§2.6 子空间的交与和

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一、子空间的交

1、定义

设 V_1 、 V_2 为线性空间V的子空间,则集合 $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{a \mid a \in V_1 \coprod a \in V_2\}$ 也为V的子空间,称之为 V_1 与 V_2 的**交空间**.

事实上, $: 0 \in V_1, 0 \in V_2, : 0 \in V_1 \cap V_2 \neq \emptyset$ 任取 $\alpha, \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$,即 $\alpha, \beta \in V_1$,且 $\alpha, \beta \in V_2$,则有 $\alpha + \beta \in V_1, \alpha + \beta \in V_2$,: $\alpha + \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$ 同时有 $k\alpha \in V_1, k\alpha \in V_2$,: $k\alpha \in V_1 \cap V_2$, $\forall k \in P$ 故 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 为V的子空间. 显然有, $V_1 \cap V_2 = V_2 \cap V_1$, $(V_1 \cap V_2) \cap V_3 = V_1 \cap (V_2 \cap V_3)$

2、推广——多个子空间的交

 $V_1,V_2,...,V_s$ 为线性空间V的子空间,则集合

$$V_1 \cap V_2 \cap \cdots \cap V_s = \bigcap_{i=1}^s V_i = \left\{ \alpha \mid \alpha \in V_i, i = 1, 2, 3, \cdots, s \right\}$$

也为V的子空间,称为 $V_1,V_2,...,V_s$ 的交空间.

V的两子空间的并集是否为V的子空间?

$$V_1 = \{(a,0,0) | a \in R\}, V_2 = \{(0,b,0) | b \in R\}$$

皆为R3的子空间,但是它们的并集

$$V_1 \cup V_2 = \{(a,0,0),(0,b,0) | a,b \in R\}$$

= $\{(a,b,0) | a,b \in R \perp a,b \in A \neq a,b \in A$

并不是R3的子空间. 因为它对R3的运算不封闭,如

$$(1,0,0), (0,1,0) \in V_1 \cup V_2$$

但是
$$(1,0,0)+(0,1,0)=(1,1,0)\notin V_1\cup V_2$$

二、子空间的和

1、定义

设 V_1 、 V_2 为线性空间V的子空间,则集合

$$V_1 + V_2 = \{a_1 + a_2 \mid a_1 \in V_1, a_2 \in V_2\}$$

也为V的子空间,称之为 V_1 与 V_2 的和空间.

事实上,::
$$0 \in V_1$$
 , $0 \in V_2$, $0 \in V_1 + V_2 \neq \emptyset$
任取 $\alpha, \beta \in V_1 + V_2$, 设 $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2$,
其中, $\alpha_1, \beta_1 \in V_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2 \in V_2$, 则有
 $\alpha + \beta = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + (\beta_1 + \beta_2)$
 $= (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) + (\alpha_2 + \beta_2) \in V_1 + V_2$
 $k\alpha = k(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = k\alpha_1 + k\alpha_2 \in V_1 + V_2$, $\forall k \in P$

显然有,
$$V_1 + V_2 = V_2 + V_1$$
,
$$(V_1 + V_2) + V_3 = V_1 + (V_2 + V_3)$$

2、推广——多个子空间的和

 V_1, V_2, \dots, V_s 为线性空间V的子空间,则集合

$$\sum_{i=1}^{s} V_{i} = V_{1} + V_{2} + \dots + V_{s}$$

$$= \{ \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{s} \mid \alpha_{i} \in V_{i}, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, s \}$$

也为V的子空间,称为 $V_1,V_2,...,V_s$ 的和空间.

三、子空间的交与和的有关性质

- 1、设 V_1, V_2, W 为线性空间V的子空间
- 1) 若 $W \subseteq V_1, W \subseteq V_2$, 则 $W \subseteq V_1 \cap V_2$.
- 2) 若 $V_1 \subseteq W$, $V_2 \subseteq W$, 则 $V_1 + V_2 \subseteq W$.
- 2、设 V_1 , V_2 为线性空间V的子空间,则以下三条件等价:
 - 1) $V_1 \subseteq V_2$
 - 2) $V_1 \cap V_2 = V_1$
 - 3) $V_1 + V_2 = V_2$

3、 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s;\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t$ 为线性空间V中两组向量,则

$$L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s)+L(\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t)$$

$$= L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t)$$

证明:

$$L(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{s}) + L(\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \dots, \beta_{t})$$

$$= \{k_{1}\alpha_{1} + k_{2}\alpha_{2} + \dots + k_{s}\alpha_{s} | k_{i} \in P, i = 1, 2, \dots, s\}$$

$$+ \{l_{1}\beta_{1} + l_{2}\beta_{2} + \dots + l_{t}\beta_{t} | l_{i} \in P, i = 1, 2, \dots, t\}$$

$$= \{\sum_{s} k_{i}\alpha_{i} + \sum_{s} l_{i}\beta_{i} | k_{i}, l_{j} \in P, i = 1, 2, \dots, s, j = 1, 2, \dots, t\}$$

$$=L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s,\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t)$$

4、维数公式

设 V_1,V_2 为线性空间V的两个子空间,则

$$\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$$

证明: 设 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 的维数为 \mathbf{s} , α_1 , α_2 , ..., α_s 是 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 的一组基. 下面的证明过程对 \mathbf{s} =0仍是成立的.

将 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 扩充为 V_1 一组基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s,\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t$.

