

作业一.

Ex 1. 解:  $R^+$  是  $R$  上的线性空间. 即有  $(R^+ R^+ \cdot)$ .

证明: 设  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R^+, k, l \in R$

有 1°  $\alpha \oplus \beta = \alpha\beta$ .  $\beta \oplus \alpha = \beta\alpha = \alpha\beta = \alpha \oplus \beta$ . 满足条件 1°

2°  $(\alpha \oplus \beta) \oplus \gamma = \alpha\beta\gamma = \alpha\beta\gamma$ .

$\alpha \oplus (\beta \oplus \gamma) = \alpha\beta\gamma = \alpha\beta\gamma = (\alpha\beta) \oplus \gamma$ . 满足条件 2°

3°  $\exists 1 \in R^+$  有  $1 \oplus \alpha = 1\alpha = \alpha$ . 满足条件 3°

4°  $\forall \alpha \in R^+$  有  $\frac{1}{\alpha} \in R^+$  st.  $\alpha \oplus \frac{1}{\alpha} = \alpha \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1$  满足条件 4°

5°  $1 \oplus \alpha = \alpha' = \alpha$ . 满足条件 5°

6°  $(k \oplus l) \oplus \alpha = \alpha^{k+l}$ .  $k \oplus (l \oplus \alpha) = k \oplus (\alpha^l) = (\alpha^l)^k = \alpha^{kl}$   
满足条件 6°  $= (kl) \oplus \alpha$ .

7°  $k \oplus (\alpha \oplus \beta) = k \oplus \alpha\beta = (\alpha\beta)^k$ .

$k \oplus \alpha \oplus k \oplus \beta = \alpha^k \oplus \beta^k = (\alpha\beta)^k = k \oplus (\alpha \oplus \beta)$  满足.

8°  $(k+l) \oplus \alpha = \alpha^{k+l}$ .

$(k \oplus l) \oplus (1 \oplus \alpha) = \alpha^k \oplus \alpha^l = \alpha^{k+l} = (k+l) \oplus \alpha$  满足.

综上,  $R^+$  是  $R$  上的线性空间.

Ex 2. 解.

$$1^\circ \text{ 证: 设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 + ix_3 \\ x_2 - ix_3 & -x_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 + iy_3 \\ y_2 - iy_3 & -y_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 & z_2 + iz_3 \\ z_2 - iz_3 & -z_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 1. k, x_i, y_i, z_i \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.$$

$$\text{有, ①. } A+B = \begin{bmatrix} x_1+y_1 & x_2+y_2+i(x_3+y_3) \\ x_2+y_2-i(x_3+y_3) & -(x_1+y_1) \end{bmatrix} = B+A. \text{ 成立.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{②. } (A+B)+C &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1+y_1 & x_2+y_2+i(x_3+y_3) \\ x_2+y_2-i(x_3+y_3) & -(x_1+y_1) \end{bmatrix} + C \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_1+y_1+z_1 & x_2+y_2+z_2+i(x_3+y_3+z_3) \\ x_2+y_2+z_2-i(x_3+y_3+z_3) & -(x_1+y_1+z_1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= A+(B+C). \text{ 成立.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{③. 存在 } 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 有 } A+0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1+0 & x_2+ix_3+0 \\ x_2-ix_3+0 & -x_1 \end{bmatrix} = A.$$

$$\text{④ 对于 } A, \text{ 有 } B = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 & -x_2-ix_3 \\ -x_2+ix_3 & x_1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 满足 } A+B = 0.$$

$$\text{⑤ } 1 \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot x_1 & 1 \cdot (x_2+ix_3) \\ 1 \cdot (x_2-ix_3) & 1 \cdot (-x_1) \end{bmatrix} = A.$$

