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A.

习题 5.1

1. 当 $g(x_1, \dots, x_n), h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 是齐次多项式时, $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 显然也为齐次多项式, 现证: $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 是齐次多项式 $\Rightarrow g(x_1, \dots, x_n), h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 也为齐次多项式. 至少一个

用反证法, 不妨设 g, h 不为齐次多项式, 设 g 的最高次项为 a 次, 最低次项为 b 次, $g = \sum_{i=b}^a g_i$, 其中 g_i 是 g 中 i 次项的和, 同理 $h = \sum_{j=c}^d h_j$ ($c \geq d$).

则易知 $g \cdot h$ 中次数最高的项为 $g_a h_c$, 最低次项为 $g_b h_d$. 次数不同, 且此两项为非零多项式乘积, 当然不为 0. 故与 f 为齐次多项式矛盾. 故 g, h 皆为齐次多项式.

多元多项式不存在带余除法.

2. 由 $f|g, g|f$, 则可得 $p(x_1, \dots, x_n), q(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 使得 $g = f \cdot p, f = g \cdot q$. 且 $f \neq 0, g \neq 0$

故 $g \cdot f = g \cdot f \cdot p \cdot q$

由 $f \cdot g \neq 0 \Rightarrow p \cdot q = 1$

故 p, q 为可逆元, 由 $p(x_1, \dots, x_n), q(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 得 $p, q \in K^*$

亦即 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = c \cdot g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ($c = q$).

3. (1) 对 $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n$.

若 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 与 x_i 无关, 则 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_i$



由 f 不可约 则知 f_i 不可约.

若 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 与 x_i 有关. 由 f 不可约 则知 $x_i \nmid f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$.
故可得 f_i 不为齐次多项式. 现假设 f_i 可约, 即 $f_i = g \cdot h$. 由 1.
结论可知 g, h 均为齐次多项式, 不妨设其中 g 不为齐次多项式. 则
设 g 的最高次项为 a 次, 最低次项为 b 次. 则 $g = \sum_{i=b}^a g_i$ ($a > b$). 同
理可设 $h = \sum_{i=c}^d h_i$ ($d \geq c$).

则由 $f_i = g \cdot h = \left(\sum_{i=b}^a g_i\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=c}^d h_i\right)$, 可反构造非齐次多项式 f .
$$f = (g_b \cdot x_i^{b-a} + g_{b+1} \cdot x_i^{b-a-1} + \dots + g_a) (h_c \cdot x_i^{d-c} + h_{c+1} \cdot x_i^{d-c-1} + \dots + h_d)$$

令 $g' = g_b \cdot x_i^{b-a} + \dots + g_a$, $h' = h_c \cdot x_i^{d-c} + \dots + h_d$
则 g', h' 为齐次多项式 $\Rightarrow f$ 为齐次多项式.

得 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 可约 且 $f_i = f(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$.
又题设条件 f 不可约 知 假设不成立, 故 f_i 不可约 对 $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n$ 成立.

(2) 不妨假设 f 可约. 记 $f = g \cdot h$. (g, h 均不为常数).

由 1. 结论可知, g, h 也为齐次多项式.

设 $g_i = g(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$.

$h_i = h(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 1, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n)$

则 $f_i = g_i \cdot h_i$.

由 f_i 不可约 则 g_i, h_i 中至少有一个多项式为常数, 否则 f_i 可约.
不妨设 g_i 为常数 (h_i 同理). 则显然 g 只与 x_i 有关. 即
 $x_i \mid g$ 又由 $f = g \cdot h$ 可得 $x_i \mid f$. (h_i 同理).



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与题设条件 $x \nmid f$ 矛盾 故 f 不可约.

4. 由辗转相除法得:

$$d(x) = (x+1) = x+1$$

$$u(x) = \left(\frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{2}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$v(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{4}$$

5. 令 $(p(x), f(x)) = h(x)$.

由 $h(x) \mid p(x)$ 且 $p(x)$ 为不可约多项式.

则 $h(x)$ 为 $p(x)$ 的平凡因子. 即 $h(x) \in K^*$ 或 $h(x) = a \cdot p(x)$ ($a \in K^*$).

若 $h(x)$ 为前者, 显然有 $h(x) \mid f(x)$.

若 $h(x) = a \cdot p(x)$ ($a \in K^*$). 则由 $h(x) \mid f(x)$ 知 $p(x) \mid f(x)$.

又 $p(x) \nmid f(x)$. 故 $h(x) \in K^*$.

即 $(p(x), f(x)) = 1$.

6. (1) 由 $(f(x), 0) \sim f(x)$, $(f(x), g(x)) \sim f(x)$ 知 $f(x) \neq 0$ 且 $f(x)$

为 $(f(x), g(x))$ 的最大公因子. 故 $f(x) \mid g(x)$. 按定义验证

由 $f(x) \mid g(x)$ 知 $f(x) \neq 0$. 且任意 $f(x) \mid g(x)$ 的公因子 $d(x)$ 都有 $d(x) \mid f(x)$. 故 $(f(x), 0) \sim f(x)$, $(f(x), g(x)) \sim f(x)$.

(2). 记 $(f(x), g(x)) = \frac{d(x)}{\cancel{d(x)}}$.



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则 $h(x) \cdot d(x) \mid h(x) \cdot f(x)$, $h(x) \cdot d(x) \mid h(x) \cdot g(x)$

令 $W(x) = (h(x) \cdot f(x), h(x) \cdot g(x))$.

则 $h(x) \cdot d(x) \mid W(x)$.

令 $W(x) = h(x) \cdot d(x) \cdot \cancel{g(x)} \cdot v(x)$

记 $h(x) \cdot f(x) = W(x) \cdot h_1(x) = h(x) \cdot d(x) \cdot \cancel{g(x)} \cdot v(x) \cdot h_1(x)$

$h(x) \cdot g(x) = W(x) \cdot h_2(x) = h(x) \cdot d(x) \cdot v(x) \cdot h_2(x)$.

故 $f(x) = d(x) \cdot v(x) \cdot h_1(x)$.

$g(x) = d(x) \cdot v(x) \cdot h_2(x)$.

故 $d(x) \cdot v(x)$ 为 $f(x), g(x)$ 的公因子 故 $d(x) \cdot v(x) \mid d(x)$.

得 $v(x) \in K^*$

即 $W(x) = c \cdot h(x) \cdot d(x) = c \cdot h(x) \cdot (f(x), g(x))$ ($c \in K^*$).

即 $(h(x); f(x), h(x) \cdot g(x)) \sim h(x) (f(x), g(x))$.

(3) 设 $(f(x), g(x), h(x))$ 表示 $f(x), g(x), h(x)$ 的最大公因子.

现证 $((f(x), g(x)), h(x)) \sim (f(x), g(x), h(x))$. 即 $((f(x), g(x)), h(x))$

为 $f(x), g(x), h(x)$ 的最大公因子.

令 $d(x) = ((f(x), g(x)), h(x))$.

故 $d(x) \mid h(x)$, $d(x) \mid (f(x), g(x))$.

由 $(f(x), g(x)) \mid f(x)$, $(f(x), g(x)) \mid g(x)$.

知 $d(x) \mid f(x)$, $d(x) \mid g(x)$. 又 $d(x) \mid h(x)$.

故 $d(x)$ 为 $f(x), g(x), h(x)$ 的公因子.



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又设 $v(x)$ 为 $f(x), g(x), h(x)$ 的任一公因子

则有 $v(x) \mid f(x), v(x) \mid g(x) \Rightarrow v(x) \mid (f(x), g(x))$

又 $v(x) \mid h(x) \Rightarrow v(x) \mid ((f(x), g(x)), h(x))$

即 $v(x) \mid d(x)$

得 $d(x)$ 为 $f(x), g(x), h(x)$ 的最大公因子

同理可证 $(f(x), (g(x), h(x)))$ 也为 $f(x), g(x), h(x)$ 的最大公因子

故二者皆为 $f(x), g(x), h(x)$ 的最大公因子

故 $(f(x), (g(x), h(x))) \sim ((f(x), g(x)), h(x))$

7 $f_1(x) \cdots f_s(x)$ 的最大公因子为 ~~$((f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x), f_4(x) \cdots))$~~

$$\left(\left(\left((f_1(x), f_2(x)), f_3(x), f_4(x) \right) \cdots \right) f_s(x) \right) \quad (5.2.2)$$

现给予证明

当 $s=2$ 时, 显然成立

当 $s=3$ 时, 6(3)已证明

不妨设当 $s=n-1$ 时, 结论成立

$$\text{令 } d_{n-1}(x) = ((f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x)) \cdots f_{n-1}(x))$$

故由假设条件 $d_{n-1}(x)$ 为 $f_1(x) \cdots f_{n-1}(x)$ 的最大公因子

现证当 $s=n$ 时, 结论仍成立

$$\text{令 } d_n(x) = (d_{n-1}(x), f_n(x))$$



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则 $d_n(x) \mid f_n(x)$, $d_n(x) \mid d_{n-1}(x)$.

