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13. 证明下列向量组 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \epsilon_4$ 组成 K^4 的一组基, 并求向量 β 在这组基下的坐标:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \epsilon_1 &= (1, 1, 1, 1), & \epsilon_2 &= (1, 1, -1, -1), \\ \epsilon_3 &= (1, -1, 1, -1), & \epsilon_4 &= (1, -1, -1, 1). \\ \beta &= (1, 2, 1, 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \epsilon_1 &= (1, 1, 0, 1), & \epsilon_2 &= (2, 1, 3, 1), \\ \epsilon_3 &= (1, 1, 0, 0), & \epsilon_4 &= (0, 1, -1, -1). \\ \beta &= (1, 2, 1, 1). \end{aligned}$$

14. 给定数域 K 上的一个 n 阶方阵 $A \neq 0$. 设

$$f(\lambda) = a_0 \lambda^m + a_1 \lambda^{m-1} + \cdots + a_m \quad (a_0 \neq 0, a_i \in K)$$

是使 $f(A) = 0$ 的最低次多项式. 设 V 是由系数在 K 内的 A 的多项式的全体关于矩阵加法、数乘所组成的 K 上线性空间, 证明:

$$E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}$$

是 V 的一组基, 从而 $\dim V = m$. 求 V 中向量

$$(A - aE)^k \quad (a \in K, 0 \leq k \leq m)$$

在这组基下的坐标.

13.proof:

$$(\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4$$

故 $\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4$ 构成 K^4 的一组基.

$$(1) \text{ 记 } \beta = (\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4)\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \beta = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \beta$ 在这组基下的坐标为 $(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4})$.

$$(2) \text{ 记 } \beta = (\varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ \varepsilon_3 \ \varepsilon_4)\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \beta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -4 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \beta$ 在这组基下的坐标为 $(2, 1, -3, 2)$.

14. proof: 先证明 V 中任意元素可以写成 $E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}$ 线性组合的形式
 i.e. $\{E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}\}$ 包含了 V 中的一组基

证明如下: for a given polynomial in V , denoted as $\sum_{i=0}^n b_i A^i$

if $n \leq m-1$, 显然成立

if $n \geq m$, 先证: A^m 可以表示为 $E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}$ 的线性组合

$$\because f(A) = 0. \text{ by } a_0 A^m = -a_1 A^{m-1} - \dots - a_{m-1} A^0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^m = -a_0^{-1} a_1 A^{m-1} - \dots - a_0^{-1} a_{m-1} E$$

$$\text{by } \sum_{i=0}^n b_i A^i = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} b_i A^i + \sum_{i=m}^n b_i A^i = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} b_i A^i + A^m \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-m} b_{i+m} A^i \right) \quad (m \leq n \leq 2m-1)$$

也可以表示为 $E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}$ 的线性组合.

* 再证明 V 中任意元素不能写成 $\{E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}\} - \{A^k\} \quad k \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ 的形式. i.e. $\{E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}\}$ 是 V 的一组基

证明如下: 考虑多项式 A^k . 它在 V 中, 但不能被 $\{E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}\} - \{A^k\}$ 线性表示. 因此矛盾!

故 $\{E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}\}$ 是 V 的一组基 by $\dim V = \dim \{E, A, \dots, A^{m-1}\} = m$

$$\text{考虑 } (A - aE)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} (a)^{k-i} A^i \quad (0 \leq k \leq m).$$

$$0 \leq k \leq m-1 \text{ 时, } (A - aE)^k \text{ 在基 } \{E, A, \dots, A^{m-1}\} \text{ 下表示为 } (C_k^0 a^k, C_k^1 a^{k-1}, \dots, C_k^k, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$k = m \text{ 时, } (A - aE)^k = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{m}{i} (a)^{m-i} A^i + A^m = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left[\binom{m}{i} (a)^{m-i} - a_0^{-1} a_{m-i} \right] A^i$$

故 $(A - aE)^m$ 在基 $\{E, A, \dots, A^{m-1}\}$ 下表示为

$$\left(\binom{m}{0} (a)^m - a_0^{-1} a_m, \binom{m}{1} (a)^{m-1} - a_0^{-1} a_{m-1}, \dots, \binom{m}{m-1} (a) - a_0^{-1} a \right)$$

17. 接上题(1). 求一非零向量 ξ , 使它在基 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \epsilon_4$ 与 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 下有相同的坐标.