$$\text{⑥ } (k \cdot A) = \begin{bmatrix} kx_1 & k(x_2+ix_3) \\ k(x_2-ix_3) & k(-x_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} kx_1 & kx_2+ikx_3 \\ kx_2-ikx_3 & -kx_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k \cdot (A) = k \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2+ix_3 \\ x_2-ix_3 & -x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} kx_1 & kx_2+ikx_3 \\ kx_2-ikx_3 & -kx_1 \end{bmatrix} = (kA).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{⑦ } k(A+B) &= k \begin{bmatrix} x_1+y_1 & x_2+y_2+i(x_3+y_3) \\ x_2+y_2-i(x_3+y_3) & -(x_1+y_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} kx_1+ky_1 & kx_2+ky_2+i(kx_3+ky_3) \\ kx_2+ky_2-i(kx_3+ky_3) & -kx_1-ky_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} kx_1 & kx_2+ikx_3 \\ kx_2-ikx_3 & -kx_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} ky_1 & ky_2+iky_3 \\ ky_2-iky_3 & -ky_1 \end{bmatrix} = kA + kB \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1}, (k+l)A &= \begin{bmatrix} (k+l)x_1 & (k+l)(x_2+ix_3) \\ (k+l)(x_2-ix_3) & -(k+l)x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} kx_1+lx_1 & k(x_2+ix_3)+l(x_2+ix_3) \\ k(x_2-ix_3)+l(x_2-ix_3) & -kx_1-lx_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{又 } kA+lA &= \begin{bmatrix} kx_1 & k(x_2+ix_3) \\ k(x_2-ix_3) & -kx_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} lx_1 & l(x_2+ix_3) \\ l(x_2-ix_3) & -lx_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} kx_1+lx_1 & k(x_2+ix_3)+l(x_2+ix_3) \\ k(x_2-ix_3)+l(x_2-ix_3) & -kx_1-lx_1 \end{bmatrix} = (k+l)A \end{aligned}$$

综上  $(V, \mathbb{R} + \cdot)$  是线性空间.

$$2^\circ \text{ 显然有: } e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

有  $\forall A \in V, \exists x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } A = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3.$

且有  $e_1, e_2, e_3$  是线性无关组.

则  $V$  的一个基为  $(e_1, e_2, e_3)$ , 维数为 3.

$$3^\circ, \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2+ix_3 \\ x_2-ix_3 & -x_1 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 e_1 + x_2 e_2 + x_3 e_3, \text{ 则标为 } (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

Ex 3.

$$k, l \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$C = \{c_1 + c_2\sqrt{2} \mid c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

1°. 证明 令  $A, B, C \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ . 其中  $A = \{a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2} \mid a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ ,  $B = \{b_1 + b_2\sqrt{2} \mid b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{Q}\}$

$$\textcircled{1} A + B = a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2} + b_1 + b_2\sqrt{2} = (a_1 + b_1) + (a_2 + b_2)\sqrt{2} = B + A.$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A+B)+C = a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2} + b_1 + b_2\sqrt{2} + c_1 + c_2\sqrt{2} = (a_1 + b_1 + c_1) + (a_2 + b_2 + c_2)\sqrt{2} = A + B + C.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \exists 0 = 0 + 0\sqrt{2} = 0 \quad A + 0 = a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2} + 0 = a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2} = A.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 对 } A = a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2}, \text{ 有 } B = -a_1 + (-a_2\sqrt{2}) \text{ 满足 } A+B = (a_1 - a_1) + (a_2\sqrt{2} - a_2\sqrt{2}) = 0 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} 1 \cdot A = 1 \cdot (a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2}) = a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2} = A.$$

$$\textcircled{6} (k)A = k a_1 + k a_2\sqrt{2} \quad k(A) = k(a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2}) = k a_1 + k a_2\sqrt{2} = (k)A.$$

$$\textcircled{7} k(A+B) = k(a_1 + b_1 + a_2\sqrt{2} + b_2\sqrt{2}) = k a_1 + k a_2\sqrt{2} + k b_1 + k b_2\sqrt{2} = kA + kB.$$

$$\textcircled{8} (k+l)A = (k+l)a_1 + (k+l)a_2\sqrt{2} = k a_1 + k a_2\sqrt{2} + l a_1 + l a_2\sqrt{2} = kA + lA.$$

2°. 令  $e_1 = 1, e_2 = \sqrt{2}$ , 有  $\forall A = a_1 + a_2\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}), a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\text{满足 } A = a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2.$$

且  $(e_1, e_2)$  是线性无关组.