又 $d_{n-1}(x) \mid f_i(x)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$).

故 $d_n(x) \mid f_i(x)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$).

得 $d_n(x)$ 为 $f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ 的公因子.

令 $f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ 的互-公因子为 $h(x)$.

则 $h(x) \mid f_i(x)$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n-1$). $\Rightarrow h(x) \mid d_{n-1}(x)$.

又 $h(x) \mid f_n(x) \Rightarrow h(x) \mid (f_n(x), d_{n-1}(x)) = d_n(x)$.

故 $d_n(x)$ 为 $f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ 的最大公因子.

由 $(f_1(x), f_2(x)) = a_1 f_1(x) + a_2 f_2(x)$

由于 $\exists a_1(x), a_2(x)$. $(f_1(x), f_2(x)) = a_1(x) f_1(x) + a_2(x) f_2(x)$

故 $((f_1(x), f_2(x)), f_3(x)) = a_3(x) (a_1(x) f_1(x) + a_2(x) f_2(x)) + a_4(x) f_3(x)$

$\exists a_3(x), a_4(x)$. $= a_1(x) a_3(x) f_1(x) + a_2(x) a_3(x) f_2(x) + a_4(x) f_3(x)$

依次下去, 由数学归纳法可知 $\exists u_1(x), \dots, u_n(x)$

使得 $d_n(x) = u_1(x) f_1(x) + \dots + u_n(x) f_n(x)$.

即 $d(x) = u_1(x) f_1(x) + \dots + u_s(x) f_s(x)$.

若 $f_1(x), \dots, f_s(x)$ 互素, 则令 $d(x) = 1$ 可得

$$u_1(x) f_1(x) + \dots + u_s(x) f_s(x) = 1.$$

8. 由 $f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ 是 d 次齐次多项式.

则不妨设 $f = \sum_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_n=d} a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n} x_1^{i_1} x_2^{i_2} \dots x_n^{i_n}$, ($a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n}$ 不全为 0).

$$\text{故 } f(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) = \sum_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_n=d} a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_n} (tx_1)^{i_1} (tx_2)^{i_2} \dots (tx_n)^{i_n}$$



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$$\text{即 } f(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) = t^{i_1 + \dots + i_n} \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n} a_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n} (x_1)^{i_1} (x_2)^{i_2} \dots (x_n)^{i_n} \\ = t^d \cdot f(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

设 $f = \sum_{i=a}^b g_i$, g_i 是 f 中 i 次项的和.

$$\text{则 } f(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) = \sum_{i=a}^b t^i \cdot g_i$$

$$t^d f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = t^d \sum_{i=a}^b g_i$$

$$\text{由 } f(tx_1, \dots, tx_n) = t^d f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \forall t.$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{i=a}^b t^i g_i - t^d \sum_{i=a}^b g_i = \sum_{i=a}^b (t^i - t^d) \cdot g_i = 0 \quad \forall t.$$

故当 $i \neq d$ 时, $g_i = 0$. 否则存在关于 t 的多项式, 对于 $\forall t$, 该多项式值恒为 0. 此显然不成立.

故 f 是 d 次齐次多项式.

$$9. (1). f(x) = g(x) \cdot (2x^2 + 3x + 1) + (25x - 5)$$

$$(2) f(x) = g(x) \left(\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{7}{9} \right) - \frac{26}{9}x - \frac{2}{9}$$

$$f(x) = d(x) \cdot f_1(x)$$

$$(10.4) \text{ 记 } d(x) = f, \quad g(x) = d(x) \cdot g_1(x).$$

由 $d(x)$ 为 $f(x), g(x)$ 的最大公因子. 则 f_1, g_1 互素.

$$\text{故 } \exists w(x), h(x). \text{ 使 } 1 = w(x) \cdot f_1(x) + h(x) \cdot g_1(x).$$

现证: $\exists u(x), v(x) \in K[x]$. $\deg(u(x)) < \deg g_1(x)$, $\deg v(x)$

$$< \deg f_1(x). \text{ 使 } u(x) \cdot f_1(x) + v(x) \cdot g_1(x) = 1.$$

$$\text{记 } \frac{w(x)}{h(x)} = g(x) \cdot r_1(x) + u(x). \text{ 自然有 } \frac{w(x)}{h(x)}$$



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此时, 自然有 $\deg u(x) < \deg g_1(x)$

将 $h(x) = g_1(x) \cdot r_1(x) + u(x)$ 代入可得

$$1 = w(x) \cdot f_1(x) + h(x) \cdot g_1(x)$$

$$= [g_1(x) \cdot r_1(x) + u(x)] \cdot f_1(x) + h(x) \cdot g_1(x)$$

$$= u(x) \cdot f_1(x) + g_1(x) [r_1(x) \cdot f_1(x) + h(x)]$$

由 $\deg u(x) < \deg g_1(x)$, 则 $\deg u(x) \cdot f_1(x) < \deg g_1(x) + \deg f_1(x)$

故 $\deg [g_1(x) (r_1(x) \cdot f_1(x) + h(x))] < \deg g_1(x) + \deg f_1(x)$

即 $v(x) = r_1(x) \cdot f_1(x) + g_1(x) \cdot h(x)$, $\deg v(x) < \deg f_1(x)$. 证毕

(2). 假设存在 $u'(x) \neq u(x)$, $v'(x) \neq v(x)$, 满足上式

则可得 $(u(x) - u'(x)) \cdot f_1(x) = (v'(x) - v(x)) \cdot g_1(x)$

即 $(u(x) - u'(x)) \cdot f_1(x) = (v'(x) - v(x)) \cdot g_1(x)$

由 $(f_1(x), g_1(x)) = 1$ 则 $f_1(x) \mid (v'(x) - v(x))$

$g_1(x) \mid (u(x) - u'(x))$. 此与(1)矛盾. 故 $u(x), v(x)$ 唯一.

① 对 $f(x) = x^{p-1} - 1 \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$, $p > 2$ 是一个素数

$\deg(f(x)) = p-1 > 0$, 且 $f(x)$ 首项为 1, 可知存在 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1} \in \overline{\mathbb{F}_p}$, 使 $f(x) = (x-\alpha_1)\dots(x-\alpha_{p-1})$

则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的根.

由韦达公式, $a_k = (-1)^k s_k(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}) = 0, 1 \leq k \leq p-2$

$$a_{p-1} = (-1)^{p-1} \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_{p-1} = -1$$

由费马小定理, $\forall u \in \mathbb{F}_p, f(u) = 0, \mathbb{F}_p = \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$

不妨令 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p-1}$ 分别等于 $1, \dots, p-1$

则 $a_k = (-1)^k s_k(1, \dots, p-1) = 0$, 有 $s_k(1, \dots, p-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, 1 \leq k \leq p-2$

$$a_{p-1} = (-1)^{p-1} (p-1)! = -1, \text{ 由于 } p > 2 \text{ 是一个素数, } (-1)^{p-1} = 1,$$

故有 $(p-1)! = -1$, 故 $(p-1)! + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, 得证.

意思就是 $(p-1)! + 1$ 和 0

② 必要性: 由题 1 可得

除以 p 的余数相等

充分性: 若 $p > 2$ 不是一个素数, 则有 $p_1 p_2 = p, p_1 > 1, p_2 > 1$.

当 $p_1 \neq p_2$ 时, 则 $p_1 p_2 \mid (p-1)!$, 即 $p \mid (p-1)!$, 与 $(p-1)! + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ 矛盾

当 $p_1 = p_2$ 时, 则 $p_1 \mid (p-1)!, p = p_1 \cdot p_2 = p_1^2$,

如果 $p-1 > 2p_1$, 则仍有 $p \mid (p-1)!$ 与 $(p-1)! + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ 矛盾

如果 $p-1 < 2p_1$, $p_1^2 - 1 < 2p_1$, 则有 $1 < p_1 < 1 + \sqrt{2}$, ~~$p_1 = 2$~~

则 $p_1 = 2, p = 4, (p-1)! = 6, 6+1 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, 矛盾, 得证.

3. 当 $k=1$ 时, $f(x) \in k[x]$ 是非零多项式, $\deg(f(x)) = n > 0, \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \bar{k}$ 使 $f(x) = (x-\alpha_1)\dots(x-\alpha_n)$

又 k 是无限域, 故 $\exists \alpha \in k$, 使 $f(\alpha) \neq 0$

假设当 $k=n$ 时成立, 则当 $k=n+1$ 时,

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) = f_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) x_{n+1}^{a_{n+1}} + \dots + f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) x_{n+1}^{a_n}$$

若 $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1} \in k$ 使 $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}) = 0$, 则有 $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in k$ 使 $f_i(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$,

即 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 是零多项式矛盾, 故 $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1} \in k$ 使 $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}) \neq 0$, 得证.

$$= \sum a_{i_1, \dots, i_{n+1}} x_1^{i_1} \dots x_{n+1}^{i_{n+1}}$$

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4. 当 $k=1$ 时, $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]$ 非零且 $\deg(f(x)) < p$, ~~(1 \cdot 2 \cdots p-1) \cdot u^{p-1} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdots p-1~~, $u^{p-1} =$
故若 $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_p$ 有 $f(\alpha) = 0$, 则与 $f(x)$ 非零矛盾.

