


线性空间 V (vector)

(向量空间)

· 集合 S (set)

注: 线性空间是一个包含两个运算的集合 (⊕ ·)

定义

设 V 是一个非空集合, R 为实数域, 如果对于任意两个元素 $\alpha, \beta \in V$, 总有唯一的元素 $\gamma \in V$ 与之对应, 称为 α 和 β 的和, 记作

$$\gamma = \alpha \oplus \beta \quad \text{定义} \oplus$$

计算的结果为唯一值, 不会出现一个算式
多个答案.

若对于任一数 $\lambda \in R$ 与任一元素 $\alpha \in V$, 总有唯一的一个元素 $\gamma \in V$ 与之对应, 称为 λ 与 α 的数乘, 记作

$$\gamma = \lambda \circ \alpha.$$

例:

$$V_1 = R^{2 \times 2}$$

$\forall x, y \in V_1$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x \oplus y \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} + y_{11} & x_{12} + y_{12} \\ x_{21} + y_{21} & x_{22} + y_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$V_1 \neq R$

$\forall x \in V_1$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \circ x \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \circ x \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} ax_{11} \\ \vdots \\ ax_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_2 = R[X]_3 = \{a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 \mid a_0, a_1, a_2 \in R\}$$

$\forall f(x), g(x) \in V_2$

$$f(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$$

$$g(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2$$

$$f(x) \oplus g(x) \triangleq (b_0 + c_0) + (b_1 + c_1)x + (b_2 + c_2)x^2$$

$V_2 \neq R$ $\forall f(x) \in V_2$

不妨设 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$

$a \circ f(x) \triangleq b$ (某一个值)

或 $a \circ f(x) \triangleq a a_0 + a a_1 x + a a_2 x^2$

设 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in V$; $\lambda, \mu \in R$. 只有满足以下八条, (V, \oplus, \odot) 是一个线性空间

(1). $\alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha$;

(2). $(\alpha + \beta) + \gamma = \alpha + (\beta + \gamma)$

(3). 在 V 中存在零元素 0 . 对任何 $\alpha \in V$, 都有 $\alpha + 0 = \alpha$ 不一定是数字 0

逻辑推理: $\Delta + \square = \Delta$

$\therefore \square = 0$

(4). 对任何 $\alpha \in V$, 都有 α 的负元素 $\beta \in V$, 使

$\alpha + \beta = 0$

线性空间里没有减法!

(5). $1\alpha = \alpha$

逻辑推理: $\alpha + \square = \alpha$

(6). $\lambda(\mu\alpha) = (\lambda\mu)\alpha$

则 $\square = -\alpha$.

(7). $(\lambda + \mu)\alpha = \lambda\alpha + \mu\alpha$

(8). $\lambda(\alpha + \beta) = \lambda\alpha + \lambda\beta$

例1: $V_1 = \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, \oplus 为普通加法, \odot 为普通数乘.

例2: $V_2 = \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, \oplus 为普通加法, \odot 为 $\alpha \cdot X = 0$

结论: 例1中 V_1 关于 \oplus, \odot 构成线性空间.

(V_1, \oplus, \odot) 是一个线性空间.

例2 (V_2, \oplus, \odot) 不是一个线性空间.

说明:

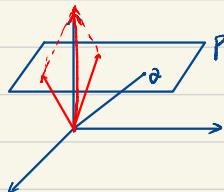
1. \oplus 满足以上八条规律的加法及数乘运算, 称为线性运算

2. 向量空间中的向量不一定是有序数对. 如 $f(x) = a_1 + a_2x + a_3x^2$

3. 判断线性空间的方法: ① 加法和数乘运算不封闭 封闭: $\alpha + \beta = \gamma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in V$

② 运算不满足八条中任意一条.

例3:



$V_3 = \{P\}$

\oplus, \odot 是普通的向量加法, 数乘.

不是线性空间

① 不满足封闭性 ② P 中不存在0元素 (3错误) ③ 矛盾.

两个向量相加不在 P 内

例4: $V_4 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in R \right\}$ 是一个线性空间

$$\text{例 5 } V_5 = \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \forall a, b \in V_5, \text{ KGR, } a \oplus b = ab \quad k \cdot a = a^k$$

$$a \oplus b = ab \in V_5 \quad \therefore \oplus \text{ 封闭.}$$

$$k \cdot a = a^k \in V_5, \quad \therefore \cdot \text{ 封闭.}$$

$$\therefore a \oplus b = ab, \quad b \oplus a = ba \quad \therefore a \oplus b = b \oplus a. \quad \therefore (1) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore (a \oplus b) \oplus c = ab \oplus c = abc. \quad a \oplus (b+c) = a+bc = abc \quad \therefore (2) \checkmark.$$

$$\therefore \underline{a+x = a \cdot x = a. \quad \therefore x = 1} \quad \therefore \text{ 存在零元素} \quad \therefore (3) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \text{ 存在零元, } \therefore a+y=1. \quad \text{ 即 } ay=1 \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{a} \in V_5. \quad \therefore (4) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 1 \cdot a = a^1 = a \quad \therefore (5) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore (\lambda + \mu) a = a^{\lambda+\mu} = a^\lambda \cdot a^\mu = a^\lambda + a^\mu = \lambda a + \mu a \quad \therefore (6) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \lambda(a+b) = \lambda ab = (ab)^\lambda = a^\lambda b^\lambda = a^\lambda + b^\lambda = \lambda a + \lambda b.$$

