

线代作业二

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1

证明. • 当 $b = c = 0$ 时, $T(\alpha(x, y, z)) = \alpha(2x - 4y + 3z, 6x) = \alpha T(x, y, z)$.

且 $T((x_1, y_1, z_1) + (x_2, y_2, z_2)) = (2(x_1 + x_2) - 4(y_1 + y_2) + 3(z_1 + z_2), 6(x_1 + x_2)) = (2x_1 - 4y_1 + 3z_1, 6x_1) + (2x_2 - 4y_2 + 3z_2, 6x_2) = T(x_1, y_1, z_1) + T(x_2, y_2, z_2)$.

故 T 是线性的.

- 若 T 是线性变换, 则 $T(0, 0, 0) = (0, 0) \Rightarrow b = 0$.

$2T(1, 1, 1) = T(2, 2, 2) \Rightarrow c = 0$.

□

2

证明.

- 若 T 是单的, 则若 $T(u) = T(v) = 0 = T(0)$, 有 $u = v = 0$. 故 $\ker T = \{0\}$
- 若 $\ker T = \{0\}$, 有若 $T(u) = a, T(v) = a$, 且 $u \neq v$, 则 $T(u - v) = 0$, $u - v \in \ker T$, 有 $u - v = 0, i.e. u = v$, T 是单的.

□

3

(1) $P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$, 有 $M_\varepsilon P = PA_\eta$, 得

$$M_\varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$.

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即为 ε_i 在基 η_1, η_2, η_3 下的坐标. 故计算 $\mathcal{A}(\varepsilon_i)$ 用 η_1 的坐标展开即得矩阵

$$M_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 20 & 20 \\ -4 & -5 & -2 \\ 27 & 18 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

4

证明. 有 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V, (T(\alpha), \beta) = (\alpha, T^*(\beta))$

- (1) $\forall \alpha \in \ker T^*, T^*(\alpha) = 0$. 故 $(\beta, T^*(\alpha)) = 0 = (T(\beta), \alpha)$, 即 $\alpha \in (\operatorname{Im} T)^\perp, \ker T^* \subseteq (\operatorname{Im} T)^\perp$
 $\forall \alpha \in (\operatorname{Im} T)^\perp, (T(\beta), \alpha) = 0 = (\beta, T^*(\alpha)), \alpha \in \ker T^*, (\operatorname{Im} T)^\perp \subseteq \ker T^*$.

综上, $(\operatorname{Im} T)^\perp = \ker T^*$

- (2) 由于 $(\operatorname{Im} T)^\perp = \ker T^*, \operatorname{Im} T = (\ker T^*)^\perp$, 即 $\operatorname{Im} T^* = (\ker T)^\perp$

□

5

证明. • 由于若 $Ax = 0$, 则 $(E - A)x = x, x \in \ker A, x \in \operatorname{Im} A$; 若 $(E - A)x = 0$, 则 $Ax = x, x \in \operatorname{Im} A, x \in \ker(E - A)$. 因此 $\operatorname{Im}(E - A) = \ker A$. 又 $\dim \operatorname{Im} A + \dim \ker A = n$, 故 $r(A) + r(E - A) = n$.

- 若 $r(E - A) + r(A) = n$, 则 $\operatorname{Im} A \cap \ker A = \{0\}$. $\forall \alpha \in V$, 可唯一分解为 $\alpha = \beta + \gamma, \beta \in \operatorname{Im} A, \gamma \in \operatorname{Im}(E - A)$. 由于 $A\alpha \in \operatorname{Im} A, A\beta \in \operatorname{Im} A$, 因此 $A\gamma \in \operatorname{Im} A$. 又存在 $\eta \in V, \gamma = (E - A)\eta$. 故 $(A - A^2)\eta \in \operatorname{Im} A$ 对任意 α 成立. 故 $A - A^2 = 0, A$ 是幂等矩阵.

□

6

证明. 由定义只用证明它是一个线性变换.

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$, 令 $\gamma = A(\alpha + \beta) - A\alpha - A\beta$. 有 $(\gamma, \gamma) = (\alpha + \beta) - 2(\alpha + \beta, \alpha) - 2(\alpha + \beta, \beta) + (\alpha, \alpha) + 2(\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \beta) = 0$. 所以 $\gamma = 0, A(\alpha + \beta) = A\alpha + A\beta$.

□

7

- (1) 设其矩阵为 H . 取镜面的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \alpha - \beta$, 镜面 $\mathbf{n}^T x = 0$ 由此构造 HouseHolder 矩阵 $H = E - 2 \frac{\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}^T}{\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{n}}$, 是为镜像变换 \mathcal{A} 的矩阵.
 下面验证之.

$$H\alpha = \alpha - \frac{2}{\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{n}} \alpha \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}^T = \alpha - \frac{2}{\mathbf{n}^T \mathbf{n}} (\alpha^T \mathbf{n}) \mathbf{n} = \alpha - 2\mathbf{n} = \beta$$

(2) 取 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \left(-\sin \frac{\alpha}{4}, \cos \frac{\alpha}{4}\right)^T$, $\mathbf{n}_2 = \left(-\sin \frac{3\alpha}{4}, \cos \frac{3\alpha}{4}\right)^T$, 由此取 $H_1 = E - 2\frac{\mathbf{n}_1\mathbf{n}_1^T}{\mathbf{n}_1^T\mathbf{n}_1}$, $H_2 = E - 2\frac{\mathbf{n}_2\mathbf{n}_2^T}{\mathbf{n}_2^T\mathbf{n}_2}$. 此时

$$\begin{aligned} H_1H_2 &= (E - 2\mathbf{n}_1\mathbf{n}_1^T)(E - \mathbf{n}_2\mathbf{n}_2^T) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{4} & -\sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \cos \frac{\alpha}{4} \\ -\sin \frac{\alpha}{4} \cos \frac{\alpha}{4} & \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \frac{3\alpha}{4} & -\sin \frac{3\alpha}{4} \cos \frac{3\alpha}{4} \\ -\sin \frac{3\alpha}{4} \cos \frac{3\alpha}{4} & \sin^2 \frac{3\alpha}{4} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= B \end{aligned}$$

(3) ...

8

- Householder 变换: 取 $\alpha = (-1, 1, 2)^T$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} H &= E - 2\frac{\alpha\alpha^T}{\alpha\alpha^T} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

此时 $H(2, 1, 2)^T = (3, 0, 0)^T$.

- Givens 变换: 取 $G = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $G(2, 1, 2)^T = (3, 0, 0)^T$, 解得 $\cos \theta = \frac{2}{3}$. 故

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$