

7.2.

1. (1)  $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n = 0$  的解空间为  $W$ .

显然  $0 \in W$ .  $W$  为非空集

设  $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n), (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in W$ .

$$\begin{cases} a_1\eta_1 + a_2\eta_2 + \dots + a_n\eta_n = 0 \\ a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + \dots + a_nv_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_1(\eta_1 + v_1) + a_2(\eta_2 + v_2) + \dots + a_n(\eta_n + v_n) = 0$$

$$\therefore (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) + (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in W$$

$\therefore$  对加法封闭

显然  $k(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n) \in W$  即对数乘封闭 是子空间

(2) 显然其解空间对加法不封闭, 不是子空间

(3) 对加法不封闭, 不是子空间

2. 证明: (1)  $0A = A0 \therefore 0 \in C(A)$   $\therefore$  为非空集

(2) 设  $B, C \in C(A)$ . 则  $AB = BA, AC = CA$

$$\therefore A(B+C) = (B+C)A$$

$\therefore B+C \in C(A)$   $\therefore$  对加法封闭

(3) 设  $D \in C(A)$ .  $\therefore AD = DA$

$$\therefore kAD = kDA \therefore A(kD) = (kD)A$$

$\therefore$  对数乘封闭  $\therefore$  为子空间

3. 设  $A = \text{diag } a_1, \dots, a_n$ .  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  两两不同,  $B$  为与  $A$  可交换的矩阵

$$B = (b_{ij}) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)'$$

$$\text{则 } AB = BA \therefore (a_1v_1, a_2v_2, \dots, a_nv_n)' = (a_1a_1, a_2a_2, \dots, a_na_n)$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} a_1b_{11} & a_1b_{12} & \dots & a_1b_{1n} \\ a_2b_{21} & a_2b_{22} & \dots & a_2b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_nb_{n1} & a_nb_{n2} & \dots & a_nb_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1b_{11} & a_1b_{12} & \dots & a_1b_{1n} \\ a_2b_{21} & a_2b_{22} & \dots & a_2b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_nb_{n1} & a_nb_{n2} & \dots & a_nb_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  两两不同  $\therefore b_{ij} = 0, i, j = 1, \dots, n$  且  $i \neq j$   $\therefore B$  为对角矩阵

基为  $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n$ , 维数为  $n$ .



4.  $V_1 + V_2 = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$

设矩阵  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 & -24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  极大线性无关组为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1$  也是  $V_1 + V_2$  的基

$$\therefore \dim(V_1 + V_2) = 3$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  为  $V_1$  的基  $\dim V_1 = 2$

$\beta_1, \beta_2$  为  $V_2$  的基  $\dim V_2 = 2$

另外  $\beta_2$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1$  线性表出 并满足  $\beta_2 = -\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 + 3\beta_1$

$$\therefore -\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 = \beta_2 - 3\beta_1$$

$$\therefore -\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 \in V_1 \cap V_2$$

$$\text{而 } \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 + V_2) = 2 + 2 - 3 = 1$$

$\therefore -\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2$  就是  $V_1 \cap V_2$  的基, 即  $(-5, 2, 3, 4)'$  为  $V_1 \cap V_2$  的基

5.  $V_1 + V_2 = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1$  为  $V_1 + V_2$  的基  $\dim(V_1 + V_2) = 3$

另外  $\beta_2$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1$  线性表出:  $\beta_2 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \beta_1$

$$\therefore 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = -\beta_1 + \beta_2 \in V_1 \cap V_2$$

$$\text{显然 } \dim V_1 = \dim V_2 = 2 \quad \therefore \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 + V_2)$$

$$= 2 + 2 - 3 = 1$$

$\therefore 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 1, -1)'$  为  $V_1 \cap V_2$  的基

6. 证明: 先证  $V = V_1 + V_2$

显然  $V_1 + V_2 \subseteq V$ . 下证  $V \subseteq V_1 + V_2$

任取  $d = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)' \in V$ , 有

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -a_2 - a_3 - \dots - a_n \\ a_1 - a_2 - a_3 - \dots - a_n \\ \vdots \\ a_1 - a_2 - \dots - a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=2}^n a_i \\ \sum_{i=2}^n a_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=2}^n a_i \end{bmatrix}$$

令右边中第一个向量为  $d_1$ ,  
第二个向量为  $d_2$ .

