

Def ① 3.4.1 [Coordinates] in a subspace V of \mathbb{R}^n
(或任何 vector space)

对于一个 basis $B = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_m\}$ of V
 由 Thm 3.2.16 知 $\vec{x} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_m \vec{v}_m$
 其中 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m 是 unique 的
 称这组 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m 为 \vec{x} 的 B -coordinates

$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix}$ 为 \vec{x} 的 B -coordinate vector
 将其 denote 为 $[\vec{x}]_B$

注意到: $\vec{x} = S[\vec{x}]_B$, where $S = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \dots & \vec{v}_m \end{bmatrix}$

Thm ① 3.4.2 Linearity of Coordinates

对于 \mathbb{R}^n 的 subspace V , 任一 basis B :
 (或任何 VS)
 $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in V$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}$,

- (a) $[\vec{x} + \vec{y}]_B = [\vec{x}]_B + [\vec{y}]_B$
- (b) $[k\vec{x}]_B = k[\vec{x}]_B$

Def ② 3.4.5 [Similar matrices]

$n \times n$ matrices A, B 为 similar 的

if \exists invertible matrix S 使

$$AS = SB \quad (B = S^{-1}AS)$$

A, B 为 similar 的意思就是 A, B 表示的是同一个 linear trans 在不同的 basis T 的 matrix.

(所有和 A similar 的矩阵就是 A 代表的 linear trans 在不同 coordinate T 的代表矩阵)
 因而

Thm ③ 3.4.6 Similarity 是一种 equivalence relation

- (1) reflexivity ($A \sim A$)
- (2) symmetry ($A \sim B \Leftrightarrow B \sim A$)
- (3) transitivity ($A \sim B, B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C$)

Thm ③ 3.4.3 B -matrix of Linear transformation

我们平时用的 对于 $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ from $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$.
 standard matrix 任取 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组 basis $B = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$
 是每个 vector 在 standard word 下的 unique 表示
 (e₁, e₂, ..., e_n) T 为
 的表示. 使 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $[\vec{x}]_B = B[\vec{x}]_B$

而 B -matrix 称 B 为 T 的 B -matrix.

则是任 vector 在 B -coordinate
 下的坐标表示

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} | & & & | \\ [T(\vec{v}_1)]_B & \cdots & [T(\vec{v}_n)]_B \\ | & & & | \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} | & & & | \\ T(e_1) & \cdots & T(e_n) \\ | & & & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} | & & & | \\ T(\vec{v}_1)_E & \cdots & T(\vec{v}_n)_E \\ | & & & | \end{bmatrix}$$

Thm ④ 3.4.4 linear trans to standard matrix vs. B -matrix

condition: $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 为 linear trans

$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 为一组 basis.

$T(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$ B 为 T 的 B -matrix, A 为 T 的 standard matrix.

$[T(\vec{x})]_B = B[\vec{x}]_B \Rightarrow \exists S = \begin{bmatrix} | & & & | \\ \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \cdots & \vec{v}_n \\ | & & & | \end{bmatrix}$, (因为 $(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$ 为 basis,
 S 为 full rank)

\Leftrightarrow 则 $AS = SB$ ($\Rightarrow B = S^{-1}AS, A = SBS^{-1}$)

Thm ④ 3.4.7 B -matrix to diagonal 的情况:

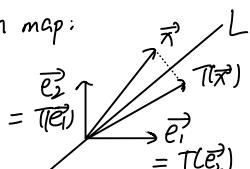
B -matrix B 是 diagonal \Leftrightarrow $\exists \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n \in B$,

$\forall i T(\vec{v}_i) = c_i \vec{v}_i$ for some constant c_i

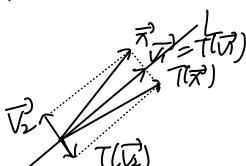
(即每个 basis vector \vec{v}_i 都和 $T(\vec{v}_i)$ 平行)

$$\text{并且 then } B = \begin{bmatrix} T(\vec{v}_1) & T(\vec{v}_2) & \cdots & T(\vec{v}_n) \\ c_1 & c_2 & \ddots & c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \cdots & \vec{v}_n \\ \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \cdots & \vec{v}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

the reflection map:



在 $B_1 = \{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2\}$ 不是 diagonal ($B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2u_1^2 - 1 & 2u_1 u_2 \\ 2u_1 u_2 & 2u_2^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$)
 因为 $T(\vec{e}_3) \not\parallel \vec{e}_1, T(\vec{e}_3) \not\parallel \vec{e}_2$



但是在 $B_2 = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2\}$ ($v_1 \parallel L, v_2 \perp L$) 下

diagonal ($B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$)
 因为 $T(\vec{v}_1) \parallel \vec{v}_1, T(\vec{v}_2) \parallel \vec{v}_2$

回顾 **Vector space** 的 def.

\rightarrow set V with one closed operations (+)
(and with scalar multiplication closed)

\hookrightarrow 5 (A) x_5 , 5 scalar (M), 2 scalar (D).