8. 设 M 是数域 K 上线性空间 V 的子空间, 如果 $M \neq V$, 则 M 称为 V 的真子空间. 证明 V 的有限个真子空间的并集不能填满 V .

$$\begin{aligned}
 17. \quad \begin{cases} \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \beta \\ \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \gamma \\ \beta = \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \xi \\ \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xi = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 1 & 12 & -9 & -23 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 & -18 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & 26 \end{pmatrix} \xi \\ \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -15 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 1 & -15 & -9 & -23 \\ 9 & 0 & -27 & -18 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xi = 0 \Rightarrow \xi = \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ -x \\ -x \\ x \end{pmatrix}, x \in K.
 \end{aligned}$$

覆盖性:

8. proof: ~~Solution 1~~ 只需考虑 V 为有限维空间, 记 V 的基为 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n

考虑 $\xi_i = i_1 e_1 + i_2 e_2 + \dots + i_n e_n, i_j \in \mathbb{N}$.

任取 n 个 ξ_i , 记为 $\xi_{i_1}, \xi_{i_2}, \dots, \xi_{i_n}, i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$ 两两不等

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } (\xi_{i_1}, \xi_{i_2}, \dots, \xi_{i_n}) &= (i_1 e_1 + \dots + i_n e_n, \dots, i_{i_n} e_1 + \dots + i_{i_n} e_n) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & \dots & e_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & & & \\ & i_2 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & i_n \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & \dots & e_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot A
 \end{aligned}$$

由范德蒙行列式性质: $\det A = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (i_j - i_i) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n$

\Rightarrow 任意 n 个 ξ_i 构成 V 的基.

如果 V 能被有限个子空间覆盖, 记为 $V = \bigcup_{i=1}^s V_i$.

考虑 $\{i: i \in \mathbb{N}\}$, 则, 必有一个子空间内存在无穷多个 ξ_i , 不妨记为 V_1 .

则 $V_1 = V$

~~Solution 2:~~

12. 在 K^4 中求由下列向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 生成的子空间的基与维数:

$$(1) \alpha_1 = (2, 1, 3, 1), \quad \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 0, 1),$$

$$\alpha_3 = (-1, 1, -3, 0), \quad \alpha_4 = (1, 1, 1, 1);$$

$$(2) \alpha_1 = (2, 1, 3, -1), \quad \alpha_2 = (-1, 1, -3, 1),$$

$$\alpha_3 = (4, 5, 3, -1), \quad \alpha_4 = (1, 5, -3, 1).$$

13. 在 K^4 中求齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 + 4x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 - 13x_3 + 11x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解空间的基与维数.

$$12. (1) r \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \implies \text{base: } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \dim = 3$$

$$13. A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 & -13 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 & -13 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \implies \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 8 & -7 \\ 0 & 3 & -8 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\implies \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 8 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \implies \dim C(A) = 2 \implies \dim N(A) = 4 - \dim C(A) = 2$$

$$\implies \text{base: } \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{8}{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{9} \\ -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

14. 给定数域 K 上的一个 n 阶方阵 $A \neq 0$. 设

$$f(\lambda) = a_0 \lambda^m + a_1 \lambda^{m-1} + \dots + a_m \quad (a_0 \neq 0, a_i \in K)$$

是使 $f(A) = 0$ 的最低次多项式. 设 V 是由系数在 K 内的 A 的多项式的全体关于矩阵加法、数乘所组成的 K 上线性空间, 证明:

$$E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1}$$

是 V 的一组基, 从而 $\dim V = m$. 求 V 中向量

$$(A - aE)^k \quad (a \in K, 0 \leq k \leq m)$$

在这组基下的坐标.