$$13) b. \quad V_7 = \{\heartsuit\}. \quad \heartsuit + \heartsuit = \heartsuit, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad k\heartsuit = \heartsuit$$

$$\therefore \heartsuit + \heartsuit = \heartsuit, \quad \therefore (1) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore (\heartsuit + \heartsuit) + \heartsuit = \heartsuit + \heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad \heartsuit + (\heartsuit + \heartsuit) = \heartsuit + \heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad \therefore (2) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \exists \heartsuit + x = \heartsuit \quad \therefore x = \heartsuit \quad \therefore \text{ 存在零元} \quad \therefore (3) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \exists \heartsuit + y = \heartsuit \quad \therefore y = \heartsuit \quad \therefore (4) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore 1 \cdot \heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad \therefore (5) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \lambda(\mu\heartsuit) = \lambda\heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad (\lambda\mu)\heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad \therefore (6) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore (\lambda + \mu)\heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad \lambda\heartsuit + \mu\heartsuit = \heartsuit + \heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad \therefore (7) \checkmark$$

$$\therefore \lambda(\heartsuit + \heartsuit) = \lambda\heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad \lambda\heartsuit + \lambda\heartsuit = \heartsuit + \heartsuit = \heartsuit \quad \therefore (8) \checkmark$$

线性空间的性质.

(1). 零元素唯一

证: 设有两个零元 $0_1, 0_2$.

$$\therefore 0_1 \oplus 0_2 = 0_1$$

$$\therefore 0_1 \oplus 0_2 = 0_2$$

$$\therefore 0_1 = 0_2$$

\therefore 零向量唯一

(2). 负元素唯一

证: 设 β, γ 均为 α 的负元素.

$$\text{则 } \alpha \oplus \beta = 0, \alpha \oplus \gamma = 0$$

$$\gamma \oplus \alpha \oplus \beta = \gamma$$

$$\therefore (\gamma \oplus \alpha) \oplus \beta = \gamma$$

$$\therefore 0 \oplus \beta = \gamma$$

$$\text{即 } \beta = \gamma$$

\therefore 负元素唯一.

$$(3), 0 \cdot \alpha = 0; (-1) \alpha = -\alpha; \lambda \cdot 0 = 0.$$

$$\text{证: } \alpha + 0 \cdot \alpha = (1+0) \cdot \alpha = 1 \cdot \alpha = \alpha$$

$$\therefore 0 \cdot \alpha = 0$$

$$(-1) \alpha + \alpha = (-1) \alpha + 1 \cdot \alpha = (1-1) \alpha = 0 \cdot \alpha = 0.$$

$$\therefore (-1) \alpha = -\alpha.$$

$$\lambda \cdot 0 + \lambda \alpha = \lambda(0 + \alpha) = \lambda \alpha.$$

$$\therefore \lambda \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(4). \text{如果 } \lambda \alpha = 0, \text{ 则 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } \alpha = 0$$

线性空间的子空间.

定义 设 V 是一个线性空间, L 是 V 的一个非空子集, 如果 L 对于 V 中所定义的加法和数乘两种运算也构成一个线性空间, 则称 L 为 V 的子空间.

定理 线性空间 V 的非空子集 L 构成子空间的充分必要条件是: L 对于 V 中的 线性运算

封闭

只要证数乘和 \oplus 的封闭性.

$$(3). \forall \alpha \in L \quad \therefore 0 \cdot \alpha = \underline{0} \in L$$

$$(4). \forall \alpha \in L \quad \therefore -\alpha = \underline{(-1) \cdot \alpha} \in L.$$

例: 作业题.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & -a_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & -b_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & -(a_{11} + b_{11}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore C_{11} + C_{22} = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad C_{11}, C_{12}, C_{21}, C_{22} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\therefore A + B = C \in L.$$

13) $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$ 的下列子集是否构成子空间？为什么？

(1). $W_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & d \end{pmatrix} \mid b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

(2). $W_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \mid a+b+c=0, a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$

解：(1). 设 $A, B \in W_1$.

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1 & d_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 & d_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & b_1+b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1+c_2 & d_1+d_2 \end{pmatrix} \notin W_1$$

∴ 不构成.

(2). -----

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} a_1+a_2 & b_1+b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_1+c_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \therefore a_1+b_1+c_1=0 \\ a_2+b_2+c_2=0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore a_1+a_2+b_1+b_2+c_1+c_2=0$$

即 $A+B \in W_2$.

$$k \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} ka_1 & kb_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & kc_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \therefore ka_1+kb_1+kc_1=k(a_1+b_1+c_1) \\ = 0 \end{array}$$

∴ $k \cdot A \in W_2$.

∴ 构成.

请求解齐次线性方程组.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right. \quad A_{2 \times 4} \mathbf{x}_{4 \times 1} = \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 1}$$

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

A: 行最简形
 x_1, x_3 基本未知量.
 x_2, x_4 自由未知量.

