

# 矩阵理论 作业 7

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## 1. 习题 1

$\sigma: A \rightarrow AB^\top + BA$ , 注意到  $BA = (A^\top B^\top)^\top = (AB^\top)^\top$ , 所以  $AB^\top + BA$  是 2 阶的实对称矩阵, 仍在  $V$  中。

(1) 对任意的  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A_1, A_2 \in V$ , 有  $\sigma(\lambda_1 A_1 + \lambda_2 A_2) = (\lambda_1 A_1 + \lambda_2 A_2)B^\top + B(\lambda_1 A_1 + \lambda_2 A_2) = \lambda_1 \cdot (A_1 B^\top + BA_1) + \lambda_2 \cdot (A_2 B^\top + BA_2) = \lambda_1 \sigma(A_1) + \lambda_2 \sigma(A_2)$ .

(2) 由于  $\sigma(E_{11}) = 2E_{11}$ ,  $\sigma(E_{12} + E_{21}) = -2E_{11} + (E_{12} + E_{21})$ ,  $\sigma(E_{22}) = -(E_{12} + E_{21})$ . 故  $\sigma$  在这组基下, 对应于矩阵 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 对于任意  $A \in V$ ,  $A = [E_{11}, E_{12} + E_{21}, E_{22}] \cdot [c_1, c_2, c_3]^\top$ ,  $c_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$\sigma A = \sigma[E_{11}, E_{12} + E_{21}, E_{22}] \cdot [c_1, c_2, c_3]^\top = [E_{11}, E_{12} + E_{21}, E_{22}] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [c_1, c_2, c_3]^\top = [E_{11}, E_{12} + E_{21}, E_{22}] \cdot [2c_1 - 2c_2, c_2 - c_3, 0]^\top, \text{ 由此可知 } \{E_{11}, E_{12} + E_{21}\} \text{ 是像子空间 } \text{im}(\sigma) \text{ 的一组基。}$$

(4) 延用 (3) 中的记号, 由于  $E_{11}, E_{12} + E_{21}, E_{22}$  线性无关, 所以  $\sigma A = 0$  当且仅当  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$ , 解为  $[c_1, c_2, c_3]^\top = [c_3, c_3, c_3]^\top$ ,  $c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ . 故核子空间  $\ker(\sigma)$  的一组基是  $\{E_{11} + E_{12} + E_{21} + E_{22}\}$ .

(5) 是直和, 且  $V = \text{im}(\sigma) \oplus \ker(\sigma)$ . 因为  $\text{im}(\sigma)$  与  $\ker(\sigma)$  的基不交, 且它们基的并是  $V$  的一组基。

## 2. 习题 3

设  $\{\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n\}$  是  $n$  维空间  $\mathbb{F}^n$  的一组基. 对于线性变换  $\sigma$ , 以及任意的  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^n$ ,  $\alpha = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n] \cdot c^\top$ , 其中  $c = [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n] \in \mathbb{F}^n$ .  $\sigma(\alpha) = \sigma[\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n] \cdot c^\top$ . 由于  $\{\eta_i\}$  是基, 故存在矩阵  $A$  使得  $\sigma[\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n] = [\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n] \cdot A$ . 再记  $N = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n]$ , 显然  $N$  可逆, 构造  $B = N A N^{-1} \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$ , 有  $B\alpha = B(Nc^\top) = N A N^{-1} N c^\top = N A c^\top = \sigma(\alpha)$ .

## 3. 习题 4

(1)  $V = W_1 \oplus W_2$ ,  $\sigma: \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \rightarrow \alpha_1$ , 其中  $\alpha_i \in W_i$ . 取  $W_1$  的一组基  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ ; 取  $W_2$  的一组基  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$ . 那么  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$  是  $V$  的一组基. 对于  $V$  的任意基  $(\gamma, \dots, \gamma_r, \gamma_{r+1}, \dots, \gamma_{r+s})$ ,

有  $(\gamma, \dots, \gamma_r, \gamma_{r+1}, \dots, \gamma_{r+s}) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)C$ , 其中  $C \in M_{r+s}(\mathbb{F})$ . 将  $\sigma$  作用于其上:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(\gamma, \dots, \gamma_r, \gamma_{r+1}, \dots, \gamma_{r+s}) &= \sigma(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s) \cdot C \\ &= (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s) \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} C \\ &= (\gamma, \dots, \gamma_r, \gamma_{r+1}, \dots, \gamma_{r+s}) \cdot C^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} C\end{aligned}$$

从而得到  $A = C^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} C$ , 显然有  $A^2 = A$ .

