

#1. (a) T $U_1 \oplus U_2, U_2 \oplus U_3, U_1 \oplus U_3 \Rightarrow U_1 \oplus (U_2 \oplus U_3) \Rightarrow U_1 \cap (U_2 + U_3) = \{0\}$

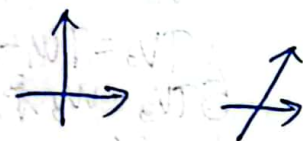
(b) F $M(T) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\text{range } T = V$, $\text{null } T = \{0\}$

当然有 $V = \text{null } T \oplus \text{range } T$

但 T 不可对角化

(c) F $R^2 = x\text{轴} \oplus y\text{轴} = x\text{轴} \oplus \text{直线 } y=x$

显然 $y\text{轴} \neq \text{直线 } y=x$



(d) T $\forall \varphi \in W^\circ, \varphi|_W = 0\text{-map} \xRightarrow{U \subseteq W} \varphi|_U = 0\text{-map} \Rightarrow \varphi \in U^\circ$

$\therefore W^\circ \subseteq U^\circ$

(e) F $j=0,1,2,3$

#2. (a) 验证 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in V_1$, 加法封闭, 数乘封闭

(b) V_1 的一组基: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dim V_1 = 3$

V_2 的一组基: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dim V_2 = 3$

$$V_1 + V_2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a+y & -a+x \\ b-y & c+z \end{bmatrix} : a, b, c, x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$V_1 + V_2$ 的一组基为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dim(V_1 + V_2) = 4$

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & -a \\ -a & c \end{bmatrix} : a, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$V_1 \cap V_2$ 的一组基为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = 2$

(c) 不是

$$\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 \neq \dim(V_1 + V_2)$$



#3. 假设有 T :

$$\text{则有: } TV_1 = W_1, TV_2 = W_2.$$

$$\therefore V_3 = V_1 - 2V_2$$

$$\therefore TV_3 = T(W_1 - 2W_2) = W_1 - 2W_2 = (1, -2) \neq W_3.$$

与 $TV_3 = W_3$ 矛盾

故不存在 T s.t. $TW_i = W_i, i=1, 2, 3.$

#4. $\therefore M(T) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 在 V_1, V_2 基下

$$\therefore TV_1 = 0, TV_2 = V_2$$

T 下的不变子空间有: $\{0\}, \text{span}(V_1), \text{span}(V_2), \text{span}(V_1, V_2) (\text{即 } V)$

#5.

构造 $\phi: V^2 \rightarrow L(F^2, V)$

$$\phi(V_1, V_2) = T_{(V_1, V_2)}, \text{ 其中 } T_{(V_1, V_2)} \triangleq T_{(e_1)} = V_1, T_{(e_2)} = V_2, T \in L(F^2, V).$$

验证 ϕ 是线性的: check \checkmark .

ϕ 是单的: check \checkmark .

ϕ 是满的: $\forall S \in L(F^2, V)$, 都有 $S(e_1) = W_1, S(e_2) = W_2$

$$\text{则 } \phi(W_1, W_2) = T_{(V_1, V_2)} = S$$

$\therefore \phi$ 是满的.

$\therefore \phi$ 是 V^2 与 $L(F^2, V)$ 之间的同构.

综上, V^2 与 $L(F^2, V)$ 是同构的.

$$\begin{aligned} \#6. \therefore \|u+v\|^2 + \|u-v\|^2 &= \langle u+v, u+v \rangle + \langle u-v, u-v \rangle = 2\langle u, u \rangle + 2\langle v, v \rangle \\ &= 2(\|u\|^2 + \|v\|^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } u = \frac{1}{2}c, v = d, \text{ 则 } u+v = \frac{1}{2}c + d, u-v = \frac{1}{2}c - d$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } u = \frac{1}{2}c, v = d, \text{ 则 } u+v = \frac{1}{2}c + d, u-v = \frac{1}{2}c - d$$

$$\therefore 4d^2 + c^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$\text{即 } a^2 + b^2 = \frac{1}{2}c^2 + 2d^2$$

