

§3.3 坐标

1. 求 $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ 在基 $\xi_1 = (1, 0, 1)$, $\xi_2 = (0, 1, 0)$, $\xi_3 = (1, 0, -1)$ 下的坐标.

解 设 $\alpha = k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + k_3\xi_3$, 即得线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = k_1 + k_3 \\ a_2 = k_2 \\ a_3 = k_1 - k_3 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{1}{2}(a_1 + a_3) \\ k_2 = a_2 \\ k_3 = \frac{1}{2}(a_1 - a_3) \end{cases}$$

$\alpha = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ 在基 $\xi_1 = (1, 0, 1)$, $\xi_2 = (0, 1, 0)$, $\xi_3 = (1, 0, -1)$ 下的坐标为 $(\frac{1}{2}(a_1 + a_3), a_2, \frac{1}{2}(a_1 - a_3))^T$.

2. 在 $F^{2 \times 2}$ 中, 求从基

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

到基

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

的过渡矩阵. 并求矩阵 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 在上面两个基下的坐标.

解

$$(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4) = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22})A.$$

$$(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22})B.$$

故 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$ 到 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 的过渡矩阵为

$$A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{7} & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\alpha = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22})(1, -1, 0, 1)^T = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4)A^{-1}(1, -1, 0, 1)^T = \left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)^T;$$

所以 α 在基 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4$ 下的坐标为 $\left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)^T$;

$$\alpha = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22})(1, -1, 0, 1)^T = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4)B^{-1}(1, -1, 0, 1)^T = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)^T;$$

从而 α 在基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 下的坐标为 $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, -\frac{3}{4}\right)^T$.

3. 设 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 和 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 是 n 维线性空间 V 的向量组, 且

$$(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)A.$$

求证: (1) 若 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 和 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 是 V 的基, 则 A 可逆;

(2) 若 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 是 V 的一个基, A 可逆, 则 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 是 V 的一个基.

证明 (1) 由 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 和 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 是 V 的基, 可设 $(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)B$, 又

$$(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)A = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)BA = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)E,$$

所以 $BA = E$, 其中 A, B 都为 n 阶方阵, 故 A 可逆;

(2) 由 $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)A$, A 可逆, 得 $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n)A^{-1} = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)$, 所以由 (1) 即得 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 也是 V 的一个基. \square

(万琴解答)