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 - x_4 \\ x_3 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{取 } \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得两向量: } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(i) } \eta_1, \eta_2 \text{ 是线性无关的一组解向量.} \\ \text{(ii) 任意 } AX=0 \text{ 的解向量均可由 } \eta_1, \eta_2 \text{ 线性表出.} \end{array} \right.$

基础解系! \therefore 通解为 $k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2$. $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

关系: $V^4 = \mathbb{R}^4$ (关于普通的向量+.)

$L \subseteq V$, 其中 $L = \{ \mathbf{x} \mid AX = \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 1} \}$.

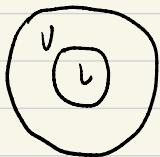
△ 判断 L 的运算封闭性:

$$\textcircled{+}: \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in L, \quad \text{RJ} \quad Ax_1 = 0, Ax_2 = 0 \\ \therefore A(x_1 + x_2) = 0$$

即 $x_1 + x_2 \in L$.

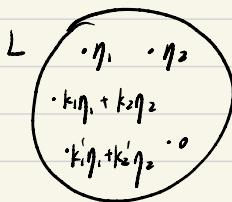
$$\textcircled{0}: \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x_1 \in L, \quad \text{RJ} \quad Ax_1 = 0 \\ \therefore A \cdot kx_1 = kAx_1 = 0 \\ \therefore kx_1 \in L.$$

$\{ \mathbf{x} \mid AX = \mathbf{0} \} \Rightarrow$ 解集(空间)



空间的基.

称 η_1, η_2 构成 L 的一组基.



定义 1: 在线性空间 V 中, 如果存在 n 个元素
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$

满足:

(i) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

(ii) V 中任一元素 α 总可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示

那么 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 称为线性空间 V 的一个基, n 称为线性空间的维数.

例 1: $V = \mathbb{R}^3$, 求出 V 的一组基
 $\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{Dim}(V) = 3$. 如何论证? $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (i) \\ (ii) \end{array} \right.$

(i). $k_1\varepsilon_1 + k_2\varepsilon_2 + k_3\varepsilon_3 = 0$, 只能有 k_1, k_2, k_3 全为 0

$\therefore \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 线性无关.

(ii). $\forall x \in V$, 不妨设 $x = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $x = a\varepsilon_1 + b\varepsilon_2 + c\varepsilon_3$.

例 2: $V = \mathbb{R}[x]_3 = \{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \mid a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$, 求出一组基.
 $\varepsilon_1 = 1$ $\varepsilon_2 = x$, $\varepsilon_3 = x^2$

(i). $k_1 \cdot 1 + k_2 \cdot x + k_3 \cdot x^2 = 0 = 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$

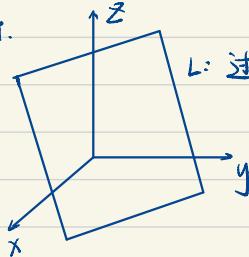
(ii). $\forall x \in V$, 不妨设 $x = m$, 则 $m = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$

例3. $V = \{0\}$ 定义如前, 求出一组基.

不存在

不满足 (i)? $K\{0\}$ 线性相关.

例4.



L : 过原点的一个平面中所有向量.

$$L \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(1). 论证 L 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的子空间.

(2). 给出 L 的一组基.

(2) 不妨设该平面 $Ax + By + Cz = D$. A, B, C : 法向量.

\because 过原点, 代入原点得: $D = 0$.

$\therefore Ax + By + Cz = 0$. ($A \neq 0$).

解该方程: $x = \frac{-B}{A}y + \frac{C}{A}z$. 特解法理解

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{B}{A} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{C}{A} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$4x + 3y - 3z = 0.$$

$$4x = -3y + 3z.$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{4}y + \frac{3}{4}z.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Dim}(V) = 2.$$

$\therefore L$ 的一组基为 η_1, η_2 .

(1). $L = \{ M \mid X = 0 \}$.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix},$$

$$M = (A \ B \ C)$$

\therefore 同上可证封闭性.

维度为 n 的线性空间称为 n 维线性空间，记作 V_n 。

当一个线性空间 V 中存在任意多个线性无关的向量时，就称 V 是无限维的。

注：(1) 基不唯一

(2) 基所含的元素的个数唯一 (维数)

类似：极大无关组唯一！

(3) 不同的基之间是等价的。

例 2： $V = \mathbb{R}[x]_3 = \{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \mid a_0, a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$ ，求出一组基。

$$\varepsilon_1 = 1, \varepsilon_2 = x, \varepsilon_3 = x^2$$

可能的基：① $1, 1-x, 1-x^2$ ✓

② $1, 5, x$ ✗

没有二次

③ x^2-1, x^2+1 ✗

数量不对！

④ x^2-1, x^2+1, x ✓

向量组的极大无关组。（向量组间的等价性）

△ $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s$ 中的 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 满足

(i) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关

(ii) 任何 β 都可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 表出

则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 为极大无关组。

* $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 满足，则 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 为 V 的一组基

△ 向量组中的极大无关组不是唯一的，但是不同的极大无关组中的向量个数是相同的，这个个数称作“向量组的秩” $r(\cdot)$

* 基不是唯一的，但是这组基中的向量个数是确定的，这个个数称作空间的维度 $\dim(V)$ 。

线性空间的一组基。

△ 如果向量组 $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ 与一组已知的极大无关组 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 等价，则 $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ 也是一个极大无关组。

