


# 线性代数复习2

2.6~3.3

刘东航 2024年春季学期



# 目录

## CONTENTS

1 linear transformations

2 orthongonality

3 projections

4 least squares

O N E



# linear transformations

# Linear transformations

additivity (相加性)

$$T(v_1 + v_2) = T(v_1) + T(v_2)$$

homogeneity (齐次性)

$$T(cv) = cT(v)$$

origin

$$T(0) = 0$$

prove  $T$  is a linear transformation?

**$T$  is a linear transformation?**

$$T(v_1 + v_2) = T(v_1) + T(v_2)$$

$$T(cv) = cT(v)$$

# 考试流程（每学期必考）

- 1.找一组/证明是一组 基
- 2.证明是一组线性变换
- 3.矩阵表示

# 2023 年春、秋

6. (8 points) Let  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  be the vector space consisting of all  $2 \times 2$  real matrices. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  and

$$E = \left\{ E_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

- (a) Show that  $E$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ .  
• linear independence  
•  $E$  spans  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ .
- (b) Show that  $T: \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}, X \mapsto XA$  is a linear transformation.  
•  $T(X+Y) = T(X) + T(Y)$ ,  
•  $T(\lambda X) = \lambda T(X)$ .
- (c) Find the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to the ordered basis  $E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}$ .

设  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  为所有  $2 \times 2$  实矩阵构成的向量空间. 设  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $M = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & 0 & 0 \\ b & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & c \\ 0 & 0 & b & d \end{bmatrix}$ .

$$E = \left\{ E_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

- (a) 证明:  $E$  为  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  的一组基.
- (b) 证明:  $T: \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}, X \mapsto XA$  为线性变换.
- (c) 求  $T$  在有序基  $E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}$  下的矩阵表示.

# 2023 年春、秋

5. (15 points) Let  $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$  be the vector space of  $2 \times 2$  real matrices. Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Consider the map

$$T : M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, T(X) = \begin{bmatrix} \text{tr}(A^T X) \\ \text{tr}(B^T X) \\ \text{tr}(C^T X) \end{bmatrix},$$

for any  $2 \times 2$  real matrix  $X$ , where  $\text{tr}(D)$  denotes the trace of a matrix  $D$ .

The trace of an  $n \times n$  matrix  $D$  is defined to be the sum of all the diagonal entries of  $D$ , in other words,

$$\text{tr}(D) = d_{11} + d_{22} + \cdots + d_{nn}.$$

(a) Show that  $T$  is a linear transformation.

(b) Find the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to the ordered basis

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

for  $M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R})$  and the standard basis

$$e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

(c) Can we find a matrix  $X$  such that  $T(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ? If yes, please find one such matrix.

Otherwise, give an explanation.



T W O  
2

**orthogonality**

# orthogonality

The inner product  $x^T y$  is zero if and only if  $x$  and  $y$  are orthogonal vectors.

If  $x^T y > 0$ , their angle is less than  $90^\circ$ . If  $x^T y < 0$ , their angle is greater than  $90^\circ$ .

Two subspaces  $V$  and  $W$  of the same space  $\mathbb{R}^n$  are orthogonal if every

vector  $v$  in  $V$  is orthogonal to every vector  $w$  in  $W$ .

