

$TS$  在基  $u_1, \dots, u_n; w_1, \dots, w_m$  下的矩阵为  $AB$ .

Pf. 由题设,  $S(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)B$

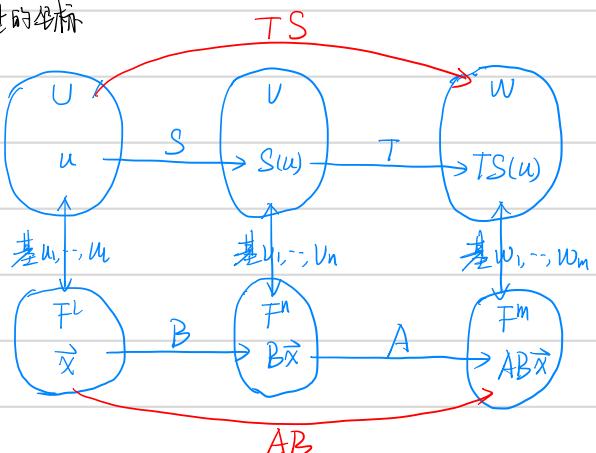
$$T(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m)A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } TS(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) &= (TS(u_1), TS(u_2), \dots, TS(u_n)) = (T(S(u_1)), T(S(u_2)), \dots, T(S(u_n))) \\ &= T(S(u_1), S(u_2), \dots, S(u_n)) = T((v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{T线性}} T(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)B = ((w_1, \dots, w_m)A)B$$

$$= (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m)AB$$

即  $TS$  在  $u_1, \dots, u_n; w_1, \dots, w_m$  下的矩阵为  $AB$ . #



例. 実数域  $F = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $V = \{C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + C_3x^3 \mid C_0, C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$ ,  
 $W = \{C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 \mid C_0, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T: V \rightarrow W, \quad T(v) = \frac{dv}{dx} \text{ derivative} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T^+: W \rightarrow V, \quad T^+(w) = \int_0^x w(t) dt, \text{ integral} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{取 } V \text{ 的一组基 } v_1 = 1, v_2 = x, v_3 = x^2, v_4 = x^3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} W \text{ 的一组基 } w_1 = 1, w_2 = x, w_3 = x^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$T \text{ 在 } v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4; w_1, w_2, w_3 \text{ 下的矩阵为 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \in M_{3 \times 4}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$T^+ \text{ 在 } w_1, w_2, w_3; v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \text{ 下的矩阵为 } A^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \in M_{4 \times 3}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 乘积 } TT^+: W \rightarrow W, \quad TT^+(w) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x w(t) dt = w(x), \quad \forall w \in W. \quad \text{恒等变换}$$

$$TT^+(w_1, w_2, w_3) = (w_1, w_2, w_3) = (w_1, w_2, w_3)I, \quad \text{对应矩阵 } I_3$$

$$\text{验证: } AA^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 乘积 } T^+T: V \rightarrow V. \quad T^+T(v) = \int_0^x \left( \frac{d}{dt} v(t) \right) dt, \quad \forall v \in V.$$

$$T^+T(v_1) = T^+T(1) = \int_0^x \left( \frac{d}{dt} 1 \right) dt = 0.$$

$$T^+T(v_2) = T^+T(x) = x, \quad T^+T(v_3) = T^+T(x^2) = x^2, \quad T^+T(v_4) = x^3.$$

$$T^+T(v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4) = (0, x, x^2, x^3) = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T^+T \text{ 在基 } v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \text{ 下的矩阵.}$$

$$\text{验证: } A^+A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{More: } T^+T(C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + C_3x^3) = T^+(T(C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + C_3x^3)) = T^+(C_1 + 2C_2x + 3C_3x^2)$$

$$= C_1x + C_2x^2 + C_3x^3, \text{丢失 } C_0!$$

$$\text{坐标: } \begin{bmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} = A^+A \begin{bmatrix} C_0 \\ C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 4. 核与值域

定义 设  $T$  是  $V$  到  $W$  的线性映射,  $T$  的全体像的集合称为  $T$  的值域 (range). 记作  $\text{Im } T$ . 那

$$\text{Im } T = \{T(v) \mid v \in V\} \subseteq W$$

所有被  $T$  映成零向量的向量的集合称为  $T$  的核 (kernel), 记作  $\ker T$ . 那

$$\ker T = \{v \in V \mid T(v) = 0\} \subseteq V$$

定理  $\text{Im } T$  是  $W$  的子空间;  $\ker T$  是  $V$  的子空间.