显然  $d_1 \in V_1, d_2 \in V_2, \therefore \alpha = d_1 + d_2 \in V_1 + V_2$

$\therefore V \subseteq V_1 + V_2 \quad \therefore V = V_1 + V_2$

第二步证明  $V_1 \cap V_2 = 0$

任取  $\eta \in V_1 \cap V_2, \eta = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n)$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n = 0 \\ k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore nk_1 = 0 \quad \therefore k_1 = 0 \quad \therefore k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$

$$\therefore V_1 \cap V_2 = 0$$

7. 证明: 设  $V$  的一个基  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  且  $V_i = \langle \alpha_i \rangle, i=1, 2, \dots, n$

下证  $V = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n$

显然  $V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n \subseteq V$

任取  $\alpha \in V$ , 由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $V$  的基可知

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

$$\therefore k_i \alpha_i \in V_i (i=1, \dots, n) \quad V \subseteq V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n \quad \therefore V = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n$$

$$V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n = \langle \alpha_1 \rangle + \langle \alpha_2 \rangle + \dots + \langle \alpha_n \rangle = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \rangle$$

$$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 线性无关} \quad \therefore \dim(V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n) = n$$

$$\text{而 } \dim(V_i) = 1 (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad \therefore$$

$$\dim(V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n) = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 + \dots + \dim V_n = n$$

$\therefore V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n$  为直和

$$\therefore V = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_i \quad \text{证毕}$$



8. (1) 证明: 显然  $0 \in M_n^0(K) \therefore M_n^0(K)$  非空集

设  $A, B \in M_n^0(K)$  则  $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B) = 0$

$$\therefore \text{tr}(A+B) = \text{tr}(A) + \text{tr}(B) = 0$$

$\therefore A+B \in M_n^0(K)$   $\therefore$  对加法封闭

$$\text{tr}(kA) = k \text{tr}(A) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{对数乘封闭}$$

$\therefore$  是子空间

(2) 证明: ① 下面证  $M_n(K) = \langle I \rangle + M_n^0(K)$ , 显然  $\langle I \rangle + M_n^0(K) \subseteq M_n(K)$

任取  $A \in M_n(K)$ , 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$$\text{有 } A = A_1 + A_2$$

$$\text{其中 } A_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} I$$

$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \end{bmatrix}$$

显然  $A_1 \in \langle I \rangle$ ,  $A_2 \in M_n^0(K) \therefore A \in \langle I \rangle + M_n^0(K)$

$$\therefore M_n(K) \subseteq \langle I \rangle + M_n^0(K) \therefore M_n(K) = \langle I \rangle + M_n^0(K)$$

② 下面证  $\langle I \rangle + M_n^0(K)$  为直和

任取  $B \in \langle I \rangle \cap M_n^0(K)$ ,  $B$  为  $n$  级矩阵

$$\therefore B = kI, \quad k \in K$$

$$\text{tr}(B) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{tr}(kI) = kn$$

$$\therefore k=0$$

$$\therefore B = 0I = 0$$

$$\therefore \langle I \rangle \cap M_n^0(K) = 0$$

$$\therefore M_n(K) = \langle I \rangle \oplus M_n^0(K)$$

### 定理①

证明:  $n$  级矩阵  $A$  可对角化  $\Leftrightarrow A$  的属于不同特征值的特征空间的维数之和为  $n$

充分性: 若  $K^n = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus V_{\lambda_2} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\lambda_s}$

$$\text{则 } \dim(K^n) = n = \dim V_{\lambda_1} + \dim V_{\lambda_2} + \dots + \dim V_{\lambda_s}$$

由定理①可知  $A$  可对角化

必要性: 设  $A$  可对角化, 由定理①可知

$$\dim V_{\lambda_1} + \dim V_{\lambda_2} + \dots + \dim V_{\lambda_s} = n$$

在  $V_{\lambda_1}, V_{\lambda_2}, \dots, V_{\lambda_s}$  中各取一个基.

$\therefore A$  属于不同特征值的特征向量线性无关

它们合起来是  $n$  个线性无关的向量, 成为  $K^n$  的基.

$$\therefore K^n = V_{\lambda_1} \oplus V_{\lambda_2} \oplus \dots \oplus V_{\lambda_s}$$



1.3

1. 证明: 显然,  $\dim M_{s \times n}(K) = \dim K^{sn} = sn$

$\therefore M_{s \times n}(K) \cong K^{sn}$  同构

对于  $A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n}$

$$\phi(A) = (a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}, a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n}, \dots, a_{s1}, a_{s2}, \dots, a_{sn})$$

