

### 第三章 线性映射

#### 第一节 线性映射

1. 定义线性空间  $R^4$  到  $R^3$  的映射如下:

$$T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \\ -2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$T$  是一个线性映射, 并求  $T$  在下列基下的矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} & R^4 \text{ 中的基} \\ & : \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ & R^3 \text{ 中的基: } \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

**【解题思路】**我们称线性空间  $V$  到线性空间  $W$  的映射  $T: V \rightarrow W$  为线性映射, 如果  $T$  与  $V$  和  $W$  上的加法和数乘运算兼容: 即对任意的  $v_1, v_2 \in V$ ,  $c \in R$ ,

$$T(v_1 + v_2) = T(v_1) + T(v_2), T(cv_1) = cT(v_1).$$

以及考查线性映射的矩阵定义.

**【解题过程】** 设任意的

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} \in V, c \in R$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(v_1 + v_2) &= T \left( \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} \right) = T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + y_1 \\ x_2 + y_2 \\ x_3 + y_3 \\ x_4 + y_4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) + 2(x_3 + y_3) + (x_4 + y_4) \\ -2(x_2 + y_2) + 2(x_3 + y_3) \\ -(x_1 + y_1) - (x_2 + y_2) + 3(x_3 + y_3) + (x_4 + y_4) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \\ -2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3 + y_4 \\ -2y_2 + 2y_3 \\ -y_1 - y_2 + 3y_3 + y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$T(cv_1) = T \begin{pmatrix} cx_1 \\ cx_2 \\ cx_3 \\ cx_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -cx_1 + cx_2 + 2cx_3 + cx_4 \\ -2cx_2 + 2cx_3 \\ -cx_1 - cx_2 + 3cx_3 + cx_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= c \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \\ -2x_2 + 2x_3 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 \end{pmatrix} = cT(v_1);$$

由此可知， $T$  是一个线性映射；

$$T(\eta_1) = T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, T(\eta_2) = T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T(\eta_3) = T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, T(\eta_4) = T \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\eta_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T(\eta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(\eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T(\eta_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,

$$\begin{aligned} & T(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \\ &= (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 6 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -3 & -\frac{1}{2} & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

故  $T$  在  $R^4$  中的基

$$: \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

和  $R^3$  中的基

下的矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 6 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -3 & -\frac{1}{2} & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$