

17. 设 $f \in \text{Hom}(V, V)$.

(1) 试证: f 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow K(f) = \{0\}$;

(2) 若 $\dim V = n$, 试证: f 是单射 $\Leftrightarrow f$ 是满射 $\Leftrightarrow f$ 可逆.

$$1) \Rightarrow \quad \forall \alpha \in K(f)$$

$$\therefore f(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = 0 \\ f \text{ 是单射} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 0$$

$$\therefore K(f) = \{0\}$$

$$2) \Leftarrow \quad \forall \alpha \neq \beta \in V, \text{ 且 } f(\alpha) = f(\beta)$$

$$\therefore f(\alpha - \beta) = f(\alpha) - f(\beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K(f) = \{0\}$$

$$\therefore \alpha - \beta = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \alpha = \beta$$

$$\therefore f \text{ 是单射}$$

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$$\therefore \text{由 (1) 得 } f \text{ 是单射} \Leftrightarrow K(f) = \{0\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim K(f) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim R(f) = \dim V - \dim K(f) \\ = n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f \text{ 是满射}$$

$$\therefore f \text{ 是单射} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ 是满射}$$

$$\text{而 单射} + \text{满射} = \text{双射}$$

$$\therefore f \text{ 是可逆的}$$

$$\text{综上: } f \text{ 是单射} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ 是满射} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ 是可逆的}$$

20. 已知线性变换 f 与 g 满足 $f^2=f, g^2=g$, 试证:

(1) f 与 g 有相同的值域 $\Leftrightarrow fg=g, gf=f$;

(2) f 与 g 有相同的核 $\Leftrightarrow fg=f, gf=g$.

1) " \Rightarrow " $\because f$ 与 g 有相同值域

$$\therefore \forall \alpha \in V, \quad f(\alpha) \in R(f) = R(g)$$

$$\text{取 } \beta \in V \text{ 使得 } g(\beta) = f(\alpha)$$

$$\therefore g(\beta) = f(\alpha) = f^2(\alpha) = f[f(\alpha)] = f[g(\beta)] = fg(\beta)$$

$$\therefore g = fg$$

$$\text{同理可得 } f = gf$$

$$" \Leftarrow " \quad \forall t = f(\alpha) \in R(f)$$

$$t = f(\alpha) = gf(\alpha)$$

$$= g[f(\alpha)] \in R(g)$$

$$\therefore R(f) \subseteq R(g)$$

$$\text{同理可得 } R(g) \subseteq R(f)$$

$$\text{综上: } R(g) = R(f)$$

即 f, g 有相同的值域

20. 已知线性变换 f 与 g 满足 $f^2=f, g^2=g$, 试证:

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(2) f 与 g 有相同的核 $\Leftrightarrow fg=f, gf=g$.

(2) " \Rightarrow " $\therefore f, g$ 有相同的核

$$\therefore \forall \alpha \in K(f) = K(g)$$

$$f(\alpha) = g(\alpha) = \theta$$

$$\text{而 } f(\alpha) = f^2(\alpha) = f[f(\alpha)] = f[g(\alpha)] = fg(\alpha)$$

$$\therefore fg = f$$

$$\text{同理可得 } gf = g$$

" \Leftarrow "

$$\forall \alpha \in K(f)$$

$$\therefore f(\alpha) = \theta$$

$$\text{而 } g(\alpha) = gf(\alpha)$$

$$= g[f(\alpha)] = g[\theta] = \theta$$

$$\therefore \alpha \in K(g)$$

$$\therefore K(f) \subseteq K(g)$$

$$\text{同理可得 } K(g) \subseteq K(f)$$

$$\text{综上所述 } K(g) = K(f)$$

1. 试证内积空间的“平行四边形定理”:

$$\|\alpha + \beta\|^2 + \|\alpha - \beta\|^2 = 2(\|\alpha\|^2 + \|\beta\|^2).$$

$$\|\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}\|^2 + \|\alpha - \beta\|^2$$

$$= \langle \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} \rangle + \langle \vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle + \langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle + \langle \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle + \langle \vec{\beta}, \vec{\beta} \rangle \\ + \langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle + \langle \vec{\alpha}, -\vec{\beta} \rangle + \langle -\vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle + \langle -\vec{\beta}, -\vec{\beta} \rangle$$

$$= 2\langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle + 2\langle \vec{\beta}, \vec{\beta} \rangle$$

$$= 2(\|\vec{\alpha}\|^2 + \|\vec{\beta}\|^2)$$

2. 试证欧氏空间的“勾股定理”:

$$\alpha \perp \beta \Leftrightarrow \|\alpha + \beta\|^2 = \|\alpha\|^2 + \|\beta\|^2,$$

并讨论该命题在酉空间是否成立.

$$\begin{aligned}\|\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}\|^2 &= \langle \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} \rangle \\&= \langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle + \langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle + \langle \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle + \langle \vec{\beta}, \vec{\beta} \rangle \\&= \|\vec{\alpha}\|^2 + \|\vec{\beta}\|^2 + 2\langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle\end{aligned}$$

而 $\alpha \perp \beta \Leftrightarrow \langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle = 0$

$$\therefore \|\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}\|^2 = \|\vec{\alpha}\|^2 + \|\vec{\beta}\|^2 \Leftrightarrow \vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{\beta}$$

酉空间中 $\langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle = \overline{\vec{\beta}} \cdot \vec{\alpha}$

不妨设 $\vec{\alpha} = 1$ $\vec{\beta} = i$

$$\therefore \langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle = -i$$

$$\langle \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha} \rangle = i$$

$$\therefore \|\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}\|^2 = \|\vec{\alpha}\|^2 + \|\vec{\beta}\|^2$$

但 $\langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle = -i \neq 0$

$\therefore \vec{\alpha} \perp \vec{\beta}$ 不成立
即在酉空间中不成立