假设当 $k=n$ 时结论成立, 则当 $k=n+1$ 时,

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) = f_0(x_1, \dots, x_n) x_{n+1}^{i_1} + \dots + f_{n(p-1)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) x_{n+1}^{i_{n(p-1)}}$$

若 $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1} \in \mathbb{F}_p$ 有 $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}) = 0$, 则有 $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F}_p$ 使 $f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$, 与假设矛盾

5. 对 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 进行带余除法, 有

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_1^p - x_1) + f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n), \text{ 同理对 } f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ 带余除法}$$

$$f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g_2(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_2^p - x_2) + f_2(x_1, \dots, x_n), \text{ 依次类推.}$$

$$f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_n^p - x_n) + f^*(x_1, \dots, x_n), \text{ 令 } f^*(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{综上则有 } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_i^p - x_i) + f^*(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

由带余除法可知, ~~$\deg(f^*) < p$~~ $f^*(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为零多项式或 $\deg f^* \leq \deg f$, 若有 $x_i^p - x_i = 0$, 则有 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f^*(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 故 $\deg f^* \leq \deg f$.

$$\text{对 } f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g_{i+1}(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_{i+1}^p - x_{i+1}) + f_{i+1}(x_1, \dots, x_n),$$

有 $\deg f_{i+1} < \deg(x_{i+1}^p - x_{i+1}) = p$, $\deg_{x_i}(f_{i+1}) \leq \deg(f_{i+1}) < p$. 故有 $\deg_{x_i}(f^*) < p$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$)

6. 充分性: $\exists g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{F}_p[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 使 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_i^p - x_i)$

由费马小定理, 对 $f(x) = x^p - x$, 有 $f(u) = 0, \forall u \in \mathbb{F}_p$

则 $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F}_p$, 有 $\alpha_i^p - \alpha_i = 0$, 即

故 $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(\alpha_i^p - \alpha_i) = 0$, 即 $f_{\mathbb{F}_p}: \mathbb{F}_p^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ 是零函数

必要性: 由第5题知, $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_i^p - x_i) + f^*(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 是零函数, 即 $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F}_p$, 有 $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$,

$$\text{故 } \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)(\alpha_i^p - \alpha_i) + f^*(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$$

由费马小定理, $f^*(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$, 则 $f^*(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 是零函数

故有 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_i^p - x_i)$ 得证.

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7. 由费马定理, $f(x) = x^p - x \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{F}_p$ 有 $f(u) = 0$,
 可知, $f(x) = 1 - x^{p-1}$ 符合题目所给条件,
 不妨令 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (1 - x_1^{p-1})g(x_2, \dots, x_n) + r(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \deg_{x_i}(g) < p (1 \leq i \leq n)$
 若 $r(x_1, \dots, x_n) \neq 0$, 则 $\deg r < p-1$, 又有 $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0 + r(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$
 即 $\forall$ 非零 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{F}_p$, 有 $r(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$, 矛盾, 故 $r(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$
 则可知, $g(x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 满足题目所给条件,
 令 $g(x_2, \dots, x_n) = (1 - x_2^{p-1})h(x_3, \dots, x_n)$, 依次类推,
 则有 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (1 - x_1^{p-1}) \cdots (1 - x_n^{p-1})$. 得证

令 $F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) - (1 - x_1^{p-1}) \cdots (1 - x_n^{p-1})$

由题5, $F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_i^p - x_i) + f^*(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F}_p$, 有 $F(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = f^*(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$, $F(0, \dots, 0) = 0 = f^*(0, \dots, 0)$

故 $F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_i^p - x_i)$, 由题6可知 $F(x)$ 为零函数

则有 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (1 - x_1^{p-1}) \cdots (1 - x_n^{p-1})$

8. 若 $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F}_p$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 不全为零, 有 $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \neq 0$.

令 $g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1 - f(x_1, \dots, x_n)^{p-1}$

由第5题, $g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)(x_i^p - x_i) + g^*(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 满足, $\deg g(0, \dots, 0) = 1$, $\forall$ 非零 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{F}_p^n$ 有 $g(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$,

$g(0, \dots, 0) = 0 + g^*(0, \dots, 0) = 1$, $g(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0 + g^*(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$.

且 $\deg_{x_i}(g^*) < p (1 \leq i \leq n)$, 故 $g^*(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 满足第7题条件

有 $g^*(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (1 - x_1^{p-1}) \cdots (1 - x_n^{p-1})$, $\deg(g^*) = n(p-1)$

而 $\deg(g) = m(p-1)$, 又有 $0 < m < n$, 与 $p-1 > 0$, 与 $\deg(g^*) \leq \deg(g)$

故存在不全为零的 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{F}_p$ 使 $f(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 0$, 得证.



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5.3. 主

$$1. f(x) = x^2 + bx + c = 0.$$

$$\text{得 } x_1 + x_2 = -b, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = c.$$

$$\text{得 } x_1^2 + x_2^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 \cdot x_2 \\ = b^2 - 2c.$$

$$\text{故 } D(f) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 & x_1^2 + x_2^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -b \\ -b & b^2 - 2c \end{vmatrix} = 2(b^2 - 2c) - b^2 = b^2 - 4c.$$

$$2. f(x) = x^3 + ax + b = 0.$$

$$\text{得 } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_1 \cdot x_3 + x_2 \cdot x_3 = a.$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = -b.$$

$$\text{得 } x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - 2(x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_1 \cdot x_3 + x_2 \cdot x_3) = -2a.$$

$$x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_1 \cdot x_3 + x_2 \cdot x_3) + 3x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = 0 - 0 - 3b = -3b.$$

$$x_1^4 + x_2^4 + x_3^4 = (x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) - (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2)(x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_1 \cdot x_3 + x_2 \cdot x_3) + (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3) = 2a^2.$$

$$\text{故 } D(f) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & p_1 & p_2 \\ p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \\ p_2 & p_3 & p_4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2a \\ 0 & -2a & -3b \\ -2a & -3b & 2a^2 \end{vmatrix} = -4a^3 - 27b^2.$$



(?)
3. 设 $\theta_i = \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_i \leq p-1} k_1 k_2 \dots k_i$. 令 $\theta_0 = 1$

由韦达公式: $\prod_{i=1}^{p-1} (x-i) = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} x^i \theta_{p-1-i} \equiv x^{p-1} - 1 \pmod{p}$.

故 $\theta_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ ($i \geq 1$), $\theta_{p-1} = -1 \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$.

由牛顿公式得 $S_k = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} i^k = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \theta_i S_{k-i} (-1)^{i+1}$

当 $k \leq p-2$ 时, 由上式知 $S_k \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.

$k = p-1$ 时, $S_{p-1} \equiv \theta_{p-1} \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$.

由 Fermat 定理可将所有大于 $p-1$ 的 k 归结于上述情况. ~~此~~

(注: 该解法为与知乎用户讨论所得. 该解法我至今仍有疑虑. 若该解法正确, 也还请老师答疑时讲讲此题, 谢谢老师了).

这个我看不懂. 咱们可以再单独讨论

4. $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_2 x_3^2$

$= s_1 \cdot s_2 + f_1$

$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_3) + f_1$

$= x_1^2 x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_2 x_3^2 + \underbrace{3x_1 x_2 x_3}_{f_1}$

得 $f_1 = -3x_1 x_2 x_3 = -3s_3$.

故 $f = g(s_1, s_2, s_3) = s_1 s_2 - 3s_3$.

5. 由 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 为反对称多项式.

得 $f(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n) = -f(x_1, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_n)$. ($i < j$).

令 $x_i = x_j$ 得 $f = 0$.

故 $(x_j - x_i) \mid f$ ($i < j$).



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由此可得 $\prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j) \mid f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

$$\text{令 } h(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)}.$$

由 $f, \prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)$ 均为反对称多项式.

则得 $h(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ 为对称多项式.

此时 $g(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 即为 $h(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, 证毕.

6. (1) 由 Newton 公式, 当 $1 \leq k \leq n$ 时有.

$$P_1 = S_1$$

$$P_1 S_1 - P_2 = 2S_2$$

$$S_2 P_1 - P_2 S_1 + P_3 = 3S_3$$

...

$$S_{k-1} P_1 - S_{k-2} P_2 + \dots + (-1)^{k-2} S_1 P_{k-1} + (-1)^{k-1} P_k = k S_k.$$

此可视为 $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k$ 为未知量的线性方程组, 由此求解 P_k .

