## 線性代數 作業 5

說明:請按題目要求作答。計算題要給出計算過程,證明題要給出證明過程。其中 P (Pass)類為必做題, HD (High Distinction)類為選做題。

P 1. 在線性空間 $P[x]_3$ 中定義線性變換T為 $T(f(x)) = f(x+1) - f(x), \forall f(x) \in P[x]_3$ ,求線性變換T在基 $\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = x, \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2}x(x-1), \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{6}x(x-1)(x-2)$ 下的矩陣 A. 解

$$T(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}) = 1 - 1 = 0 = 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}) = (x+1) - x = 1 = 1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)x - \frac{1}{2}x(x-1) = x = 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + 1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) = \frac{1}{6}(x+1)x(x-1) - \frac{1}{6}x(x-1)(x-2) = \frac{1}{2}x(x-1)$$

$$= 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + 1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

於是

$$T(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1},\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2},\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3},\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1},\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2},\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3},\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

即線性變換 T 在基 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$ 下的矩陣為

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

P 2. 設 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ 是 $R^3$ 上的一個基, 線性變換T在該基下的矩陣為  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求T在新基 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 下的矩陣.

$$(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即從基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的過度過渡矩陣為

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

設 T 在基 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ ,  $\beta_3$ 下的矩陣為 B, 則有

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{P}^{-1} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -10 & 5 \\ 11 & 12 & -3 \\ 8 & 16 & -8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- P 3. 設 A 為已知的 $m \times n$ 向量 $V = \{Ax | x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ .
- (1) 驗證 V 對通常的矩陣加法和數乘運算構成線性空間;

(2) 當 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 時,求  $V$  的一個基.

 $\mathbf{M}$  (1) 對任意 $\alpha$ ,  $\beta \in V$ , 存在向量 $x_1, x_2 \in R^n$ , 使得 $\alpha = Ax_1$ ,  $\beta = Ax_2$ .

于是 $\alpha + \beta = Ax_1 + Ax_2 = A(x_1 + x_2), x_1 + x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . 所以 $\alpha + \beta \in V$ .

對任意常數 $k \in R, k\alpha = k(Ax_1) = A(kx_1), kx_1 \in R^n$ ,所以 $k\alpha \in V$ .因此V對通常的矩陣加法和數乘運算構成線性空間.

(2) 當 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 時,將A列分塊為 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ ,則

 $V = \{Ax | x \in \mathbb{R}^4\} = \{x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 + x_4 \alpha_4 | x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T \in \mathbb{R}^4\},\$ 

即 V 是由向量組 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 生成的向量空間,所以要 V 的一個基,只需要求出向量組 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 的一個極大無關組即可.由

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

可得向量組 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ ,的一個極大無關組為

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

P 4. 設由 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$  生成的向量空間為V, 求空間V

的維數及它的一組基,并用基表示其餘向量.

**解** 對( $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$ ,  $\alpha_5$ )作初等行變換,可得

故 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ 是V的一組基, dim(V) = 2, 且

$$\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = -2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2.$$

$$V = \{\alpha = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 | k_1, k_2 \in R \}.$$

P 5. 設向量
$$\eta$$
在基  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  與基  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  下有

相同的座標,則 $\eta =$ \_\_\_\_\_

 $\mathbf{m} \ k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 = k_1 \beta_1 + k_2 \beta_2 + k_3 \beta_3$ 

$$\mathbb{H} k_1(\alpha_1 - \beta_1) + k_2(\alpha_2 - \beta_2) + k_3(\alpha_3 - \beta_3) = 0$$

由

$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - \boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 - \boldsymbol{\beta}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbf{R},$$

從而

$$\boldsymbol{\eta} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbf{R}.$$

HD 1. 在 $R^3$ 中取兩個基

$$\mathbf{i}: \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

ii: 
$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

- (1) 求基 i 到基 ii 的過渡矩陣 P;
- (2) 向量在基 i 下的座標為 $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\19\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,求該向量在基 ii 下的座標.

解 (1)令A =  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ , B =  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)$ , 設由基 i 到基 ii 的過渡矩陣為 P, 則 B=AP, 故

$$P = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{13} & 1 & 1 & 1\\ \frac{19}{13} & 0 & 0 & 0\\ \frac{20}{13} & 1 & 0 & 1\\ -\frac{9}{13} & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2)設向量在基 ii 的座標為

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{ML} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 19 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{B}^{-1} \boldsymbol{A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 19 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ -23 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

HD 2. 在線性空間 $P[x]_3$ 中取兩個基

i:  $1, x, x^2, x^3 \pi$  ii:  $1, 1 + x, 1 + x + x^2, 1 + x + x^2 + x^3$ .

(1) 求從基 i 到基 ii 的過渡矩陣 P;

(2) 已知
$$f(x) \in P[x]_3$$
在基:下的座標為 $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\-2\\5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $g(x) \in P[x]_3$ 在基:下的座標為 $\begin{pmatrix} 7\\0\\8\\2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求

f(x) + g(x)分別在基 i 和基 ii 下的座標.

解

$$(1) (1, 1+x, 1+x+x^2, 1+x+x^2+x^3) = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2)由於

$$\boldsymbol{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故

$$f(x) = (1, x, x^{2}, x^{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\-2\\5 \end{pmatrix} = (1, 1+x, 1+x+x^{2}, 1+x+x^{2}+x^{3}) P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\-2\\5 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= (1, 1+x, 1+x+x^{2}, 1+x+x^{2}+x^{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\-7\\5 \end{pmatrix},$$
$$g(x) = (1, x, x^{2}, x^{3}) P \begin{pmatrix} 7\\0\\8\\2 \end{pmatrix} = (1, x, x^{2}, x^{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 17\\10\\10\\2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

f(x) + g(x)的基 i 的座標為

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

在基 ii 下的座標為

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

HD 3. 設 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 是線性空間 $V_n$ 的一個基,證明 $2\alpha_2, 3\alpha_3, \ldots, n\alpha_n, \alpha_1$  也是 $V_n$ 的一個基,并求由基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 到基 $2\alpha_2, 3\alpha_3, \ldots, n\alpha_n, \alpha_1$ 的過渡矩陣 P. 證明

$$(2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2,3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3,\cdots,n\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2,\cdots,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

由

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n! \neq 0$$

可知, 矩陣 
$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 可逆, 於是 $(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n) = (2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, 3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \dots, \boldsymbol{n}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1)$ .

因此向量組 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...$ , $\alpha_n$ 與向量組 $2\alpha_2,3\alpha_3,...$ , $n\alpha_n,\alpha_1$ 等價,從而 $2\alpha_2,3\alpha_3,...$ , $n\alpha_n,\alpha_1$ 也是 $V_n$ 的一個基,並且過渡矩陣為

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$