

## 习题 3.2

1.  $\forall \alpha \in V \exists! \alpha_1 \in V_1 \wedge \exists! \alpha_2 \in V_2 \text{ s.t. } \alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2.$

$V_1 = V_{11} \oplus V_{12}$ . i.e. 对  $\alpha_1 \in V_1 \exists! \alpha_{11} \in V_{11} \wedge \exists! \alpha_{12} \in V_{12}$ .

s.t.  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_{11} + \alpha_{12}$ .

i.e.  $\forall \alpha \in V \exists! \alpha_{11} \in V_{11} \wedge \exists! \alpha_{12} \in V_{12} \wedge \exists! \alpha_2 \in V_2$

s.t.  $\alpha = \alpha_{11} + \alpha_{12} + \alpha_2$

故  $V = V_{11} \oplus V_{12} \oplus V_2$

3. (1).  $(A, B) = \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA) = (B, A)$

$(A, A) = \text{tr}(AA) = \text{tr}(A^T A) = \text{tr} \text{diag}(x_1^T x_1, \dots, x_n^T x_n) \geq 0$ . 并且  $x_i = 0$  即  $A = 0$  取 " $=$ "

$(kA, B) = \text{tr}(kAB) = k \text{tr}(AB) = k(A, B)$

$(A, B+C) = \text{tr}(A(B+C)) = \text{tr}(AB) + \text{tr}(AC) = (A, B) + (A, C)$ .

故  $V$  在此内积下构成欧氏空间.

(2).  $\dim V = \frac{1+n}{2} \cdot n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$

(3).  $\dim W = \frac{1+n}{2}n - 1$

(4).  $W^\perp$  的基  $\xi$  与  $W$  中任一基作内积  $(\xi, A) = \text{tr}(\xi, A) = 0$ . 而  $\text{tr}(A) = 0$ .

故令  $\xi = E$

则  $E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  是  $W^\perp$  的一个基



5. 设  $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T$ ,  $\beta = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$

1) 则  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2$  即  $\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - b_i)(a_i + b_i) = 0$ .

$(\alpha + \beta, \alpha - \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i)(a_i - b_i) = 0$ . 故  $\alpha + \beta$  与  $\alpha - \beta$  正交.

(2). 设  $V$  的一组正交基为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ .

且  $W = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k)$ , 则  $W^\perp = L(\alpha_{k+1}, \dots, \alpha_n)$ .

从而  $\dim W + \dim W^\perp = n$ .

由于  $W$  与  $W^\perp$  互为正交补, 正交补是唯一的. 故  $(W^\perp)^\perp = W$

6. 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  是  $V$  的一组正交基

不妨设  $W_1 = L(\alpha_i) (i \in J_1)$ ,  $W_2 = L(\alpha_i) (i \in J_2)$   $J$  是指标集. 记  $J_3 = J_1 \cap J_2$ ,  $J_4 = J_1 \cup J_2$

则  $W_1 + W_2 = L(\alpha_i) (i \in J_4)$ . 故  $(W_1 + W_2)^\perp = L(\alpha_i) (i \in J \setminus J_4)$

即  $(W_1 + W_2)^\perp = L(\alpha_i) (i \in (J \setminus J_1) \cap (J \setminus J_2))$

即  $(W_1 + W_2)^\perp = W_1^\perp \cap W_2^\perp$

$(W_1 \cap W_2)^\perp = L(\alpha_i) (i \in J \setminus J_3 = J \setminus J_1 \cup J \setminus J_2)$  而  $W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp = L(\alpha_i) (i \in J \setminus J_1 \cup J \setminus J_2)$

故  $(W_1 \cap W_2)^\perp = W_1^\perp + W_2^\perp$

7. (1). 平面若包含原点, 则为  $\mathbb{R}^3$  的子空间. 否则不是

(2) ① 若直线共面, 则能构成二维平面.

② 若直线不共面, 则两条直线构成二维平面

三条直线构成  $\mathbb{R}^3$  空间.

(3). 不一定. 若  $X$  是  $OXY$  平面,  $U$  是  $X$  轴,  $V$  是  $Y$  轴, 而  $Y$  是直线  $\left. \begin{matrix} Y=X \\ Z=0 \end{matrix} \right\}$

则  $Y \neq (Y \cap U) \oplus (Y \cap V)$



习题 3.3.

$$1. A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 14 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^H b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. C = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 5 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ & -13 & -15 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ & & 107 & 0 & 1 & 25 \\ & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (t, -0.93, 0.33, -t-1.22)^T \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

习题 4.1

3. (2) 是线性变换. 令  $f(x) = \lambda g(x) + \mu h(x)$ .  $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}[x] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{则 } \mathcal{A}(\lambda g(x) + \mu h(x)) = \mathcal{A}f(x) = \lambda g(x_0) + \mu h(x_0) = \lambda \mathcal{A}(g(x)) + \mu \mathcal{A}(h(x))$$

(3) 1: 既不是线性映射, 也不是线性变换.

$$(5). \mathcal{A}(\lambda \bar{x} + \mu \bar{y}) = \lambda \bar{x} + \mu \bar{y} = \lambda \mathcal{A}(\bar{x}) + \mu \mathcal{A}(\bar{y}) \quad \mathcal{A}: \mathcal{C} \mapsto \mathcal{C}$$

是线性变换.

5. 当  $k=1$  时, 成立. 假定  $k \leq n$  时, 命题均成立

$$\begin{aligned} A^{n+1}B - BA^{n+1} &= A(A^nB - BA^n) + ABA^n + (A^nB - BA^n)A - A^nBA \\ &= A(A^nB - BA^n) + (A^nB - BA^n)A + A(BA^{n-1} - A^{n-1}B)A \\ &= A \cdot nA^{n-1} + n \cdot A^{n-1} \cdot A + A(n-1)A^{n-2} \cdot A \\ &= 2nA^n + (n-1)A^n \\ &= (n+1)A^n \end{aligned}$$

故当  $k=n+1$  时成立.



由第二类数学归纳法知  $V_{k-1}$  命题均成立. 证毕!

6. 假设  $\alpha, A(\alpha), \dots, A^{k-1}(\alpha)$  线性相关, 则不全为 0 的  $l_0, l_1, \dots, l_{k-1}$ .

$$\text{s.t. } l_0 \alpha + l_1 A(\alpha) + \dots + l_{k-1} A^{k-1}(\alpha) = 0$$

左右两边同时再进行线性变换一次.

$$\text{有 } A(l_0 \alpha + l_1 A(\alpha) + \dots + l_{k-1} A^{k-1}(\alpha)) = A(0) = 0.$$

$$\text{有 } l_0 A(\alpha) + l_1 A^2(\alpha) + \dots + l_{k-1} A^k(\alpha) = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } l_0 A(\alpha) + \dots + l_{k-2} A^{k-1}(\alpha) = 0. \text{ 重复下去, 得到}$$

$$l_0 A^{k-1}(\alpha) = 0 \text{ 而 } A^{k-1}(\alpha) \neq 0. \text{ 故 } l_0 = 0.$$

$$\text{反推知 } l_1 = 0, l_2 = 0, \dots, l_{k-1} = 0.$$

故  $l_i$  全为 0. 矛盾. 故假设不成立

故  $\alpha, A(\alpha), \dots, A^{k-1}(\alpha)$  线性无关.