其系数行列式为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ P_1 S_1 & -1 & & & \\ P_2 S_2 & -S_1 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ S_{k-1} & -S_{k-2} & \dots & (-1)^{k-2} S_1 & (-1)^{k-1} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\pm k(k-1)}.$$

$$\text{而 } D_k = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & S_1 \\ S_1 & -1 & & 2S_2 \\ S_2 & -S_1 & 1 & 3S_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ S_{k-1} & -S_{k-2} & \dots & (-1)^{k-2} S_1 & kS_k \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{将第 } j \text{ 列乘 } (-1)^{j-1} \\ j=2, 3, \dots, k-1 \text{ 再将} \\ \text{最后一列经 } k-1 \text{ 次} \end{array}$$

将第 j 列乘 $(-1)^{j-1}$, $j=2, 3, \dots, k-1$, 再将最后一列经 $k-1$ 次相邻两列



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对换至第一列得

$$D_k = (-1)^{\pm k(k-1)} \begin{vmatrix} s_1 & 1 & & & \\ 2s_2 & s_1 & & & \\ 3s_3 & s_2 & s_1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ks_k & s_{k-1} & s_{k-2} & \cdots & s_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

由 Cramer 法则得

$$P_k = \frac{P_k}{D} = \begin{vmatrix} s_1 & 1 & & & \\ 2s_2 & s_1 & & & \\ 3s_3 & s_2 & s_1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ks_k & s_{k-1} & s_{k-2} & \cdots & s_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(2) 由数学归纳法

$k=1, k=2$ 时, 易验证, 等式显然成立.

设等式对所有阶数小于等于 $k-1$ 的行列式等式均成立, 当阶数为 k 时, 把右边的行列式按最后一行展开, 得

$$\text{右边} = \frac{1}{k!} [(-1)^{k+1} P_k (k-1)! + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{k+j+1} P_{k-j} M_{k-j}] \quad ①$$

M_{k-j} 是 P_{k-j} 的余子式, $1 \leq j \leq k-1$. 利用归纳假设设有

$$M_{k-j} = \begin{vmatrix} P_1 & 1 & & & \\ P_2 & P_1 & 2 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{j-1} & P_{j-2} & \cdots & P_1 & j-1 \\ P_j & P_{j-1} & \cdots & P_2 & P_1 \\ P_{j+1} & P_j & \cdots & P_3 & P_2 & j+1 \\ P_{j+2} & P_{j+1} & \cdots & P_4 & P_3 & P_1 & j+2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ P_{k-1} & P_{k-2} & \cdots & P_{k-j+2} & P_{k-j+1} & P_{k-j} & 1 & k-1 \end{vmatrix}$$



代入①, 利用 Newton 公式, 得

$$右边 = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} [p_k + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} (-1)^j p_{k-j} s_j] = s_k.$$

因此, 对一切 $1 \leq k \leq n$, 等式成立.

5.4.

1. 在 $\bar{K}[X]$ 中, f, g, h 可记为

$$f(x) = a_0(x-\alpha_1) \cdots (x-\alpha_n).$$

$$g(x) = b_0(x-\beta_1) \cdots (x-\beta_m).$$

$$h(x) = c_0(x-\gamma_1) \cdots (x-\gamma_r).$$

$$则 f(x) \cdot g(x) = a_0 \cdot b_0 (x-\alpha_1) \cdots (x-\alpha_n)(x-\beta_1) \cdots (x-\beta_m).$$

$$则 Res(fg, h) = (a_0 b_0)^k \cdot c_0^{m+n} \cdot \prod_{i,j} (\alpha_i - \gamma_j) \cdot \prod_{i,j} (\beta_i - \gamma_j)$$

$$Res(f, h) = a_0^k \cdot c_0^n \cdot \prod_{i,j} (\alpha_i - \gamma_j)$$

$$Res(g, h) = b_0^k \cdot c_0^m \cdot \prod_{i,j} (\beta_i - \gamma_j).$$

$$则可得 Res(fg, h) = Res(f, h) \cdot Res(g, h).$$

2. 记 f, g 首项系数分别为 a_0, b_0 ($a_0, b_0 \neq 0$). 令 $c_0 = \deg f, d_0 = \deg g$

$$则 D(fg) = (-1)^{\frac{(c_0+d_0)(c_0+d_0-1)}{2}} \cdot (a_0 \cdot b_0)^{-1} Res(fg, fg' + f'g)$$

在 $\bar{K}[X]$ 中, f, g 可记为

$$f(x) = a_0(x-\alpha_1) \cdots (x-\alpha_n)$$

$$g(x) = b_0(x-\beta_1) \cdots (x-\beta_m).$$

$$则 f(x) \cdot g(x) = a_0 b_0 (x-\alpha_1) \cdots (x-\alpha_n)(x-\beta_1) \cdots (x-\beta_m).$$



例 令 $(C_1, \dots, C_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $(C_{n+1}, \dots, C_{n+m}) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$

$$D(fg) = (a_0 b_0)^{2(m+n)-2} \prod_{i>j} (C_i - C_j)^2$$

$$D(f) = a_0^{2n-2} \prod_{i>j} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)^2$$

$$D(g) = b_0^{2m-2} \prod_{i>j} (\beta_i - \beta_j)^2$$

$$[Res(f, g)]^2 = a_0^{2m} b_0^{2n} \prod_{i>j} (\alpha_i - \beta_j)^2$$

$$D(f) \cdot D(g) [Res(f, g)]^2 = (a_0^{2m} b_0^{2n})^{2(m+n)-2} \prod_{i>j} (C_i - C_j)^2 = D(fg).$$

得证.

3. 36 $\deg f(x) = n$.

$$Res(f(x), x-a) = (-1)^n f(a).$$

$$D(x^n + a) = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} Res(x^n + a, n \cdot x^{n-1}).$$

$$Res(x^n + a, n \cdot x^{n-1}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ 0 & n & & & & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & n & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & & & & n & & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} n-1 \text{ 行} \\ \\ \\ n \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

$$Res(x^n + a, n \cdot x^{n-1}) = n^n \cdot a^{n-2} \cdot (-1)^{n \times (n-2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } D(x^n + a) &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \times (-1)^{n \times (n-2)} \times n^n \cdot a^{n-2} \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{(3n-5)n}{2}} \times n^n \cdot a^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$



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4. 由 $x^n - 1 = (x-1) \cdot f(x)$

则由 2. 结论知 $D(x^n - 1) = D(x-1) \cdot D(f(x)) [Res(x-1, f(x))]^2$

又由 3. $D(x^n - 1) = (-1)^{\frac{(3n-1)n}{2}} \times n^n \times (-1)^{n-2}$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{3n^2-3n-4}{2}} \times n^n$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \times n^n$$

由 $D(x-1) = 1$, $[Res(x-1, f(x))]^2 = f(1)^2 = n^2$

则 $D(f(x)) = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \times n^{n-2}$



高代

习题六.

A

T6.1.1. 证明: 对元素个数进行数学归纳.

当 $n=1$ 时, 此时有 $k_1\alpha_1=0$. 由于 α_1 非零, 故 $k_1=0$. 成立

当 $n=s-1$ 时, 假设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性无关.

当 $n=s$ 时, 则 $\exists k_1, \dots, k_s$ s.t. $k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$.

同时取映射 A , 则 $k_1A\alpha_1 + \dots + k_sA\alpha_s = 0$.

且同时乘上 λ_1 , 则 $k_1\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\lambda_1\alpha_s = 0$.

相减有 $0 + k_2(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s(\lambda_s - \lambda_1)\alpha_s = 0$.

由于 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$, $\lambda_i - \lambda_j \neq 0$.

则 $k_2 = \dots = k_s = 0$. 代入得 $k_1 = 0$.

得证.

T6.1.2. 证明: (1) $\forall \alpha \in \ker(A)$, 则 $A\alpha = 0$ 成立.

由于 $0 \in \ker(A)$, A 是线性算子.

则 $A(\ker(A)) \subset \ker(A)$.

$\forall \beta \in \text{Im}(A)$, 则 $\exists \beta \in \text{Im}(A) \in V$, 其中 $\text{Im}(A) = \{A\alpha \mid \forall \alpha \in V\}$.

故 $A\beta \in \text{Im}(A)$.

(2) $\forall \alpha \in V_1 + V_2$, $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, 其中 $\alpha_1 \in V_1$, $\alpha_2 \in V_2$.

$\Rightarrow A\alpha = A\alpha_1 + A\alpha_2$, 由于 V_1, V_2 是不变子空间, 则 $A\alpha_1 \in V_1$, $A\alpha_2 \in V_2$.

故 $A\alpha \in V_1 + V_2$. 成立.

$\forall \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$. 由于 V_1, V_2 是不变子空间.