15. 接上题. 证明

$$(A - aE)^k \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1)$$

也是 V 的一组基. 求两组基之间的过渡矩阵 T :

$$(E, A - aE, \dots, (A - aE)^{m-1}) = (E, A, \dots, A^{m-1})T.$$

16. 在 K^4 中求由基 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4$ 到基 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 的过渡矩阵, 并求向量 β 在所指定的基下的坐标.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \varepsilon_1 &= (1, 0, 0, 0), & \eta_1 &= (2, 1, -1, 1), \\ \varepsilon_2 &= (0, 1, 0, 0), & \eta_2 &= (0, 3, 1, 0), \\ \varepsilon_3 &= (0, 0, 1, 0), & \eta_3 &= (5, 3, 2, 1), \\ \varepsilon_4 &= (0, 0, 0, 1), & \eta_4 &= (6, 6, 1, 3). \end{aligned}$$

求 $\beta = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4)$ 在 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 下的坐标.

15. 由 14. 题: $(A - aE)^k = (C_k^0 A^k, C_k^1 A^{k-1}, C_k^2 A^{k-2}, \dots, C_k^k \cdot 1, 0, \dots, 0)$

$$= (E, A, A^2, \dots, A^{m-1})^T \quad (0 \leq k \leq m-1)$$

假设 $(A - aE)^k = C_0 E + C_1 (A - aE)^1 + \dots + C_{k-1} (A - aE)^{k-1} + C_{k+1} (A - aE)^{k+1} + \dots + C_{m-1} (A - aE)^{m-1}$

一方面: 显然: $C_{k+1} = C_{k+2} = \dots = C_{m-1} = 0$. 因为 $(A - aE)^k$ 中不存在 $A^{k+1}, A^{k+2}, \dots, A^{m-1}$

另一方面: $C_0 (A - aE)^k$ 不含 A^k 项 ($0 \leq i \leq k-1$). 则上述等式不成立!

故 $\{(A - aE)^k\}_{0 \leq k \leq m-1}$ 线性无关. $\dim \{(A - aE)^k\}_{0 \leq k \leq m-1} = m$

故 $\{(A - aE)^k\}_{0 \leq k \leq m-1}$ 是 V 的一组基.

~~15. 由 14. 知~~

由于 $(A - aE)^k = \begin{pmatrix} E & A & A^2 & \dots & A^{m-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_k(a) \\ C_k(-a)^{k-1} \\ \vdots \\ C_k^k \cdot 1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \quad (0 \leq k \leq m-1)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E \\ A - aE \\ (A - aE)^2 \\ \vdots \\ (A - aE)^{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E & A - aE & (A - aE)^2 & \dots & (A - aE)^{m-1} \\ E & A & A^2 & \dots & A^{m-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ (-a)E & E & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ (-a)^2 E & (-a)C_2^1 E & E & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (-a)^{m-1} E & (-a)^{m-1} C_{m-1}^{m-2} E & \dots & \dots & (-a)^{m-1} C_{m-1}^{m-1} E & \dots & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow \begin{matrix} \Delta \\ T \end{matrix}$

$$16. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} T \Rightarrow T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 & 9 & -7 \\ 9 & 12 & 0 & -3 \\ -27 & -9 & 0 & 9 \\ -33 & -23 & -18 & 26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} T \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 & 9 & -7 \\ 9 & 12 & 0 & -3 \\ -27 & -9 & 0 & 9 \\ -33 & -23 & -18 & 26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 12b_1 + b_2 + 9b_3 - 7b_4 \\ 9b_1 + 12b_2 - 3b_4 \\ -27b_1 - 9b_2 + 9b_4 \\ -33b_1 - 23b_2 - 18b_3 + 26b_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow \beta$ 在 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ 下的坐标为 $\frac{1}{27}(12b_1 + b_2 + 9b_3 - 7b_4, 9b_1 + 12b_2 - 3b_4, -27b_1 - 9b_2 + 9b_4, -33b_1 - 23b_2 - 18b_3 + 26b_4)$.

