

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{F}\text{-域 } f: M_n(\mathbb{F}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{F} & \forall A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{F}) \\ f(A+B) &= f(A) + f(B) & \forall k \in \mathbb{F}, A \in M_n(\mathbb{F}) \\ f(kA) &= kf(A) \\ f(AB) &= f(BA) \end{aligned}$$

证明:  $\exists c \in \mathbb{F}$  s.t.  $f = c \operatorname{tr}$

证明: (上次黄老师的课讲了这个)

- $V$  为数域  $\mathbb{F}$  上的线性空间,  $\dim V = n$ 
  - $f \in V^*$ ,  $f \neq 0$ , 问  $\ker f$  的维数  $(n-1)$ ?
  - 设  $f, g \in V^*$ ,  $\ker f = \ker g$  则  $f = cg$
  - 设  $V = M_k(\mathbb{F})$   $f \in V^*$  且  $f(AB) = f(BA)$  则  $\exists c \in \mathbb{F}$  s.t.  $f = c \operatorname{tr}$

证明:

② 由①知 对于  $\ker f = \ker g \neq V$ ,  $\dim f = \dim g = n-1$  故记  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}$  为  $\ker f = \ker g$  的一组基, 再将  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}$  扩充至  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$  为  $V$  的一组基, 则对于  $\forall \alpha = k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + \dots + k_n \xi_n$   $f(\alpha) = \sum$

③  $\ker(\operatorname{tr})$  的维数为  $n^2-1$ , 基  $e_{ij}$   $i \neq j$  和  $e_{ii} - e_{i+1, i+1}$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ )  $f(e_{ij})=0$  且  $f(e_{ii}) = f(e_{i+1, i+1})$

$$e_{ij} = e_{ik} e_{kj} \quad 0 = e_{kj} e_{ik} \quad i \neq j \quad \Rightarrow f(e_{ij}) = 0 \quad e_{i, i+1} e_{i+1, i} = e_{ii}$$

$$e_{i+1, i}, e_{i, i+1} = e_{i+1, i+1} \Rightarrow f(e_{ii}) = f(e_{i+1, i+1})$$

由  $\sim V$

- $f_1, \dots, f_s$  为线性空间  $V$  上的  $S$  个非零线性函数, 证明: 存在  $\alpha \in V$ , s.t.  $f_i(\alpha) \neq 0$ ,  $\forall i=1, \dots, S$
  - $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$  为  $V$  上的  $S$  个非零向量, 证明存在  $f \in V^*$ , s.t.  $f_i(\alpha) \neq 0$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, S$
  - $A \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ ,  $\operatorname{rank}(A) + \operatorname{rank}(A+I_n) + \operatorname{rank}(A-I_n) = 2n$  当且仅当  $A^3 = A$
- 证明: 1. 令  $V_i = \ker f_i(x)$  为  $V$  的真子空间, 故  $V \neq \bigcup_{i=1}^S V_i$  因此存在  $\alpha \in V$   $\alpha \notin V_i$  满足  $f_i(\alpha) \neq 0$
- 2.

3. 想到一个旧题: 若  $A^3 = I_n$  证  $\operatorname{rank}(A - I_n) + \operatorname{rank}(A^2 + A + I_n) = n$

$$\operatorname{rank}(f(A)) + \operatorname{rank}(g(A)) = n$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$fg = 0$$

3. 令  $V_1 = \{x \mid Ax=0\}$   $V_2 = \{x \mid (A+I_n)x=0\}$   $V_3 = \{x \mid (A-I_n)x=0\}$

" $\Rightarrow$ "  $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 + \dim V_3 = n$  且  $V_i \cap V_j = \{0\} \Rightarrow V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus V_3$

$A^3 - A = A(A-I_n)(A+I_n)$  , 对  $\forall \alpha \in V$   $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$   $\alpha_i \in V_i$

$(A^3 - A)(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow A^3 - A = 0$

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $A^3 = A$   $\lambda^3 - \lambda = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)$

$f(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda-1)$   $g(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)$   $h(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda+1)$

$(f, g, h) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists u(\lambda), v(\lambda), m(\lambda) \in \mathbb{F}[\lambda]$  s.t.  $u(\lambda)f(\lambda) + v(\lambda)g(\lambda) + m(\lambda)h(\lambda) = 1$

$\Rightarrow u(A)f(A) + v(A)g(A) + m(A)h(A) = I_n$

$\forall \alpha \in V$   $\underbrace{u(A)f(A)}_{\in V_1} \alpha + \underbrace{v(A)g(A)}_{\in V_2} \alpha + \underbrace{m(A)h(A)}_{\in V_3} \alpha = \alpha$

$\Rightarrow V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$

✓

4.  $X, B_0$  为  $n$  阶实方阵,  $B_i = B_{i-1}X - XB_{i-1}$  证明  $X=B_n$  , 则  $X=0$

$B_i = B_{i-1}X - XB_{i-1}$

$B_{i+1} = B_iX - XB_i$

$= (B_{i-1}X - XB_{i-1})X - X(B_{i-1}X - XB_{i-1})$

$= B_{i-1}X^2 - XB_{i-1}X - XB_{i-1}X + X^2B_{i-1}$

$= B_{i-1}X^2 + X^2B_{i-1} - 2XB_{i-1}X$

$B_{i+2} = B_{i-1}X^3 + X^3B_{i-1} - 2XB_{i-1}X^2 - X^3B_{i-1}$

不断地去代换

$B_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k X^k B_0 X^{n-1-k}$  若  $X=B_n$   $\Rightarrow X=0$