将 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 扩充为 V_2 一组基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s,\gamma_1,\gamma_2,\cdots,\gamma_m$.

下证 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_t, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$ 为 $V_1 + V_2$ 的一组基即可.

先证 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_t, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$ 是线性无关的. 设

$$\sum_{i=1}^{s} b_i \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^{t} k_i \beta_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} l_i \gamma_i = \theta,$$

则
$$\sum_{i=1}^{s} b_{i}\alpha_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} k_{i}\beta_{i} = -\sum_{i=1}^{m} l_{i}\gamma_{i}$$
,从而, $\sum_{i=1}^{m} l_{i}\gamma_{i} \in V_{1} \cap V_{2}$,即有 $\sum_{i=1}^{m} l_{i}\gamma_{i}$ 可由 $\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\cdots,\alpha_{s}$ 线性表示。

设 $\sum_{i=1}^{m} l_{i}\gamma_{i} = c_{1}\alpha_{1} + c_{2}\alpha_{2} + \cdots + c_{s}\alpha_{s}$,
因为 $\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\cdots,\alpha_{s},\gamma_{1},\gamma_{2},\cdots,\gamma_{m}$ 线性无关,

所以, $l_{i} = c_{j} = 0$, $i = 1,\cdots,m$, $j = 1,\cdots s$.

带入 $\sum_{i=1}^{s} b_{i}\alpha_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} k_{i}\beta_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} l_{i}\gamma_{i} = \theta$,得 $\sum_{i=1}^{s} b_{i}\alpha_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} k_{i}\beta_{i} = \theta$.
因为 $\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\cdots,\alpha_{s},\beta_{1},\beta_{2},\cdots,\beta_{t}$ 线性无关,

所以,
$$b_i = k_j = 0, i = 1, \dots, s, j = 1, \dots t$$
.

即有 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_t, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$ 线性无关. 再证, $\forall \alpha \in V_1 + V_2$, α 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_t, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$ 线性表示即可.

设
$$\alpha = \eta_1 + \eta_2$$
, 其中 $\eta_1 \in V_1$, $\eta_2 \in V_2$,

再设
$$\eta_1 = \sum_{i=1}^s b_i \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^t k_i \beta_i, \eta_2 = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^m l_i \gamma_i,$$
得

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{s} b_{i} \alpha_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} k_{i} \beta_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{s} c_{i} \alpha_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} l_{i} \gamma_{i}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{s} (b_{i} + c_{i}) \alpha_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{t} k_{i} \beta_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} l_{i} \gamma_{i}$$

从而, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_t, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$ 为 $V_1 + V_2$ 的一组基.

所以, $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$.

注: 从维数公式中可以看到,子空间的和的维数往往比子空间的维数的和要小.

例如,在R3中,设子空间

$$V_1 = L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2), \ V_2 = L(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$$

其中,
$$\varepsilon_1 = (1,0,0), \ \varepsilon_2 = (0,1,0), \ \varepsilon_3 = (0,0,1)$$

则,
$$\dim V_1 = 2$$
, $\dim V_2 = 2$

但,
$$V_1 + V_2 = L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) + L(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) = L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) = R^3$$

dim $(V_1 + V_2) = 3$

由此还可得到, $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = 1$, $V_1 \cap V_2$ 是一直线.

推论: 设 $V_1, V_2 为 n$ 维线性空间 V 的两个子空间,若 $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 > n$,则 V_1, V_2 必含非零的公共向量. 即 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 中必含有非零向量.

证: 由维数公式有

 $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 + V_2)$ 又 $V_1 + V_2$ 是 V 的 子 空 间 , ∴ $\dim(V_1 + V_2) \le n$ 若 $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 > n$, 则 $\dim(V_1 \cap V_2) > 0$. 故 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 中 含 有 非 零 向 量 . 例1 在 P^4 中,设

$$\alpha_1 = (1,2,1,0), \quad \alpha_2 = (-1,1,1,1)$$

$$\beta_1 = (2,-1,0,1), \quad \beta_2 = (1,-1,3,7)$$

- 1) 求 $L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)\cap L(\beta_1,\beta_2)$ 的维数与一组基;
- 2) 求 $L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)+L(\beta_1,\beta_2)$ 的维数与一组基.

解: 1) 任取
$$\gamma \in L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) \cap L(\beta_1,\beta_2)$$

设
$$\gamma = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 = y_1\beta_1 + y_2\beta_2$$
,

则有
$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 - y_1\beta_1 - y_2\beta_2 = 0$$
,

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - 2y_1 - y_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + y_1 + y_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3y_2 = 0 \\ x_2 - y_1 - 7y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (*)

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} x_1 &= -t \\ x_2 &= 4t \\ y_1 &= -3t \\ y_2 &= t \end{aligned} \right.$$
 (t 为任意数)

$$\therefore \quad \gamma = t(-\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2) = t(\beta_2 - 3\beta_1)$$

令t=1,则得 $L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)\cap L(\beta_1,\beta_2)$ 的一组基

$$\gamma = -\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 = (-5, 2, 3, 4)$$

$$\therefore L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) \cap L(\beta_1,\beta_2) = L(\gamma) 为1维的.$$

2)
$$L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2) + L(\beta_1,\beta_2) = L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2)$$

对以 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2$ 为列向量的矩阵A作初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

由B知, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1$ 为 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2$ 的一个极大无关组.

$$\therefore L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)+L(\beta_1,\beta_2)=L(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1)$$
为3维的,

$$\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1$$
 为其一组基.