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一、设  $\pi_1: \lambda_1(2x+y-3z+2) + \mu_1(5x+5y-4z+3) = 0$

$\pi_2: \lambda_2(2x+y-3z+2) + \mu_2(5x+5y-4z+3) = 0$

$\pi_1$  过  $(4, -3, 1) \Rightarrow 4\lambda_1 + 4\mu_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -\mu_1 \Rightarrow \pi_1$  的方程为  $3x+4y-z+1=0$

$\pi_2$  的法向量  $\vec{n}_2 (2\lambda_2+5\mu_2, \lambda_2+5\mu_2, -3\lambda_2-4\mu_2)$   $\pi_1$  的法向量  $\vec{n}_1 (3, 4, -1)$

$\pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \Rightarrow \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 13\lambda_2 + 3\mu_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -3\mu_2 \Rightarrow \pi_2$  的方程为  $-x+2y+5z-3=0$

二、 $l_1: \frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z}{0}$   $l_2: \frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$   $l_1$  的方向向量  $\vec{s}_1 (1, 1, 0)$

$l_2$  的方向向量  $\vec{s}_2 (4, -2, -1)$

$\vec{s} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = (-1, 1, -6)$

$P_1 = (0, 0, 0) \in l_1$   $P_2 = (2, 1, 3) \in l_2$

$d = \left| \frac{\vec{P}_2 \vec{P}_1 \cdot \vec{s}}{|\vec{s}|} \right| = \left| \frac{-19}{\sqrt{38}} \right| = \frac{\sqrt{38}}{2}$

三、(1)  $\forall p(x), q(x) \in W \exists h_1(x), h_2(x) \text{ s.t. } p(x) = (x^3+x^2+1)h_1(x) \quad q(x) = (x^3+x^2+1)h_2(x)$

$\forall k, l \in R \quad kp(x) + lq(x) = (x^3+x^2+1)(kh_1(x) + lh_2(x)) \in W \Rightarrow W$  是  $R[x]$  的子空间

(2)  $\forall p(x) + W \in R[x]/W \exists q(x), r(x) \text{ s.t. } p(x) = (x^3+x^2+1)q(x) + r(x) \quad r(x) = 0 \text{ 或 } \deg r(x) < 3$

故  $p(x) + W = r(x) + W \in \text{span}_R (1+W, x+W, x^2+W)$  故  $R[x]/W \subseteq \text{span}_R (1+W, x+W, x^2+W)$

由于  $1+W, x+W, x^2+W \in R[x]/W$  故  $\text{span}_R (1+W, x+W, x^2+W) \subseteq R[x]/W$  故  $\text{span}_R (1+W, x+W, x^2+W) = R[x]/W$

设  $k_1, k_2, k_3 \in R$  且  $k_1(1+W) + k_2(x+W) + k_3(x^2+W) = 0$  即  $k_1 + k_2x + k_3x^2 \in W$  因此  $x^3+x^2+1$  整除  $k_1 + k_2x + k_3x^2$

$k_3x^2 + k_2x + k_1$  是零多项式 即  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$  故  $\{1+W, x+W, x^2+W\}$  是  $R[x]/W$  的基  $\dim R[x]/W = 3$

四:  $\{i_k: V_k \rightarrow V$  包含映射  $\hat{\varphi}: \mathcal{L}(V, W) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(V_1, W) \times \mathcal{L}(V_2, W) \times \dots \times \mathcal{L}(V_n, W)$   
 $x \mapsto x$   $f \mapsto (f \circ i_1, f \circ i_2, \dots, f \circ i_n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall k, l \in F \quad \forall f, g \in \mathcal{L}(V, W) \quad \varphi(kf + lg) &= ((kf + lg) \circ i_1, (kf + lg) \circ i_2, \dots, (kf + lg) \circ i_n) \\ &= (k(f \circ i_1) + l(g \circ i_1), k(f \circ i_2) + l(g \circ i_2), \dots, k(f \circ i_n) + l(g \circ i_n)) \\ &= k(f \circ i_1, \dots, f \circ i_n) + l(g \circ i_1, \dots, g \circ i_n) = k\varphi(f) + l\varphi(g) \end{aligned}$$

故  $\varphi$  是线性的

设  $f \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$  若  $\varphi(f) = 0$  则  $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n \quad f \circ i_k = 0 \quad \forall v \in V \quad v = v_1 + \dots + v_n$  其中  $v_k \in V_k$

$$f(v) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(v_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n f \circ i_k(v_k) = 0 \quad \text{即 } f = 0 \quad \text{故 } \varphi \text{ 单}$$

$\forall 1 \leq i \leq n$  设  $f_i \in \mathcal{L}(V_i, W)$   $\hat{f}: V \rightarrow W \quad f(v) = \sum_{k=1}^n f_k(v_k)$  若  $v = v_1 + \dots + v_n$  其中  $v_k \in V_k$

(由于  $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_n$  故  $\forall v \in V$   $v$  的分解方式唯一 因此  $f$  会把  $v$  送到唯一确定的一个向量)

$$\forall x \in V_k \quad x = 0 + \dots + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ k \text{ 个位置}}}{x} + 0 + \dots + 0 \quad \text{故 } f \circ i_k(x) = f(x) = f_k(x) \quad \text{从而 } f_k = f \circ i_k \quad \text{故 } \varphi(f) = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$$