$\beta \in V_1$ 且 $\beta \in V_2$

$\Rightarrow A\beta \in V_1, A\beta \in V_2$

故 $A\beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$. 为不变子空间得证.

1.3. 证明: 线性变换 A 有特征值 λ .

则 $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$. 记其中一个特征向量为 α .

则 $\langle \alpha \rangle$ 是 A 的一维不变子空间.

下证: 在复数域 C 上, A 一定有特征值 λ .

$$\text{则 } \chi_A(x) = |xI_n - A| = \begin{vmatrix} x-a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & x-a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & x-a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n \in C[x].$$

由于在复数域 C 上, 存在 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in C$ ($\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 可以有相同元)

s.t. $|xI_n - A| = (x-\lambda_1) \cdots (x-\lambda_n)$. (5.2 定理 5.2.2).

故 A 中一定有特征值 λ .

故 A 必有一维不变子空间得证.

6.1.4. 证明: i) A 有一个特征值 λ . 则 $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$. 记其中一个特征向量为 α .

$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle$ 是 A 的一维不变子空间.

ii) A 中没有实特征值.

依定理 6.2.2. R 的代数闭包为 C .

$f(x) = |xI_n - A|$ 为首 1 多项式, $\exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in C$ s.t. $f(x) = (x-\lambda_1) \cdots (x-\lambda_n)$.



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由于 A 没有实特征值.

固定3-组基

则 λ 可以表示成复数形式.

不妨取 $\lambda = a + bi$.

则 λ 的特征向量为 $X + iY$. 其中 $X, Y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $A(X + iY) = (a + bi)(X + iY)$. X, Y 不全为 0.
故 $AX = aX - bY$. $AY = bX + aY$.

令 $\beta_1 = (e_1, \dots, e_n)X$, $\beta_2 = (e_1, \dots, e_n)Y$.

X, Y 为 β_1, β_2 坐标

下证 β_1, β_2 线性无关

则 $A\beta_1 = a\beta_1 - b\beta_2$, $A\beta_2 = b\beta_1 + a\beta_2$.

令 $W = \langle \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle$.

且 $A\beta_1 \in W$, $A\beta_2 \in W$. W 为 A 的一个不变子空间.

若 β_1, β_2 线性相关, 故 X, Y 线性相关成立.

不妨设 $X \neq 0$. 则 $Y = cX$.

代入有 $AX = aX - bcX = (a - bc)X$.

$\Rightarrow A\beta_1 = (a - bc)\beta_1$, $\beta_1 \neq 0$. 故与 A 有实特征值矛盾.

β_1, β_2 线性无关, 且 $\dim W = 2$. 为 2 维不变子空间.

6.1.5. 证明: 若 $\ell \in V^*$ 是 $V \xrightarrow{A^*} V^*$ 的特征向量, 证入为特征值.

$$\text{即 } A^* \ell = \lambda \ell$$

故记 $W = \{v \in V \mid \ell(v) = 0\}$, W 为不变子空间.

由于 $\ell(v) = 0$ 是唯一的一个齐次线性方程 $\rightarrow$ 高代A第三章 T3.18.

$$\text{故 } \dim_K(W) = n-1.$$

下证 W 为不变子空间.

则 $\forall \alpha \in W$, 则有 $\ell(\alpha) = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \ell(A\alpha) = A^* \ell(\alpha) = \lambda \ell(\alpha) = 0 \in W. \text{ (已拉回)}$$

得证.

$\langle - \rangle$.

6.1.6. 证明: 若 $\ker(A^s) \cap \text{Im}(A^s) = \{0\}$ 时, 则 $\ker(A^s) \oplus \text{Im}(A^s)$ 为直和.

$$\text{则记 } W = \ker(A^s) \cap \text{Im}(A^s)$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \ker(A^s) \text{ 且 } \alpha \in \text{Im}(A^s), \text{ 则 } \exists \beta \in V \text{ s.t. } \alpha = A^s \beta.$$

证明: 下证对于任意 $k \geq s$, 均有 $\text{Im} A^k = \text{Im} A^{k+1}$ 成立.

$$\text{由于 } \text{Im} A^{n+1} \subseteq \text{Im} A^n \subseteq \dots \subseteq \text{Im} A^2 \subseteq \text{Im} A \subseteq V.$$

上述 $n+2$ 个空间的维数在 0 与 n 之间, 依抽屉原理可知

$$\exists s \in [0, n], \text{ s.t. } \text{Im} A^s = \text{Im} A^{s+1} \text{ (题目已知)}$$

$$\text{故由于 } \text{Im} A^{k+1} \subseteq \text{Im} A^k \text{ 显然}$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \text{Im} A^k, \text{ 则 } \exists \beta \in V \text{ s.t. } \alpha = \text{Im} A^k(\beta).$$

$$\text{由于 } A^s(\beta) \in \text{Im} A^s = \text{Im} A^{s+1}, \text{ 故 } \exists \gamma \in V \text{ s.t. } A^s(\beta) = A^{s+1}(\gamma).$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = A^k(\beta) = A^{k-s}(A^s(\beta)) = A^{k-s}(A^{s+1}(\gamma)) = A^{k+1}(\gamma) \in \text{Im} A^{k+1}. \text{ 外推得证,}$$

且由于 $\ker A^i \subseteq \ker A^{i+1}$, 依维数公式, 对于 $j \geq s$ 有 $\dim \ker A^j = \dim V - \dim \text{Im} A^j$ 为常数



故 $\ker A^s = \ker A^{s+1} = \dots$ 成立.

证明 由于 $\alpha = A^s(\beta)$, $A^s(\alpha) = 0$. 则 $0 = A^s(\alpha) = A^{2s}(\beta)$ (逆映射)

即 $\beta \in \ker A^{2s} = \ker A^s$. 于是 $\alpha = A^s(\beta) = 0$.

且 $\forall \alpha \in V$. 由于 $A^s(\alpha) \in \operatorname{Im} A^s = \operatorname{Im} A^{2s}$. 故 $A^s(\alpha) = A^{2s}(\beta)$. $\beta \in V$.

表出 $\Rightarrow \alpha = A^s(\beta) + (\alpha - A^s(\beta))$, 由于 $A^s(\alpha - A^s(\beta)) = 0$

故 $(\alpha - A^s(\beta)) \in \ker A^s$. 故 $V = \operatorname{Im} A^s + \ker A^s$, 且 $\operatorname{Im} A^s \cap \ker A^s = \{0\}$.

$\Rightarrow$ 直和得证.

(二) 维数公式应用.

证明 由于 $\dim_K(V) = \dim_K(\ker A^s) + \dim_K(\operatorname{Im} A^s)$. 定理 3.1.

公式证明: 设 $\operatorname{Im} A^s$ 的一组基为 $\varphi(e_1), \dots, \varphi(e_s)$.

$\ker A^s$ 的一组基为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t$, 则 $e_1, \dots, e_s, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t$ 为基 (V 中).

则 $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_t \alpha_t + \mu_1 e_1 + \dots + \mu_s e_s = 0$.

故 $0 = A^s(\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_t \alpha_t + \mu_1 e_1 + \dots + \mu_s e_s) = \mu_1 A^s(e_1) + \dots + \mu_s A^s(e_s)$.

从而 $\mu_1 = \dots = \mu_s = 0$. 故 $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_t \alpha_t = 0$.

从而 $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_t = 0$

故 $\alpha \in V$.

$\forall \alpha \in V$, 则 $\exists b_1, \dots, b_s \in K$ 使 $A^s(\alpha) = b_1 A^s(e_1) + \dots + b_s A^s(e_s)$.

即 $A^s(\alpha - b_1 e_1 - \dots - b_s e_s) = 0$. $\alpha - b_1 e_1 - \dots - b_s e_s \in \ker A^s$.

故 $\alpha = a_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + a_t \alpha_t + b_1 e_1 + \dots + b_s e_s$ $\checkmark$

表出

且 $\forall \alpha \in V$, 由于 $A^s(\alpha) \in \operatorname{Im} A^s = \operatorname{Im} A^{2s}$. 则 $A^s(\alpha) = A^{2s}(\beta)$. $\beta \in V$

$\alpha = A^s(\beta) + (\alpha - A^s(\beta))$. 故 $A^s(\alpha - A^s(\beta)) = 0$. $\alpha - A^s(\beta) \in \ker A^s$. 证毕.