* 如果 $1, 1-x, 1-x^2$ 与一组基 $\varepsilon_1 = 1, \varepsilon_2 = x, \varepsilon_3 = x^2$ 等价，则 $1, 1-x, 1-x^2$ 也是 V 中的一组基

证： $\varepsilon_1 = 1 \cdot \alpha_1 + 0 \cdot \alpha_2 + 0 \cdot \alpha_3$

向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 可以表示 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ (i) 1

$$\varepsilon_2 = 1 \cdot \alpha_1 + (-1) \alpha_2 + 0 \cdot \alpha_3$$

另外 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 可以表示 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ (ii) 1

$$\varepsilon_3 = 1 \cdot \alpha_3 + 0 \cdot \alpha_2 + (-1) \alpha_1$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 与一组已知的基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 等价。
∴ 其成基。

元素在给定基下的坐标.

定义: 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是线性空间 V_n 的一个基, 对于任一元素 $\alpha \in V_n$, 总有且仅有-组有理数 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 使

$$\alpha = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n.$$

有序数组 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 称为元素 α 在 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 这个基下的坐标, 并记作 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$.

证唯一: 设 $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 为 V_n 的一组基, $\alpha \in V$. 在基下有 $\alpha = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\alpha = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$. 证: $x_1 = y_1, \dots, x_n = y_n$.

$$\text{证: } \alpha = x_1 \epsilon_1 + x_2 \epsilon_2 + \dots + x_n \epsilon_n = y_1 \epsilon_1 + y_2 \epsilon_2 + \dots + y_n \epsilon_n$$

$$\therefore (x_1 - y_1) \epsilon_1 + \dots + (x_n - y_n) \epsilon_n = 0.$$

$\because \epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 - y_1 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n - y_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore x_1 = y_1, \dots, x_n = y_n.$$

一个向量所对应基的坐标.

例: 已知 $\epsilon_1 = 1, \epsilon_2 = x, \epsilon_3 = x^2$ 是 $V = \mathbb{R}[x]_3$ 的基.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = 1 \cdot \epsilon_1 + 0 \cdot \epsilon_2 + 0 \cdot \epsilon_3 \stackrel{\text{(形式上)}}{=} (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{记号}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1 \cdot \epsilon_1 + (-x) \cdot \epsilon_2 + 0 \cdot \epsilon_3 = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_3 = 1 \cdot \epsilon_1 + 0 \cdot \epsilon_2 + (-x^2) \cdot \epsilon_3 = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -x^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

V 的一组基 $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$, $\forall \alpha \in V$, 都有 $\alpha = a_1 \epsilon_1 + \dots + a_n \epsilon_n = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$

每一个向量 α , 在给定的一组基下, 都有对应的坐标 $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$.

研究 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的相关性, 可以找到对应的坐标, 看其坐标向量之间的相关性.

例: $\epsilon_1 = 1, \epsilon_2 = x, \epsilon_3 = x^2$.

$$\text{则 } \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0) \quad \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0) \quad \alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1)$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

即 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$ 线性相关.

例 设 $W_1 = \{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \in K^n \mid \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n = 0\}$ 求一组基和维数.

$$AX = 0 \quad X = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} X = 0$$

$$\therefore \dim(V) = n-1.$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解得 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-1}$.

坐标变换公式

定理1. 设 V_n 中的元素 α , 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 下的坐标为 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$,
在基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 下的坐标为 $(x'_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_n)^T$.

若两个基满足关系式

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)P$$

则有坐标变换公式

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & \cdots & P_{1n} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & \cdots & P_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{n1} & P_{n2} & \cdots & P_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

↓

$$\text{证: } (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P$$

$$\text{令 } (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)B.$$

$$\text{则 } (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)BP$$

$$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)E = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)BP.$$

∴ 基相同.

由唯一性

$$\therefore E = BP.$$

$$\therefore B = P^{-1}$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)P_{n \times n} \rightarrow \text{过渡矩阵.}$$

$$\text{证: } \begin{cases} \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ \alpha = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{已知 } (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P \quad \therefore \text{基相同.}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix}$$

由唯一性

例 在 $P[x]$ 中取两个基.

$$\alpha_1 = x^3 + 2x^2 - x \quad \beta_1 = 2x^3 + x^2 + 1$$

$$\alpha_2 = x^3 - x^2 + x + 1 \quad \beta_2 = x^2 + 2x + 2$$

$$\alpha_3 = -x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1 \quad \beta_3 = -2x^3 + x^2 + x + 2$$

$$\alpha_4 = -x^3 - x^2 + 1 \quad \beta_4 = x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 2$$

求坐标变换公式.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) P.$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_1 = 1, \varepsilon_2 = x, \varepsilon_3 = x^2, \varepsilon_4 = x^3.$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) A$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) B$$

$$\therefore (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) B \cdot P.$$

$$\therefore A = B \cdot P.$$

$$\therefore P = B^{-1} \cdot A.$$

子空间的交.

