

### 第三周作业

1.2 5.  $\Rightarrow f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x, m_1 f_1(x) + m_2 f_2(x) + \dots + m_n f_n(x) = 0$ . 当且仅当  $m_1 = m_2 = \dots = m_n = 0$ .

即  $f_i(a_j) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(a_1) & f_1(a_2) & \dots & f_1(a_n) \\ f_2(a_1) & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ f_n(a_1) & \dots & \dots & f_n(a_n) \end{pmatrix}$  行向量线性无关, 满秩  $\Rightarrow \det \neq 0$ .

$\Leftarrow \det \neq 0$ , 行向量线性无关,  $\Rightarrow$

$m_1 f_1(x) + m_2 f_2(x) + \dots + m_n f_n(x) = 0$ . 当且仅当  $m_1 = m_2 = \dots = m_n = 0$ . 则  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  线性无关.  $\square$

1.3 2.  $V$  是  $q$  元域  $K$  上的  $n$  维向量空间.

(1)  $(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$  中第一个元素  $m_1$  有  $q^n - 1$  个选择 (非零)

考虑  $(m_1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$   $m_1$  的取值有  $q$  个 (含零)

故选择第二个线性无关的向量, 有  $q^n - q$  个.

$\Rightarrow$  类推. 第  $n$  个向量  $m_n$ , 有  $q^n - q^{n-1}$  个选择.

故  $V$  的基的个数为  $(q^n - 1)(q^n - q) \dots (q^n - q^{n-1})$

(2) 基与可逆矩阵一一对应 故也为  $(q^n - 1)(q^n - q) \dots (q^n - q^{n-1})$

(3) 退化: 总数 - 可逆. 即:  $q^{n^2} - (q^n - 1)(q^n - q) \dots (q^n - q^{n-1})$

(4)  $k$  维子空间个数 =  $\frac{k \text{ 维子空间基的总数}}{\text{每个 } k \text{ 维子空间基的个数}} = \frac{(q^n - 1)(q^n - q) \dots (q^n - q^{k-1})}{(q^k - 1)(q^k - q) \dots (q^k - q^{k-1})}$

6. 二项式定理  $x^n = (x - c + c)^n = C_n^0 C^{n-1} (x-c) + \dots + C_n^k C^{n-k} (x-c)^k + \dots + (x-c)^n$

故  $\begin{pmatrix} 1, x-c, \dots, (x-c)^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & c & c^2 & \dots & c^{n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & c & \dots & C_{n-1}^1 c^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & C_{n-1}^2 c^{n-3} \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1, x, \dots, x^{n-1})$

9.  $\Rightarrow$  反证 若  $\exists k$ .  $v_1, \dots, v_k$  线性相关

则  $\exists m \leq k-1$   $v_1, \dots, v_m$  线性无关, (极大线性无关组),  $\dim V = m$ , 与无限维矛盾!

$\Leftarrow$  反证 设  $V$  是有限维的, 设  $\dim V = n$ .

则  $\exists$  极大线性无关组  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ . 向量  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  线性无关

但  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n+1}$  线性相关, 与前提矛盾!

□

1.4. 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(U_1 + U_2 + U_3) &= \dim(U_1 + U_2) + \dim U_3 - \dim(U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3 \\ &= \dim U_1 + \dim U_2 - \dim U_1 \cap U_2 + \dim U_3 - \dim(U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3 \end{aligned}$$

故只需证  $\dim U_1 \cap U_3 + \dim U_2 \cap U_3 - \dim U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3 \leq \dim(U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3$

设  $U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3$  的一个基为  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k$

扩充为  $U_1 \cap U_2$  的一个基  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_t$

$U_1 \cap U_3$  的一个基  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_l$

$U_2 \cap U_3$  的一个基  $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k, g_1, g_2, \dots, g_p$

则命题为  $k+l+k+p - (k+t) \leq \dim(U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3$

即  $k+l+p-t \leq \dim(U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3$

首先说明  $U_1 \cap U_3 + U_2 \cap U_3$  是  $(U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3$  的子空间.

$\forall v \in U_1 \cap U_3 + U_2 \cap U_3$ ,  $\exists w \in U_1 \cap U_3$   $u \in U_2 \cap U_3$ , s.t.  $v = w + u$ .

而  $w + u \in U_1 + U_2$   $w + u \in U_3$  故  $w + u \in (U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3$

即  $U_1 \cap U_3 + U_2 \cap U_3 \subseteq (U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \dim(U_1 + U_2) \cap U_3 &\geq \dim(U_1 \cap U_3 + U_2 \cap U_3) \\ &= \dim U_1 \cap U_3 + \dim U_2 \cap U_3 - \dim(U_1 \cap U_2 \cap U_3) \\ &= k+l+k+p-k = k+l+p \end{aligned}$$

又  $k+l+p-t \leq k+l+p$  即证.

