

数地

义:

K

K

K

• 2

$$st. f(\alpha) = 0 \quad \alpha \quad f(x)$$

$$4 \quad S = \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad \text{不} \quad .$$

$$S \quad \mathbb{Z} \subseteq S$$

$$1 \in S \Rightarrow 2 \in S \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \in S \quad \frac{1}{2} = a + b\sqrt{2} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b \neq 0 \quad \sqrt{2} = \frac{a - \frac{1}{2}}{b} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$5 \quad S = \{a\sqrt{2} \mid a \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \text{不} \quad .$$

$$S \quad \sqrt{2} \in S \Rightarrow 2 = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \in S$$

$$2 = a\sqrt{2} \quad a \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\text{理2} \quad \text{任一} \quad K \quad \mathbb{Q} \quad \mathbb{Q} \quad .$$

$$\forall a \in K \Rightarrow 0 = a - a \in K$$

$$K \quad b \quad 1 = \frac{b}{b} \in K$$

$$\{\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad m = (1 + \cdots + 1) \in K, \quad -m = 0 - m \in K\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \subseteq K$$

$$\frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad n \in K \quad m \in K \Rightarrow \frac{m}{n} \in K \quad \mathbb{Q} \subseteq K$$

• 线性空间

义1

$$K \quad a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in K$$

$$1 \times n \quad [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] \quad K \quad n \quad n \times 1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \quad K \quad n$$

$$K_n = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i = k, i \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad K \quad n$$

$$K^n = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \mid a_i \in K, i \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \quad K \quad n$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \in K^n, \quad c \in K$$

$$\alpha - \beta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_i - b_i \\ \vdots \\ a_n - b_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N} \quad \alpha + \beta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix} \quad c \cdot \alpha \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{pmatrix} ca_1 \\ \vdots \\ ca_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in K^n(K_n), k \in K$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha$$

$$\alpha + (\beta + \gamma) = (\alpha + \beta) + \gamma$$

$$\alpha + 0 = \alpha$$

$$\alpha + (-\alpha) = 0$$

以代中

$$(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha + \beta$$

$$K \times V$$

中义于

$$1+1$$

们以

$$f(\alpha + \beta) = f(\alpha) + f(\beta) = kf(\alpha)$$

$$V \quad \alpha \quad \beta \quad \in K$$

n K 上

$$a_0x^n + \cdots + a_n \mid x, a_i \in K, i \in$$

命题

V

0

k

—



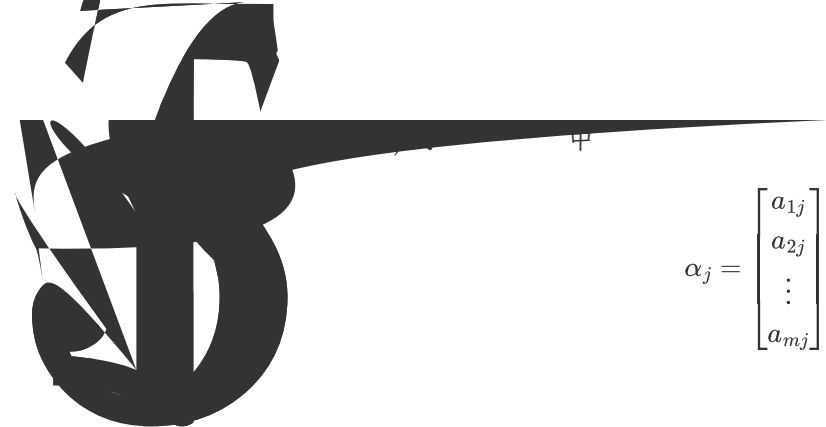
atio



(1)

(2)



Part 2


$$\alpha_j = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{bmatrix} \in K^m$$

$$A\mathbf{x} = (\alpha$$


$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关

📌 Important

(1) 定义

$$k_1, \dots, k_n \in K$$

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0.$$

(2) 对于 K 中任意 $k_1, \dots, k_n \in K$

线性组

证明:

$$\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in V$$

$$1 \cdot \alpha_1 + 0 \cdot \alpha_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot \alpha_n = 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$$