2. 证明:  $\dim K[X]_n = \dim K^n = n \quad \therefore K[X]_n \cong K^n$  同构

$\therefore$  对于  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1}$

$$\phi(f(x)) = (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$$

3. 证明:  $R$  作为自身的线性空间的基为 1, 从而  $\dim R = 1$

7.1, 1.2) 的线性空间的基为  $a, (a \in R^+ \wedge a \neq 1), \therefore \dim R^+ = 1$

$\therefore \dim R = \dim R^+ = 1 \quad \therefore$  它们同构

$\forall x \in R, \exists \phi = x \mapsto x^2$  则  $\phi$  为  $R$  到  $R^+$  的同构映射

4. (1) 证明: 显然,  $0 \in L, \therefore L$  非空集

任取 2 级矩阵  $A, A_2 \in L$ , 设  $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & a_1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ -b_2 & a_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore A_1 + A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & b_1 + b_2 \\ -(b_1 + b_2) & a_1 + a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore a_1 + a_2 \in R, b_1 + b_2 \in R \quad \therefore A_1 + A_2 \in L$

$\therefore$  对加法封闭

任取 2 级矩阵  $B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} \in L$

$$\therefore kB = \begin{bmatrix} ka & kb \\ -kb & ka \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore ka, kb \in R$$

$\therefore kB \in L \quad \therefore$  对数乘封闭

$\therefore L$  为  $M_2(R)$  的子空间

$L$  的一个基为  $E_1 + E_2, E_2 - E_1, \therefore \dim L = 2$

Q1 证明:  $C$  作为  $\mathbb{R}$  上的线性空间 基为  $1, i$ ,  $\therefore \dim_{\mathbb{R}} C = 2$   
 $\therefore \dim_{\mathbb{R}} C = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} L = 2 \quad \therefore C \cong L$

对于  $a+bi$ ,

$$\phi(a+bi) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{为一个同构映射}$$

8.1

1. (1) 设  $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\beta = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $A(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - b_1 \\ b_1 + c_1 \\ c_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b_2 \\ b_2 + c_2 \\ c_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A(\alpha) + A(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} (a_1 + a_2) - (b_1 + b_2) \\ (b_1 + b_2) + (c_1 + c_2) \\ c_1^2 + c_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad A(\alpha + \beta) = A \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + a_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (a_1 + a_2) - (b_1 + b_2) \\ (b_1 + b_2) + (c_1 + c_2) \\ (c_1 + c_2)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A(\alpha) + A(\beta) \neq A(\alpha + \beta)$   $\therefore$  不是线性变换

(2) 设  $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\beta = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $A(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 2a_1 - b_1 \\ b_1 + c_1 \\ 3a_1 - b_1 + c_1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} 2a_2 - b_2 \\ b_2 + c_2 \\ 3a_2 - b_2 + c_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore A(\alpha) + A(\beta) = \begin{bmatrix} 2(a_1 + a_2) - (b_1 + b_2) \\ (b_1 + b_2) + (c_1 + c_2) \\ 3(a_1 + a_2) - (b_1 + b_2) + (c_1 + c_2) \end{bmatrix} = A(\alpha + \beta) \quad \text{保持加法运算}$$

~~不是线性变换~~

$$A(k\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 2ka_1 - kb_1 \\ kb_1 + kc_1 \\ 3ka_1 - kb_1 + kc_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k(2a_1 - b_1) \\ k(b_1 + c_1) \\ k(3a_1 - b_1 + c_1) \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 2a_1 - b_1 \\ b_1 + c_1 \\ 3a_1 - b_1 + c_1 \end{bmatrix} = kA(\alpha)$$

保持数乘运算  $\therefore$  是线性变换

2. (1) 设  $B, C \in M_n(K)$ , 则  $A(B) = BA$ ,  $A(C) = CA$

$$\therefore A(B+C) = (B+C)A = BA + CA = A(B) + A(C)$$

$$A(kB) = (kB)A = k(BA) = kA(B)$$

$\therefore$  是线性变换



(2) 设  $X_1, X_2 \in M_n(K)$ . 则  $AX_1 = BX_1C$ ,  $AX_2 = BX_2C$ .  
 $\therefore A(X_1 + X_2) = B(X_1 + X_2)C = BX_1C + BX_2C = AX_1 + AX_2$   
 $A(kX_1) = B(kX_1)C = kBX_1C = kAX_1$   
 $\therefore$  是线性变换