□

3.

" $\Rightarrow$ " 反证 设  $\exists i \quad U_1 + \dots + U_{i-1} \cap U_i = u \neq 0$ .

那么  $u = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_{i-1} \quad u_j \in U_j \quad j \neq i$

从而  $0 = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_{i-1} + (-u)$

但  $u_1, \dots, u_i$  线性无关 矛盾

" $\Leftarrow$ " 反证, 设  $U_1 \dots U_m$  线性相关

则  $\exists$  一组不全为0的向量  $v_1, \dots, v_m$ , 不妨设  $v_m \neq 0$ . (见下方蓝字说明)

$$v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_m = 0$$

故  $-v_m = v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_{m-1} \in U_1 + \dots + U_{m-1}$ ,

且  $-v_m \in U_m$

故  $(U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_{m-1}) \cap U_m = -v_m \neq 0$ .

说明: 此处“不妨设”的理由如下

若  $v_m = 0$ , 则有  $v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_{m-1} = 0$ .

若  $v_{m-1} = 0$  则有  $v_1 + \dots + v_{m-2} = 0$ .

...

找到第一个不为0的  $v_k$ , 有  $v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_k = 0$ .

继续上述黑字操作知  $(U_1 + \dots + U_{k-1}) \cap U_k = -v_k \neq 0$ .

(又  $\because U_1 \dots U_m$  线性无关, 故上述  $v_k$  中的  $k \geq 2$ .)

12.

# 习题 1.5

$$3. \quad V/U = \bar{x} = x+U = \{x+u \mid u \in U\}$$

$$V/W = \bar{y} = y+W = \{y+w \mid w \in W\}$$

$U+W$ :  $V/U+W \subseteq V/U + V/W$  且右边为有限维.

$U \cap W$ :

考虑映射  $\phi: V \rightarrow V/U \times V/W, \quad v \mapsto (v+U, v+W)$

$\ker \phi = \{v \mid \phi(v) = (U, W)\}$  即  $v \in U, v \in W$ , 即  $v \in U \cap W$

故  $\ker \phi = U \cap W$   $\text{Im } \phi = \{(v+U, v+W) \mid v \in V\}$

又:  $V/\ker \phi \cong \text{Im } \phi$  故为有限维

(2)  $\text{codim}(U \cap W) = \dim \text{Im } \phi$   
 $\text{codim } U + \text{codim } W = \dim V/U \times V/W$

故  $\text{codim } U + \text{codim } W = \text{codim}(U+W) + \text{codim}(U \cap W)$

$\dim V/U+W + \dim V/U \cap W = \dim V/U + \dim V/W$

若  $V$  为有限维, 则  $U, W$  也为有限维. 有  $\dim U + \dim W - \dim U \cap W = \dim(U+W)$   
 则上式成立. 若  $V$  为无限维. ?

## 习题 2.1

5. (1) 找到  $U$  的一组基  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$   $g(u_i) \in W$

扩展为  $V$  的基  $u_1, \dots, u_n, v_1, \dots, v_m$ .

$\forall v \in V \quad v = a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2 + \dots + a_n u_n + b_1 v_1 + \dots + b_m v_m$

定义  $f(v) = a_1 g(u_1) + \dots + a_n g(u_n)$

$f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2) \quad cf(v_1) = f(cv_1)$

(2)  $f(x) = x + U \quad f(x+y) = x+y+U = f(x) + f(y)$   
 $f(\alpha x) = \alpha x + U = \alpha(x+U) = \alpha f(x)$

(3)  $U$  的一组基  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  扩展为  $V$  的基  $u_1, \dots, u_n, v_1, \dots, v_m$

$v = a_1 u_1 + \dots + a_n u_n + b_1 v_1 + \dots + b_m v_m$

$h(v) = a_1 u_1 + \dots + a_n u_n$  而对于  $\forall u$ , 都可以表示为  $u_1, \dots, u_n$  的线性组合.

故为恒等映射.

10. (1) 包含 0 向量

$$\forall f_1, f_2 \in U \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f_1(t) + f_2(t)] dt = 0 \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f_1(t) + f_2(t)) \cos t dt = 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f_1(t) + f_2(t)) \sin t dt = 0$$

且  $cf_1 \in U$  ( $c$  可以提到积分号之前,  $c \cdot 0 = 0$ )

故为子空间

$$(2) \begin{cases} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx = 0 \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx+t) + \cos(nx-t) dt = 0 \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(nx+t) - \sin(nx-t) dt = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(nx+t) - \sin(nx-t) dt = 0 \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(nx+t) - \cos(nx-t) dt = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) 对于  $\forall n \geq 2$   $\cos nx$  和  $\sin nx$  都在  $U$  中.

