

Chapter 4 Linear mapping

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_n(F) \cdot F^{m \times n} \\ F^n \end{array} \right.$$

Recall: 坐标

$$\begin{bmatrix} V \\ F \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n$$

$$F^n \rightarrow X_\alpha$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle (v, u) \rangle \rightarrow u \text{ 所在线性映射 } (Hom(v, u))$$

$$\langle (v) \rangle \rightarrow v \text{ 上所有线性映射 } (Hom(v))$$

$$\alpha = c_1 \xi_1 + \dots + c_n \xi_n = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

相同线性映射

$$\boxed{\text{Homomorphism}} \quad \text{同构}$$

$$\varphi: V \rightarrow F^n, \quad \alpha \mapsto X_\alpha$$

• 1-1 • onto

$$\cdot \boxed{\text{保子+数系}}^*$$

Goal:

$$1^\circ \quad \boxed{Hom(V) \cong F^{n \times n}}$$

$$2^\circ \quad \langle (v, u) \rangle \text{ 上定义映射 } \rightarrow \text{vector space.}$$

$$\langle (v, u) \rangle \cong F^{m \times n}$$

1° 映射

$$\varphi: A \rightarrow B, \quad \alpha \mapsto \varphi(\alpha)$$

线性映射

$$\varphi: V \rightarrow U, \quad \alpha \mapsto \varphi(\alpha)$$

保子+数系

$$\cdot \text{Im } \varphi = \varphi(A) = \{ \varphi(\alpha) \mid \alpha \in V \}$$

[象]

$$\text{映射: } \text{Im } \varphi = U$$

$$\cdot \text{Ker } \varphi = \varphi^{-1}(0) = \{ \alpha \in V \mid \varphi(\alpha) = 0 \}$$

逆映射

$$\text{Ker } \varphi = \{ 0 \}$$

单射:

$$\varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(\beta) \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta \Rightarrow \boxed{\varphi(\alpha) = 0 = \varphi(0) \Rightarrow \alpha = 0}$$

非单射: $\varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(\beta) \nRightarrow \alpha = \beta$

$$\leadsto \varphi(\alpha - \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta \in \text{Ker } \varphi \Rightarrow \exists \gamma \in \text{Ker } \varphi, \alpha = \beta + \gamma$$

$$\bullet \boxed{\alpha + \text{Ker } \varphi} = \{ \alpha + \gamma \mid \gamma \in \text{Ker } \varphi \}$$

$$\varphi\left(\frac{\alpha + \text{Ker } \varphi}{\Delta}\right) = \frac{\varphi(\alpha)}{\Delta}$$

$$\alpha + \text{Ker } \varphi = \beta + \text{Ker } \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(\beta) \Rightarrow \alpha - \beta \in \text{Ker } \varphi$$

$$V / \text{Ker } \varphi := \{ \underbrace{\alpha + \text{Ker } \varphi}_{\Delta} \mid \alpha \in V \}$$

$$\bullet \text{ 加法 } (\alpha + \text{Ker } \varphi) + (\beta + \text{Ker } \varphi) = (\alpha + \beta) + \text{Ker } \varphi$$

$$\bullet \text{ 标量乘法 } c(\alpha + \text{Ker } \varphi) = c\alpha + \text{Ker } \varphi$$

$V / \text{Ker } \varphi$ 在以上两运算下构成 φ 上核的商空间

或 $V / \text{Ker } \varphi$ - 商空间

Well-defined 良定义的. 以上运算是否良好?

$$\alpha_1 + \text{Ker } \varphi = \alpha + \text{Ker } \varphi \Leftrightarrow \underline{\alpha_1 - \alpha} \in \text{Ker } \varphi$$

$$\beta_1 + \text{Ker } \varphi = \beta + \text{Ker } \varphi \Leftrightarrow \underline{\beta_1 - \beta} \in \text{Ker } \varphi$$

$$\alpha_1 + \beta_1 + \text{Ker } \varphi \stackrel{?}{=} \alpha + \beta + \text{Ker } \varphi \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(\alpha_1 - \alpha) + (\beta_1 - \beta)}_{\in \text{Ker } \varphi} \notin \text{Ker } \varphi. \quad \checkmark \checkmark$$