Pf. 仅证  $\text{Im } T$ .  $\theta = T(\theta)$ ,  $\therefore \theta \in \text{Im } T$ ,  $\text{Im } T$  非空.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \forall w_1, w_2 \in \text{Im } T$$

$\exists \exists v_1, v_2 \in V$ , s.t.  $w_1 = T(v_1)$ ,  $w_2 = T(v_2)$ .

$\forall v_1 + v_2 \in V$ , 且  $T(v_1 + v_2) = T(v_1) + T(v_2) = w_1 + w_2$

$\therefore w_1 + w_2 \in \text{Im } T$ . 加法封闭.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \forall w \in \text{Im } T, k \in F$$

$\exists v \in V$ , s.t.  $w = T(v)$ .

$\forall k \in F$ , 且  $T(kv) = kT(v) = kw$

$\therefore kw \in \text{Im } T$ , 数乘封闭.

非空, \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}  $\Rightarrow \text{Im } T$  是线性空间  $W$  的子空间. 并

Remark: 取  $V$  的一组基  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ , 则  $\text{Im } T = \{T(x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + \dots + x_nv_n) \mid x_1, \dots, x_n \in F\} = \{x_1T(v_1) + \dots + x_nT(v_n) \mid x_1, \dots, x_n \in F\}$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $T(v_1), T(v_2), \dots, T(v_n)$  的生成子空间.

定义  $\dim \text{Im } T$  称为  $T$  的秩,  $\dim \ker T$  称为  $T$  的零度.

定理  $T: V \rightarrow W$ , 线性映射, 则  $\dim V = \dim \ker T + \dim \text{Im } T$

pf. 设  $\dim V = n$ ,  $\dim \ker T = r$

取  $\ker T$  的一组基  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r$

将其扩充为  $V$  的一组基:  $v_1, \dots, v_r, v_{r+1}, \dots, v_n$ .

下证  $T(v_{r+1}), T(v_{r+2}), \dots, T(v_n)$  为  $\text{Im } T$  的一组基.

①  $\forall w \in \text{Im } T$ , 存在  $\exists v \in V$ , s.t.  $w = T(v)$ .

设  $v = x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + \dots + x_n v_n$ , 则  $w = x_1 T(v_1) + x_2 T(v_2) + \dots + x_n T(v_n)$

而  $v_1, \dots, v_r \in \ker T$ , 则  $T(v_1) = T(v_2) = \dots = T(v_r) = \theta_w$

$\Rightarrow w = x_{r+1} T(v_{r+1}) + \dots + x_n T(v_n)$ , 可由  $T(v_{r+1}), \dots, T(v_n)$  线性表示.

② 设  $x_{r+1} T(v_{r+1}) + \dots + x_n T(v_n) = \theta_w$ , 则  $T(x_{r+1} v_{r+1} + \dots + x_n v_n) = \theta_w$

$\therefore x_{r+1} v_{r+1} + \dots + x_n v_n \in \ker T$

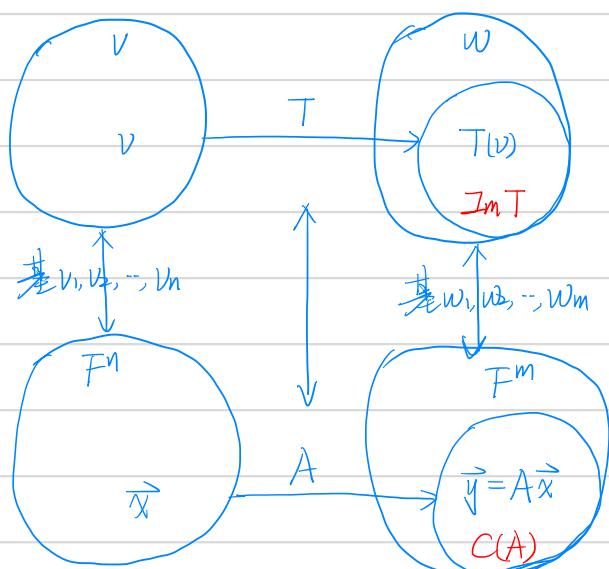
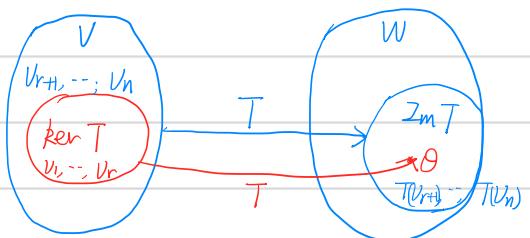
可设  $x_{r+1} v_{r+1} + \dots + x_n v_n = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_r v_r$  由  $\ker T$  的基线性表示