则基是  $(1, \sqrt{2})$ , 维数为 2.

Ex 4. 有  $e_1 = 1+i$ .

对于  $\forall a = a_1 + a_2 i \in \mathbb{C}$ . 其中  $\frac{(a_1 + a_2 + (a_2 - a_1)i)}{2} \in \mathbb{C}$ .

$$\text{有 } a = \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + (a_2 - a_1)i)}{2} \cdot e_1 = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + (a_2 - a_1)i}{2} (1+i) = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_2 i + a_1 i - a_1 - a_2}{2} = a_1 + a_2 i.$$

$\therefore$  原线性空间基为  $1+i$ , 维数为 1.

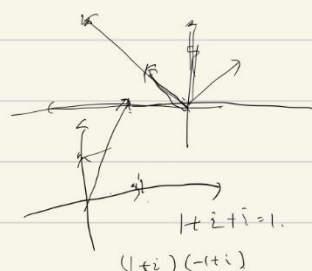
Ex 5. 令  $e_1 = 1, e_2 = i$ .

又  $\forall a = a_1 + i a_2 \in \mathbb{C}$  显然有.

$$a = a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2, \text{ 其中 } a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

因此,  $(e_1, e_2)$  是线性无关的.

$\therefore$  原线性空间基为  $(1, i)$ , 维数为 2.



习题一.

22, 证明加法条件满足: 令  $a, b, c \in V, k, l \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\textcircled{1} a \diamond b = a + b + ab = b \diamond a.$$

$$\textcircled{2} (a \diamond b) \diamond c = (a + b + ab) \diamond c = a + b + ab + c + (a + b + ab)c = a + b + c + ac + ab + abc + acb + abc = a \diamond (b \diamond c).$$

$$\textcircled{3} \exists 0, \text{ s.t. } 0 \diamond a = 0 + a + 0 \cdot a = a.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \exists b = \frac{-a}{1+a}, \text{ s.t. } a \diamond b = a + \frac{-a}{1+a} + a \cdot \frac{-a}{1+a} = \frac{a + a^2 - a - a^2}{1+a} = 0.$$

即为加法条件满足.

接下来构造数乘.

$$a \heartsuit a = a^2 + 2a, \quad (a \heartsuit a) \heartsuit a = 3a + 3a^2 + a^3. \dots$$

合理假设  $k \heartsuit a = (a+1)^k - 1$ .

$$\text{验证 } \textcircled{1} 1 \heartsuit a = (a+1)^1 - 1 = a.$$

$$\textcircled{2} (k+1) \heartsuit a = (a+1)^{k+1} - 1$$

$$k \heartsuit a \heartsuit a = ((a+1)^k - 1) \heartsuit ((a+1)^k - 1) = ((a+1)^k - 1) + ((a+1)^k - 1) + ((a+1)^k - 1)((a+1)^k - 1) = (a+1)^k \cdot (a+1)^k - 1 = (a+1)^{2k} - 1.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cdot k \odot (a \oslash b) = k \odot (a \oslash b + ab) = (a \oslash b + ab)^k - 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} k \odot a \oslash k \odot b &= ((a+1)^k - 1)((b+1)^k - 1) + (a+1)^k - 1 + (b+1)^k - 1 \\ &= ((a+1)(b+1))^k - 1 \\ &= (a \oslash b + ab + 1)^k - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \cdot (k \cdot 1) \odot a = (a+1)^{k \cdot 1} - 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} k \odot (1 \odot a) &= k \odot ((a+1)^1 - 1) \\ &= (a+1)^k - 1 \end{aligned}$$

综上,  $k \odot a$  可定义成  $(a+1)^k - 1$ , 满足数乘的条件.