6.1.7. 证明. 先证引理: 若 A, B 为 $s \times n, n \times s$ 矩阵, 则

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_s \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_s - AB \end{vmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_s \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_n - BA \end{vmatrix} \quad (3) \begin{vmatrix} I_s - AB \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_n - BA \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(1) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_s \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\oplus (-A) \times \mathbb{Q}} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ 0 & I_s - AB \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{于是有: } \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ A & I_s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ 0 & I_s - AB \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{两边取行列式, 则有 } \begin{vmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ A & I_s \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_s \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ 0 & I_s - AB \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |I_n| |I_s| \begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_s \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ 0 & I_s - AB \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & I_s \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_n & B \\ 0 & I_s - AB \end{vmatrix} \text{ 得证.}$$

(2) 同理, 是 (3) 依 (1) (2) 可知.

$$\text{则 } |\lambda^n| |\lambda I_s - AB| = \lambda^n |\lambda(I_s - \frac{1}{\lambda} AB)| = \lambda^n |\lambda(I_n - B(\frac{1}{\lambda} A))| = \lambda^s |\lambda I_n - BA|.$$

当 AB 为 n 阶方阵时, 得证.

(二). 若 AB 至少一个逆, $|A| \neq 0$

$$\text{则 } |\lambda I_n - A| = |A^{-1}| |\lambda I_n - AB| |A| = |A^{-1}(\lambda I_n - AB)A| = |\lambda I_n - BA|$$

若 $|A| = |B| = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \dots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n$$

下证 $a_{nk} = (-1)^k \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$ 所有 k 阶主子式之和.



记列向量为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, 记表示 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$ 第 j 个.

$|A - \lambda I|$ 可以拆成 2^n 个行列式之和: $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & 0 & \dots \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ -a_{n1} & - & - & -a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

与 $|(-\alpha_1, \dots, -\alpha_{j-1}, \lambda \alpha_j, \dots, \lambda \alpha_{j_2}, \dots, \lambda \alpha_{j_k}, \dots, -\alpha_n)|$ $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \text{拆成} & \uparrow \text{拆成} & \rightarrow \lambda \text{在对称轴上由于} \end{matrix}$ $k \text{ 个 } j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n, k=1, \dots, n.$

若考虑 λ^{n-k} 前的系数, 则 $j_k = n-k$. 经过初等变换行列式可写成以下形式.

$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda & 0 & & \\ 0 & \lambda & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{B} \begin{matrix} \text{B为A的列向量组成的} n \times k \text{ 矩阵.} \\ \text{左式只有当取入才不为0.} \end{matrix}$

$n-k$ 列 $n \times n$

$\Rightarrow$ 故此行列式的值为 $(-1)^{j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_k} (-A) \begin{pmatrix} j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k \\ j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix}$

$= (-1)^k A \begin{pmatrix} j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k \\ j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix}$

其中 $j_1, \dots, j_k = \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus \{j_1, \dots, j_k\}$. 且 $j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k$.

$\Rightarrow \textcircled{3} = (-1)^k A \begin{pmatrix} j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k \\ j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} \lambda^{n-k}$

故 λ^{n-k} 的系数为 $(-1)^k \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k \\ j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} \quad k=1, \dots, n-1.$

故 A, B 均为 n 阶方阵. AB 与 BA 的 $n-k$ 阶主子式之和相等.

即证 AB 与 BA 的 $n-k$ 阶主子式之和相等. ($1 \leq k \leq n$).

$$1 \leq r \leq n.$$

$$AB \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_r \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ k_1, \dots, k_r \end{pmatrix} B \begin{pmatrix} k_1, \dots, k_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA \begin{pmatrix} k_1, \dots, k_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r \leq n} B \begin{pmatrix} k_1, \dots, k_r \\ i_1, \dots, i_r \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r \leq n} AB \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r \leq n} \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_r \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ k_1, \dots, k_r \end{pmatrix} B \begin{pmatrix} k_1, \dots, k_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_r \leq n} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r \leq n} B \begin{pmatrix} k_1, \dots, k_r \\ i_1, \dots, i_r \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_r \leq n} BA \begin{pmatrix} k_1, \dots, k_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix}$$



Th. 1.8. 证明: 设 V 中一组基为 $e_1, \dots, e_n$, V^* 中一组基为 $e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*$. $e_i^*(e_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$

且记 A 坐标矩阵为 A , A^* 坐标矩阵为 A^* .

$$\Rightarrow A e_j = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} e_k, \quad A^* e_j^* = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj}^* e_k^*.$$

$$e_i^*(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n e_i^*(A(e_j)) e_j^* = \sum_{j=1}^n e_i^*\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} e_k\right) e_j^*.$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} e_i^*(e_k) e_j^* = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} e_j^*$$

$$\Rightarrow A^*(e_1^*, e_2^*, \dots, e_n^*) = (e_1^*(A), \dots, e_n^*(A)).$$

$$= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} e_j^*, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} e_j^*, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} e_j^* \right).$$

$$= (e_1^*, e_2^*, \dots, e_n^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (e_1^*, e_2^*, \dots, e_n^*) A^t \quad \text{转置.}$$

$$\text{故 } A^* = A^t$$

$$\text{由于 } \chi_A(x) = |xI_n - A|, \quad \chi_{A^t}(x) = \chi_A(x)$$

$$\chi_A(x) = |xI_n - A| = |(xI_n - A)^t| = |xI_n - A^t| = \chi_{A^t}(x).$$

由于 A 与 A^t 相似.

且相似矩阵可以看成在不同基下的 A 的坐标矩阵.

$\Rightarrow \chi_A(x) = \chi_{A^t}(x)$ 得证.

6.1.9. 证明: 由于 W 是 T -不变空间

则 W 中一组基为 $e_1^*, \dots, e_r^*$.

$\forall l \in W$, 则 $l = \alpha_1 e_1^* + \dots + \alpha_r e_r^*$. 不妨设 $l \neq 0$. $\exists \alpha_i \neq 0$.

由于 $W^\perp = \{v \in V \mid l(v) = 0, \forall l \in W\}$.

故 $l(v) = \alpha_1 e_1^*(v) + \alpha_2 e_2^*(v) + \dots + \alpha_r e_r^*(v) = 0$.

由于 $e_1^*, \dots, e_r^*$ 线性独立

则由 l 的任意性可知, $\alpha_1 e_1^*(v) = \dots = \alpha_r e_r^*(v) = 0$ 成立

故共有 r 个方程组, $W^\perp$ 为其解空间.

$\dim W^\perp = n - r$ 得证.

且对于 $\alpha, \beta \in W^\perp$, $l(\alpha + \beta) = l(\alpha) + l(\beta) = 0$.

对于任意 $\lambda \in K$, $l(\lambda \alpha) = \lambda l(\alpha) = 0$ 成立.

故 $W^\perp$ 为子空间得证.

12). 由于 W 是 A^* 的不变空间.

则 $\forall l \in W$, 均有 $A^* l \in W$ 成立.

故 $l(A) \in W$ 成立.

若 $l = \alpha_1 e_1^* + \dots + \alpha_r e_r^*$, $lA = \alpha_1 e_1^* A + \dots + \alpha_r e_r^* A$.

$\forall \beta \in W^\perp$, 故设 $W^\perp$ 的一组基为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-r}$, 且 $l(\alpha_i) = 0$ 恒成立.

$\Rightarrow \beta = b_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + b_{n-r} \alpha_{n-r}$, 则 $e_1^*(\beta) = \dots = e_r^*(\beta) = 0$. (依 11) 可知).

$lA(\beta) = \alpha_1 e_1^*(\beta) + \dots + \alpha_r e_r^*(\beta) = 0$.

$= l(A(\beta)) = \alpha_1 e_1^*(A\beta) + \alpha_2 e_2^*(A\beta) + \dots + \alpha_r e_r^*(A\beta)$

$\exists \alpha_i \neq 0$. 由于 l 的任意性, 则 $e_i^*(A\beta) = 0$.

$\Rightarrow A\beta \in W^\perp$. 得证.



(高代) 作业纸

第六章 作业 6.2 + 6.3

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第

页

6.2.1. (1) $\Rightarrow$ 当 V 是循环空间时, 此时 $\exists \alpha \in V$, 则 $V = k[A] \cdot \alpha$.

则不妨设 $k[X] = X^n - a_1 X^{n-1} - \dots - a_n$.

故 $k[A] \cdot \alpha = A^n \alpha - a_1 A^{n-1} \alpha - \dots - a_n \alpha$

$\Rightarrow \alpha, A\alpha, A^2\alpha, \dots, A^{n-1}\alpha$ 是 V 的一组基. $e_0 = \alpha, e_1 = A\alpha, \dots, e_{n-1} = A^{n-1}\alpha$.

且 $e_i = A^i \alpha, A(A^i \alpha) = A^{i+1} \alpha = e_{i+1}, 0 \leq i < n-1$.

得证.

" $\Leftarrow$ " 若存在一组基 $e_0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}$ s.t. $Ae_i = e_{i+1}, 0 \leq i \leq n-1$.

且 $\exists \alpha \in V$ s.t. $\mu_{A, \alpha}(X) = \mu_A(X)$.

$\Rightarrow \deg \mu_{A, \alpha}(X) = \deg \mu_A(X) = \dim_k k[A] \cdot \alpha \leq \dim_k V$.

