# 等6 子空间的交与和

- 一、子空间的交
- 二、子空间的和
- 三、子空间交与和的有关性质

## 一、子空间的交

#### 1、定义

设 $V_1$ 、 $V_2$ 为线性空间V的子空间,则集合  $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{a \mid a \in V_1 \coprod a \in V_2\}$  也为V的子空间,称之为 $V_1$ 与 $V_2$ 的**交空间**.

事实上, $: 0 \in V_1, 0 \in V_2, : 0 \in V_1 \cap V_2 \neq \emptyset$ 任取 $\alpha, \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$ ,即 $\alpha, \beta \in V_1, \mathbb{L}\alpha, \beta \in V_2$ , 则有 $\alpha + \beta \in V_1, \alpha + \beta \in V_2$ , $: \alpha + \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$ 同时有 $k\alpha \in V_1, k\alpha \in V_2$ , $: k\alpha \in V_1 \cap V_2$ ,  $\forall k \in P$ 故 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 为V的子空间. 显然有,  $V_1 \cap V_2 = V_2 \cap V_1$ ,  $(V_1 \cap V_2) \cap V_3 = V_1 \cap (V_2 \cap V_3)$ 

#### 2、推广——多个子空间的交

 $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_s$  为线性空间V的子空间,则集合

$$V_1 \cap V_2 \cap \dots \cap V_s = \bigcap_{i=1}^s V_i = \{ \alpha \mid \alpha \in V_i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, s \}$$

也为V的子空间,称为  $V_1,V_2,...,V_s$  的交空间.

## 二、子空间的和

#### 1、定义

设 $V_1$ 、 $V_2$ 为线性空间V的子空间,则集合

$$V_1 + V_2 = \{a_1 + a_2 \mid a_1 \in V_1, a_2 \in V_2\}$$

也为V的子空间,称之为V<sub>1</sub>与V<sub>2</sub>的和空间.

事实上, :: 
$$0 \in V_1$$
,  $0 \in V_2$ , ::  $0 = 0 + 0 \in V_1 + V_2 \neq \emptyset$   
任取  $\alpha, \beta \in V_1 + V_2$ , 设  $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2$ ,  
其中,  $\alpha_1, \beta_1 \in V_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2 \in V_2$ , 则有  
 $\alpha + \beta = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + (\beta_1 + \beta_2)$   
 $= (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) + (\alpha_2 + \beta_2) \in V_1 + V_2$   
 $k\alpha = k(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = k\alpha_1 + k\alpha_2 \in V_1 + V_2$ ,  $\forall k \in P$ 

例在三维几何空间 $R^3$ 中,用 $V_1$ 表示过坐标原点的x-y平面, $V_2$ 表示一个通过坐标原点并且垂直 $V_1$ 的直线,那么 $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$ , $V_1+V_2$ 是整个三维几何空间.

#### 注意:

V的两子空间的并集未必为V的子空间. 例如

$$V_1 = \{(a,0,0) | a \in R\}, V_2 = \{(0,b,0) | b \in R\}$$

皆为R3的子空间,但是它们的并集

$$V_1 \cup V_2 = \{(a,0,0),(0,b,0) | a,b \in R\}$$
  
=  $\{(a,b,0) | a,b \in R \perp a,b$ 中至少有一是0}

并不是R³的子空间. 因为它对R³的运算不封闭,如

$$(1,0,0), (0,1,0) \in V_1 \cup V_2$$

但是 
$$(1,0,0)+(0,1,0)=(1,1,0)\notin V_1\cup V_2$$

## 三、子空间的交与和的有关性质

- 1、设  $V_1, V_2, W$  为线性空间V的子空间
- 1) 若  $W \subseteq V_1, W \subseteq V_2$ , 则  $W \subseteq V_1 \cap V_2$ .
- 2) 若  $V_1 \subseteq W$ ,  $V_2 \subseteq W$ , 则  $V_1 + V_2 \subseteq W$ .
- 2、设 $V_1$ , $V_2$ 为线性空间V的子空间,则以下三条件等价:
  - 1)  $V_1 \subseteq V_2$
  - 2)  $V_1 \cap V_2 = V_1$
  - 3)  $V_1 + V_2 = V_2$

#### 特别地有

$$\mathcal{L}(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\cdots,\alpha_{s}) + \mathcal{L}(\beta_{1},\beta_{2},\cdots,\beta_{t}) = \mathcal{L}(\alpha_{1},\cdots,\alpha_{s},\beta_{1},\cdots,\beta_{t})$$
 这是由于 
$$\mathcal{L}(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\cdots,\alpha_{s}) + \mathcal{L}(\beta_{1},\beta_{2},\cdots,\beta_{t})$$
 
$$= \{k_{1}\alpha_{1} + k_{2}\alpha_{2} + \cdots + k_{s}\alpha_{s} / k_{i} \in P, i=1,2,\cdots,s\}$$
 
$$+ \{l_{1}\beta_{1} + l_{2}\beta_{2} + \cdots + l_{t}\beta_{t} / l_{j} \in P, j=1,2,\cdots,t\}$$
 
$$= \{k_{1}\alpha_{1} + \cdots + k_{s}\alpha_{s} + l_{1}\beta_{1} + \cdots + l_{t}\beta_{t} / k_{i}, l_{j} \in P, i=1,2,\cdots,t\}$$
 
$$= \mathcal{L}(\alpha_{1},\cdots,\alpha_{s},\beta_{1},\cdots,\beta_{t})$$
 
$$= \mathcal{L}(\alpha_{1},\cdots,\alpha_{s},\beta_{1},\cdots,\beta_{t})$$

就是说有:

3、 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s;\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t$ 为线性空间V中两组向量,则

$$L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s)+L(\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t)$$

$$=L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s,\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t)$$

#### 4、维数公式

设 $V_1,V_2$ 为线性空间V的两个子空间,则

$$\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

或 
$$\dim(V_1 + V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

定理7:设 $V_1$ , $V_2$ 是线性空间V的两个子空间,则

$$\dim(V_1) + \dim(V_2) = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) \quad (*)$$

证明: 设  $\dim(V_1)=n_1,\dim(V_2)=n_2,\dim(V_1\cap V_2)=m.$ 

(i)设m≠0,取 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 的一组基:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ , 将其分别

扩充为
$$V_1$$
, $V_2$ 的基:  $\begin{array}{l} \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_{n_1-m} \\ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \cdots, \gamma_{n_2-m} \end{array}$  (1)

以下证明

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n_1-m}, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n_2-m}$$
 (3) 为 $V_1 + V_2$ 的一组基.

由于 
$$V_1 = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n_1-m})$$

$$V_2 = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n_2-m})$$

有
$$V_1 + V_2 = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n_1-m}, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{n_2-m}).$$

下证  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_m,\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_{n_1-m},\gamma_1,\gamma_2,\cdots,\gamma_{n_2-m}$  线性无关 .设

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_m\alpha_m + p_1\beta_1 + \cdots + p_{n_1-m}\beta_{n_1-m} + q_1\gamma_1 + \cdots + q_{n_2-m}\gamma_{n_2-m} = 0$$

并令
$$\delta = k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m + p_1 \beta_1 + \dots + p_{n_1 - m} \beta_{n_1 - m}$$

$$= -q_1 \gamma_1 - \dots - q_{n_2 - m} \gamma_{n_2 - m}$$
(4)

知 $\delta \in V_1$ ,  $\delta \in V_2$ , 从而 $\delta \in V_1 \cap V_2$ , 因 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_m$  是  $V_1 \cap V_2$  的基,故 $\delta$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_m$ 线性表出.令  $\delta = l_1 \alpha_1 + \cdots l_m \alpha_m$ 

则由 (4) $l_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + l_m\alpha_m + q_1\gamma_1 + \cdots + q_{n_2-m}\gamma_{n_2-m} = 0$ 由于 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n_2-m}$ 线性无关,得  $l_1 = \cdots = l_m = q_1 = \cdots = q_{n_2 - m} = 0$ 因此  $\delta=0$ . 从而由(4)  $k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_m\alpha_m + p_1\beta_1 + \cdots + p_{n_1-m}\beta_{n_1-m} = 0$ 由于 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-m}$ 线性无关,又得  $k_1 = \cdots = k_m = p_1 = \cdots = p_{n_1 - m} = 0$ 此即证明了式(3)线性无关,故而为V1+V2的基. 因此 维数公式成立.

(ii)若m=0, 则 $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$ , 此时如果dim $V_1$ , dim $V_2$ 至少有一个为 $\{0\}$ ,则式(\*)显然成立;如果dim $V_1$ , dim $V_2$ 均不为 $\{0\}$ ,则各取 $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ 的一组基,将它们合起来即为 $V_1 + V_2$ 的一组基,从而式(\*)成立.

例4 在线性空间P<sup>4×4</sup>中, V<sub>1</sub>为上三角矩阵全体构成的子空间,V<sub>2</sub>为对称矩阵全体构成的子空间, V<sub>3</sub>为反对称矩阵全体构成的子空间, V<sub>3</sub>为反对

$$(1)$$
 求 $V_1 \cap V_2$ ,  $V_1 \cap V_3$ ,  $V_2 \cap V_3$ ;

$$(2)$$
求 $V_1+V_2$ ,  $V_1+V_3$ ,  $V_2+V_3$ .

 $\mathbf{m}$ :(1)  $V_1 \cap V_2$ 为全体对角矩阵;  $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = 4$ 

$$V_1 \cap V_3$$
为零矩阵; dim( $V_1 \cap V_3$ )=0

$$V_2 \cap V_3$$
为零矩阵; dim( $V_1 \cap V_3$ )=0

(2) 
$$V_1 + V_2 = P^{4 \times 4}$$

$$V_1 + V_2 = P^{4 \times 4}$$

$$V_2 + V_3 = P^{4 \times 4}$$
.

$$A = (A + A^{T})/2 + (A - A^{T})/2$$

例如
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \frac{a_{12} + a_{21}}{2} \\ \frac{a_{12} + a_{21}}{2} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{a_{12} - a_{21}}{2} \\ \frac{a_{21} - a_{12}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

注: 从维数公式中可以看到,子空间的和的维数往往比子空间的维数的和要小.