例

证明:

$$k_1e_1 + k_2e_2 + \dots + k_ne_n = 0, \quad k_i \in K$$

$$0 = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$

$$\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$$

📌 Important

理

$$1 \leq m \leq n$$

$$\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$$

$$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1}, \dots, \alpha_n\}$$

$$\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$$

$$\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$$

$$(1) \quad K \quad \text{不全为零} \quad k_1, \dots, k_m$$

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$$

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m + 0 \cdot \alpha_{m+1} + \dots + 0 \cdot \alpha_n = 0$$

\Rightarrow

$$(2)$$

$$\text{理4} \quad V_K \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in V. \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \exists 1 \leq i \leq n \quad \alpha_i \\ \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_n \quad .$$

证明:

\Leftarrow

$$\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$$

$$\exists k_2, \dots, k_n \in K, \quad \alpha_1 = k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n$$

$$(-1)\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$$

\Rightarrow

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$$

$$k_1, \dots, k_n \in K$$

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

$$k_1 \neq 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \dots - \frac{k_n}{k_1}\alpha_n \quad (*)$$

理5

$$V_K \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta \in V \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$$

- $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta$
- $\beta \quad \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

理6

$\alpha_1, \dots,$

理7

A

C

/example/

$$V = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$\bullet \overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC} \iff O, A, B, C$$

$$\bullet \overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC} \iff OA, OB, OC$$

推广:

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$$

问题 组 秩

$$S \subseteq V \quad S$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$$

$$S \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$$

$$\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\} \subseteq S \quad S \quad \text{极大线性无关}$$

Important

- $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ 。
- $\forall \alpha \in S \quad \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha\}$ 。

命题2 S 。



...

(S1)

$\{e_1, \dots$

V 为

...

...

$\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

$\tau \leq$

$\{0, \tau, \dots, \tau\}$

...

...



理14

》

V 为 n

1. V 中任一

以 为 V 一

2.

U

以 》为

V 一。

$\varphi: V \rightarrow U$ 为 线性同构

理 义 $\varphi: V \rightarrow K^n$

证明 $\alpha, \beta \in V$

$$\alpha + \beta = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta)$$

$k \in K$

$$k\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n k a_i e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n k a_i \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k a_1 \\ \vdots \\ k a_n \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = k \varphi(\alpha)$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi$

Important

- 为
- 为
- 为

理4

(1) $\varphi: V \rightarrow U$

- 为
- 为
- 为

(2) 3 $\varphi: V \rightarrow K^n$

。 令 $\tilde{\alpha}_i = \varphi(\alpha_i)$

$\{\alpha_1, \dots$

$$\varphi(0) = 0$$

$$\varphi(0+0) = \varphi(0) + \varphi(0) \Rightarrow \varphi(0) = \varphi(0) + \varphi(0) \Rightarrow \varphi(0) = 0$$

$0\}$

$$\cdots + \lambda_m \varphi(\alpha_m)$$

$$\varphi_1 + \cdots + \varphi_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha)$$

$$\{\alpha\}$$

$$\{\varphi\}$$

理由

-
-
-

$n \times n$ 为

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

为从基 \mathcal{E} 到基 \mathcal{F} 过渡矩阵

注意 A 为 且

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \quad \alpha_i \in V$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \alpha_i = \beta_i, \forall 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) + (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)$$

$$k \in K, \quad k \cdot (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (k\alpha_1, k\alpha_2, \dots, k\alpha_n)$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) A_{m \times n} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i a_{i1}, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i a_{im} \right)$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), \quad \alpha_i \in K^m$$

$$(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m) = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m) A \cdots \cdots (*)$$

A 为过渡矩阵

引理2 $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ 为 V $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ 令 $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$$(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) A = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) B \Rightarrow A = B$$

证明

$$(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) A = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} e_i, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} e_i \right)$$

$$(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) B = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_{i1} e_i, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n b_{in} e_i \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{i1} e_i, \quad \dots, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{in} e_i$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{ij} = b_{ij}, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

$$\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\} \quad \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n\}$$

$$\alpha \in V$$



$$\Rightarrow (e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n)I_n$$

$$\text{引理2} \Rightarrow AP = I_n \quad A$$

$$(2) \quad e \quad g \quad C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_n) &= \\ (g_1, g_2, \cdots, g_n) &= \\ (g_1, g_2, \cdots, g_n) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$(g_1, g_2, \cdots, g_n) =$$

$$C =$$

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_r)$$

$$\{e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n\}, \{f_1, \cdots$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(*)$$