

《矩阵分析与应用》第4次作业

姓名：谷绍伟 学号：202418020428007

1. 设 $\mathbf{A} \in R^{n \times n}$, 试说明下面哪些是线性变换:

- (1) $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_{n \times n}) = \mathbf{AX} - \mathbf{XA}$.
- (2) $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}^T$.
- (3) $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_{n \times n}) = \frac{\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{X}^T}{2}$.
- (4) $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_{n \times 1}) = \mathbf{Ax} + \mathbf{b}$, $\mathbf{b} \neq 0$.

答: 根据定义, 线性映射的充要条件为 $\mathbf{T}(c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2) = c\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_1) + d\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_2)$.

(1): $\mathbf{T}(c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2) = \mathbf{A}(c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2) - (c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2)\mathbf{A} = c(\mathbf{AX}_1 - \mathbf{X}_1\mathbf{A}) + d(\mathbf{AX}_2 - \mathbf{X}_2\mathbf{A}) = c\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_1) + d\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_2)$ 是线性变换。

(2): $\mathbf{T}(c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2) = (c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2)^T = c\mathbf{X}_1^T + d\mathbf{X}_2^T = c\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_1) + d\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_2)$ 是线性变换。

(3): $\mathbf{T}(c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2) = \frac{(c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2) + (c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2)^T}{2} = c\frac{\mathbf{X}_1 + \mathbf{X}_1^T}{2} + d\frac{\mathbf{X}_2 + \mathbf{X}_2^T}{2} = c\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_1) + d\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_2)$ 是线性变换。

(4): 由于 $\mathbf{b} \neq 0$, $\mathbf{T}(c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2) = \mathbf{A}(c\mathbf{X}_1 + d\mathbf{X}_2) + \mathbf{b} = c\mathbf{AX}_1 + d\mathbf{AX}_2 + \mathbf{b} \neq c\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_1) + d\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{X}_2)$ 不是线性变换。

2. 设 $\mathbf{A} \in R^{n \times n}$, \mathbf{T} 为 $R^{n \times 1}$ 的一个线性算子, 定义为: $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{Ax}$. 记 S 为标准基, 试说明 $[\mathbf{T}]_S = \mathbf{A}$.

答: 根据定义, $\forall \mathbf{x} \in R^n$, 都有 $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x}) = [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{x})]_S = [\mathbf{T}]_S[\mathbf{x}]_S = [\mathbf{T}]_S\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Ax}$, 则 $([\mathbf{T}]_S - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 对任意的 \mathbf{x} 都成立, 因此 $[\mathbf{T}]_S = \mathbf{A}$ 。

3. 对于向量空间 R^3 ,

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
$$\mathcal{B}' = \left\{ \mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

为该空间的两组基。

(1) 对于恒等算子 \mathbf{I} , 分别计算 $[\mathbf{I}]_{\mathcal{B}}$, $[\mathbf{I}]_{\mathcal{B}'}$, $[\mathbf{I}]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'}$.

(2) 对于投影算子 \mathbf{P} : $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 计算 $[\mathbf{P}]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'}$ 。

答: (1):

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_1) = \mathbf{u}_1 = 1\mathbf{u}_1 + 0\mathbf{u}_2 + 0\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_2) = \mathbf{u}_2 = 0\mathbf{u}_1 + 1\mathbf{u}_2 + 0\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_3) = \mathbf{u}_3 = 0\mathbf{u}_1 + 0\mathbf{u}_2 + 1\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此 $[\mathbf{I}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{v}_1) = \mathbf{v}_1 = 1\mathbf{v}_1 + 0\mathbf{v}_2 + 0\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{v}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{v}_2) = \mathbf{v}_2 = 0\mathbf{v}_1 + 1\mathbf{v}_2 + 0\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{v}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{v}_3) = \mathbf{v}_3 = 0\mathbf{v}_1 + 0\mathbf{v}_2 + 1\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{v}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此 $[\mathbf{I}]_{\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\mathbf{v}_1 + 0\mathbf{v}_2 + 0\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + 0\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -\mathbf{v}_1 + 2\mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{u}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{因此 } [\mathbf{I}]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2):

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{u}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\mathbf{v}_1 + 0\mathbf{v}_2 + 0\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{u}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{u}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\mathbf{v}_1 + 1\mathbf{v}_2 + 0\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{u}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{u}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\mathbf{v}_1 + 1\mathbf{v}_2 + 0\mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{u}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{因此 } [\mathbf{P}]_{\mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 设 \mathbf{T} 为 R^3 的一个线性算子, 其定义为 $\mathbf{T}(x, y, z) = (x - y, y - x, x - z)$, $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ 为其一组基, $\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 R^3 的一个向量。

(1) 分别计算 $[\mathbf{T}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 和 $[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 。

(2) 计算 $[\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v})]_{\mathcal{B}}$, 并验证 $[\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v})]_{\mathcal{B}} = [\mathbf{T}]_{\mathcal{B}}[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 成立。

答: (1):

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2 + 0\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{u}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_2)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}_2 - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{u}_3)]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{因此 } [\mathbf{T}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 1\mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_2 + 0\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2):

$$\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}_1 - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{u}_3 \Rightarrow [\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v})]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\mathbf{T}]_{\mathcal{B}}[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

式子左边 = 右边, 因此 $[\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{v})]_{\mathcal{B}} = [\mathbf{T}]_{\mathcal{B}}[\mathbf{v}]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 成立