3. 设 设  $f(x), g(x) \in K[x]$ , 则  $Af(x) = f(x+a)$ ,  $Ag(x) = g(x+a)$   
 $A[f(x)g(x)] = f(x+a)g(x+a) = Af(x)Ag(x)$   
 $A[kf(x)] = k f(x+a) = k Af(x)$   
 $\therefore$  是线性变换

4. 设  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+$ . 则  $\log_a(x_1) = \log_a x_1$ ,  $\log_a(x_2) = \log_a x_2$   
 $\log_a(x_1 \otimes x_2) = \log_a(x_1 x_2) = \log_a x_1 + \log_a x_2 = \log_a(x_1) + \log_a(x_2)$   
 $\log_a(k \otimes x_1) = \log_a(x_1^k) = \log_a x_1^k = k \log_a x_1 = k \log_a(x_1)$   
 $\therefore$  是线性变换

5. 证明: 设  $f(x), g(x) \in K[x]$ , 则  $Af(x) = xf(x)$ ,  $Ag(x) = xg(x)$   
 $A[f(x)g(x)] = x(f(x)g(x)) = xf(x)g(x) = Af(x)Ag(x)$   
 $A[kf(x)] = x(kf(x)) = kxf(x) = kAf(x)$   
 $\therefore$  是线性变换

(2)  $\forall f(x) \in K[x]$  有  $Af(x) = xf(x)$ ,  $Df(x) = f'(x)$

$(DA)(f(x)) = D(Af(x)) = D(xf(x)) = xf'(x) + f(x)$

$(AD)(f(x)) = A(Df(x)) = Af'(x) = xf'(x)$

$\therefore DA(f(x)) - AD(f(x)) = xf'(x) + f(x) - xf'(x) = f(x)$

$\therefore \forall f(x) \in K[x]$  有  $(DA - AD)(f(x)) = f(x)$

$\therefore DA - AD$  为恒等映射. 即  $DA - AD = I$



6. 证明: 线性:  $A$  可逆当且仅当  $A$  是  $V$  到自身的同构映射.  
 由同构的性质可知, 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $V$  的一个基, 则  $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_n$  为  $V$  的一个基.

充分性: 假设  $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_n$  为  $V$  的一个基.

①  $\because \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $V$  的一个基  $\therefore \forall \alpha = a_1\alpha_1 + a_2\alpha_2 + \dots + a_n\alpha_n$   
 有  $A(\alpha) = a_1A(\alpha_1) + a_2A(\alpha_2) + \dots + a_nA(\alpha_n)$

$\therefore A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n$  为  $V$  的一个基.

$\therefore$  任意  $A\alpha \in V$  可由  $A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n$  线性表出.

$\therefore A$  的值域与陪域都为  $V$ , 二者相等.  $A$  是满射.

② 设  $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in V$ , 且  $A\beta_1 = A\beta_2$ , 其中  $\beta_1 = a_{11}\alpha_1 + a_{12}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\alpha_n$   
 $\beta_2 = a_{21}\alpha_1 + a_{22}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{2n}\alpha_n$

$a_{11}A\alpha_1 + a_{12}A\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{1n}A\alpha_n = a_{21}A\alpha_1 + a_{22}A\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{2n}A\alpha_n$

$\therefore (a_{11} - a_{21})A\alpha_1 + (a_{12} - a_{22})A\alpha_2 + \dots + (a_{1n} - a_{2n})A\alpha_n = 0$

$\because A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n$  为基  $\therefore$  线性无关  $\therefore a_{11} = a_{21}, a_{12} = a_{22}, \dots, a_{1n} = a_{2n}$

$\therefore \beta_1 = \beta_2 \therefore A$  是单射

综上所述  $A$  是双射  $\therefore A$  可逆

7. 证明: 设  $k_0\alpha + k_1A\alpha + k_2A^2\alpha + \dots + k_{m-1}A^{m-1}\alpha = 0$

两边乘  $A^{m-1}$  得  $k_0A^{m-1}\alpha = 0$

$\because A^{m-1}\alpha \neq 0 \therefore k_0 = 0 \therefore k_1A\alpha + k_2A^2\alpha + \dots + k_{m-1}A^{m-1}\alpha = 0$

同理可得  $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{m-1} = 0$

$\therefore k_0\alpha, A\alpha, A^2\alpha, \dots, A^{m-1}\alpha$  线性无关

8. (1) 证明: 设  $\alpha, \beta \in V$ , 则有  $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2, \alpha_1, \beta_1 \in U, \alpha_2, \beta_2 \in W$   
 $P_U(\alpha + \beta) = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 = P_U(\alpha) + P_U(\beta), P_U(k\alpha) = P_U(k\alpha_1 + k\alpha_2) = k\alpha_1 = kP_U(\alpha)$