Subspace 的 def:

$W \subseteq V$ 并且 $\begin{cases} l \in W \\ \text{closed under } f \\ \text{closed under scalar multip.} \end{cases}$

span: 如果 $\forall v \in V$ 都是 $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \in V$ 的

linear comb (first unique) 则称 f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n spans V .

linear independence: 如果 $\{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$ 间只有 trivial relation
那么它们 linearly independent. (\Leftrightarrow)

basis: $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ spans V 且 linearly independent

\Rightarrow $\forall v \in V$ 是 basis, 使得 $\forall v \in V$

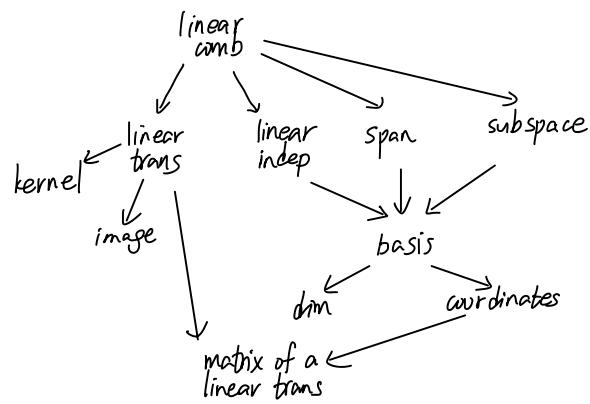
都是 $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n \in V$ 的 unique linear comb.

dim: V 的任意 basis 中 vectors 的数量. (一定是固定相同的)

\mathbb{B} -coordinate: $v \in V$ 在 basis $\mathbb{B} = \{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n\}$

T 的坐标 c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n (唯一 linear comb coeff.)

\mathbb{B} -coordinate vector: $\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$



Def (3) 4.1.3

\mathbb{B} -coordinate transformation

对 \forall vector space V 的 \rightarrow basis $\mathbb{B} = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$

我们知道 $\forall f \in V$, $f = c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2 + \dots + c_n f_n$

定义 $L_{\mathbb{B}}: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ defined by

$f \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$ 为 \mathbb{B} -coordinate transformation.

可记为 $L(f) = [f]_{\mathbb{B}} = [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n]^T$, 且 $L_{\mathbb{B}}$

这是一个 generalization. 对于一个 fix vector space V , 通过一个 linear trans 将其映射到 \mathbb{R}^n 上, 以赋予其 \mathbb{R}^n 的 coordinate 值, 表示它在每个 basis 分量上是多少倍.

Thm (4.1.4)

coordinate transformation $L_{\mathbb{B}}$ 是 linear.

Thm 10.3.4.2 的 generalization

$$\Rightarrow [f+g]_{\mathbb{B}} = [f]_{\mathbb{B}} + [g]_{\mathbb{B}}$$

$$[kf]_{\mathbb{B}} = k[f]_{\mathbb{B}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} f & \xrightarrow{T} & T(f) \\ \downarrow L_{\mathbb{B}} & & \downarrow L_{\mathbb{B}} \\ [f]_{\mathbb{B}} & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{B}} & [T(f)]_{\mathbb{B}} \end{array}$$

(Thm 4.1.5: $\dim V$ 的 basis vectors 数量是固定的)

Thm (4) 4.1.7 Linear differential equations

n^{th} -order linear differential equation with const coeffs

$$f^{(n)}(x) + a_{n-1}f^{(n-1)}(x) + \dots + a_1f'(x) + a_0f(x) = 0 \text{ 的 solution set}$$

form } \rightarrow n -dimensional subspace of C^∞

Def (4) 4.1.8 Finite dimensional vector spaces

如果 $\dim V = n < \infty$ 且 V 是一个 finite dimensional vector space, 否则是一个 infinite dimensional vector space.

Thm (7) Generalized rank nullity

rank-nullity Thm holds for general vector space V, W and linear map T .

即 $T: V \rightarrow W$

$$\dim(\ker(T)) + \dim(\operatorname{im}(T)) = \dim(V)$$

$$\# \ker(T) = \{f \in V \mid T(f) = 0_W\}$$

$$\operatorname{im}(T) = \{g \in W \mid \exists f \in V \text{ such that } T(f) = g\}$$

$\dim(\ker T)$ 称为 nullity T , $\dim(\operatorname{im} T)$ 称为 rank T

Thm (10) (thmA on V12)

如果 $V \subseteq W$ 是 linear subspace

$$\Rightarrow \dim V \leq \dim W$$

Def (6) 4.2.2 Isomorphic spaces

linear map: bijective \Leftrightarrow invertible \Leftrightarrow isomorphic

如果 \exists isomorphic linear map $T: V \rightarrow W$

$$\Rightarrow V \cong W \text{ (isomorphic vector spaces)}$$

Thm ⑪ 4.2.3

对于任意 finite dimensional vector space,

(Def ④ 4.1.3 + ⑩) coordinate transformation $L_{\mathcal{B}}: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
一定是 → isomorphism.

EP finite dimensional vector space → isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n .

