

1. 解: 答案不唯一)

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}-3\cdot\textcircled{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 5 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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学习交流,
严禁用于商
业用途

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}-5\cdot\textcircled{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{5}\cdot\textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}-2\cdot\textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{11}{5} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}\cdot(-\frac{5}{11})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}+\frac{11}{5}\cdot\textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}+\textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -\frac{11}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求矩阵的逆
即从I做起把
A变为I的行
变换得到的
矩阵。

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \\ -3 & 4 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \\ -3 & 4 & \\ -5 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \\ -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} & \\ -5 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \\ -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} & \\ -\frac{9}{5} & \frac{7}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \\ -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} & \\ \frac{1}{11} & -\frac{7}{11} & -\frac{5}{11} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{11} & -\frac{7}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} \\ \frac{19}{11} & -\frac{7}{11} & -\frac{5}{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{12}{11} & -\frac{9}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} \\ \frac{1}{11} & -\frac{7}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} \\ \frac{19}{11} & -\frac{7}{11} & -\frac{5}{11} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{11} & \frac{8}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \\ \frac{1}{11} & -\frac{7}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} \\ \frac{19}{11} & -\frac{7}{11} & -\frac{5}{11} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{这个唯一}$$

2. 解: 记 $f: M_2(K) \rightarrow M_2(K)$

$$A \mapsto A'$$

$$(i) \quad \forall A, B \in M_2(K), \quad f(A+B) = (A+B)' = A' + B' = f(A) + f(B)$$

$$\forall k \in K, A \in M_2(K), \quad f(kA) = (kA)' = kA' = kf(A)$$

$$\text{(其中 } (A+B)'(i,j) = (A+B)(j,i) = A(j,i) + B(j,i) = A'(i,j) + B'(i,j) \\ (kA)'(i,j) = (kA)(j,i) = kA(j,i) = kA'(i,j) \text{)}$$

$$(ii) \quad f(E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) = (E_{11}, E_{21}, E_{12}, E_{22}) = (E_{11}, E_{21}, E_{12}, E_{22})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{因此 } f \text{ 在该基下矩阵 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \text{ 解: (1) } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -(\lambda - a + 1) & 1 - (\lambda - a)^2 \\ 0 & \lambda - a + 1 & \lambda - a + 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (\lambda - a + 1)^2 (-1 + (\lambda - a - 1)) = (\lambda - a + 1)^2 (\lambda - a - 2)$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = a - 1, \lambda_3 = a + 2$$

$$\lambda = a - 1 \text{ 时, } \lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解系 } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 正交化 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = a + 2 \text{ 时 } \lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解系 } \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正交化 } \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为正交阵,}$$

$$\text{使 } Q' A Q = D = \begin{pmatrix} a-1 & & \\ & a-1 & \\ & & a+2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角阵}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } B = (a+3)I - A. \text{ 则 } Q' B Q = (a+3)I - D = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{ 取 } C = Q \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q' \text{ 即满足要求:}$$

$$C \text{ 正定: 由上式知 } C \text{ 合同于 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 进而合同于 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 正定.}$$

$$C^2 = B: C^2 = Q \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q' Q \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q' = Q \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q'$$

$$\text{而由 } Q' B Q = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 知: } B = Q \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q' = C^2.$$

巧办法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{3} I$$

$$C = Q' \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} Q' \begin{pmatrix} 4 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} Q + \frac{2}{3} I$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} B + \frac{2}{3} I \rightarrow$$

(这种方法不开括号)

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 解: (1) 二次型 $g(Y)$ 关于 Y 矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 有特征值 } 0, 2, 4. \text{ 因此规范型 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$f(x)$ 关于 x 矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

由 $f(x)$ 由非退化线性替换 $x = Cy$ 化成 λ 型 $g(y)$ 知:

C 可逆, $C'AC = B$, A 与 B 合同. 因此 $\text{rank}(A) \geq 2, < 3$

$$\therefore 0 = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2a^3 - 3a^2 + 1 = (2a+1)(a-1)^2.$$

$\alpha=1$ 时 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $r(A)=1$ 不符合要求.

用合同的方式判

断也可用. \leftarrow

$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$ 时 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ A 特征值 $\frac{3}{2}$ (二重), 0.
因此 A 也合同于 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

对A做成以初等行变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ I_3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \textcircled{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \textcircled{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \textcircled{1} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

②: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{②} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & 0 & \\ & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & & \\ & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\therefore C_1' A C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \\ & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
且 C_1 可逆

(C_1 和 C_2 都不唯一)

对 B 做 成对初等行列变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} B \\ I_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 4 & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{3}-\textcircled{1}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 4 & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2} \cdot \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{3} \cdot \textcircled{3}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times Q} \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $(C_2')^T C_1' A C_1 (C_2')^{-1} = (C_2')^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} C_2' = B$ 知:

取 $C = C_1 C_2^{-1}$ 即可. ∴ 由 C_1, C_2 均可逆知 C 可逆, $C'AC$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{具体地, } C &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = (C_2')^T C_1' A C_1 C_2'^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B, \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{不叫证}) \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明: (1) $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{vmatrix} = |A_{11}| |A_{22}|$,

∴ 当 A 可逆时, $|A| \neq 0$ ∴ $|A_{11}|, |A_{22}| \neq 0, A_{11}, A_{22}$ 均可逆.