Notes: $\text{Ker } \varphi$ 其实是 V 线性空间 (V 是 U 子空间)

$$\varphi^{-1}(u) = \{ \alpha \in V \mid \varphi(\alpha) \in u \} \quad \text{原象}$$

$$\varphi^{-1}(\alpha) = \{ \beta \in V \mid \varphi(\beta) = \alpha \}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{映射}} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{线性映射} \end{array} \quad \varphi = \varphi \quad \forall \alpha \in V, \varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(\alpha)$$

Th. $\varphi: V \rightarrow U$ 为线性映射, ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 为 V 的一组基, β_1, \dots, β_n 为 U 的一组基, 若 $\varphi(\xi_i) = \beta_i$, 若还有 $\varphi(\xi_i) = \beta_i$, $\varphi: V \rightarrow U$ 为线性映射 $\Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi$

pf: $\forall \alpha \in V$. Goal: $\varphi(\alpha) = \varphi(\alpha)$

$$\alpha = c_1 \xi_1 + \dots + c_n \xi_n$$

$$\varphi(\alpha) = c_1 \varphi(\xi_1) + \dots + c_n \varphi(\xi_n) = c_1 \beta_1 + \dots + c_n \beta_n$$

$$= c_1 \varphi(\xi_1) + \dots + c_n \varphi(\xi_n)$$

$$= \varphi(c_1 \xi_1 + \dots + c_n \xi_n)$$

$$= \varphi(\alpha) \quad \square$$

3. 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (0, -1, 1, 2), \alpha_3 = (1, -1, 3, 3), \alpha_4 = (2, -2, 5, 6);$
 $\beta_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1), \beta_2 = (1, 1, 0, 2), \beta_3 = (1, 0, 0, 3), \beta_4 = (3, 2, 1, 6)$. 问: 是否存在 F_4 上的
 线性变换 φ , 使得 $\varphi(\alpha_i) = \beta_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$? 并请说明理由.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 - R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_4 - 2R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \rightarrow \beta_4 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3$

$\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 = \varphi(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = \varphi(\alpha_4) \neq \beta_4 \quad \checkmark$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

3° 矩阵

$$\varphi: v \rightarrow u$$

$\{g_i\}_{i=1}^n \quad \{p_i\}_{i=1}^m$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(\xi_1) = c_{11}\eta_1 + c_{12}\eta_2 + \dots + c_{1m}\eta_m \\ \vdots \\ \varphi(\xi_n) = c_{n1}\eta_1 + \dots + c_{nm}\eta_m \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi(\xi_1) & \dots & \varphi(\xi_n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 & \dots & \eta_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \dots & c_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} C$$

$u \quad v \quad m \times n$

$$\varphi: F^2 \rightarrow F^2, x \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x$$

$$\varphi \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 & \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 下标矩阵 } \varphi(\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2) = (\varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) = (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 \quad \varepsilon_2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

基改变 基矩阵咋变?

$$v \quad (\xi'_1 \dots \xi'_n) = (\xi_1 \dots \xi_n) P = (p_{ij})$$

$$u \quad (\eta'_1 \dots \eta'_m) = (\eta_1 \dots \eta_m) Q = (q_{ij})$$

$$\varphi(\xi'_1 \dots \xi'_n) = (\eta'_1 \dots \eta'_m) \underline{A} \quad (A.C \text{ 怎样?})$$

$$\varphi(\xi'_1) = \varphi \left[p_{11} \xi_1 + \dots + p_{n1} \xi_n \right]$$

$$= p_{11} \varphi(\xi_1) + \dots + p_{n1} \varphi(\xi_n)$$

$$= (\varphi(\xi_1) \dots \varphi(\xi_n)) \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} \\ \vdots \\ p_{n1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\eta_1 \dots \eta_m) \underset{\Delta}{C} \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} \\ \vdots \\ p_{n1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{(\varphi(\xi'_1) \dots \varphi(\xi'_n))} = (\eta_1 \dots \eta_m) \left(C \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} \\ \vdots \\ p_{n1} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, C \begin{pmatrix} p_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ p_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

