## 人如果I、T是R的两组基,从I到I的过渡矩阵为(12),且了了

解: 
$$(\eta_1, \eta_2) = (\xi_1, \xi_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(t^3 - \frac{t}{4})(t-1)$$

図 取 
$$p(t) = \frac{(t+\frac{1}{2})t(t-\frac{1}{2})(t-1)}{(-1+\frac{1}{2})(-1)(-1-\frac{1}{2})(-1-1)} = \frac{2}{3}(t^4-\frac{t^2}{4}-t^3+\frac{t}{4})$$

$$= 2 c_1 = \int_{-1}^{1} P(t) dt = \frac{(t+\frac{1}{2})t(t-\frac{1}{2})(t-1)}{(-1+\frac{1}{2})(-1-1)} = \frac{2}{3}(t+\frac{1}{4}-t^3+\frac{1}{4})$$

因为 
$$Q \in C^{n\times n}$$
  $Q^2 = Q$   $fank(Q) = 3$   $Q : C^{n\times l} \to C^{n\times l}$ 

$$= ) C^{n \times 1} = Q^{-1}(0) \oplus Q(C^{n \times 1}) \qquad \qquad \times \longrightarrow Q <$$

$$\Rightarrow ( ^{n\times 1} = Q^{-1}(0) + Q(C^{n\times 1})$$

$$=> Q \beta = D \beta = Q \gamma$$

$$Q(\xi_1, -, \xi_r, 0\eta_1, -, 0\eta_r) = (\xi_1, -, \xi_r, 0\eta_1, -, 0\eta_r) \left(\frac{0.00}{0.00}\right)$$
 &  $tr(0) = rank(0) = 3$ 

## 解答题

设W={B∈P<sup>n×n</sup>|B=-B}, V={A∈P<sup>n×n</sup>|AB=BA, ∀B∈W},证V是P<sup>n×n</sup>的控间,并求A维数

解: W有-组基 Eij-Eiji A=(aij)n×1

则有 A(Eij - Eji) = (Eij - Eji) A

AEij - AEji = EijA - EjiA

## 己知 d, ···, dn是P<sup>nxi</sup>的-组基,u, ···, um是 P<sup>/xm</sup>的-组基, 证 d; uj (1si en, 1 ej em) 是P<sup>nxm</sup>的 组基

证明线性无关

$$\int_{\overline{J=1}}^{m} \int_{\overline{J=1}}^{n} \chi_{ij} \chi_{i} U_{j} = O_{n \times m}$$

设  $n \ge 2$ . 在  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  上定义二元函数 f(A, B) = tr(AB) - tr(A)tr(B).

- (1) 证明 f 是对称的双线性函数;
- (2) 设 Q 是与 f 对应的二次型, 求 Q 的正惯性指数和负惯性指数.
- (3) 如果 W 是  $\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$  的子空间,且  $Q(A)=0, \forall A\in W,$  求 dim W 的最大可能值.

$$Q|_{S}(A) = tr(A^{2}) = tr(AA^{T}) \geq 0$$

$$Q|_{U}(A) = tr(A^{2}) = -tr(AA^{T}) \geq 0$$

$$Q|_{D}(X_{1} \cdot X_{1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2} - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i})^{2} \quad Lip, f(x)$$

$$IP + dim S \qquad objection Y$$

$$S + dim M$$