当 A_{11}, A_{22} 均可逆时, $|A_{11}| \neq 0, |A_{22}| \neq 0$ ∴ $|A| \neq 0, A$ 可逆.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (A, I_{r+s}) &= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & I_r & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} & 0 & I_s \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{A_{11}^{-1} \cdot \textcircled{1}} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} & A_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} & 0 & I_s \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{A_{22}^{-1} \cdot \textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} & A_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & I_s & 0 & A_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\textcircled{1} - A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} \cdot \textcircled{2}} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 & A_{11}^{-1} & -A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} A_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & I_s & 0 & A_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & -A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} A_{22}^{-1} \\ 0 & A_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 证明: 对 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 做 Schmidt 正交化:

$$x_1 = \alpha_1, \quad x_i = \alpha_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{(\alpha_i, x_j)}{(x_j, x_j)} x_j, \quad i=2, \dots, n.$$

再做单位化: $\beta_i = \frac{1}{(x_i, x_i)^{1/2}} x_i, \quad i=1, \dots, n.$

下证 (x_1, \dots, x_r) 与向量组 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ 等价. 归纳法. $i=1$ 时 $(x_1) = (\alpha_1) \equiv (\alpha_1)$.

下证 $i=k$ 时成立 ($k \geq 1$). 由 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, \alpha_{k+1}) \equiv (x_1, \dots, x_k, \alpha_{k+1})$

$\equiv (x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1})$. 归纳假设成立. ∴ 任意 $i=1, \dots, n$, 两向量组等价.

这可不证 (由 $k=1$ 时 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}) = r(x_1, \dots, x_{k+1})$ 知有 x_{k+1} 均不为 0, 因此正交化单位化均可进行. 类似地, 对 i 归纳得 $(x_i, x_j) = 0, \forall i \neq j < i$.)

这可不写 $\therefore (\beta_i, \beta_i) = 0, \forall i < j < i \leq n, (\beta_i, \beta_i) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (x_i, x_j) \right)^2 (x_i, x_i) = 1, i=1, \dots, n$

这里是最重要. $\therefore \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ 是 R^n 中的标准正交基. 且由 β_i 的取法和 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_i)$ 与 (x_1, \dots, x_i) 等价, 进而 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_i)$ 与 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i)$ 等价. $i=1, \dots, n$.

设 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 到 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ 过渡阵为 P .

这个 P 其实是课本上 4.6 中那个 B 的逆矩阵.

$$\text{则 } (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) P, \beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \cdot p_{ji}.$$

由 $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_i)$ 与 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_i)$ 等价和 β_i 由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出.

因此存在 $k_{ji} (1 \leq j \leq i)$, 使 $\beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^i \alpha_j k_{ji}$.

由 β_i 被 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 表出的唯一性和 $\beta_i = \begin{cases} k_{ji} & (j \leq i) \\ 0 & (j > i) \end{cases}$.

即 P 行号大于列号位置元素均为 0. P 为上三角矩阵.

7. 证明: 取 $V_m = (a_{mi})_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ 其中 $a_{mi} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=m \\ 0 & i \neq m \end{cases}$.

任取正整数 m , 由 a_{mi} 在 $i > m$ 时均取 0 知: $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} a_{mi} = 0$

$$\therefore V_m \in V.$$

2. \therefore 对 $\forall m > 1, V_1, \dots, V_m$ 线性无关:

$$O_V = O \left\{ 0 \right\}_{n=1}^{+\infty} = \left\{ 0 \right\}_{n=1}^{+\infty},$$

$$\forall k_1, \dots, k_m \in \mathbb{R}, k_1 V_1 + \dots + k_m V_m = \left\{ k_1 V_{1i} + \dots + k_m V_{mi} \right\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \left\{ x_i \right\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}, \text{ 其中 } x_i = \begin{cases} k_i & i=1, \dots, m \\ 0 & i=m+1, \dots \end{cases}$$

\therefore 由 $k_1 V_1 + \dots + k_m V_m = 0$ 可得 $k_i = 0, i=1, \dots, m$.

$\therefore V_1, \dots, V_m$ 线性无关.

若 V 是有限维的. 设 $\dim V = N$,

则 V 中极大线性无关组包含 N 个向量,

因此 V 中 $(N+1)$ 个向量必然线性相关.

这与 V_1, \dots, V_{N+1} 线性无关矛盾!

$\therefore V$ 是无穷维的线性空间.