1. 设 $A \in M_n(K)$.

(1) 证明: 与 A 可交换的 n 阶方阵的全体组成 $M_n(K)$ 的一个子空间. 记此子空间为 $C(A)$.

(2) 给定对角矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & n \end{bmatrix},$$

求 $C(A)$ 的维数和一组基.

1. (1) proof:

$$I \in C(A) \implies C(A) \neq \emptyset$$

$$\forall X \in C(A), AX - XA = 0$$

to show that $C(A)$ is a subspace of $M_n(K)$

$$\textcircled{1} \forall X \in C(A), k \in K, AkX - kXA = k(AX - XA) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \forall X, Y \in C(A), A(X+Y) - (X+Y)A = (AX - XA) + (AY - YA) = 0$$

Hence, $C(A)$ is a subspace of $M_n(K)$.

(2) obviously, $\forall X \in C(A), X$ is diagonal.

$$\text{note that } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \in C(A)$$

$$\implies \dim C(A) = n, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \text{ are a base of } C(A).$$

14. 求由下列向量 α_i 所生成的子空间与由下列向量 β_i 生成的子空间的交与和的维数和一组基:

$$(1) \alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1, 0), \quad \beta_1 = (2, -1, 0, 1),$$

$$\alpha_2 = (-1, 1, 1, 1); \quad \beta_2 = (1, -1, 3, 7).$$

$$(2) \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0, 0), \quad \beta_1 = (0, 0, 1, 1),$$

$$\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1, 1); \quad \beta_2 = (0, 1, 1, 0).$$

$$14.(2) \dim(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \beta_1 \ \beta_2) = \dim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ 1 & & 1 & \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & \end{pmatrix} = \dim \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & & \\ 1 & & & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & \end{pmatrix} = 4$$

$$\implies \dim(A+B) = 4, \dim(A \cap B) = \dim(A+B) - \dim(A) - \dim(B) = 0$$

18. 设 M_1 是齐次线性方程

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0$$

的解空间, 而 M_2 是齐次线性方程组

$$x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$$

的解空间, 证明: $K^n = M_1 \oplus M_2$.

19. 设 $V = M \oplus N, M = M_1 \oplus M_2$, 证明:

$$V = M_1 \oplus M_2 \oplus N.$$

18. ① we need to show that $M_1 \cap M_2 = \emptyset$, this is trivial

② we need to show that $M_1 \cup M_2 = K^n$, i.e., $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in K^n$,

$\exists (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in M_1, (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \in M_2$, s.t.

$$x_i = y_i + z_i, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

proof:

let $z_i = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, thus $(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \in M_2$

$$\implies y_i = x_i - \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

note that $y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n = 0 \implies (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in M_1$

Hence, $M_1 \oplus M_2 = K^n$.

19. proof:

that is, we need to proof the associative law of direct sum.

pick an element $\mathbf{a} \in V$,

$$V = M \oplus N \implies \exists \mathbf{b} \in M, \mathbf{c} \in N, \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}.$$

$$M = M_1 \oplus M_2 \implies \exists \mathbf{b}_1 \in M_1, \mathbf{b}_2 \in M_2, \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2.$$

$$\implies \exists \mathbf{b}_1 \in M_1, \mathbf{b}_2 \in M_2, \mathbf{c} \in N, \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2 + \mathbf{c}. \implies V = M_1 \oplus M_2 \oplus N.$$

21. 设 M, N 是数域 K 上线性空间 V 的两个子空间且 $M \subseteq N$.

设 M 的一个补空间为 L , 即 $V = M \oplus L$, 证明 $N = M \oplus (N \cap L)$.

