

习题 1-6.

1. $\exists v. f(v) \neq 0$. 故 $f(\frac{v}{f(v)}) = \frac{f(v)}{f(v)} = 1$, 即 $\exists e_1. f(e_1) = 1$.
 $f(e_1) = 1 \quad f(e_2) = 0 \quad \dots \quad f(e_n) = 0$
 $f(x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n) = x_1 f(e_1) = x_1$

2. 找一组基 v_1, \dots, v_{n-k} , 扩展为 V 的基 $v_1, \dots, v_{n-k}, v_{n-k+1}, \dots, v_n$.
 构造映射 f_1, \dots, f_{n-k} s.t. $f_i(v_j) = \delta_{ij}$
 f_1 的核为 $\langle v_2, \dots, v_{n-k}, v_{n-k+1}, \dots, v_n \rangle$
 f_2 的核为 $\langle v_1, \dots, v_{n-k}, v_{n-k+1}, \dots, v_n \rangle$
 \vdots
 f_{n-k} 的核为 $\langle v_1, \dots, v_{n-k-1}, v_{n-k+1}, \dots, v_n \rangle$

s_1, \dots, s_k
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 v_{n-k+1}, \dots, v_n

核的交为 $\langle s_1, \dots, s_k \rangle$
 这也即 k 维子空间

3. \Rightarrow 线性无关

if $\ker(f_1) \cap \ker(f_2) \cap \dots \cap \ker(f_n) = \{0\}$.
 $f_1(a) = 0 = \dots = f_n(a)$ 则 $\exists c_1, \dots, c_n$ 不全为 0. $c_1 f_1(a) + \dots + c_n f_n(a) = 0$. 矛盾

\Leftarrow

$\exists c_1, \dots, c_n$ 不全为 0. $c_1 f_1(x) + \dots + c_n f_n(x) = 0$.
 取定 $x_1, f_1(x_1) = 0, f_2, \dots, f_n(x_1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_2 f_2(x_1) + \dots + c_n f_n(x_1) = 0 \\ \text{类似} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 f_1(x_2) + \dots + c_n f_n(x_2) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ c_1 f_1(x_n) + \dots + c_n f_n(x_n) = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$
 有非零解 $c_1, \dots, c_n \Rightarrow \det \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x_1) & \dots & f_n(x_1) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_1(x_n) & \dots & f_n(x_n) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 线性无关.

4. 设 f 非零函数. $\exists x_0, f(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow g(x_0) = 0$.

则 $\forall x, x = x_0 + x - x_0, g(x) = g(x - x_0)$

又 $f(x - x_0) g(x - x_0) = 0$. 且 $f(x - x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow g(x - x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = 0$.

6. 令 $X = (x_{ij})$

$$f(mX) = mf(x) = \text{tr}(AmX) = m \text{tr}(AX)$$

$$f(X+Y) = f(X) + f(Y) = \text{tr}(AX + AY) = \text{tr}AX + \text{tr}AY$$

$$A = (a_{ij}) \quad \text{tr}(AX) = (a_{11}x_{11} + a_{12}x_{21} + \dots + a_{1n}x_{n1}) + (a_{21}x_{12} + a_{22}x_{22} + a_{23}x_{32} + \dots + a_{2n}x_{n2}) + \dots + (a_{n1}x_{1n} + \dots + a_{nn}x_{nn})$$

故存在性 \checkmark

而若 $\text{tr}(AX) = \text{tr}(BX)$ 则 $a_{ij} = b_{ij}$. 故 $A = B$ 唯一性 \checkmark

7. $\ker f = \ker g$.
 $\exists v_0 \notin \ker f$. 令 $\lambda = \frac{f(v_0)}{g(v_0)}$ 考虑 $g(v - \frac{g(v)}{g(v_0)}v_0) = g(v) - g(v_0) \cdot \frac{g(v)}{g(v_0)} = 0$ 故 $v - \frac{g(v)}{g(v_0)}v_0 \in \ker g$
 故 $f(v - \frac{g(v)}{g(v_0)}v_0) = f(v) - \frac{f(v_0)}{g(v_0)}g(v) = 0$
 也即 $f(v) = \lambda g(v)$

习题 2.1

1. (1) $f(u+v) = f(u) + f(v) \quad u, v \in W$
 $f(cu) = cf(u) \quad u \in W$.

(2) 线性映射

$$f'(v_1 + v_2) = f'(v_1) + f'(v_2) \quad v_1, v_2 \in V$$

$$f'(cv_1) = cf'(v_1) \quad v_1 \in V$$

2. $f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_m) \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \text{rank } f = r$. 故一定 $\exists f v_1 \dots f v_r$. 使得这 r 个向量线性无关.

$$f v_1 = e_1 \quad f v_2 = e_2 \quad \dots \quad f v_r = e_r$$

取 v_{r+1}, \dots, v_n 使 $v_1, \dots, v_r, v_{r+1}, \dots, v_n$ 线性无关

且满足 $f v_{r+1}, \dots, f v_n$ 与 $f v_1 \dots f v_r$ 线性相关

再结合 f 为线性函数.

引理: 一定 $\exists m_1, \dots, m_r, m_{r+1}, \dots, m_n$. m_i 皆为 V 的线性组合.

$$\text{使得 } f(m_1) = e_1 \quad f(m_2) = e_2 \quad \dots \quad f(m_r) = e_r \quad f(m_{r+1}) = \dots = f(m_n) = 0.$$

其中 e_1, \dots, e_r 线性无关.

证明: 假如 $f v_{r+1} \neq 0$.

$\therefore f v_{r+1}$ 与 $f v_1 \dots f v_r$ 线性相关

$$\text{故 } \exists \text{不全为0的 } a_1, \dots, a_{r+1} \quad a_1 f v_1 + \dots + a_{r+1} f v_{r+1} = 0$$

($a_{r+1} \neq 0$)

$$\text{故 } f v_{r+1} = -\frac{1}{a_{r+1}} (a_1 f v_1 + \dots + a_r f v_r).$$

$$= f \left(-\frac{v_1 a_1}{a_{r+1}} - \frac{v_2 a_2}{a_{r+1}} - \dots - \frac{v_r a_r}{a_{r+1}} \right).$$

$$\text{将 } v_{r+1} \text{ 替换成 } m_{r+1} = -\frac{v_1 a_1}{a_{r+1}} - \frac{v_2 a_2}{a_{r+1}} - \dots - \frac{v_r a_r}{a_{r+1}} \quad \text{即 } f m_{r+1} = 0$$

故 令 $e_1 = e_1 \quad \dots \quad e_r = e_r$. 扩充为 $e_1, \dots, e_r, e_{r+1}, \dots, e_m$.

$$\text{即得 } f(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_m) \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6 (1) 一共 $n \cdot k$ 个位置, 每个位置 q 种可能 $q^{n \cdot k}$

(2) $(q^k - 1) \cdots (q^k - q^{n-1})$

(3) $(q^n - 1)(q^n - q) \cdots (q^n - q^{k-1})$

7 $V/\ker f \cong \text{Im } f$ 若皆为有限维, 则 $\ker f$ 和 $V/\ker f$ 皆为有限维

则 V 为有限维. 矛盾.