设基为  $(1, i)$ , 对任意数  $a \in \mathbb{C}/\{1\}$ ,  $a = m + in$ ,  $m, n \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\text{有 } a = k \odot 1 \oslash 1 \odot i.$$

$$= 2^k - 1 + (i+1)^k - 1 + (2^k - 1)(i+1)^k - 1.$$

$$= 2^k (i+1)^k - 1.$$

一定存在对应的  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使得  $2^k (i+1)^k - 1 = m + in$ .

因此  $\forall a \in V$  都可由  $(1, i)$  线性表示, 又  $1$  不可由  $i$  线性表示.

即  $(i+1)^k - 1 \neq 1$  ( $k \in \mathbb{R}$ ). 所以  $(1, i)$  是  $V$  的一组基.

23, 对定义加法, 先找负向量, 设为  $b$

$$\text{有 } a \oslash b = 0 = a \oslash b + xab.$$

$$-a = b(xa+1). \quad b = \frac{-a}{xa+1}$$

$$\text{则 } a \neq \frac{-1}{x}.$$

$\therefore V = \mathbb{C}/\{\frac{-1}{x}\}$  此时满足加群.

下面构造数乘有.

$$2a = a + a = a + a + xa^2 = 2a + xa^2 = \frac{1}{x}(xa+1)^2 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3a &= a + a + a = a + 2a + xa^2 + xa(2a + xa^2) \\ &= x^2a^3 + 3xa^2 + 3a \\ &= \frac{1}{x} [x^3a^3 + 3x^2a^2 + 3ax + 1] - \frac{1}{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} (xa+1)^3 - \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{数乘为 } k \cdot a = \frac{1}{x} (xa+1)^k - \frac{1}{x}.$$

又设基为  $(1+i)$

显然为  $\forall a \in C/\{\frac{1}{x}\}$ .

存在  $k \in C$

$$\frac{1}{x} (x+1+ix)^k - \frac{1}{x} = a.$$

则有基为  $1+i$ . 维数为 1.

若将  $C$  换成  $R$ . 则基相应换成  $(1, i)$ .



24. 定义函数  $f_i(\alpha_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$   $f_i(\alpha_j) \in F$ .

则显然  $\forall f_i \in F^A$ .  $f_i$  不由  $F$  中除  $f_i$  外其他任意  $n-1$  个线性表出,  
 因为  $f_i(\alpha_i) = 1$ .  $\sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n k f_i(\alpha_i) = 0$ . 所以无法线性表出.  
 因此,  $(f_1, \dots, f_n)$  是  $F^A$  的一组基.

(1). 由上,  $\dim_F F^A = n$ .

(2). 由上, 基为  $f_1, \dots, f_n$ .

(3). 由上可知, 有  $F^A$  是  $F^n$  到  $F$  的一个全体映射.

推广到  $n \rightarrow 0$ , 则  $F^A$  是  $F^n$  到  $F$  的全体映射,  
 其中  $F^n$  是以  $A$  的元素为基的线性空间.

25. 由于  $\alpha_j \in J$  可由  $K$  线性表示,

可设  $\alpha_j = a_{1j}\beta_1 + \dots + a_{tj}\beta_t$ .

则  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t) A$ , 其中  $A = (a_{ij})_{t \times s} \in F^{t \times s}$ .

又,  $J$  线性无关, 则  $Jx = 0$  只有零解.

$\therefore KAx = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0$  只有零解.

$\therefore t \geq s$ .

因此只要替换掉  $K$  中前  $s$  个与  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$  线性相关的  $\beta_i$ .

可得新向量组与之仍可生成相同子空间.

26. 假设有两基所含向量不同, 设分别为  $J = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s\}$ ,  $K = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t\}$ .

由上题可知, 因为  $J$  中每向量可由  $K$  线性表示, 所以  $t \geq s$ .

又  $K$  中每向量可由  $J$  线性表示, 所以  $t \leq s$ .

$\therefore t = s$ . 即证.