定义: 设 V_1, V_2 为线性空间 V 的子空间, 则集合

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \{a \mid a \in V_1 \text{ 且 } a \in V_2\}$$

证: $\because 0 \in V_1, 0 \in V_2, \therefore 0 \in V_1 \cap V_2 \neq \emptyset$

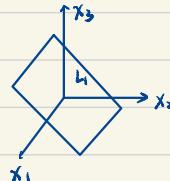
类似的, 多个交集也是 V 的子空间

任取 $\alpha, \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$, $\exists \alpha, \beta \in V_1$, 且 $\alpha, \beta \in V_2$,

则有 $\alpha + \beta \in V_1$, $\alpha + \beta \in V_2$, $\therefore \alpha + \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$.

同时有 $k\alpha \in V_1$, $k\alpha \in V_2$, $\therefore k\alpha \in V_1 \cap V_2$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{C}$.

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$$L_1: \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^3, ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = 0\}$$

讨论: 不妨设 $A \neq 0$. $A = (a, b, c)$, $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $AX = 0$.

则 $x_1 = -\frac{b}{a}x_2 - \frac{c}{a}x_3$, x_2 与 x_3 为自由未知量. $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Tips: 中学20讲.

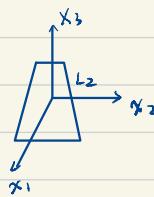
$$\boxed{x} \rightarrow (a, b, c)^T = \vec{a}$$

法向量.

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T = x$$

$$\text{且 } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{b}{a} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{c}{a} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \therefore L_1 \text{ 的一组基 } \eta_1, \eta_2$$

$$= ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = 0.$$

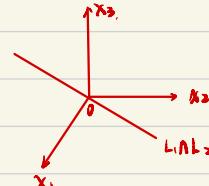
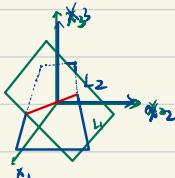


$$L_2: \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^3, dx_1 + ex_2 + fx_3 = 0\}$$

$$\text{同理: } \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{e}{d} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{f}{d} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore L_2$ 的一组基为 β_1, β_2 .

交空间:



0 在 $L_1 \cap L_2$ 上.

证: $0 \in L_1, 0 \in L_2, \therefore 0 \in L_1 \cap L_2$.

$$L_1 \cap L_2 = \{x \mid \begin{cases} ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = 0 \\ dx_1 + ex_2 + fx_3 = 0 \end{cases}\}$$

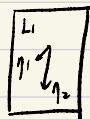
$$= \{x \mid AX = 0\} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 只有一个自由未知量 x_3 .

$$\text{可求 } Y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_1 \cap L_2 = \{kY_1\}.$$

如何理解 L 的基 η_1, η_2 ?



η_1, η_2 可表示 L 上所有向量, 相当于一个新的坐标系

$$A\eta = 0.$$

$$L = \{k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2\}.$$

$$\cong L(\eta_1, \eta_2)$$

定义: V 是一个线性空间, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \in V$, 称 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的所有线性组合为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 生成的空间. 记 $L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$

$$\begin{aligned} & k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s \\ & (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s \in \mathbb{R}). \end{aligned}$$

子空间的和.

1. 定义. 设 V_1, V_2 为线性空间 V 的子空间, 则集合

$$V_1 + V_2 = \{a_1 + a_2 \mid a_1 \in V_1, a_2 \in V_2\} \text{ 也为 } V \text{ 的子空间}.$$

证: $\because 0 \in V_1, 0 \in V_2 \therefore 0 = 0 + 0 \in V_1 + V_2 \neq \emptyset$

任取 $\alpha, \beta \in V_1 + V_2$, 设 $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2$.

其中, $\alpha_1, \beta_1 \in V_1$, $\alpha_2, \beta_2 \in V_2$, 则有

$$\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \in V_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2 \in V_2$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + (\beta_1 + \beta_2) = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) + (\alpha_2 + \beta_2) \in V_1 + V_2$$

注意: V 的两个子空间的并集未必为 V 的子空间. 例如.

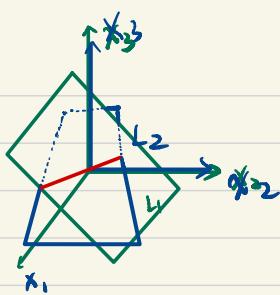
$$V_1 = \{(a, 0, 0) \mid a \in \mathbb{R}\}, \quad V_2 = \{(0, b, 0) \mid b \in \mathbb{R}\} \text{ 皆为 } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ 的子空间.}$$

但是它们的并集 $V_1 \cup V_2 = \{(a, 0, 0), (0, b, 0) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$

$$= \{(a, b, 0) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } a, b \text{ 中至少有一个是 } 0\}.$$

并不是 \mathbb{R}^3 的子空间, 因为它对 \mathbb{R}^3 的运算不封闭, 如

$$(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0) \in V_1 \cup V_2, \text{ 但 } (1, 1, 0) \notin V_1 \cup V_2$$



$$L_1 \cap L_2 = ?$$

$$L_1 + L_2 = ?$$

$$L_1 + L_2 = \{ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \mid \alpha_1 \in L_1, \alpha_2 \in L_2 \}$$

观察元素 $\alpha = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \ell_1\zeta_1 + \ell_2\zeta_2, \quad \alpha \in L_1 + L_2$.