例如,在R3中,设子空间

$$V_1 = L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2), \ V_2 = L(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$$

其中, 
$$\varepsilon_1 = (1,0,0)$$
,  $\varepsilon_2 = (0,1,0)$ ,  $\varepsilon_3 = (0,0,1)$ 

则, 
$$\dim V_1 = 2$$
,  $\dim V_2 = 2$ 

但,
$$V_1 + V_2 = L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) + L(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) = L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) = R^3$$
  
dim $(V_1 + V_2) = 3$ 

由此还可得到, $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = 1$ , $V_1 \cap V_2$  是一直线.

推论: 设 $V_1,V_2$ 为n维线性空间V的两个子空间,

若  $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 > n$  ,则  $V_1, V_2$ 必含非零的公共向量. 即  $V_1 \cap V_2$ 中必含有非零向量.

证: 由维数公式有

$$\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 + V_2)$$

又 $V_1+V_2$ 是V的子空间, :  $\dim(V_1+V_2) \le n$ 

若  $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 > n$ , 则  $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) > 0$ .

故 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 中含有非零向量.

另一方面  $L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)+L(\beta_1,\beta_2)=L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2)$  由前面的讨论知, 秩  $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2)=3$ ,且 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1$  是其一个极大无关组,因此  $dimL(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2)=3$ ,  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1$ 即为和空间的一组基.

### 例2、在 $P^n$ 中,用 $W_1,W_2$ 分别表示齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{s1}x_1 + a_{s2}x_2 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_{11}x_1 + b_{12}x_2 + \dots + b_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ b_{21}x_1 + b_{22}x_2 + \dots + b_{2n}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b_{t1}x_1 + b_{t2}x_2 + \dots + b_{tn}x_n = 0$$

的解空间,则  $W_1 \cap W_2$  就是齐次线性方程组③

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{s1}x_1 + a_{s2}x_2 + \dots + a_{sn}x_n = 0 \\ b_{11}x_1 + b_{12}x_2 + \dots + b_{1n}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b_{t1}x_1 + b_{t2}x_2 + \dots + b_{tn}x_n = 0$$

的解空间.

证: 设方程组①,②,③分别为

$$AX = 0,$$
  $BX = 0,$   $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} X = 0$ 

设W为③的解空间,任取  $X_0 \in W$ ,有

$$\binom{A}{B}X_0=0$$
, 从而  $\binom{AX_0}{BX_0}=0$ , 即

$$AX_0 = 0, BX_0 = 0. : X_0 \in W_1 \cap W_2$$

反之,任取, $X_0 \in W_1 \cap W_2$ ,则有

$$AX_0 = 0$$
,  $BX_0 = 0$ , 从而  $\begin{pmatrix} AX_0 \\ BX_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} X_0 = 0$ ,

$$X_0 \in W$$

故 
$$W=W_1\cap W_2$$
.

例3、在 $P^4$ 中,设

$$\alpha_1 = (1,2,1,0), \quad \alpha_2 = (-1,1,1,1)$$

$$\beta_1 = (2,-1,0,1), \quad \beta_2 = (1,-1,3,7)$$

- (1) 求 $L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) \cap L(\beta_1,\beta_2)$ 的一组基和维数;
- (2) 求 $L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)+L(\beta_1,\beta_2)$ 的一组基和维数.

解: 1) 任取 
$$\gamma \in L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \cap L(\beta_1, \beta_2)$$

设 
$$\gamma = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 = y_1\beta_1 + y_2\beta_2$$
,

则有 
$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 - y_1\beta_1 - y_2\beta_2 = 0$$
,

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - 2y_1 - y_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + y_1 + y_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3y_2 = 0 \\ x_2 - y_1 - 7y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (\*)

$$\left\{egin{aligned} x_1 &= -t \\ x_2 &= 4t \\ y_1 &= -3t \\ y_2 &= t \end{aligned} 
ight.$$
  $\left(t\right)$  任意数)

$$\therefore \quad \gamma = t(-\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2) = t(\beta_2 - 3\beta_1)$$

令t=1,则得 $L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)\cap L(\beta_1,\beta_2)$ 的一组基

$$\gamma = -\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 = (-5, 2, 3, 4)$$

$$\therefore L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) \cap L(\beta_1,\beta_2) = L(\gamma) 为一维的.$$

2) 
$$L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + L(\beta_1, \beta_2) = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2)$$

对以 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2$ 为列向量的矩阵A作初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

由B知,  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1$ 为  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2$  的一个极大无关组.

$$\therefore L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) + L(\beta_1,\beta_2) = L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1)$$
为3维的,

$$\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1$$
 为其一组基.