

# 线性变换

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## 1. 线性变换

① 定义  $f: V \rightarrow V$ ,  $\forall x \in V$ ,  $f(x) = Ax + \beta$ .

若  $\beta = 0$ ,  $f(x) = Ax$ ,  $f(x_1 + x_2) = A(x_1 + x_2)$ .

若  $\beta \neq 0$ ,  $f(x_1 + x_2) = Ax_1 + Ax_2 + \beta \neq f(x_1) + f(x_2)$ .

② 定义  $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & b & c \\ a & b & c \end{pmatrix}$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow Ax = A\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} ax \\ ay \\ az \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(A\alpha + \beta) = A\alpha + A\beta.$$

$$A(\lambda\alpha) = \lambda A\alpha.$$

③  $\mathbb{R}$  上,  $V = \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $f: (x, y) \rightarrow (x, y)$ .

$$(x, y) = (r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi).$$

$$(x, y) = (r \cos \varphi \cos \theta - r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi \sin \theta + r \sin \varphi \cos \theta)$$

$$= (r \cos \varphi \cos \theta - r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \sin \varphi \cos \theta + r \cos \varphi \sin \theta)$$

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## 2. 性质

①  $\theta \in V$ ,  $f(\theta) = f(0 \cdot \alpha) = 0 \cdot f(\alpha) = \theta$

$\alpha \in V$ ,  $-\alpha \in V$ .

②  $f(-\alpha) = -f(\alpha)$ ,  $\theta = f(\alpha + (-\alpha)) = f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha)$

③ 若  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关, 则  $f(\alpha_1), \dots, f(\alpha_m)$  线性无关.

存在不全为 0 的  $k_1, \dots, k_m$ ,  $\sum k_i \alpha_i = 0$ .

则  $f(\sum k_i \alpha_i) = \sum k_i f(\alpha_i) = 0$ ,  $k_1, \dots, k_m \neq 0$ .

但  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关,  $f(\alpha_1), \dots, f(\alpha_m)$  不一定.

对  $V$  的基  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ , 线性映射  $f(\alpha_1), \dots, f(\alpha_n)$ .

有  $f(V)$  构成  $V$  的子空间.

$f(\alpha) \cdot f(\alpha')$  不一定为  $f(\alpha') \cdot f(\alpha)$  的共轭 (向量相关).

但取  $f(\alpha_1) \cdot f(\alpha_2)$  的共轭无关, 构成基.

④ 线性变换在  $-$  逆下的矩阵.

对  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  基,  $f(\alpha_1), \dots, f(\alpha_n)$  [ $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} f(\alpha_1) & \dots & f(\alpha_n) \end{pmatrix}$ ].

$f(\alpha_1) \cdots f(\alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} f(\alpha_1) & \dots & f(\alpha_n) \end{pmatrix}$ .

$f(\alpha_1) \cdots f(\alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) A$ .

例:  $f: \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_2^2 \\ x_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$f(\alpha_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_2^2 \\ x_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$f(\alpha_1) f(\alpha_2) f(\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A$ .

例:  $f: \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_2^2 \\ x_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$f(\alpha_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{线性变换}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_2^2 \\ x_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$f(\alpha_1) f(\alpha_2) f(\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A$ .

例:  $\alpha_1 = (2, 3, 5)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 2)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (1, 0, 0)^T$ .

$\beta_1 = (1, 1, 2)^T$ ,  $\beta_2 = (2, 4, -1)^T$ ,  $\beta_3 = (3, 0, 5)^T$ .

$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑤  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $A$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (A, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑥  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $B$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (B, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑦ 线性变换  $f$  在  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$  和  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  下的矩阵为  $A$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (A, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑧  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $C$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (C, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑨  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $D$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (D, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑩  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $E$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (E, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑪  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $F$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (F, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑫  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $G$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (G, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑬  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $H$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (H, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑭  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $I$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (I, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑮  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $J$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (J, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑯  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $K$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (K, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑰  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $L$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (L, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑱  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $M$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (M, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑲  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $N$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (N, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑳  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $O$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (O, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑳  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $P$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (P, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ .

⑳  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的矩阵为  $Q$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (Q, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ .

⑳  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的矩阵为  $R$ .

即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (R, \alpha_1,$