结论. $L_1 + L_2 = L(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \eta_1, \eta_2)$

要找 $L_1 + L_2$ 的基, 就是找 $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \eta_1, \eta_2$ 的极大无关组!

例. 在 $P^{2 \times 2}$ 中, 令 $W_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ y & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in P \right\} \quad W_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} \mid x, y \in P \right\}$

易知, W_1, W_2 均为 $P^{2 \times 2}$ 的子空间. 求 $W_1 \cap W_2$ 及 $W_1 + W_2$.

解:

$$\text{任取 } X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in W_1 \cap W_2.$$

$$\because X \in W_1, \quad \therefore x_{22} = 0, \quad x_{11} = x.$$

$$\because X \in W_2, \quad \therefore x_{12} = 0, \quad x_{21} = 0, \quad x_{11} = x$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

再求 $W_1 + W_2$.

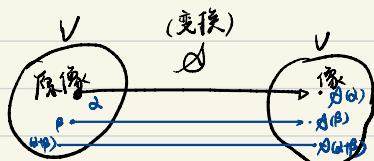
$$W_1 = \left\{ x \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$W_2 = \left\{ x \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\therefore W_1 + W_2 \stackrel{d}{=} L \left(\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \right).$$

线性无关, 就是最大无关组.

线性变换: $V \rightarrow V$.



$$\text{线性变换: } \alpha(k\alpha + p\beta) = k\alpha + p\alpha + p\beta.$$

$$\alpha(\alpha + \beta) = \alpha\alpha + \alpha\beta.$$

和的像 = 像的和.

$$\alpha(k\alpha) = k\alpha\alpha.$$

两个典型的线性变换的例子 (分别定义在 \mathbb{R}^n 和 $\mathbb{R}[x]_n$).

例 1: $V = \mathbb{R}^n$. 线性变换 P_β (投影变换) β 是固定的.

[定义] $\forall \alpha \in V \quad P_\beta(\alpha) \triangleq \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} \beta. \rightarrow$ 把 α 投影到 β 上.

△ 分析当 $n=2$ 时, $P_\beta(\cdot)$ 的平面几何意义.

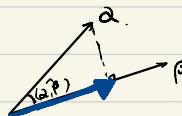
△ 这个变换与 Schmidt 正交化之间的联系.

解: $V \rightarrow V$

$$\alpha \mapsto \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} \beta.$$

$$\frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} \beta = \frac{|\alpha| |\beta| \cos(\hat{\alpha}, \beta)}{|\beta| |\beta|} \cdot \beta$$

$$= |\alpha| \cos(\hat{\alpha}, \beta) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{|\beta|} \cdot \beta \right)$$



验证: $\forall \alpha, \gamma \in V \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$(i). P_\beta(\alpha + \gamma) = \frac{(\alpha + \gamma, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} \beta = \frac{(\alpha, \beta) + (\gamma, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} \beta = P_\beta(\alpha) + P_\beta(\gamma).$$

$$(ii). P_\beta(k\alpha) = \frac{(k\alpha, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} \beta = \frac{k(\alpha, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} \beta = kP_\beta(\alpha)$$

例2: $V = \mathbb{R}[X]_n$, 线性变换 D (微分(商)变换)

[定义] $\forall \alpha \in V$, 不妨设 $\alpha = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1}$

$$D(\alpha) = a_1 + 2a_2x + \dots + (n-1)a_{n-1}x^{n-2} \quad (\text{同 } f'(x) \text{ 定义})$$

△ 如何验证上述定义的 D 是 V 上的线性变换

验证 α 是变换的证明逻辑: $\forall \alpha \in V, D(\alpha) \in V$

(变换 $f: S \rightarrow S$ 身, 否则只叫映射)

验证: $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$

$$\text{不妨设 } \alpha = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_{n-1}x^{n-1}$$

$$\beta = b_0 + b_1x + \dots + b_{n-1}x^{n-1}$$

$$(i) \quad \alpha + \beta = (a_0 + b_0) + (a_1 + b_1)x + \dots + (a_{n-1} + b_{n-1})x^{n-1}$$

$$D(\alpha + \beta) = a_1 + 2a_2x + \dots + (n-1)a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + b_1 + 2b_2x + \dots + (n-1)b_{n-1}x^{n-2}$$

$$= a_1 + 2a_2x + \dots + (n-1)a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + b_1 + 2b_2x + \dots + (n-1)b_{n-1}x^{n-2}$$
$$= D(\alpha) + D(\beta)$$

(ii). $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$k\alpha = ka_0 + ka_1x + \dots + ka_{n-1}x^{n-1}$$

$$D(k\alpha) = ka_1 + 2ka_2x + \dots + (n-1)ka_{n-1}x^{n-2}$$

$$= k(a_1 + 2a_2x + \dots + (n-1)a_{n-1}x^{n-2})$$

$$= kD(\alpha)$$

例 3: $V = \mathbb{R}^n$ 给定一个矩阵 $A_{m \times n}$, 定义 $\mathcal{A}(x)$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{A}x \triangleq Ax$

(1) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{A}(x) = A_{m \times n}x \in \mathbb{R}^m = V$.

(2) $\forall x, y \in V, \mathcal{A}(x+y) = A(x+y) = Ax+Ay = \mathcal{A}(x) + \mathcal{A}(y)$.