故 $k[X] = X^t - a_1 X^{t-1} - a_2 X^{t-2} - \dots - a_t \in k[X], t \leq n$.

且 $k[A] \cdot \alpha = A^t \alpha - a_1 A^{t-1} \alpha - a_2 A^{t-2} \alpha - \dots - a_t \alpha$.

由于 $Ae_0 = e_1, Ae_1 = e_2, \dots, Ae_{n-2} = e_{n-1}, Ae_{n-1} = e_n$.

$e_n \in V \Rightarrow e_n = \lambda_1 e_1 + \lambda_2 e_2 + \dots + \lambda_n e_n$

则 $Ae_0, Ae_1, \dots, Ae_{n-1}$ 线性无关.

$\Rightarrow t \geq n. \Rightarrow t = n$ 成立. V 是循环空间.

(2). 由于 T(1). $\exists e_0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}$ s.t. $Ae_i = e_{i+1}, 0 \leq i < n-1$

$\Rightarrow Ae_0 = e_1, \dots, Ae_{n-1} = a_0 e_0 + a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_{n-1} e_{n-1}$

故 $(Ae_0, Ae_1, \dots, Ae_{n-1}) = (e_0, \dots, e_{n-1}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$, 坐标矩阵记为 A .

由于 $\chi_A(x)$ (特征多项式) $= |X I_n - A| = \begin{vmatrix} X & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & -a_0 \\ -1 & X & 0 & & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & -1 & X & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & -1 & X & -a_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 0 & -1 & X - a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$

则 $n=2$ 时, $|X I_n - A| = \begin{vmatrix} X - a_0 & 0 \\ -1 & X - a_1 \end{vmatrix} = X^2 - a_1 X - a_0$.

则 $n=k+1$ 时, 假设有 $|X I_n - A| = \begin{vmatrix} X & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_0 \\ -1 & X & & & -a_1 \\ 0 & -1 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & X - a_{n-2} \end{vmatrix} = X^{n-1} - a_{n-2} X^{n-2} - \cdots - a_1 X - a_0$.

故 $n=k$ 时, 此时将 $|X I_n - A|$ 按第一行展开.

$$\begin{aligned} |X I_n - A| &= X \begin{vmatrix} X & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\ -1 & X & & & -a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & X - a_{n-2} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1n} a_0 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & X & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & X & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & X \end{vmatrix} \\ &= X(X^{n-1} - a_{n-2} X^{n-2} - \cdots - a_1) + (-1)^{1n} a_0 (-1)^{n-1+1} \\ &= X^n - a_{n-2} X^{n-1} - \cdots - a_1 X - a_0. \end{aligned}$$

则特征多项式为 $f(\lambda) = \lambda^n - a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} - \cdots - a_1 \lambda - a_0$.

设极小多项式为 $\mu_A(x) = x^r - b_{r-1} x^{r-1} - \cdots - b_1 x - b_0$.

若 $r < n$, $A e_1 = e_2, A^2 e_1 = A(A e_1) = e_3, \dots, A^{r-1} e_1 = e_r$.

$$A^r e_1 = e_{r+1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \mu_A(A) e_1 = (A^r + b_{r-1} A^{r-1} + \cdots + b_1 A + b_0 I_n) e_1 \\ &= e_{r+1} + b_{r-1} e_r + \cdots + b_1 e_2 + b_0 e_1. \end{aligned}$$

故 $e_{r+1}, e_r, \dots, e_1$ 线性相关, 与基矛盾. 则 $\deg \mu_A(x) = \deg f(x)$

$\Rightarrow \mu_A(x) = f(x)$, 特征多项式与极小多项式相等

$$\text{则 } \mu_A(x) = X^n - a_{n-1} X^{n-1} - \cdots - a_1 X - a_0.$$

特征多项式与极小多项式 $\mu_A(x)$ ① $\mu_A(x) = k(x) \chi_A(x)$. ② 特征多项式的所有不同根都是极小多项式的根. 若特征多项式无重根 $\Rightarrow \mu_A(x) = \chi_A(x)$.



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16.2.3. 证明: $W = \{u\}$. 由于 (V, A) 是不可约分解空间, 且 $u_A(x) = (x^2 - ax - b)^m$.

故 $\dim(V) = \deg u_A(x)$. 故 $\dim(V) = 2m$.

故只需证明 $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_m$ 线性无关.

令 $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_1 + \dots + \lambda_{2m-1} \alpha_m + \lambda_{2m} \beta_m = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 (A^2 - aA - b)^0 e + \lambda_2 (A^2 - aA - b)^1 A e + \lambda_3 (A^2 - aA - b)^2 e + \dots + \lambda_{2m-1} (A^2 - aA - b)^{m-1} e + \lambda_{2m} (A^2 - aA - b)^{m-1} A e = 0$.

$(\lambda_1 (A^2 - aA - b)^0 + \lambda_2 (A^2 - aA - b)^1 A + \lambda_3 (A^2 - aA - b)^2 A^2 + \dots + \lambda_{2m-1} (A^2 - aA - b)^{m-1} A^{m-1} + \lambda_{2m} (A^2 - aA - b)^{m-1} A^m) e = 0$.

由于 $u_A(x) = u_{A,e}(x)$, 故 $(A^2 - aA - b)^{2m} e = 0$.

且对于 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(A)e = 0$. 均有 $u_{A,e}(x) | f(x)$.

由于 $\deg f(x) = 2m-1 < \deg u_{A,e}(x)$

故 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{2m-1}, \lambda_{2m} = 0$ 时成立. $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_m$ 线性无关.

(2). $A\alpha_i = A(A^2 - aA - b)^{i-1} e = \beta_i$. $A\alpha_1 = Ae = b_1$.

$A\beta_i = A(A^2 - aA - b)^{i-1} Ae = (A^2 - aA - b)^{i-1} A^2 e$.

$= (A^2 - aA - b)^{i-1} (A^2 - aA - b)e + (A^2 - aA - b)^{i-1} aAe + (A^2 - aA - b)^{i-1} be$

$= \alpha_{i+1} + a\beta_i + b\alpha_i$

故 $(A\alpha_1, A\beta_1, \dots, A\alpha_m, A\beta_m) = (\alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_m)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 0 & b \\ 1 & a \end{matrix} & & & \\ & \begin{matrix} 0 & b \\ 1 & a \end{matrix} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \begin{matrix} 0 & b \\ 1 & a \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2). \operatorname{Im}(P(A)^k) = \ker(P(A)^{m-k}), 0 \leq k \leq m.$$

$$(1) \operatorname{Im}(P(A)^k) \subset \ker(P(A)^{m-k})$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \operatorname{Im}(P(A)^k), \text{ 故 } \exists \beta \in P(A)^k, \text{ s.t. } \alpha = P(A)^k \beta.$$

$$\text{故 } P(A)^{m-k} \alpha = P(A)^{m-k} P(A)^k \beta = P(A)^m \beta = 0.$$

$$\text{则 } \forall \alpha \in \operatorname{Im}(P(A)^k), \text{ 均有 } \alpha \in \ker(P(A)^{m-k}).$$

$$(2) \ker(P(A)^{m-k}) \subset \operatorname{Im}(P(A)^k).$$

$$\forall \alpha \in \ker(P(A)^{m-k}), \text{ 则 } P(A)^{m-k} \alpha = 0.$$

$$\text{故 } P(A)^m \alpha = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow P(A)^{m-k} \cdot P(A)^k \alpha = 0$$

$$\exists \beta \in \operatorname{Im}(P(A)^k) \text{ s.t. } P(A)^k \alpha = \beta.$$

$$\text{则 } P(A)^{m-k} \beta = 0.$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha \in \operatorname{Im}(P(A)^k) \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{综上, 有 } \ker(P(A)^{m-k}) = \operatorname{Im}(P(A)^k).$$

T6.2.4. 证明: (1). $W^\perp = \{l \in V^* \mid l|_W = 0\} \subset V^*$.

设 $\dim_K V = n = \dim_K V^*$.

设 W 中一组基为 $e_1, \dots, e_r$.

则 $\exists l_1, \dots, l_r \in W^*$ 为 W^* 的一组基.

故 $W^\perp = \{l \in V^* \mid \forall w \in W, l_1(w) = l_2(w) = \dots = l_r(w) = 0\}$.

由于 $l_1, \dots, l_r$ 线性无关.

故 $\dim(W^\perp) = \dim(V) - \dim(W^*) = n - r$.

or 设 V 中一组基为 $e_1, \dots, e_n$.

V^* 中一组基为 $l_1, \dots, l_n$.

由于 W^* 是 r 维空间, 不妨设 $l_1, \dots, l_r$ 为 W^* 的一组基.

由于 $W^\perp = \{l \in V^* \mid l|_W = 0\}$.