# Orthogonality

inner product:  $u^T v$

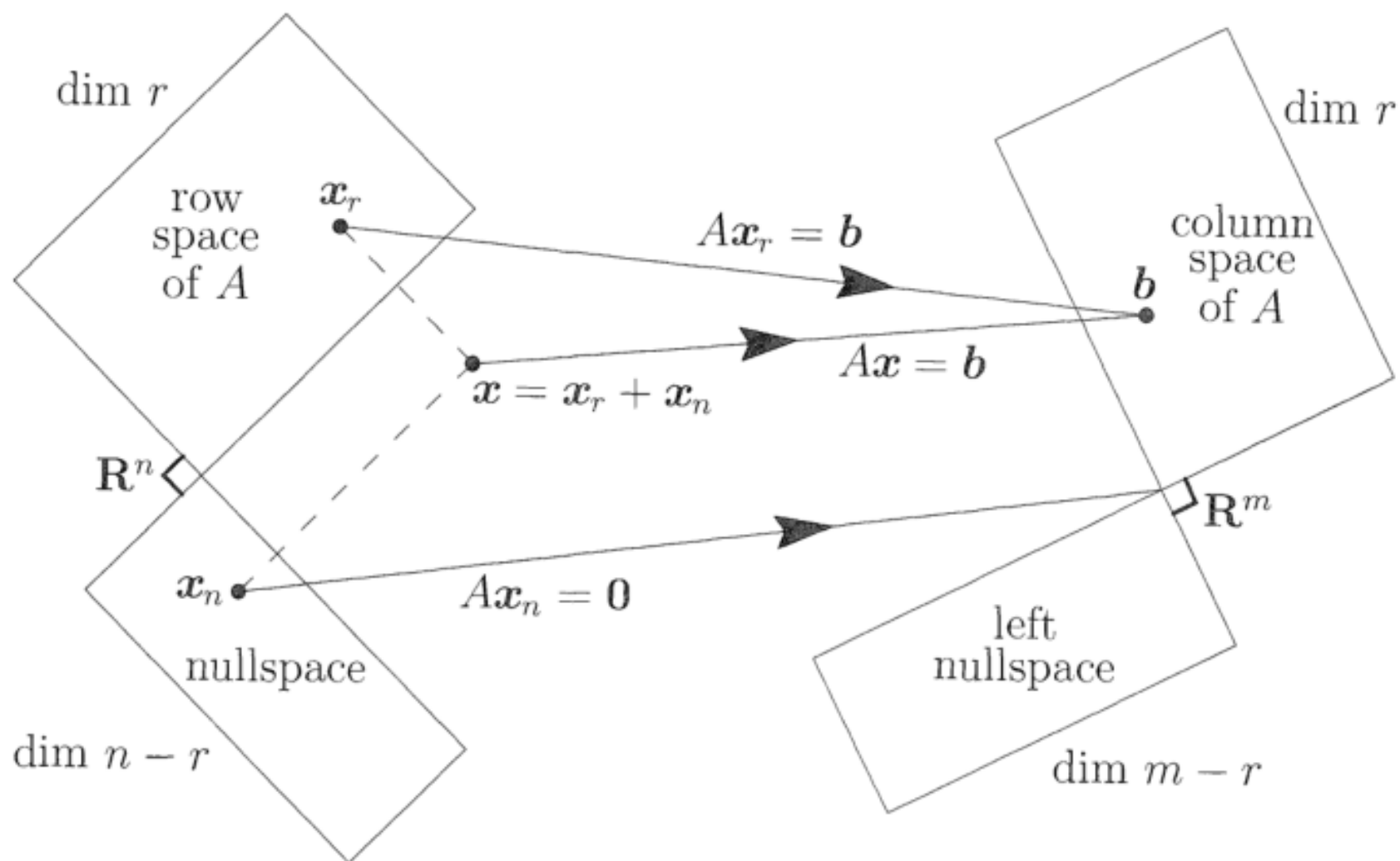
length  $\|x\|^2$ :  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = x^T x$

orthogonal vectors :  $u^T v = v^T u = 0$

orthonormal basis : 正交基

orthogonal spaces :  $v$  in  $V$  &  $w$  in  $W$ ,  $v^T w = 0$

$C(A)$  &  $N(A^T)$        $C(A^T)$  &  $N(A)$




---

*Every matrix transforms its row space onto its column space.*

---

(1) Let  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $\|u\| = 2$ ,  $\|v\| = 4$  and  $u^T v = 6$ . Then  $\|3u - v\| =$  \_

