则对 } \forall \alpha \in U, \text{ 且 } \alpha = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \text{ 有 } \sigma(\alpha) = [\sigma(\alpha_1), \dots, \sigma(\alpha_n)] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \\ = [\alpha'_1, \dots, \alpha'_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \alpha' \in V. \end{aligned}$$

因此 σ 是单射且满射, \therefore 是同构的.

20. 对于习题 22, 有线性空间是 2 维的.

令基为 $(1, 2)$. 对应到 \mathbb{R}^2 上, 有 \mathbb{R}^2 上的基 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

令 $\sigma(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \sigma(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. 则 σ 是一个同构变换.

对于习题 23, 其线性空间是一维的.

有基为 $1+t$. 对应到 \mathbb{R} 上, 令 $\sigma \in \text{Hom}(U, V)$, 其中 $U = \mathbb{C}(t), \mathbb{C}(t)$
 $V = (\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^+)$.

存在 $\sigma(1+t) = 1$.

则 σ 是一个同构变换.

10.11 作业

17, (1) 证: $\forall \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \ker \varphi, \varphi(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = 0'$. 又 $\varphi(\alpha_1) = 0', \varphi(\alpha_2) = 0' \therefore \varphi(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \varphi(\alpha_1) + \varphi(\alpha_2)$
 $\varphi(k\alpha) = 0 = k\varphi(\alpha) = 0 \in \ker \varphi$

综上 $(\ker \varphi, +, \cdot) \subseteq (V, +, \cdot)$

2. $\forall \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \text{Im } \varphi$

$\beta_1 + \beta_2 \in \text{Im } \varphi: \exists \alpha_1 \in V, \text{ s.t. } \beta_1 = \varphi(\alpha_1)$
 $\alpha_2 \in V, \text{ s.t. } \beta_2 = \varphi(\alpha_2) \Rightarrow \beta_1 + \beta_2 = \varphi(\alpha_1) + \varphi(\alpha_2) = \varphi(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \in \text{Im } \varphi$
 $k\beta \in \text{Im } \varphi: \beta \in \text{Im } \varphi \Rightarrow \exists \alpha \in V, \text{ s.t. } \beta = \varphi(\alpha) \Rightarrow k\beta = k\varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(k\alpha) \in \text{Im } \varphi$

综上 $(\text{Im } \varphi, +, \cdot) \subseteq (V, +, \cdot)$

18, $\sigma \in \text{End } V$ 令基为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$\text{即 } \sigma[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n] A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

显然若 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 时, 不存在别的线性变换,

若 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 时, τ 在基 $[\alpha_2, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ 下的矩阵
 显然与 σ 在 $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ 下矩阵相等且 $\tau \neq \sigma$

21, 因为 $\sigma \in \text{Hom}(U, V)$ 有 σ 对应矩阵为 $A_{\dim U \times \dim V}$

$$\dim(\text{Hom}(U, V)) = \dim A_{\dim U \times \dim V} = (\dim U) \times (\dim V)$$

22, (1), 有 $\sigma \alpha = \alpha A(\sigma), \tau \alpha = \alpha A(\tau)$

$$\text{则 } (\sigma + \tau)\alpha = \alpha A(\sigma) + \alpha A(\tau) = \alpha A(\sigma + \tau)$$

$$\therefore A(\sigma + \tau) = A(\sigma) + A(\tau)$$

$$21. \quad k\sigma \alpha = \alpha A(k\sigma) \quad \tau \sigma \alpha = \alpha A(\tau \sigma) \quad k\sigma \alpha = \alpha A(k\sigma)$$

$$\therefore A(k\sigma) = kA(\sigma)$$

$$(3) \quad G\alpha = \alpha A(\alpha) \quad T\alpha = \alpha A(\tau) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) [A_{11}^{(\tau)}, A_{12}^{(\tau)}, \dots, A_{1n}^{(\tau)}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} G T \alpha_1 &= G(\alpha A_1^{(\tau)}) = (A_{11}^{(\tau)} \alpha_1 + A_{12}^{(\tau)} \alpha_2 + \dots + A_{1n}^{(\tau)} \alpha_n) \\ &= A_{11}^{(\tau)} \alpha_1 + A_{12}^{(\tau)} \alpha_2 + \dots + A_{1n}^{(\tau)} \alpha_n \\ &= A_{11}^{(\tau)} (A_{11}^{(\tau)} \alpha_1 + \dots + A_{1n}^{(\tau)} \alpha_n) + A_{21}^{(\tau)} (\dots) + \dots \\ &= (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^{(\tau)} & A_{12}^{(\tau)} \\ A_{21}^{(\tau)} & A_{22}^{(\tau)} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

同理对 α_2 一样.

$$\text{最后 } G T \alpha = \alpha A(\alpha) A(\tau) \quad \therefore A(G\tau) = A(\alpha) A(\tau)$$

(4) G 可逆.

$$\exists T: V \rightarrow V \text{ s.t. } G T = I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(T\alpha) = A(GT) = I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T G = T \alpha = I \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 可逆且 } A^{-1} = B$$

$$(5) \quad I \alpha(\alpha) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad I \alpha(\alpha_n) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I \alpha(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) I, \quad A(I) = I$$

$$O(\alpha_1) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad O(\alpha_n) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore O \alpha_1 = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha O$$

$$\therefore A(O) = O$$

25, 有 $\alpha_0 = (1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1})$, $\alpha_1 = (1, (x-a), (x-a)^2, \dots, (x-a)^{n-1})$

$\sigma \alpha_0 = (0, 1, 2x, 3x^2, \dots, (n-1)x^{n-2})$

易发现, $(1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n-1 \end{bmatrix} = (0, 1, 2x, \dots, (n-1)x^{n-2})$

同理易发现, $(1, (x-a), (x-a)^2, \dots, (x-a)^{n-1}) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n-1 \end{bmatrix} = (0, 1, 2(x-a), \dots, (n-1)(x-a)^{n-2})$

\therefore 矩阵均为 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n-1 \end{bmatrix}$

显然, 行列式均为 0,

26, 若 σ 为将严格下三角变为零同时上三角部分不变则是线性变换.

$\ker \sigma$ 是全体严格下三角矩阵, $\text{Im } \sigma$ 是全体上三角矩阵.

σ 在其 $\{E_{ij} | 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$ 下矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (其中 i, j 的在 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 个)

28, σ 是线性空间, 题给指, 对 $X \in V$, $\sigma(X) = AX$.

则 $\ker \sigma = \{X | AX = 0\}$, $\text{Im } \sigma = \{X | AX = Y, X \in V\}$

τ 是线性空间, 题给 $\tau(X) = P^r X P$, 用于 P 是.

因此, $\ker \tau = 0$, $\text{Im } \tau = V$.

29, $\sigma(X, Y, Z) = (XYZ) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

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

求 $\ker \sigma$ 即求, $\sigma(X, Y, Z) = 0$ 的基. $Y+Z=0$, $X-3Z=0$, $Y=Z$, $X=3Z$.
基为 $\begin{bmatrix} 3Z \\ Z \\ Z \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 维数为 1.

$\dim \varphi$ 的基, 即求 $\varphi(x, y, z)$ 投影到全体 V 中, 由最后矩阵, 只需前两行,

即基为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 维数为 2.

②. 行列式显然为零. $\text{tr}(M_g) = 1 + 1 - 2 = 0$.