21. *proof:*

① $\forall a \in V - \{0\}$, if $a \in M$, then $a \notin L$,

$$M \cap L \subset L \implies a \notin M \cap L$$

$$\implies M \cap (M \cap L) = \{0\}$$

② $V = M \oplus L \implies \forall a \in N \subset V, \exists b \in M \subset N, c \in L, a = b + c.$

$$\implies a - b = a + (-b) = b + c + (-b) = c.$$

$$\implies c = a - b \in N \implies c \in (N \cap L).$$

$$\implies \forall a \in N, \exists b \in M, c \in (N \cap L), a = b + c$$

$$\implies N = M \oplus (N \cap L).$$

23. 设 M_1, M_2, \dots, M_k 为数域 K 上线性空间 V 的子空间. 证明
和 $\sum_{i=1}^k M_i$ 为直和的充分必要条件是

$$M_i \cap \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} M_j \right) = \{0\} \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, k).$$

23.proof:

$$(\Leftarrow): M_i \cap \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} M_j \right) = \{0\}, (i=2, 3, \dots, k),$$

$$\text{if } \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} M_j \text{ is direct product,}$$

$$\text{then } \sum_{j=1}^i M_j = M_i + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} M_j \right) \text{ is direct product. } (i=2, 3, \dots, k)$$

$$\implies \text{obviously, } \sum_{j=1}^2 M_j = M_1 + M_2 \text{ is direct product.}$$

$$\text{by induction, } \sum_{j=1}^k M_j \text{ is direct product.}$$

$$(\Rightarrow): \sum_{j=1}^k M_j \text{ is direct product} \implies M_i \cap \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^k M_j \right) = \{0\}, (i=2, 3, \dots, k)$$

$$\text{since } \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} M_j \text{ is a subspace of } \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^k M_j, \text{ and } \{0\} \in \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} M_j$$

$$\text{then } M_i \cap \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} M_j \right) = \{0\}, (i=2, 3, \dots, k).$$

29. 设 K, F, L 是三个数域, 且 $K \subseteq F \subseteq L$. 如果 F 作为 K 上的线性空间是 m 维的, L 作为 F 上的线性空间是 n 维的 (其加法, 数乘都是数的加法与乘法). 证明 L 作为 K 上的线性空间是 mn 维的.

29. 设 F 在 K 上一组基为 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_m$, L 在 F 上一组基为 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$. 证明 $\{\epsilon_i \eta_j | i=1, 2, \dots, m; j=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 为 L 在 K 上的一组基.

29.proof:

pick a base of F with respect to K , denoted by $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m), a_i \in K, (i=1, 2, \dots, m)$.

pick a base of L with respect to F , denoted by $(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n), b_j \in F, (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$.

for a given element in L , denoted by ω .

then $\exists \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n \in F, \text{s.t. } \omega = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)^T (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$

$\exists \alpha_{1j}, \alpha_{2j}, \dots, \alpha_{mj} \in K, (j=1, 2, \dots, n), \text{s.t. } \beta_j = (\alpha_{1j}, \alpha_{2j}, \dots, \alpha_{mj})^T (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \omega &= \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{21}, \dots, \alpha_{m1})^T (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) \\ (\alpha_{12}, \alpha_{22}, \dots, \alpha_{m2})^T (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) \\ \vdots \\ (\alpha_{1n}, \alpha_{2n}, \dots, \alpha_{mn})^T (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) \end{pmatrix}^T (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{21}, \dots, \alpha_{m1})^T (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) \\ (\alpha_{12}, \alpha_{22}, \dots, \alpha_{m2})^T (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) \\ \vdots \\ (\alpha_{1n}, \alpha_{2n}, \dots, \alpha_{mn})^T (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m) \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m2} \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \dots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \dots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} & \alpha_{m2} & \dots & \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &\alpha_{ij} \in K, i=1, 2, \dots, m, j=1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

$\implies \{a_i b_j : i=1, 2, \dots, m, j=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ is a base of L with respect to K .