Thm ⑫ 4.2.4

(a) lin trans $T: V \rightarrow W$ is isomorphism
 $\Leftrightarrow \ker(T) = \{0\}$ and $\text{im}(T) = W$

(b), (c) condition: finite dimensional vector space

④ (b) vector space $V \cong W$ iff $\dim(V) = \dim(W)$
(因为都 $\cong \mathbb{R}^n$)

(c) 如果 $\dim(V) = \dim(W)$, 则 对于任意 $T: V \rightarrow W$

T is injective $\Leftrightarrow T$ is surjective
 $\Leftrightarrow T$ is isomorphism

(因为: $L_2^{-1} \circ L_1: V \xrightarrow{L_1} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{L_2} W$)

Def ⑬ 4.3.3 Change of basis matrix

Consider n-dim vector space V 的两个 basis \mathcal{U} 和 \mathcal{B}

记 $L_{\mathcal{U}} \circ L_{\mathcal{B}}$ 为 standard matrix $\Rightarrow S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}}$

EP $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \vec{x} = L_{\mathcal{U}}(L_{\mathcal{B}}^{-1}(\vec{x}))$

我们发现 $\forall f \in V$, $[f]_{\mathcal{U}} = S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} [f]_{\mathcal{B}}$
($f = L_{\mathcal{B}}^{-1}(\vec{x})$, $\vec{x} = [f]_{\mathcal{B}}$)

若记 $\mathcal{B} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$ 则

$[b_i]_{\mathcal{U}} = S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} [b_i]_{\mathcal{B}} = S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}}^i$ (SAs i-th col)

因而 $S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} = \begin{bmatrix} [b_1]_{\mathcal{U}} & \cdots & [b_n]_{\mathcal{U}} \end{bmatrix}$

(注意 $S_{\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}} = (S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}})^{-1}$)

$V \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{U}}} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{B}}^{-1}} [f]_{\mathcal{B}}$
 $V \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{B}}} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{U}}} [f]_{\mathcal{U}}$

Def ⑭ 4.3.1

\mathcal{B} -matrix of a linear trans from V to itself

Generalization of Thm ③ 3.4.3

$T: V \rightarrow V$

\mathcal{B} 为 V 的一个 basis.

记 $L_{\mathcal{B}} \circ T \circ L_{\mathcal{B}}^{-1}$ 为 standard matrix B
且 T 为 \mathcal{B} -matrix EP $B = L_{\mathcal{B}}(T(L_{\mathcal{B}}^{-1}(\vec{x})))$

we find that:

$$\forall f \in V, [T(f)]_{\mathcal{B}} = B[f]_{\mathcal{B}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{T} & V \\ L_{\mathcal{B}} \downarrow & & \downarrow L_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \mathbb{R}^n & \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{B}} \circ T \circ L_{\mathcal{B}}^{-1}} & \mathbb{R}^n \\ & (\in T_{\mathcal{B}}) & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} f & \xrightarrow{T} & T(f) \\ L_{\mathcal{B}} \downarrow & & \downarrow L_{\mathcal{B}} \\ [f]_{\mathcal{B}} & \xrightarrow{B} & [T(f)]_{\mathcal{B}} \end{array}$$

Thm ⑮ 4.3.2 $T: V \rightarrow V$ $\mathcal{B} = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$ 为 V 的 basis.

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{bmatrix} [T(f_1)]_{\mathcal{B}} & \cdots & [T(f_n)]_{\mathcal{B}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Thm ⑯ 4.3.4 Change of basis in a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n

Consider \mathbb{R}^n 的 subspace V

的两个 basis $\mathcal{U} = (\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_m)$
和 $\mathcal{B} = (\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_m)$

$$\text{则 } \begin{bmatrix} \vec{b}_1 & \cdots & \vec{b}_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{u}_1 & \cdots & \vec{u}_m \end{bmatrix} S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [\vec{x}]_{\mathcal{U}} & \xrightarrow{S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}}} & [\vec{x}] \\ \uparrow S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} & & \uparrow \\ [\vec{x}]_{\mathcal{B}} & \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} \vec{b}_1 & \cdots & \vec{b}_m \end{bmatrix}} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} [f]_{\mathcal{U}} & \xrightarrow{A} & [T(f)]_{\mathcal{U}} & \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{U}}} & [f]_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \uparrow L_{\mathcal{U}} & & \uparrow L_{\mathcal{U}} & & \uparrow L_{\mathcal{B}} \\ f & \xrightarrow{T} & T(f) & \xrightarrow{L_{\mathcal{B}}} & [T(f)]_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \uparrow L_{\mathcal{B}} & & & & \uparrow S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \end{array}$$

Thm ⑰ 4.3.5 对于 $T: V \rightarrow V$
记 T 的 n -matrix 为 A , T 的 \mathcal{B} -matrix 为 B
则 $A S_{\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} = S_{\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}} B$ ($\Rightarrow A = S B S^{-1}$, $B = S^{-1} A S$)
(并说明: T 的任何 matrix of linear trans 都是 similar to.)