

#1.

(a) F

(b) F $\dim \text{range } T = \dim \text{null } T = \frac{5}{2}$

(c) T $Tu = \lambda u, Tv = \mu v, T(u+v) = \lambda u + \mu v = c(u+v)$

假设 $\lambda \neq \mu$, 则有 u 与 v 无关 $\Rightarrow (\lambda - c)u + (\mu - c)v = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = c, \mu = c$
 $\therefore \lambda = \mu$, 矛盾!

故 $\lambda = \mu$

(d) T

构造 $T: V \rightarrow U \times V/U: T(w) = (w, \tilde{v} + U)$, 其中 $v = w + \tilde{v}, w \in U, \tilde{v} \in V/U$.

(e) T

假设存在 T 单, 则有 $\dim \text{null } T = 0$

$\therefore \dim \text{range } T = \dim V \leq \dim W$ 与 $\dim V > \dim W$ 矛盾!
 \therefore 不存在 T 单!

#2.

$\forall u \in V, u = a_1 u_1 + \dots + a_n u_n$

则 $T(u) = a_1 T u_1 + \dots + a_n T u_n = a_1 S u_1 + \dots + a_n S u_n = S(u)$

$\therefore T = S$

#3.

(a) 零, 加法, 数乘 封闭

(b) $\dim U_1 = 3, \dim U_2 = 6$

~~$\dim U_1 + \dim U_2 = 9 = \dim R^{3 \times 3}$~~

~~$\therefore U_1 \oplus U_2$~~

$U_1 \cap U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow U_1 \oplus U_2$

$\forall A \in R^{3 \times 3} = A = u_1 + u_2, u_1 \in U_1, u_2 \in U_2$

$\therefore R^{3 \times 3} \subseteq U_1 + U_2$

$\therefore R^{3 \times 3} = U_1 + U_2$

$\therefore R^{3 \times 3} = U_1 \oplus U_2$



#4. 略.

#5. (a) 零, 加法, 数乘.

$$(b) \Rightarrow: \text{若 } f(x) \in V, \text{ 则有 } \begin{cases} f(2) = a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 + 8a_3 + 16a_4 = 0 \\ f(1) = f(-1) \Leftrightarrow 2a_1 + 2a_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore [a_0, \dots, a_4]^T \in N(A)$$

\Rightarrow 成立.

$$\Leftarrow \text{若 } [a_0, \dots, a_4]^T \in N(A)$$

$$\text{则有 } f(2) = 0 \text{ 且 } f(1) = f(-1)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in V.$$

\Leftarrow 成立

综上, \Leftrightarrow

$$(c) \text{ 对解 } N(A) \text{ 的基为 } \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 和 } \begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore V \text{ 的基为 } -4 + x^2, -6 - x + x^3, -16 + x^4$$

$$\therefore \dim V = 3.$$

#6. \Rightarrow 若 A 是 V 的仿射子集, 则 $A = \alpha + U$.

$$\forall v, w \in A, \text{ 则有 } v = \alpha + u_1, w = \alpha + u_2$$

$$\therefore \lambda v + (1-\lambda)w = \lambda(\alpha + u_1) + (1-\lambda)(\alpha + u_2) = \alpha + [\lambda u_1 + (1-\lambda)u_2] \in \alpha + U.$$

$$\therefore \lambda v + (1-\lambda)w \in A$$

\Rightarrow 成立.

$$\Leftarrow: \text{若 } \forall v, w \in A, \lambda \in F, \lambda v + (1-\lambda)w \in A,$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 非空} \therefore \exists \alpha \in A.$$

$$\therefore \lambda v + (1-\lambda)w = \lambda[\alpha + (v-\alpha)] + (1-\lambda)[\alpha + (w-\alpha)] = \alpha + [\lambda(v-\alpha) + (1-\lambda)(w-\alpha)] \in A$$

$$\text{设 } U_\alpha = \{\lambda(v-\alpha) + (1-\lambda)(w-\alpha) \mid \forall \lambda, v, w\}.$$



#6.

← : 若 $\forall v, w \in A, \lambda \in F$, 都有 $\lambda v + (1-\lambda)w \in A$,

$\therefore A$ 非空.

$\therefore \exists \alpha \in A$, 记 $U = \{v - \alpha \mid v \in A\}$.

下证 U 是子空间

① $\because \alpha \in A \therefore \alpha - \alpha = \vec{0} \in U \therefore$ 零元存在

② $\forall (v - \alpha) \in U, \lambda \in F, \lambda(v - \alpha) = (\lambda v - \lambda \alpha) - \alpha = (\lambda v + (1-\lambda)\alpha) - \alpha$

$\therefore \lambda v + (1-\lambda)\alpha \in A$

$\therefore (\lambda v + (1-\lambda)\alpha) - \alpha \in U$ 即 $\lambda(v - \alpha) \in U$.

\therefore 数乘封闭

③ $\forall v, w \in A, v - \alpha, w - \alpha \in U$.

$(v - \alpha) + (w - \alpha) = (v + w) - 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(v + w) - \alpha$

由②得, 若验证 $v + w - 2\alpha \in U$, 则只需证 $\frac{v + w}{2} - \alpha \in U$,

即证 $\frac{v + w}{2} \in A$.

$\therefore \lambda v + (1-\lambda)w \in A$, 令 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, 则有 $\frac{v + w}{2} \in A$.

$\therefore \frac{v + w}{2} - \alpha \in U, \quad v + w - 2\alpha \in U$

\therefore 加法封闭

$\therefore U$ 是子空间

$\therefore A = \alpha + U$ 是仿射子集

\Rightarrow : 若 A 是仿射子集, 则 $A = \alpha + U$, U 是子空间

$\forall v, w \in A$, 有 $v = \alpha + u_1, w = \alpha + u_2$,

$\therefore \lambda v + (1-\lambda)w = \lambda(\alpha + u_1) + (1-\lambda)(\alpha + u_2) = \alpha + [\lambda u_1 + (1-\lambda)u_2] \in \alpha + U$.

即 $\lambda v + (1-\lambda)w \in A$.

综上, \Leftrightarrow



#8.

$$\therefore T^2 = I$$

$$\therefore (T+I)(T-I) = 0$$

设 $\pi(T) = A$,

$$\text{则有 } (A+I)(A-I) = 0_{n \times n}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A+I) + \text{rank}(A-I) \leq n$$

$$\therefore \dim N(A+I) + \dim N(A-I) \geq 2n - n = n$$

$\therefore A$ 的特征值 $G_M \geq A_M$ 和 $\geq A_M$ 和

又: 每个特征值 $G_M \leq A_M$

\therefore 只有每个特征值 $G_M = A_M$

$\therefore A$ 可对角化

$\therefore T$ 可对角化

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(x) = (x - \lambda_1) \cdots (x - \lambda_n), \quad E(x) = x^n - \lambda_1 x^{n-1} - \cdots - \lambda_n x + \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n$$

$$U(x) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} = A(x)$$