(2) (a) 即  $\sigma_A : (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta \rightarrow (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(A\beta)$ . 容易验证对任意  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{F}$ , 以及任意  $v_1, v_2 \in V$ , 有  $\exists \beta_1, v_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta_1, \exists \beta_2, v_2 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta_2, \sigma(\lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(A\lambda_1 \beta_1 + A\lambda_2 \beta_2) = \lambda_1(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(A\beta_1) + \lambda_2(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(A\beta_2) = \lambda_1 \sigma(v_1) + \lambda_2 \sigma(v_2)$ , 所以  $\sigma$  是线性变换

(b)  $A^2 = A \Rightarrow A(A - E) = (A - E)A = 0$ . 下考察  $r(A - E)$  与  $r(A)$  的关系. 设  $r(A) = r$ , 则存在可

逆矩阵  $P, Q \in M_n(\mathbb{F})$  使得  $A = P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q$ , 由于  $A^2 = P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} QP \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q = A$ , 所以  $QP$  具有  $QP = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}$  的形式.  $A - E = P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q - PP^{-1}Q^{-1}Q = P \left( \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} E_r & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right) Q$ . 注意到  $\begin{bmatrix} E_r & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r + C_{12}D^{-1}C_{21} & -C_{12}D^{-1} \\ -D^{-1}C_{21} & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$ , 其中  $D = C_{22} - C_{21}C_{12}$  是  $(n - r)$  阶可逆矩阵 (可逆性由  $QP$  可逆推出). 所以:  $\begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} -$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_r & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -C_{12} \\ E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix} D^{-1} [C_{21}; -E_{n-r}], \text{ 从而 } r(A - E) = n - r.$$

下面验证  $A$  的列向量空间和  $A - E$  的解空间相同, 即  $\text{col}(A) = (A - E)^\perp$ .  $v \in \text{col}(A) \Rightarrow \exists \gamma, v = A\gamma \Rightarrow (A - E)v = (A - E)A\gamma = 0 \Rightarrow v \in (A - E)^\perp$ , 故  $\text{col}(A) \subset (A - E)^\perp$ . 又  $\dim(\text{col}(A)) = r(A) = r = n - r(A - E) = \dim((A - E)^\perp)$ , 所以  $\text{col}(A) = (A - E)^\perp$ . 同理可得,  $\text{col}(A - E) = A^\perp$ .

令  $W_1 = \{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta \mid \forall \beta \in A^\perp\}$ ,  $W_2 = \{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta \mid \forall \beta \in (A - E)^\perp\}$  (或等价地,  $W_1 = \{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta \mid \forall \beta \in \text{col}(A - E)\}$ ,  $W_2 = \{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta \mid \forall \beta \in \text{col}(A)\}$ ), 则  $V = W_1 \oplus W_2$  是满足题意的一个直和分解, 验证如下:

(i) 设  $v = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta \in W_1 \cap W_2$  则  $\beta \in A^\perp \cap (A - E)^\perp$ , 于是  $\beta = A\beta = 0, x = 0$ . 所以  $W_1 \cap W_2 = 0$ .

(ii)  $\dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) = \dim(A^\perp) + \dim((A - E)^\perp) = (n - r) + r = n = \dim(V)$ , 结合 (i) 知,  $V = W_1 \oplus W_2$ .

(iii)  $\forall \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta \in W_1$ , 有  $\sigma\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(A\beta) = 0$  因为  $\beta \in A^\perp, A\beta = 0$ . 类似地,  $\forall \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)\beta \in W_2$ , 有  $\sigma\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(A\beta) = \alpha$  因为  $\beta \in (A - E)^\perp, A\beta = \beta$ .

(好像  $W_1, W_2$  和题目中的顺序反了, 算了不改了)

#### 4. 习题 5

设线性变换在基  $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  下的对应的矩阵为  $A$ , 在基  $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n\}$  下对应的矩阵为  $B$ . 根据定义有:  $\sigma(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A$ ,  $\sigma(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)B$ . 考虑到同一线性空间的基之间能互相表示, 故存在可逆矩阵  $Q$  使得  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)Q$ , 从而有

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) &= (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)B = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)QB \\ &= \sigma[(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)Q] = (\sigma\alpha_1, \dots, \sigma\alpha_n)Q = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)AQ\end{aligned}$$

故而  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(QB - AQ) = 0$ , 由于基线性无关, 故  $QB - AQ = 0 \Rightarrow A = QBQ^{-1}$ , 即  $A$  与  $B$  相似。