

11/20/2023 homework

13. 设 A, B 分别是数域 K 上的 $n \times m$ 与 $m \times n$ 矩阵. 证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} E_m & B \\ A & E_n \end{vmatrix} = |E_n - AB| |E_m - BA|.$$

14. 给定数域 K 上的 m 阶方阵 A, n 阶方阵 B . 令

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{bmatrix},$$

证明 $|M| = (-1)^{mn} |A| \cdot |B|$.

13.proof:

我觉得题目错了,但是也可以做,我们改一下题目,下面证明 $\begin{vmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_m - BA| = |I_n - AB|$

Solution1: $\begin{vmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_m & O \\ A & I_n - AB \end{vmatrix} = |I_n - AB|, \begin{vmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_m - BA & B \\ O & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_m - BA|$ 证毕!

Solution2:不妨设 $m = n$,不妨设 A, B 均为 n 阶满秩方阵,只需证: $\begin{vmatrix} I_n & B_{n \times n} \\ A_{n \times n} & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_n - AB| = |I_n - BA|$

显然: $\begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_n - BA| = |I_n - AB|$, 证毕!

下面说明为何可以不妨设:

①(根据摄动法:) A, B 为不满秩方阵时, $\exists \lambda, \mu > 0, s.t. (A - \lambda I_n), (B - \mu I_n)$ 满秩

因此, $\begin{vmatrix} I_n & B - \mu I_n \\ A - \lambda I_n & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_n - (A - \lambda I_n)(B - \mu I_n)| = |I_n - (B - \mu I_n)(A - \lambda I_n)|$

即 $\begin{vmatrix} I_n & B - \mu I_n \\ A - \lambda I_n & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |(1 - \lambda\mu)I_n + \lambda B + \mu A - AB| = |(1 - \lambda\mu)I_n + \lambda B + \mu A - BA|$

由于等号两边都是关于 λ, μ 的多项式函数,所以可以令 $\lambda, \mu \rightarrow 0$,由多项式函数的连续性:

$\begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_n - BA| = |I_n - AB|$, 对不满秩同阶方阵 A, B 成立

由此, $\begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_n - BA| = |I_n - AB|$, 对任意同阶方阵 A, B 成立.

②(由laplace展开:) $m \neq n$ 时,不妨设 $m < n$, 设 $S = (O_{n \times (n-m)} \quad A_{n \times m}), T = \begin{pmatrix} O_{(n-m) \times n} \\ B_{m \times n} \end{pmatrix}, S, T$ 为 n 阶方阵

考虑 $\begin{vmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_{n-m} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_m & B \\ 0 & A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_n & T \\ S & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_n - TS| = \begin{vmatrix} I_n & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & BA \end{pmatrix} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_{n-m} & 0 \\ 0 & I_m - BA \end{vmatrix} = |I_m - BA|$

同理: $\begin{vmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{vmatrix} = |I_n - AB|$, 证毕!

再次说明题目错了:由引理: AB, BA 有完全相同的非零 jordan

则 AB, BA 有完全相同的特征值(已包含几何重数相等)

考虑用特征值算行列式, 显然: $|I_m - BA| = |I_n - AB|$

$$14. M = \begin{bmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{m \times n} & A_{m \times m} \\ B_{n \times n} & O_{n \times m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} O_{n \times m} & E_{n \times n} \\ E_{m \times m} & O_{m \times n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{m \times m} & C_{m \times n} \\ O_{n \times m} & B_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} C_{m \times n} & A_{m \times m} \\ B_{n \times n} & O_{n \times m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} O_{n \times m} & E_{n \times n} \\ E_{m \times m} & O_{m \times n} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} A_{m \times m} & C_{m \times n} \\ O_{n \times m} & B_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det A \cdot \det B$$

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} C_{m \times n} & A_{m \times m} \\ B_{n \times n} & O_{n \times m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} O_{n \times m} & E_{n \times n} \\ E_{m \times m} & O_{m \times n} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} C_{m \times n} & A_{m \times m} \\ B_{n \times n} & O_{n \times m} \end{bmatrix} \right) \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} O_{n \times m} & E_{n \times n} \\ E_{m \times m} & O_{m \times n} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det M \cdot (-1)^{mn}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det M \cdot (-1)^{mn} = \det A \cdot \det B \Rightarrow \det M = (-1)^{mn} \cdot \det A \cdot \det B$$

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18. 设 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 是线性空间 V 的一组基, 证明: 线性变换 A 可逆, 当且仅当 $A\epsilon_1, A\epsilon_2, \dots, A\epsilon_n$ 线性无关.

18.proof:

we denote $(\epsilon_1 \ \epsilon_2 \ \dots \ \epsilon_n)$ as B , thus $(A\epsilon_1 \ A\epsilon_2 \ \dots \ A\epsilon_n) = AB$

since $\epsilon_1 \ \epsilon_2 \ \dots \ \epsilon_n$ is a base of the linear space V ,

then $\dim(B) = n$, since $\dim(AB) \leq \min\{\dim(A), \dim(B)\}$, $\dim(B) = n$

then A is invertible $\Leftrightarrow \dim(A) = n \Leftrightarrow \dim(AB) = n \Leftrightarrow (A\epsilon_1 \ A\epsilon_2 \ \dots \ A\epsilon_n)$ are independent.