\downarrow p_{ε_1}
 \downarrow p_{ε_n}

$$= (\eta_1 - \dots - \eta_m) \text{CP}(\underline{\xi_1 - \dots - \xi_n})$$

$$= (\eta_1 - \dots - \eta_m) \text{CP}$$

$$= (\eta_1' - \dots - \eta_m') \boxed{Q^{-1} \text{CP} = A}$$

A 的 C 标准

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi: V \rightarrow V \quad \xi_1 - \dots - \xi_n$$

$$\varphi(\xi_1 - \dots - \xi_n) = (\xi_1 - \dots - \xi_n) C_{n \times n}$$

$$\varphi(\xi_1' - \dots - \xi_n') = (\xi_1' - \dots - \xi_n') A_{n \times n}$$

$$P^{-1} \text{CP} = A$$

特殊的矩阵 \rightarrow 标准

eg. $\varphi: V \rightarrow U$ 线性映射, $\dim \text{Im} \varphi = r \leq n$, 证明: \exists 基 ξ 和 η

$$\xi_1 - \dots - \xi_n, \quad u \text{ 基 } \eta_1 - \dots - \eta_m \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\varphi(\xi_1 - \dots - \xi_n) = (\eta_1 - \dots - \eta_m) \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

pf: \forall 基 $\delta_1 - \dots - \delta_n$, u 基 $\mu_1 - \dots - \mu_m$

$$\varphi(\delta_1 - \dots - \delta_n) = (\mu_1 - \dots - \mu_m) A_{m \times n} \quad \text{且 } r(A) = r$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$$\varphi(\xi_1 - \dots - \xi_n)$$

$$(\xi_1 - \dots - \xi_n) = (\delta_1 - \dots - \delta_n) Q^{-1} = [(\varphi(\delta_1 - \dots - \delta_n))] Q^{-1}$$

$$(\eta_1 - \dots - \eta_m) = (\mu_1 - \dots - \mu_m) P = (\mu_1 - \dots - \mu_m) A Q = (\eta_1 - \dots - \eta_m) P^{-1} A Q^{-1} = (\eta_1 - \dots - \eta_m) \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

φ^0 同构

$\varphi: V \rightarrow U$ 同构映射 (Isomorphic mapping)

$\varphi \in \underline{\text{Hom}}(V, U)$

φ 1-1 and onto

1° 线性映射 \Rightarrow 线性映射 $\varphi \in \text{L}(V, U) \checkmark$
 $\Leftarrow \text{Ker} \varphi = \{0\}$! 单

2° 无核 \Rightarrow 无核 单
 $\Leftarrow \varphi \in \text{L}(V, U)$

3° V 无核 $\Rightarrow U$ 无核 单 + 满 \Leftrightarrow 双 \Leftrightarrow 同构

$\varphi|_W$ 无核

4° V_1 是 V 子空间 $\Rightarrow \varphi(V_1)$ 是 U 子空间 $\rightarrow \varphi \in \text{L}(V, U)$
 $(\text{Im } \varphi|_{V_1})$
 $\text{Ker } \varphi \subseteq \varphi^{-1}(U) \text{ 是 } V \text{ 子空间} \Leftarrow U_1 \text{ 是 } U \text{ 子空间}$