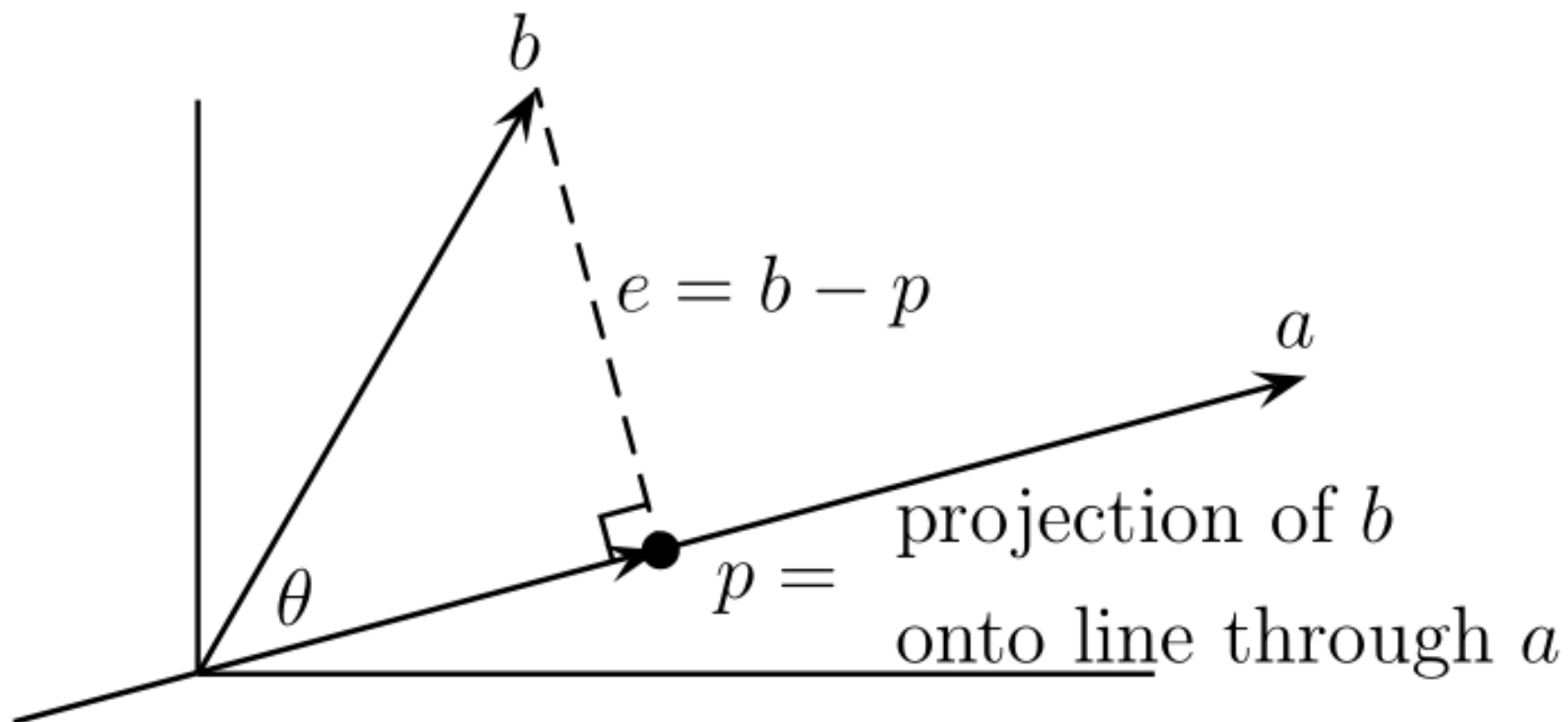
设  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$  且  $\|u\| = 2$ ,  $\|v\| = 4$  以及  $u^T v = 6$ . 则  $\|3u - v\| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

T H E R E



# Projection

# Projection



# Projection

*projection m*

*schwarz inequality*



F O U R



# Least squares

 **THANKS** 