(3) $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{A}(kx) = A \cdot kx = k \cdot Ax = k \mathcal{A}(x)$.

[定义] 像空间 $\mathcal{A}(V)$

$\mathcal{A}(V) = \{ \beta \mid \beta = Ax, \forall x \in V \}$
 $\triangle \text{即 } T(\beta) \text{ 之子集.}$

$P_B(\mathbb{R}^n) = L(\beta) = \{ k\beta \mid k \in \mathbb{R} \}$.

$D(R[\alpha]_n) = R[X]_{n-1}$.

$\mathcal{A}(x) = Ax \text{ 定义下, } \mathcal{A}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{ Ax \mid x \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$.

$\mathcal{O}(V) = \{ 0 \}$

[定义] \mathcal{O} (零变换) $\forall x \in V, \mathcal{O}(x) = 0$

线性变换的性质.

(1). $T(0) = 0, T(-\alpha) = -T(\alpha)$.

证明: 取 $\alpha \in V$. $\mathcal{A}(\alpha) + \mathcal{A}(0) = \mathcal{A}(\alpha+0) = \mathcal{A}(\alpha)$.

$\therefore \mathcal{A}(0) = 0$.

$\mathcal{A}(\alpha+(-\alpha)) = \mathcal{A}(0) = \mathcal{A}(\alpha) + \mathcal{A}(-\alpha) = 0$.

$\therefore \mathcal{A}(\alpha) = -\mathcal{A}(-\alpha)$.

(2). 若 $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m$, 则 $T\beta = k_1T\alpha_1 + k_2T\alpha_2 + \dots + k_mT\alpha_m$.

(3). 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, 则 $T\alpha_1, T\alpha_2, \dots, T\alpha_m$ 也线性相关.

(4). 线性变换 T 的像集是 V 的子空间, 称为 T 的像空间

证 封闭性.

(5). 使 $T\alpha = 0$ 的 α 的全体 $\{ \alpha \mid \alpha \in V, T\alpha = 0 \}$ 也是 V 的子空间, 称为线性变换 T 的核, 记为 $T^{-1}(0)$

△ 核空间 $\text{Ker}(A) \cdot A^{-1}(0) \cdot \mathcal{A}^{-1}(0) \cdot (0 \text{ 同量的原像})$



△ 例 3 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V = \mathbb{R}^n, P_A^{-1}(0) = \{ (\alpha, \beta) = 0, \alpha \in V \} = L(\beta) \\ V = R[X]_n, D^{-1}(0) = R. \end{array} \right.$
 $\mathcal{A}(x) = Ax \text{ 定义下, } \mathcal{A}^{-1}(0) = \{ x \mid Ax = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n \}$
 $\mathcal{O}^{-1}(0) = \{ x \mid x \in V \}$

线性变换的矩阵

(1). 设 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 是线性空间 V_n 的一个基, 如果 V_n 的线性变换 α 与 β 在这组基上的作用相同, 即

$$\alpha(\epsilon_i) = \beta(\epsilon_i), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha = \beta.$$

证: (证明逻辑: 若 $\alpha(\epsilon_i) = \beta(\epsilon_i)$, 则只需证明 $\forall x, \alpha(x) = \beta(x)$)

$\forall x \in V$, x 可由 $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 线性表示, 不妨记作

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = x_1\epsilon_1 + x_2\epsilon_2 + \dots + x_n\epsilon_n = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } x \text{ 在 } (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \text{ 下的坐标.} \right.$$

$$\alpha(x) = \alpha(x_1\epsilon_1 + \dots + x_n\epsilon_n) = \alpha(x_1\epsilon_1) + \dots + \alpha(x_n\epsilon_n) = x_1\alpha(\epsilon_1) + \dots + x_n\alpha(\epsilon_n).$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{形式上} \\ \cong \end{array} \begin{array}{c} (\alpha(\epsilon_1), \dots, \alpha(\epsilon_n)) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ \cong \alpha(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \rightarrow \text{不看成 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } x \text{ 在 } (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \text{ 下的坐标.}$$

原因: 不能保证 $\alpha(\epsilon_1), \dots, \alpha(\epsilon_n)$ 线性无关, 如零变换.

$$\beta(x) = x_1\beta(\epsilon_1) + \dots + x_n\beta(\epsilon_n) = (\beta(\epsilon_1), \dots, \beta(\epsilon_n)) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cong \beta(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha(x) = \beta(x).$$

$$\therefore \forall x \in V, \alpha(x) = \beta(x). \therefore \alpha = \beta.$$

逻辑: “一个变换在一组基下的矩阵”

$$\alpha(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) = (\alpha(\epsilon_1), \dots, \alpha(\epsilon_n)).$$

$$= (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) A.$$

$$\alpha \epsilon_i \in V, \alpha \epsilon_i = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ a_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha \epsilon_1, \dots, \alpha \epsilon_i, \dots, \alpha \epsilon_n) = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) A$$

逻辑: “一个向量在一组基下的坐标”

$$\alpha = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{加上 } \alpha = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

A 的作用:

α 在 $(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n)$ 下的坐标是 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, α 在 $(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n)$ 下的坐标是 $A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

注: A 清楚了, 则 $\alpha(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n)$ 就清楚了.

