矩阵理论与方法

内容提要 CONTENTS

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- □ 矩阵理论与方法

第1章 线性空间与线性变换

1.2 线性变换及其矩阵

回顺

- 线型空间的定义
- 基、向量在基下的坐标
- 线型变换的定义和基本运算

线型变换在基下的矩阵
$$1, x = (E_1, ..., E_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, y = (E_1, ..., E_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix},$$

2.
$$T(E_1,...,E_n) = (E_1,...,E_n)A$$

3.
$$y = T(x) = T(E_1, ..., E_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (E_1, ..., E_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

回顾

设V是线性空间,T是V上的一个线性变换,求 $z = (T^k)(x)$,其中 $x \in V$

- 0、在一组简单的基 $e_1,...,e_n$ 下求向量坐标
- 1、2、通过坐标变换得到向量在基 $E_1,...,E_n$ 下的坐标
- 3、求T在基 $E_1,...,E_n$ 下的矩阵A
- 4、若T有N个线型无关特征向量,则 $A = P^{-1}\Lambda P$

回顾

设V是线性空间,T是V上的一个线性变换,求 $z = (T^k)(x)$,其中 $x \in V$

0、在一组简单的基 $e_1,...,e_n$ 下求向量坐标

问题c

1、2、通过坐标变换得到向量在基 $E_1,...,E_n$ 下的坐标

问题a

- 3、求T在基 $E_1,...,E_n$ 下的矩阵A
- 4、若T有N个线型无关特征向量,则 $A = P^{-1}\Lambda P$

问题b

1.2 线性变换及其矩阵

问题a

设V是线性空间, $e_1,...,e_n$ 是V的一组基,x是V的一个向量,

$$x = (e_1, ..., e_n) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$

(通过坐标变换)求:向量x在基 $E_1,...,E_n$ 下的坐标 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

例:考虑线线空间R³上的两组基:

$$(1)e_1 = (1,0,0), e_2 = (0,1,0), e_3 = (0,0,1)$$

$$(2)E_1 = (1,0,0), E_2 = (1,1,0), E_3 = (1,1,1)$$

求向量(2,3,5)在基 E_1, E_2, E_3 下的坐标

例:考虑线线空间R3上的两组基:

$$(1)e_1 = (1,0,0), e_2 = (0,1,0), e_3 = (0,0,1)$$

$$(2)E_1 = (1,0,0), E_2 = (1,1,0), E_3 = (1,1,1)$$

显然,
$$(2,3,5) = (e_1,e_2,e_3)(2,3,5)^T$$

求向量(2,3,5)在基 E_1,E_2,E_3 下的坐标

例:考虑线线空间R3上的两组基:

$$(1)e_1 = (1,0,0), e_2 = (0,1,0), e_3 = (0,0,1)$$

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显然,
$$(2,3,5) = (e_1,e_2,e_3)(2,3,5)^T$$

求向量(2,3,5)在基 E_1 , E_2 , E_3 下的坐标X

解:显然,

$$E_1 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,0,0)^T$$

$$E_2 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,1,0)^T$$

$$E_3 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,1,1)^T$$

例:考虑线线空间R³上的两组基:

$$(1)e_1 = (1,0,0), e_2 = (0,1,0), e_3 = (0,0,1)$$

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$$(2,3,5) = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(2,3,5)^T$$

求向量(2,3,5)在基 E_1,E_2,E_3 下的坐标X

$$E_1 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,0,0)^T$$

$$E_2 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,1,0)^T$$

$$E_3 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,1,1)^T$$

$$(E_1, E_2, E_3) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(e_1,e_2,e_3)C$$

例:考虑线线空间R3上的两组基:

$$(1)e_1 = (1,0,0), e_2 = (0,1,0), e_3 = (0,0,1)$$

$$(2)E_1 = (1,0,0), E_2 = (1,1,0), E_3 = (1,1,1)$$

显然,
$$(2,3,5) = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(2,3,5)^T$$

求向量(2,3,5)在基 E_1 , E_2 , E_3 下的坐标X

$$E_1 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,0,0)^T$$

$$E_2 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,1,0)^T$$

$$E_3 = (e_1, e_2, e_3)(1,1,1)^T$$

$$(E_1, E_2, E_3) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=(e_1,e_2,e_3)C$$

$$X = C^{-1}(2,3,5)^T$$

定义: V为数域P上n维线性空间

 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n;$

 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 为V中的两组基,且

$$(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $x \in V$ 且x在基 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 与基 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n

下的坐标分别为 $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)$ 与 $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)$,

即,
$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \eta_n \end{pmatrix}$$
(*)

或
$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \eta_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{pmatrix}$$
 (**)

称(*)或(**)为向量x在基变换C下的坐标变换公式.

1.2 线性变换及其矩阵

例: 设矩阵空间 R^{2×2} 的子空间为

$$V = \{X = (x_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \mid x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{21} = 0, x_{ij} \in R\}$$

V中的线性变换为 $T(X) = X + X^{T}$

考虑V的两个基
$$(1)X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2)Y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, Y_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 $T(Y_1)$ 在这两个基下的坐标

解: 显然
$$T(Y_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3)C$$

解: 显然
$$T(Y_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_1 = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_2 = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_3 = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, X_3)C$$

解: 显然
$$T(Y_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_{1} = (X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_{2} = (X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_{3} = (X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, X_3)C$$

$$T(Y_1) = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \dots \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

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考虑V的两个基
$$(1)X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2)Y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, Y_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 $T(Y_1), T(Y_2), T(Y_3)$ 在基 Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 下的坐标

解: 显然
$$T(Y_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(Y_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T(Y_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \dots \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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求 T 在这两个基下的矩阵

解:
$$T(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) A$$

$$T(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3)A_0$$

解:
$$T(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) A$$

$$T(X_1, X_2, X_3)C = (X_1, X_2, X_3)CA$$

$$T(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3)A_0$$

解:
$$T(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3) A$$

$$T(X_1, X_2, X_3)C = (X_1, X_2, X_3)CA$$

$$T(X_1, X_2, X_3) = (X_1, X_2, X_3)A_0$$

$$A_0 = CAC^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \times \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \times \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

回顾

设V是线性空间,T是V上的一个线性变换,求 $z = (T^k)(x)$,其中 $x \in V$

0、在一组简单的基 $e_1,...,e_n$ 下求向量坐标

问题c

1、2、通过坐标变换得到向量在基 $E_1,...,E_n$ 下的坐标

问题a

3、求T在基 $E_1,...,E_n$ 下的矩阵A

4、若T有N个线型无关特征向量,则 $A = P^{-1}\Lambda P$

问题b

1.2 作业 (第五版)

1、例题: 1.7、1.8

2、习题1.1:7、8

3、习题1.2:7、11

1.2 作业 (第三版)

1、例题: 1.7、1.8

2、习题1.1:8、9

3、习题1.2:7、11

下课, 谢谢大家!