从而  $\varphi$  满

综上  $\varphi$  是同构

五:  $W$  是  $T$ -不变子空间, 我们有限制算子  $T|_W: W \rightarrow W$  若  $u \in W \quad T|_W(u) = T(u) = 0$  由于  $T$  是同构故  $u = 0$   
 $u \mapsto u$

从而  $T|_W$  是单。又  $\dim W = \dim \ker T|_W + \dim \text{Im } T|_W = 0 + \dim T(W) = \dim T(W) \quad T(W) \subseteq W \Rightarrow T(W) = W$

故  $\forall w \in W \quad \exists u \in W$  s.t.  $w = T(u)$  故  $T^{-1}(w) = T^{-1}(T(u)) = u \in W$  从而  $W$  是  $T^{-1}$ -不变的

1/6: (1) 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$   $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$   $B^H = (c_{ij})_{n \times n}$   $c_{ij} = \overline{b_{ji}}$

$$\text{则 } \langle A, B \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} c_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \overline{b_{ji}}$$

$$\text{设 } D = (d_{ij})_{n \times n} \quad \langle A+D, B \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij} + d_{ij}) \overline{b_{ji}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \overline{b_{ji}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij} \overline{b_{ji}} = \langle A, B \rangle + \langle D, B \rangle$$

$$\text{设 } \lambda \in F \quad \langle \lambda A, B \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (\lambda a_{ij}) \overline{b_{ji}} = \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \overline{b_{ji}} = \lambda \langle A, B \rangle$$

$$\langle A, A \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \overline{a_{ji}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\langle A, A \rangle = 0 \iff \forall 1 \leq i \leq n \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq n \quad |a_{ij}| = 0 \iff A = 0$$

$$\overline{\langle B, A \rangle} = \overline{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} \overline{a_{ji}}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \overline{b_{ij} \overline{a_{ji}}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \overline{b_{ji}} = \langle A, B \rangle$$

(2)  $\forall A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in U \quad \forall B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n} \in W \quad a_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad b_{ij} = -b_{ji}$

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \overline{b_{ji}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (-\overline{b_{ji}}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} (-\overline{b_{ji}}) = -\langle A, B \rangle$$

故  $\langle A, B \rangle = 0$  从而  $U \subseteq W^\perp$

令  $E_{ij}$  是  $(ij)$  元为 1 其他元全为 0 的  $n \times n$  矩阵

则  $U$  有基  $B_1 = \{E_{ij} + E_{ji} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \cup \{E_{ii} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

$W$  有基  $B_2 = \{E_{ij} - E_{ji} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$

$$\text{故 } \dim U = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \dim W = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

而  $\dim W^\perp = n - \dim W = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \dim U$  故  $U = W^\perp$

(3) 由书上 6.56  $\forall A \in V \quad \forall D \in U \quad \|A - P_U A\| \leq \|A - D\|$  而  $A = \frac{A+A^T}{2} + \frac{A-A^T}{2}$   $\frac{A+A^T}{2} \in U \quad \frac{A-A^T}{2} \in W$  故  $B = P_U A = \frac{A+A^T}{2}$

7: (1) 设  $k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}$   $k_1 f_1 + k_2 f_2 + k_3 f_3 = 0$

考虑在  $1, x, x^2$  处的值得 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{matrix} \right| = -2 \neq 0$$
 故  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$

故  $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$  线性无关 又  $\dim \langle f_1, f_2, f_3 \rangle = 3 = \dim R[x]_3 = \dim R[x]_3'$   $\langle f_1, f_2, f_3 \rangle \subseteq R[x]_3'$  故  $R[x]_3' = \langle f_1, f_2, f_3 \rangle$

所以  $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$  是  $R[x]_3'$  的基

(2) 设 
$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x) &= a_{11} + a_{12}x + a_{13}x^2 \\ g_2(x) &= a_{21} + a_{22}x + a_{23}x^2 \\ g_3(x) &= a_{31} + a_{32}x + a_{33}x^2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(g_1(x)) & f_2(g_1(x)) & f_3(g_1(x)) \\ f_1(g_2(x)) & f_2(g_2(x)) & f_3(g_2(x)) \\ f_1(g_3(x)) & f_2(g_3(x)) & f_3(g_3(x)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1(1) & f_2(1) & f_3(1) \\ f_1(x) & f_2(x) & f_3(x) \\ f_1(x^2) & f_2(x^2) & f_3(x^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

故 
$$\begin{cases} g_1(x) = 1 + x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \\ g_2(x) = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ g_3(x) = -\frac{1}{3} + x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{cases}$$

设  $k_1 g_1(x) + k_2 g_2(x) + k_3 g_3(x) = 0$  两边同时作用  $f_1, f_2, f_3$  得  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$

故  $\{g_1(x), g_2(x), g_3(x)\}$  线性无关  $\dim \langle g_1(x), g_2(x), g_3(x) \rangle = 3 = \dim R[x]_3$

$\langle g_1(x), g_2(x), g_3(x) \rangle \subseteq R[x]_3 \Rightarrow R[x]_3 = \langle g_1(x), g_2(x), g_3(x) \rangle$  故  $\{g_1(x), g_2(x), g_3(x)\}$  是  $R[x]_3$  的基且对偶基  $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$ .