$\Rightarrow x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_r v_r - x_{r+1} v_{r+1} - \dots - x_n v_n = \theta_v \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0 \\ \text{而 } v_1, \dots, v_n \text{ 线性无关} \end{array} \right.$

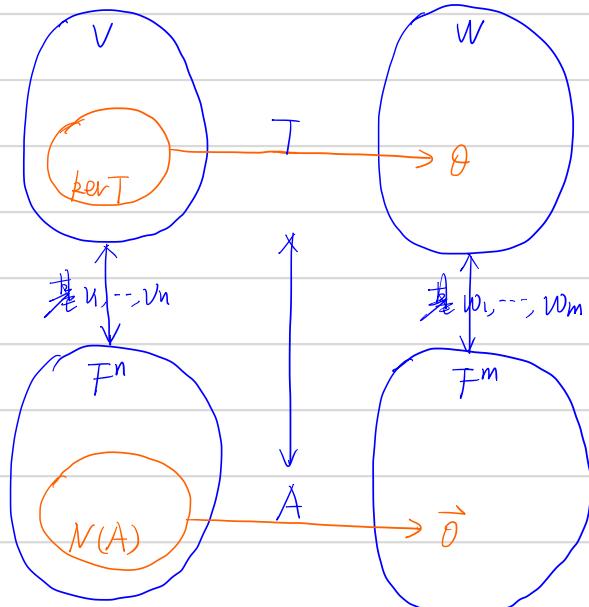
$\therefore T(v_{r+1}), \dots, T(v_n)$  线性无关

综合①, ②,  $T(v_{r+1}), \dots, T(v_n)$  为  $\text{Im } T$  的一组基.

$\therefore \dim \text{Im } T = n - r = \dim V - \dim \ker T$  #.



$$\dim \text{Im } T = \dim C(A) = \text{rank}(A)$$



$$\dim \ker T = \dim N(A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$$

## 5. 换基

数域  $F$ 、线性空间  $V, W$ 、线性映射  $T: V \rightarrow W$

取  $V$  的一组基:  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ ,  $W$  的一组基:  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m$

设  $T$  在基  $v_1, \dots, v_n; w_1, \dots, w_m$  下的矩阵为  $A$ .

若取  $V$  的另一组基  $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$ ,  $W$  的另一组基:  $\tilde{w}_1, \tilde{w}_2, \dots, \tilde{w}_m$

则  $T$  在新的两组基下的矩阵  $B = ?$

定义 设  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  和  $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$  为线性空间  $V$  的两组基, 若

$$(\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n) = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) C \quad \text{← 第 i 列为 } \tilde{v}_i \text{ 在基 } v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \text{ 下的坐标}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) C$$

称  $C$  为由基  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  到基  $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$  的过渡矩阵.

定理 已知  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  为  $V$  的一组基, 且  $(\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n) = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) C$ , 则

$\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$  也为  $V$  的一组基  $\Leftrightarrow C$  可逆.

定理 线性空间  $V$ , 从一组基  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  到另一组基  $\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$  的过渡矩阵为  $C$ , 若  $v \in V$  在这两组基下坐标为  $\vec{x}$  和  $\vec{\tilde{x}}$ , 则

$$\vec{x} = C \vec{\tilde{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pf. } v &= (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \vec{x} \\ v &= (\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n) \vec{\tilde{x}} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) C \vec{\tilde{x}} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\text{同一组基下}} \vec{x} = C \vec{\tilde{x}} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{坐标唯一}} \end{array} \right. \quad \#$$

