

### 第三节 基与维数

1. 证明: 由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  构

成  $R^3$  的一个基, 并求  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  在这个基下

的坐标.

**【解题思路】** 我们称  $B = (v_1, \cdots, v_n)$  是线性

空间  $V$  的一组基如果: (1)  $B$  线性无关, (2)

$V = \text{span}(v_1, \cdots, v_n)$ ;  $B = (v_1, \cdots, v_n)$  是线

性空间  $V$  的一组基当且仅当  $V$  中的任一向

量  $w$  可以唯一地写为  $B$  的线性组合

$w = x_1 v_1 + \cdots + x_n v_n = BX$ . 我们将此  $n$  维实

向量  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$  称作向量  $w$  在基

$B = (v_1, \cdots, v_n)$  下的坐标.

**【解题过程】** 要证向量组

$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  构成  $R^3$  的一组

基, 则要证  $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_3$  线性无关; 设存在实数

$k_1, \cdots, k_3$ , 使得  $k_1 \alpha_1 + \cdots + k_3 \alpha_3 = 0$ , 即

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + 2k_2 = 0 \\ 3k_1 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} k_1 = 0 \\ k_2 = 0 \\ k_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{由此可知,}$$

$\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 易知

$R^3 = \text{span}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_3)$ , 故  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_3$  是

$R^4$  的一组基;

设存在实数  $l_1, \dots, l_3$ , 使得

$$l_1\alpha_1 + \dots + l_3\alpha_3 = \beta, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 5 \\ 2k_1 + 2k_2 = 9 \\ 3k_1 = -2 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} k_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \\ k_2 = \frac{31}{6} \\ k_3 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{故 } \beta = -\frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{31}{6}\alpha_2 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_3,$$

$$\beta \text{ 在这组基下的坐标为 } \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{31}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$V_1 = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}, V_2 = \text{span}\{\beta_1, \beta_2\}, \text{ 证}$$

明:  $V_1 = V_2$ .

**【解题过程】** 要证  $V_1 = V_2$ , 只需证向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{与} \quad \text{向量组}$$

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 等价即可}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 + 3\beta_2), \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\beta_1 + \beta_2), \text{ 于是}$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 可由 } \beta_1, \beta_2 \text{ 线性表示; } \beta_1 = 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_1,$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \text{ 于是 } \beta_1, \beta_2 \text{ 可由 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 线性表}$$

示, 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  等价.

即证:  $V_1 = V_2$ .

3. 已知  $R^3$  的两组基:

$$(A) \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(B) \quad \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

(1) 求由基 (A) 到 (B) 的过渡矩阵;

**【解题过程】**

$$\text{设基 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 到基}$$

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的过渡矩}$$

阵为  $P$ , 即  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)P = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  且

$P$  可逆

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

$$\text{则 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可逆, 故}$$

$$P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$\text{由} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -18 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{可知, } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 7 & 5 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 7 & 5 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 向量  $\gamma$  在基 (A) 下的坐标为

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求它在基 (B) 下的坐标.}$$

**【解题过程】** 设  $\gamma$  在基 (B) 下的坐标为  $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\text{即 } \gamma = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) P = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$\therefore \gamma = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{747}{4} \\ -\frac{59}{2} \\ \frac{405}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$