同理  $P_W(\alpha + \beta) = P_W(\alpha) + P_W(\beta), P_W(k\alpha) = kP_W(\alpha)$

$\therefore P_U, P_W$  都是  $V$  的一个线性变换

(2) 证明: 当  $\delta \in U$  时  $\delta = \delta + 0$ . 其中  $0 \in W$ .  
 当  $\delta \in W$  时  $\delta = 0 + \delta$ . 其中  $0 \in U$ .  
 $\therefore P_U(\delta) = \begin{cases} \delta & \text{当 } \delta \in U \\ 0 & \text{当 } \delta \in W \end{cases}$

(3) 证明:  $\forall \alpha \in V$ . 设  $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ .  $\alpha_1 \in U$ .  $\alpha_2 \in W$

①  $\therefore P_U(\alpha) = P_U(P_U(\alpha)) = P_U(\alpha_1) = \alpha_1 = P_U(\alpha)$   
 $\therefore P_U^2 = P_U$

②  $(P_U + P_W)(\alpha) = P_U \alpha + P_W \alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha$   
 $\therefore P_U + P_W = I$

③  $P_U \cdot P_W \cdot P_U(P_W(\alpha)) = P_U(\alpha_2) = 0$   
 $\therefore P_U P_W = 0$



8.2

$$1. A(E_1) = E_1 + 0E_2 + 0E_3$$

$$A(E_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2E_1 - E_2 + E_3$$

$$A(E_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0E_1 + E_2 - E_3$$

$$\text{得} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. D(f) = ae^{ax} \cos bx - be^{ax} \sin bx = af_1 - bf_2$$

$$D(f_2) = ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx = af_2 + bf_1$$

$$\text{得} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3. A(E_1) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{bmatrix} = aE_1 + cE_2$$

$$A(E_2) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} = aE_2 + cE_2$$

$$A(E_3) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b & 0 \\ d & 0 \end{bmatrix} = bE_1 + dE_2$$

$$A(E_4) = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} = bE_2 + dE_2$$

$$\text{得} \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & b \\ c & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 证明: 先证明  $\alpha, A\alpha, A^2\alpha, \dots, A^{n-1}\alpha$  线性无关

$$\text{设 } k_0\alpha + k_1A\alpha + \dots + k_{n-1}A^{n-1}\alpha = 0, \text{ 两边乘 } A^{n-1} \text{ 得}$$

$$k_0A^{n-1}\alpha = 0 \quad \because A^{n-1}\alpha \neq 0 \quad \therefore k_0 = 0$$

同理可证  $k_0 = k_1 = \dots = k_{n-1} = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha, A\alpha, \dots, A^{n-1}\alpha$  线性无关

$\therefore$  此向量组包含的向量个数为  $n$   $\therefore$  是  $V$  的一个基

$$\therefore A(A^{n-1}\alpha) = A^n\alpha = 0, A(A^{n-2}\alpha) = A^{n-1}\alpha = 1 \cdot A^{n-1}\alpha + 0 \cdot A^{n-2}\alpha + \dots + 0 \cdot \alpha$$

$$A(A^{n-3}\alpha) = A^{n-2}\alpha = 0 \cdot A^{n-1}\alpha + 1 \cdot A^{n-2}\alpha + \dots + 0 \cdot \alpha$$

$$A(\alpha) = A\alpha = 0 \cdot A^{n-1}\alpha + 0 \cdot A^{n-2}\alpha + \dots + 1 \cdot A\alpha + 0 \cdot \alpha$$

题中矩阵为  $A$  在  $A^{n-1}\alpha, A^{n-2}\alpha, \dots, A\alpha, \alpha$  这组基下的矩阵

5. 显然  $\dim \text{Hom}(V, V) = n^2$

$V$  上  $n^2+1$  个线性变换必线性相关, 存在不全为零的  $k_0, \dots, k_n$  使得  $k_0 I + k_1 A + k_2 A^2 + \dots + k_n A^n = 0$ .  
即存在一个次数不超过  $n$  的非零多项式, 使得  $f(A) = 0$ .

6. 显然  $\dim V = n$   $\dim K = 1$

$\therefore \dim \text{Hom}(V, K) = (\dim V) \dim K = n$

$\therefore \dim V^* = n = \dim V$

$\therefore V^* \cong V$ .