定理 给定数域  $F$  上两个线性空间  $V$  和  $W$ , 设  $V$  中从基  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  到基  $\tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$  的过渡矩阵为  $C$ , 而  $W$  中从基  $w_1, \dots, w_m$  到基  $\tilde{w}_1, \dots, \tilde{w}_m$  的过渡矩阵为  $D$ , 若从  $V$  到  $W$  的线性映射  $T$  在基  $v_1, \dots, v_n; w_1, \dots, w_m$  下的矩阵为  $A$ , 则  $T$  在基  $\tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_n; \tilde{w}_1, \dots, \tilde{w}_m$  下的矩阵为  $B = D^{-1}AC$ .

$$\text{pf. } (\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n) = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) C \quad \textcircled{1} \quad (\tilde{w}_1, \tilde{w}_2, \dots, \tilde{w}_m) = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) D \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$T(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) A \quad \textcircled{3} \quad T(\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n) = (\tilde{w}_1, \tilde{w}_2, \dots, \tilde{w}_m) B \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{4} \text{ 左端 } = T(\tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2, \dots, \tilde{v}_n) \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} T((v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) C) = T(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) C \stackrel{\textcircled{3}}{=} (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) AC \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{4} \text{ 右端 } = (\tilde{w}_1, \tilde{w}_2, \dots, \tilde{w}_m) B \stackrel{\textcircled{2}}{=} (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) DB \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) AC = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m) DB \xrightarrow[\text{线性无关}]{w_1, \dots, w_m} AC = DB \Rightarrow B = D^{-1}AC \quad \#.$$

注:  $A \in M_{mn}$  总可做奇异值分解:  $A = U \Sigma V^T$ ,  $U, V$  为正交阵, 取  $D = U$ ,  $C = V$ , 则  $B = U^{-1} \Sigma V^T = \Sigma$ .

推论. 给定数域上线性空间  $V$ , 设  $V$  中从基  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  到基  $\tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$  的过渡矩阵为  $C$ , 若  $V$  上线性变换  $T$  在基  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  下的矩阵为  $A$ , 那  $T(v_1, \dots, v_n) = (v_1, \dots, v_n)A$ , 则  $T$  在基  $\tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_n$  下的矩阵为  $B = C^T A C$ .

$$\text{即 } T(\tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_n) = (\tilde{v}_1, \dots, \tilde{v}_n) C^T A C$$

注: 为线性空间  $V$  换基, 线性变换  $T$  的矩阵做相似变换

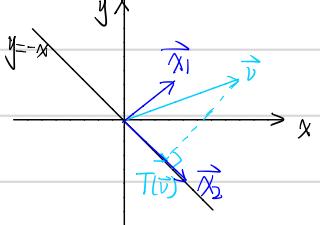
若  $A$  可相似对角化, 则可取合适的基, 使  $T$  的矩阵为对角阵.

例 数域  $F = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $V = W = \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $T$  为  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上的线性变换,  $\forall \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $T(\vec{v})$  为  $\vec{v}$  在直线  $y = -x$  上的投影.

① 取直线  $y = -x$  上一个向量  $\vec{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则投影矩阵

$$P = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \vec{\alpha}^T}{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{recall: } P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$$

$$T(\vec{v}) = P \vec{v}$$



② 取标准基  $\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T(\vec{v}_1) = P \vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_1 - \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_2$$

$$T(\vec{v}_2) = P \vec{v}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{v}_2$$

$$\text{i.e. } T(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) A \quad (A = P)$$

$\mathbb{R}^2$  上线性变换  $T$  在基  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2$  下的矩阵为  $A$ . 满足  $A = A^T$  且  $A^2 = A$ .

③  $A$  为实对称阵, 必可相似对角化. 投影矩阵, 特征值: 0, 1

$$\begin{cases} \text{rank}(A) = 1, \text{ 不满秩, } A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 一定有非零解. } \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 一定不是特征值.} \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \text{tr } A = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0: \text{求解 } A\vec{x} = \vec{0}, \text{ 得特征向量 } \vec{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1: \text{求解 } (\lambda_2 - A)\vec{x} = \vec{0}, \text{ 得特征向量 } \vec{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$④ \text{取 } C = [\vec{x}_1 \ \vec{x}_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } C^{-1} A C = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{取 } (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = (\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) C = (\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) \text{ 过渡矩阵为 } C$$

则  $T$  在新的基  $\vec{v}_1 = \vec{x}_1$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = \vec{x}_2$  下的矩阵为对角阵  $C^T A C = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

新的基下: 若  $\vec{v}$  的坐标为  $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$  则  $T(\vec{v})$  坐标为  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$