考虑

$$C_2 \cos 2x + \dots + C_n \cos nx = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [C_2 \cos 2x + \dots + C_n \cos nx] \cos mx dx = 0. \quad \forall m = 2, \dots, n$$

$$\text{又 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos kx dx = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq k \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 mx dx & m = k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } C_m \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2 mx dx = 0 \quad \text{也即 } C_m \cdot \pi = 0. \Rightarrow C_m = 0.$$

故  $\cos 2x, \cos 3x, \dots, \cos nx$  线性无关

故  $U$  为无限维

$$(4) \quad g(x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 + \cos x \cos t + \sin x \sin t) f(t) dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt + \cos x \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos t dt + \sin x \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin t dt$$

$I_m T$  由  $\{1, \cos x, \sin x\}$  张成, 故为有限维 (3 维)

$$(5) \ker T \quad \text{即 } T(f) = 0. \quad \text{即 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt = 0 \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos t dt = 0 \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin t dt = 0$$

由 (1). (2). (3) 知.  $\ker f = U$

$$(6) \text{ 设 } f(x) = a + b \cos x + c \sin x \quad T(f)(x) = 2\pi a + \pi b \cos x + \pi c \sin x = C(a + b \cos x + c \sin x)$$

$$\text{若 } b, c = 0, \text{ 则 } C = 2\pi \quad \text{若 } a = 0, \text{ 则 } C = \pi.$$

$$\text{综上 } \begin{cases} f(x) = a \\ C = 2\pi \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} f(x) = b \cos x + c \sin x \\ C = \pi \end{cases}$$

## 习题 2.2

$$1. \quad T(x_1 + x_2) = A(x_1 + x_2)B = Ax_1B + Ax_2B = T(x_1) + T(x_2)$$

$$T(cx_1) = ACx_1B = cAx_1B = cT(x_1)$$

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) = (TE_{11}, TE_{12}, TE_{21}, TE_{22}) = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22})$$

$$\text{故矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} ae & bg & ag & bg \\ af & bh & ah & bh \\ ce & dg & cg & dg \\ cf & dh & ch & dh \end{pmatrix}$$

↓ 自同构, 由一组基来确定

故为同构, 阶数相同

$$12. \quad \text{Aut } V \cong GL_n(K)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} GL_n(K) & \text{阶数} & \text{第 } i \text{ 行} \\ \downarrow n \times n \text{ 可逆} & & q^n - 1 \\ & = & q^n - q \\ & \dots & \\ & n & q^n - q^{n-1} \end{array}$$

$$|\text{Aut } V| = |GL_n(K)| = (q^n - 1)(q^n - q) \cdots (q^n - q^{n-1})$$

$$SL_n(K) \rightarrow \det = 1 \quad \text{而 } GL_n(K) \text{ 行列式有 } q-1 \text{ 种可能}$$

$$\Rightarrow SL_n(K) \text{ 阶数是 } GL_n(K) \text{ 的 } \frac{1}{q-1}$$

$$SL_n(K) = \frac{1}{q-1} (q^n - 1)(q^n - q) \cdots (q^n - q^{n-1})$$

补充题: 设  $V$  和  $W$  都是域  $K$  上的向量空间, 且  $f: V \rightarrow W$  是线性映射. 证明线性空间  $V/\ker f$  和  $\text{im } f$  同构. 并由此证明, 若  $V$  是有限维的, 则有  $\dim \ker f + \dim \text{im } f = \dim V$ . (这一结论称为第一同构定理.)

$$\phi: V/\ker f \rightarrow \text{im } f \quad \text{即 } v + \ker f \mapsto \phi(v + \ker f) = f(v)$$

$$\text{若 } v_1 + \ker f = v_2 + \ker f \Rightarrow v_1 - v_2 \in \ker f \Rightarrow f(v_1 - v_2) = 0 \Rightarrow f(v_1) = f(v_2)$$

$$\phi(v_1 + \ker f + v_2 + \ker f) = \phi(v_1 + v_2 + \ker f) = f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2) = \phi(v_1 + \ker f) + \phi(v_2 + \ker f)$$

$$\phi(c(v + \ker f)) = \phi(cv + \ker f) = f(cv) = cf(v) = c\phi(v + \ker f)$$

$$\text{若 } \phi(v + \ker f) = 0 \quad \text{即 } f(v) = 0 \quad v \in \ker f \quad v + \ker f = \ker f \Rightarrow \phi \text{ 的核为 } \ker f \Rightarrow \text{单射}$$

$$\text{im } f \text{ 中 } \forall w, \exists v \in V \text{ 使 } f(v) = w \quad \phi(v + \ker f) = f(v) = w$$