7.  $\phi: \text{Hom}(V, V') \rightarrow M_{\dim V \times \dim V'}(K)$

$A \mapsto A$

$\therefore \phi$  是  $\text{Hom}(V, V')$  到  $M_{\dim V \times \dim V'}(K)$  的一个同构映射.

由  $\phi$  保持乘法运算可知

$A^2 = A \iff A^2 = A$

$\therefore A$  是幂等变换  $\iff A$  是幂等矩阵

8. 由题知, (~~已知~~ 设  $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$  到  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$  的过渡矩阵为  $S$ ).

$S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 5 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore B = S^{-1}AS = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$



$$9. (1) |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 10)$$

$\therefore$  全部特征值为 1 (二重) 10

$\lambda = 1$  时, 对应齐次方程组  $(\lambda I - A)X = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  一般解为  $x_1 = -2x_2 + 2x_3$ ,  $x_2, x_3$  为自由未知量

基础解系  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 令  $\eta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$ ,  $\eta_2 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$   $\therefore$  属于 1 的全部特征向量为  $\{k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 \mid k_1, k_2 \in K, \wedge k_1, k_2 \neq 0\}$

$\lambda = 10$  时, 解对应齐次方程组  $(\lambda I - A)X = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

一般解为  $\begin{cases} 2x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \end{cases}$ ,  $x_3$  为自由未知量

解得  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 令  $\eta_3 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$  属于 10 的全部特征向量为  $\{k_3\eta_3 \mid k_3 \in K, \wedge k_3 \neq 0\}$

$$(2) |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 8 & -2 \\ 2 & 10 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)^2$$

全部特征值为 1, 3 (二重)

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ 时, 解 } \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & -7 & -2 \\ 2 & 10 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  一般解  $x_1 = -3x_2 - 2x_3$ ,  $x_2, x_3$  为自由未知量

解得  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 令  $\eta_1 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$  属于 1 的全部特征向量为  $\{k_1\eta_1 \mid k_1 \in K, \wedge k_1 \neq 0\}$

$\lambda = 3$  时, 解  $(\lambda I - A)X = 0$  得  $\begin{cases} 2x_1 = x_3 \\ 2x_2 = -x_3 \end{cases}$ ,  $x_3$  为自由未知量

解得  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 令  $\eta_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$  属于 3 的全部特征向量为  $\{k_2\eta_2 \mid k_2 \neq 0, \wedge k_2 \in K\}$

10. (1)  $\therefore$  有3个线性无关的特征向量

$\therefore$  可对角化

标准形为 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 有2个线性无关的特征向量

而  $\dim V = 3 \therefore$  不可对角化

11. (1)  $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2 \lambda^2$

$\therefore$  全部特征值为 1 (二重), 0 (二重)

$\lambda=1$  时,  $(\lambda I - A)X = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore \text{解得} \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \text{基础解: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore \eta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \eta_2 = \alpha_4$

$\therefore$  属于1的全部特征向量为  $\{k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 \mid k_1, k_2 \in K, \lambda k_1, k_2 \neq 0\}$

$\lambda=0$  时  $(\lambda I - A)X = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore \text{解得 } x_1 = x_4 = 0$$
  
 $x_2, x_3$  为自由变量

$\therefore$  属于0的全部特征向量为  $\{k_2\alpha_2 + k_4\alpha_3 \mid k_2, k_4 \in K, \lambda k_2, k_4 \neq 0\}$

(2)  $V$  基为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$

对应矩阵为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



(2. 证明: 设  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  是  $A$  的不同特征值,  $\eta_1, \eta_2$  分别为  $A$  的属于  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  的一个特征向量.  $A$  在  $V$  的一组基  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  下的矩阵为  $A$ .  
证由  $k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 = 0$  (1) 得  $k_1 = k_2 = 0$

(1) 式两边左乘  $A$

$$\therefore k_1 A\eta_1 + k_2 A\eta_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore k_1 \lambda_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \lambda_2 \eta_2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

在 (1) 式两边左乘  $\lambda_2$

$$\text{得 } k_1 \lambda_2 \eta_1 + k_2 \lambda_2 \eta_2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$(2) - (3) \text{ 得 } k_1 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \eta_1 = 0$$

$$\because \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \quad \therefore k_1 = 0$$

$$\therefore k_2 \eta_2 = 0 \quad \therefore k_2 = 0 \quad \therefore k_1 = k_2 = 0$$

$\therefore \eta_1, \eta_2$  线性无关,