

第四章 线性空间和线性交换

第一节 线性空间定义

1. (1) 不是; (2) 是, 零元素是 1, a 的负元素是 $\frac{1}{a}$.
2. (1) 是; (2) 是; (3) 否; (4) 否.

第二节 线性空间的基和维数

1. 证: 设 $k_1A_1 + k_2A_2 + k_3A_3 + k_4A_4 = O$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - k_4 = 0, \\ k_1 - k_2 + k_3 + k_4 = 0, \\ k_1 + k_2 - k_3 + k_4 = 0, \\ k_1 - k_2 - k_3 - k_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } r(A) = 4,$$

故 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0$, 即 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 线性无关.

又对任意一个 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, 若 $k_1A_1 + k_2A_2 + k_3A_3 + k_4A_4 = A$,

$$\text{则可得} \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - k_4 = a_{11}, \\ k_1 - k_2 + k_3 + k_4 = a_{12}, \\ k_1 + k_2 - k_3 + k_4 = a_{21}, \\ k_1 - k_2 - k_3 - k_4 = a_{22}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得唯一的一组解为: } \begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{1}{4}(a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{21} + a_{22}), \\ k_2 = \frac{1}{4}(a_{11} - a_{12} + a_{21} - a_{22}), \\ k_3 = \frac{1}{4}(a_{11} + a_{12} - a_{21} - a_{22}), \\ k_4 = \frac{1}{4}(-a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{21} - a_{22}), \end{cases}$$

即任意一个 A 都可以由这组矩阵线性表出, 且表达式唯一, 则 $\dim(R^{2 \times 2}) = 4$, 且 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 构成 $R^{2 \times 2}$ 的一组基.

2. 解: 令 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则由 $k_1 A_1 + k_2 A_2 + k_3 A_3 = O$ 可解得 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$, 即 A_1, A_2, A_3 线性无关。又对任意一个 $A \in V$,

$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & a+b \\ c & c \end{pmatrix}$, 若 $k_1 A_1 + k_2 A_2 + k_3 A_3 = A$, 可解得唯一一组解为:

$k_1 = a, k_2 = b, k_3 = c$, 即任意一个 A 都可以由 A_1, A_2, A_3 线性表出, 且表达式唯一, 则 $\dim(V)=3$, 且 A_1, A_2, A_3 构成 V 的一组基。

3. 解: 过度矩阵为: $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, 若有一个非零向量 $w = (x, y, z)^T$, 满足 $w = Cw$,

则可得方程组 $\begin{cases} x = 2x + 5z, \\ y = x + 3y + 3z, \\ z = -x - y - 3z, \end{cases}$ 对系数矩阵经初等行变换后得阶梯形方程组

$\begin{cases} x + 5z = 0, \\ y - z = 0, \end{cases}$ 可解得一般解为:

$w = (-5c, c, c)$, c 为任一非零常数。

第三节 Euclid 空间

1. 解: (1) $|\alpha_1| = \sqrt{7}, |\alpha_2| = \sqrt{15}, |\alpha_3| = \sqrt{10}$.

因为 $\cos \theta = \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{|\alpha_2||\alpha_3|} = -\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{10}$, 故 $\theta = \arccos\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{10}\right)$.

(2) 设与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 都正交的向量为 $\beta = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4)$, 则可得

$\begin{cases} b_1 + 2b_2 - b_3 + b_4 = 0, \\ 2b_1 + 3b_2 + b_3 - b_4 = 0, \\ -b_1 - b_2 - 2b_3 + 3b_4 = 0, \end{cases}$ 经过初等行变换可得阶梯形矩阵:

$\begin{cases} b_1 + 2b_2 - b_3 + b_4 = 0, \\ -b_2 + 3b_3 - 3b_4 = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得一般解为 $\beta = (-5b_3 + 5b_4, 3b_3 - 3b_4, b_3, b_4)^T$, 其中

b_3, b_4 为自由变量。

2. 解: $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1, 1)^T$, $\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 0, 1, 1)^T$.

$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, \gamma_1)\gamma_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 1, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T$, $\gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}(-1, 3, 2, -1)^T$.

$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_1)\gamma_1 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_2)\gamma_2 = \left(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, -\frac{2}{5}\right)^T$,

$\gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{|\beta_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}(-3, -1, 1, 2)^T$.

3. 解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

取 x_3, x_4 为自由变量, 解得 $\begin{pmatrix} -2x_4 \\ x_3 + 3x_4 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix},$

一个基础解系为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$ 将它们标准正交化,

$\beta_1 = \alpha_1, \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, 1, 0)^T,$

$\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, |\beta_2| = \sqrt{\frac{19}{2}},$

$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{38}}(-4, 3, -3, 2)^T.$

4. 证:

1) $(AB)^T(AB) = B^T A^T AB = B^T EB = B^T B = E$

2) A 正交, 则 $|A| = \pm 1, A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \pm A^*$ 则 $(A)^T A^* = (A^{-1})^T A^{-1} = (AA^T)^{-1} = E^{-1} = E$

5. 解: $Q = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 7a & -3 & 2 \\ 7b & 7c & -3 \\ -3 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ 通过 $Q^T Q = E$ 得 $\begin{cases} -21a + 49bc - 6 = 0 \\ 14a - 21b + 18 = 0 \\ -6 - 21c - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$

解得 $a = -\frac{6}{7}, b = \frac{2}{7}, c = -\frac{6}{7}$

6. 证: 因为 $Q^T Q = E$, 故对任意 $X \in R^n$, 有 $|QX|^2 = (QX, QX) = (QX)^T(QX) = x^T Q^T Q X = x^T X = |X|^2$, 则一定有 $|QX| = |X|$

第四节 线性变换

1.解:

$$1) \quad \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_1 = \mathcal{A}(1,0,0)^T = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 \quad \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_2 = \mathcal{A}(1,-1,0)^T = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 \quad \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_3 = \mathcal{A}(0,0,1)^T = \varepsilon_3$$

$$\text{所求矩阵为 } D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \quad \mathcal{A}\eta_1 = (1,1,0)^T = \eta_2 \quad \mathcal{A}\eta_2 = (2,0,0)^T = 2\eta_1 \quad \mathcal{A}\eta_3 = (2,0,1)^T = 2\eta_1 - \eta_2 + \eta_3$$

$$\text{故所求矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.解:

$$1) \quad \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_1 = (2,3,5)^T = 2\varepsilon_1 + 3\varepsilon_2 + 5\varepsilon_3 \quad \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_2 = \mathcal{A}(1,1,0)^T - \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_1 = (-1,-3,-5)^T = -\varepsilon_1 - 3\varepsilon_2 - 5\varepsilon_3 \\ \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_3 = \mathcal{A}(1,1,1)^T - \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_2 - \mathcal{A}\varepsilon_1 = (-1,1,-1)^T = -\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3$$

$$\text{故所求的矩阵为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2) \quad \text{已知 } \alpha = 2\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 \text{ 则 } y = AX = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$$