练习：(课后 P222. T14)

设 A 是 \mathbb{R}^2 上的线性变换. $A\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$. $A\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

问：① 取 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$, $A\alpha = ?$

② 求 A 在基 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 下的矩阵

解：② (i) $V = \mathbb{R}^2 = L(e_1, e_2) = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$. $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 也是组基.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 5e_1 + (-1)e_2 = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ A\alpha_2 = \dots = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad (Ae_1, Ae_2) = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} ? \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{(iv)} \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot e_1 + 3 \cdot e_2 = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

类似地 $\alpha_2 = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\therefore (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{简记为 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (e_1, e_2) D.$$

$$A(e_1, e_2) \stackrel{\text{(iv)}}{=} A((\alpha_1, \alpha_2) D^{-1}) \stackrel{\text{(ii)}}{=} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} D^{-1}}_{= (e_1, e_2)}.$$

① $A\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

$$= (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A\alpha = (e_1, e_2) A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

Taylor 展开

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ 为一实连 (或可微) 函数,} \\ x_0 \text{ 为一常数} \end{array} \right. \\ f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \frac{f'''(x_0)}{3!}(x-x_0)^3 + o(x-x_0)^3$$

把 $f(x)$ 特殊化, 取 $f(x) \in R[X]_3$, 且 $f(x) \in R[X]_3$,

不妨设 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3, \text{ 依 Taylor 展开, 取 } x_0 = 1 \\ f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 \end{array} \right.$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(1) = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \\ f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2 x + 3a_3 x^2, \quad f'(1) = a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 \\ f''(x) = 2a_2 + 6a_3 x, \quad f''(1) = 2a_2 + 6a_3 \\ f'''(x) = 6a_3. \quad f'''(1) = a_3. \end{array} \right.$$

同一个 $f(x)$ 在基 $1, x, x^2, x^3$ 和另一组基 $1, (x-1), \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!}, \frac{1}{3!}(x-1)^3$ 下有不同的坐标.

$$f(x) = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 同时 } (1, x-1, \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!}, \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}) \begin{pmatrix} f(1) \\ f'(1) \\ f''(1) \\ f'''(1) \end{pmatrix}$$

例: $V = R[X]_3 = L(1, x, x^2, x^3)$, 线性变换 D 为微分变换.

请问: 微分变换 D 在上述两组基下对应以及两个矩阵之间的运算关系

$$D\mathcal{E}_1 = 0 = 0\mathcal{E}_1 + 0\mathcal{E}_2 + 0\mathcal{E}_3 + 0\mathcal{E}_4$$

$$D\mathcal{E}_2 = 1 = 1\mathcal{E}_1 + 0\mathcal{E}_2 + 0\mathcal{E}_3 + 0\mathcal{E}_4$$

$$D\mathcal{E}_3 = 2x = 0\mathcal{E}_1 + 2\mathcal{E}_2 + 0\mathcal{E}_3 + 0\mathcal{E}_4$$

$$D\mathcal{E}_4 = 3x^2 = 0\mathcal{E}_1 + 0\mathcal{E}_2 + 3\mathcal{E}_3 + 0\mathcal{E}_4$$

(1) 由右例

$$D(1, x, x^2, x^3) = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{A}$$

$$求 D(1, x-1, \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!}, \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}) = (1, x-1, \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!}, \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}) \quad \text{B}$$

$$(1, x-1, \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!}, \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}) = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{P}$$

$$D^1 = 0 = (1, x-1, \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!}, \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{(x-1)} = 1 = (\dots \dots) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D\left(\frac{(x-1)^2}{2!}\right) = x-1 = (\dots \dots) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D\left(\frac{(x-1)^3}{3!}\right) = \frac{1}{2!} (x-1)^2 = (\dots \dots) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 $\lambda x \triangleq Ax$, A 是 $V=R^n$ 上的线性变换.

已知 $A: Ax = \lambda x$, $(A - \lambda E)x = 0$

特征向量 $x \neq 0$.

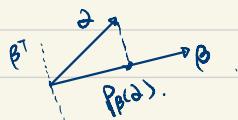
$|A - \lambda E| = 0$, 求出入.

λ 定义在 V 上的线性变换.

$\lambda \alpha = \lambda \alpha$.

例 1: D 是 $V=R[X]_2$ 的线性变换, 求 D 的特征值和特征向量
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, α 是特征值为 0 的特征向量.

例 2. P_β 是 $V=R^2$ 的投影向量.



$$\begin{cases} P_\beta(\lambda \beta) = \lambda \cdot P_\beta \beta \\ P_\beta(\beta) = \beta \\ P_\beta(\lambda \beta^T) = 0 \\ = 0 \cdot \lambda \beta^T \end{cases}$$

β 是特征值为 1 的特征向量.
 $\lambda \beta$ ($\lambda \neq 0$) 是特征值为 1 的特征向量.
 $\lambda \beta^T$ ($\lambda \neq 0$) 是特征值 0 的特征向量.

一般性的计算方法: (如下).

$$V_n = \text{L}(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$$

$$\alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda \alpha = \lambda \alpha.$$

$$\lambda (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \lambda (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) A \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = \lambda X$$

λ 在基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 下的坐标 $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$