5. $v_1 + v_2 = v \Rightarrow \varphi(v) = \varphi(v_1) + \varphi(v_2)$

$\varphi(v_1 \cap v_2) \subseteq \varphi(v_1) \cap \varphi(v_2)$

$\varphi(v_1 \cap v_2) \subseteq \varphi(v_1) \cap \varphi(v_2)$ 且 $\varphi(v_1) \cap \varphi(v_2) \subseteq \varphi(v_1 \cap v_2)$

$\forall \alpha \in \varphi(v_1) \cap \varphi(v_2)$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = \varphi(\alpha_1) = \varphi(\alpha_2) \quad \alpha_1 \in V_1 \quad \alpha_2 \in V_2$

$\boxed{\varphi \uparrow}$ \checkmark

6. $V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \Rightarrow \varphi(u) = \varphi(v_1) \oplus \varphi(v_2) ? \Rightarrow \varphi \text{ 是线性映射}$
 $u = \varphi(v_1) \oplus \varphi(v_2) ? \Rightarrow \varphi \text{ 是线性映射}$

$\varphi: V \rightarrow U$ 为线性映射, $V \cong \text{Im} \varphi$

取 V 的一组基 β_1, \dots, β_n claim $\varphi(\beta_i) = \varphi(\beta_i) \in \text{Im} \varphi$ 是一组基

线性无关 \checkmark

无关 $c_1 \varphi(\beta_1) + \dots + c_n \varphi(\beta_n) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(c_1 \beta_1 + \dots + c_n \beta_n) = 0 = \varphi(0)$

$\Rightarrow c_1 \beta_1 + \dots + c_n \beta_n = 0 \Rightarrow c_i = 0$

$\varphi: V \rightarrow U$ 同构

$V \cong U \quad (\dim V = \dim U)$

$\varphi: V \rightarrow U$ 满射线性映射, $\frac{V}{\text{Ker} \varphi} \cong U = \text{Im} \varphi$

$\text{Ker} \varphi$ 的一组基 $\beta_{n+1}, \dots, \beta_n$ 对 V 的一组基 β_1, \dots, β_r , $\beta_{n+1}, \dots, \beta_n$

$V/\text{Ker} \varphi = \left\{ \underline{c_1 \beta_1 + \dots + c_n \beta_n + \text{Ker} \varphi} \mid \forall c_i \in F \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\{ c_1 \xi_1 + \dots + c_n \xi_r + \text{Ker} \phi \mid \forall c_i \in F \right\} \\
 &= \left\{ c_1 (\xi_1 + \text{Ker} \phi) + c_2 (\xi_2 + \text{Ker} \phi) + \dots + c_n (\xi_r + \text{Ker} \phi) \right\} \\
 &= \langle \xi_1 + \text{Ker} \phi, \dots, \xi_r + \text{Ker} \phi \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c_1 (\xi_1 + \text{Ker} \phi) + \dots + c_n (\xi_r + \text{Ker} \phi) = \underbrace{0 + \text{Ker} \phi}_{= 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 \xi_1 + \dots + c_n \xi_r + \text{Ker} \phi = 0 + \text{Ker} \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 \xi_1 + \dots + c_n \xi_r = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = \dots = c_n = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\phi: \xi_i + \text{Ker} \phi \mapsto \phi(\xi_i)$$

$$\text{Th}_2. \quad \phi: v \mapsto u \text{ is a linear map. } \forall \quad V / \text{Ker} \phi \cong \text{Im} \phi$$

$$\phi: \xi_i + \text{Ker} \phi \mapsto \phi(\xi_i)$$

Corollary
1°

$$\dim(V / \text{Ker} \phi) = \dim \text{Im} \phi = \frac{\dim V - \dim \text{Ker} \phi}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim V = \dim \text{Ker} \phi + \dim \text{Im} \phi$$

$$2^\circ \quad \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \in \text{Ker} \phi \text{ are linearly independent. } \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \text{ are linearly independent.}$$

$$\psi(\xi_1) - \psi(\xi_r) \approx \text{imp } \xi_0 - \xi_0 \frac{1}{r}.$$