20. 求下列线性变换在指定基下的矩阵:

(1) 在 K^3 中, $A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1 - x_2, x_2 + x_3, x_1)$, 而基取: $\epsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0), \epsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0), \epsilon_3 = (0, 0, 1)$. 求 A 在基 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$ 下的矩阵.

$$\begin{aligned} 20. (1) A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1 - x_2, x_2 + x_3, x_1) &\Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 - x_2 \\ x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\Rightarrow (A\epsilon_1 \ A\epsilon_2 \ A\epsilon_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (\epsilon_1 \ \epsilon_2 \ \epsilon_3) \end{aligned}$$

21. 在 $M_2(K)$ 中定义变换如下:

$$AX = AX - XA, \quad X \in M_2(K),$$

其中 A 是 K 上一个固定的二阶方阵. 证明:

(1) A 是 $M_2(K)$ 内的一个线性变换;

(2) 在 $M_2(K)$ 中取一组基

$$\epsilon_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \epsilon_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \epsilon_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \epsilon_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

求 A 在这组基下的矩阵.

$$21. \sigma: \begin{matrix} M_2(K) \rightarrow M_2(K) \\ X \rightarrow AX - XA \end{matrix}, \sigma(X) = \mathbf{A}X$$

(1) it only suffices to show that $\textcircled{1} \sigma(X+Y) = \sigma(X) + \sigma(Y), \forall X, Y \in M_2(K); \textcircled{2} \sigma(kX) = k\sigma(X), \forall \text{ scalar } k \in K.$

$$\textcircled{1} \sigma(X+Y) = A(X+Y) - (X+Y)A = (AX - XA) + (AY - YA) = \sigma(X) + \sigma(Y)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sigma(kX) = AkX - kXA = k(AX - XA) = k\sigma(X)$$

Hence, \mathbf{A} is a linear transformation.

$$(2) \mathbf{A}X = AX - XA, \forall X \in M_2(K), \text{ let } A \text{ denoted by } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & \\ c & \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b & \\ c & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ & \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ & \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & b \\ & d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -c & b-d \\ & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} & \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} & \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & \\ d & \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b & \\ d-a & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & b \\ & d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & b \\ -c & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 & \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_2 & \varepsilon_4 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b & b & & \\ c & & d-a & b \\ -c & b-d & & b \\ & d & -c & \end{pmatrix}$$

23. 设三维线性空间 V 内一个线性变换 A 在基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 下的矩阵为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (1) 求 A 在基 $\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_1$ 下的矩阵;
- (2) 求 A 在基 $\varepsilon_1, k\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 下的矩阵 ($k \neq 0$);
- (3) 求 A 在基 $\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 下的矩阵.

24. 设 A 是线性空间 V 内的线性变换. 如果 $A^{k-1}\xi \neq 0$, 但 $A^k\xi = 0$, 求证: $\xi, A\xi, \dots, A^{k-1}\xi$ ($k > 0$) 线性无关.

25. 在 n 维线性空间中, 设有线性变换 A 与向量 ξ , 使 $A^{n-1}\xi \neq 0$, 但 $A^n\xi = 0$. 求证: A 在某一组基下的矩阵是

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

26. 设四维线性空间 V 内一个线性变换 A 在基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4$ 下的矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

求 A 在 $\eta_1 = \varepsilon_1 - 2\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_4, \eta_2 = 3\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4, \eta_3 = \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4, \eta_4 = 2\varepsilon_4$ 下的矩阵.

24.proof:

$A^k \xi = 0, \forall \xi \in V \implies A$ 幂零 $\implies A$ 的特征值全为0, 考虑 A 的 *jordan* 分解: BJB^{-1} , 其中 B 为可逆矩阵.

$$\text{设 } J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A^m \xi = (BJB^{-1})^m \xi = BJ^m B^{-1} \xi = BJ^m (B^{-1} \xi), m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1$$

$$\text{不妨设 } r(J_1) = \max_{1 \leq m \leq s} \{r(J_m)\} = k-1 \text{ (因为 } A^{k-1} \xi \neq 0), J_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies A^m \xi (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1) \text{ 线性无关} &\Leftrightarrow BJ^m (B^{-1} \xi) (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1) \text{ 线性无关} \\ &\Leftrightarrow BJ^m \xi (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1) \text{ 线性无关} \Leftrightarrow J^m \xi (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1) \text{ 线性无关} \\ &\Leftrightarrow J_1^m \xi (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1) \text{ 线性无关, 这显然! 证毕!} \end{aligned}$$

25.proof: 由 *jordan* 分解显然

$$26. A(\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4) = (\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3 \ \eta_4) = (\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3 \ \eta_4) A'$$

$$(\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3 \ \eta_4) = (\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -2 & 3 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies A(\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3 \ \eta_4) = A(\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -2 & 3 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -2 & 3 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & -4 & 10 & 10 \\ 4 & -5 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies A' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & -4 & 10 & 10 \\ 4 & -5 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

28. 在 K^3 中给定两组基

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_1 &= (1, 0, 1), & \eta_1 &= (1, 2, -1), \\ \varepsilon_2 &= (2, 1, 0), & \eta_2 &= (2, 2, -1), \\ \varepsilon_3 &= (1, 1, 1), & \eta_3 &= (2, -1, -1).\end{aligned}$$

定义线性变换

$$A\varepsilon_i = \eta_i \quad (i=1, 2, 3).$$

(1) 求 A 在基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 下的矩阵;

(2) 求 A 在基 η_1, η_2, η_3 下的矩阵.

$$\begin{aligned}28.(1) A(\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3) &= (\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3) = (\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3)A' \implies A' = (\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3)^{-1}(\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\implies A' = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$28.(2) A(\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3) = (\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3) = (\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3)A''$$

$$\implies A'' = (\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3)^{-1}(\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3) = [(\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3)^{-1}(\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \eta_3)]^{-1} = (A')^{-1} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 8 & 0 \\ -3 & 7 & 3 \\ -9 & 9 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$