则 $l = \lambda_1 l_1 + \lambda_2 l_2 + \dots + \lambda_n l_n \in W^\perp$.

若取 $W = e_1, \dots, e_r$

$\Rightarrow$ 则 $l(e_1) = \lambda_1 = 0$, 同理 $\lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_r = 0$.

故 $l_{r+1}, \dots, l_n \in W^\perp$, 为 $W^\perp$ 的一组基.

$\dim_K(W^\perp) = n - r$.

(2). 由于 W 是 A 的不变子空间.

则 $A(W) \subset W$. $\forall t \in W$ 均有 $A(t) \in W$ 成立.

$\forall l \in W^\perp$, 则有 $l(t) = 0$, $l(A(t)) = 0$.

故 $A^* l(t) = l(A(t)) = 0$.

$A^* l \in W^\perp$. $W^\perp$ 是 A^* 的不变子空间得证.

T6.2.4. 证明: (1). $W^\perp = \{l \in V^* \mid l|_W = 0\} \subset V^*$.

设 $\dim_K V = n = \dim_K V^*$.

设 W 中一组基为 $e_1, \dots, e_r$.

则 $\exists l_1, \dots, l_r \in W^*$ 为 W^* 的一组基.

故 $W^\perp = \{l \in V^* \mid \forall w \in W, l_1(w) = l_2(w) = \dots = l_r(w) = 0\}$.

由于 $l_1, \dots, l_r$ 线性无关.

故 $\dim(W^\perp) = \dim(V) - \dim(W^*) = n - r$.

0+ 设 V 中一组基为 $e_1, \dots, e_n$.

V^* 中一组基为 $l_1, \dots, l_n$.

由于 W^* 是 r 维空间, 不妨设 $l_1, \dots, l_r$ 为 W^* 的一组基.

由于 $W^\perp = \{l \in V^* \mid l|_W = 0\}$.

则 $l = \lambda_1 l_1 + \dots + \lambda_r l_r + \dots + \lambda_n l_n \in W^\perp$.

若取 $W = e_1, \dots, e_r$

$\Rightarrow$ 则 $l(e_1) = \lambda_1 = 0$, 同理 $\lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_r = 0$.

故 $l_{r+1}, \dots, l_n \in W^\perp$, 为 $W^\perp$ 的一组基.

$\dim_K(W^\perp) = n - r$.

(2). 由于 W 是 A 的不变子空间.

则 $A(W) \subset W$. $\forall t \in W$ 均有 $A(t) \in W$ 成立.

$\forall l \in W^\perp$, 则有 $l(t) = 0$, $l(A(t)) = 0$.

故 $A^* l(t) = l(A(t)) = 0$.

$A^* l \in W^\perp$. $W^\perp$ 是 A^* 的不变子空间得证.



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(b). 证明 $\dim \operatorname{Im} \varphi = \dim W^*$ 即证.

$$\text{由于 } \dim W^* = n - r = \dim \ker \varphi$$

$$\text{且 } \dim V^* = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim \operatorname{Im} \varphi = \dim V^* - \dim \ker \varphi = r.$$

$$\text{由于 } \dim W = r, \text{ 故 } \dim W^* = r.$$

则有 $\dim \operatorname{Im} \varphi = \dim W^*$. 满射得证.

$$\alpha_1 = (A-1)v_1, \alpha_2 = v_1, \alpha_3 = (A-1)v_2, \alpha_4 = v_2.$$

$$\text{故 } (A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3, A\alpha_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \cdot J(A).$$

$$\alpha_1 = (A-1)v_1 = (A-1)e_2 = -Ae_2 + e_2 \quad \alpha_3 = (A-1)v_2 = -Ae_4 + e_4.$$

$$\text{由于 } (Ae_1, Ae_2, Ae_3, Ae_4) = (e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4)A$$

$$\Rightarrow Ae_2 = e_1 + 2e_2 + e_3 + e_4, Ae_4 = e_1 + e_2 + e_4$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -e_1 - e_3 - e_4, \alpha_3 = -e_1 - e_2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{故 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (e_1, e_2, e_3)T = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

T 6.3.2. 不变因子组 =

将初等因子按降幂排列, 即有 $(x-1)^3 \quad x-1 \quad 1$
 $(x+1)^3 \quad x+1 \quad x+1$
 $(x-2)^2 \quad x-2 \quad 1$

$$\text{故 } d_3(x) = (x-1)^3(x+1)^2(x-2)^2, d_2(x) = (x-1)(x+1)(x-2), d_1(x) = x+1.$$

$$\Rightarrow J_1(1) = (1) \quad J_3(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, J_1(-1) = (-1), J_3(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$J_1(2) = (2) \quad J_2(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & & & & & & \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & & & & & & \\ & & -1 & & & & & & \\ & & & -1 & & & & & \\ & & & & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & & 2 & & & \\ & & & & & & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & & \\ & & & & & & & 0 & \end{pmatrix}$$



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6.3.4. 证明: 先证 $K[A] \subset C[A]$.

$\forall f(A) \in K[A]$, 则 $f(A) \cdot A = A \cdot f(A)$ 成立.

$\Rightarrow f(A) \in C[A]$.

下证 $C[A] \subset K[A]$.

$\Rightarrow \exists \mu, \nu \in K[x] \text{ s.t. } \mu(A) = \nu(A)$.

故 $V = K[A]\alpha$.

则 $\forall \beta \in C[A]$, $\beta\alpha \in V$ 成立.

$\exists f(x) \in K[x] \text{ s.t. } \beta\alpha = f(A) \cdot \alpha$.

取 $\beta \in V$, 则 $\beta = g(A)\alpha$, $g(A) \in K[A]$.

故 $\beta\beta = \beta g(A)\alpha = g(A)\beta\alpha = g(A)f(A)\alpha = f(A)\beta$.

$\Rightarrow \beta$ 是幂等元, 故 $\beta = f(A)$ 成立.

$C[A] \subset K[A]$, 综上 $C[A] = K[A]$.

delete

故 $J(A) = J_i(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{i \times i}$ 由于 $\exists T$ s.t. $T^{-1}AT = J(A)$

故 $J(A)$ 与 A 相似, 相似矩阵有相同的迹, $J(A)^i$ 与 A^i 相似.

$\text{tr}(A^i) = \text{tr}(J(A)^i) = 0.$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 若 $\text{tr}(A^i) = 0$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$).

由于 $J(A)$ 的所有特征值为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$.

且 $T^{-1}AT = J(A) \Rightarrow T^{-1}A^i T = J(A)^i$, A^i 与 $J(A)^i$ 相似

$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(J(A)^i) = 0$. ($1 \leq i \leq n$)

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_r = 0, \lambda_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_r^2 = 0, \dots, \lambda_1^n + \dots + \lambda_r^n = 0.$

假设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$ 为非零互异特征值, 且代数重数分别为 $s_1, \dots, s_r$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} s_1 \lambda_1 + \dots + s_r \lambda_r = 0 \\ s_1 \lambda_1^2 + \dots + s_r \lambda_r^2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ s_1 \lambda_1^n + \dots + s_r \lambda_r^n = 0 \end{cases}$

故假设 $s_1, \dots, s_r$ 为变量, 则系数矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \dots & \lambda_r \\ \lambda_1^2 & \dots & \lambda_r^2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^n & \dots & \lambda_r^n \end{pmatrix}$, 行列式为 $\prod_{k=1}^r \lambda_k \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} (\lambda_i - \lambda_j)$.

$D \neq 0$ 故当且仅当 $s_1 = s_2 = \dots = s_r = 0$ 时成立.

非零特征值代数重数为 0 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_r = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \chi_A(x) = \lambda^n \cdot A^n = \chi_A(x) = \lambda^n = 0$

$\Rightarrow A$ 是幂零矩阵.

6.4 周易潇潇 3021233090

$$1. v_i = (e_1, \dots, e_n)^T v_i \quad \text{而} \quad (v_i | v_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle (e_1, \dots, e_n)^T v_i | (e_1, \dots, e_n)^T v_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow T \cdot T = (c_{ij})_{n \times n} \quad c_{ij} = (v_i | v_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = I_n$$

$$2. \langle 1, t \rangle^\perp = \{ g(t) \mid (g | \alpha) = 0 \quad \forall \alpha \in \langle 1, t \rangle \}$$

$$\text{设 } \alpha = a_1 + a_2 t, \quad (g | \alpha) = \int_{-1}^1 g(t)(a_1 + a_2 t) dt = 0$$

$$\text{设 } g(t) = at^2 + bt + c$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 g(t)(a_1 + a_2 t) dt = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}a + 2c = 0 \quad \frac{2}{3}b = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 3c = 0, \quad b = 0 \Rightarrow \langle 1, t \rangle^\perp = \{ at^2 - \frac{1}{3}a \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

12) 取基 $1, t, t^2$ 应用格拉姆-施密特过程.

$$v_1 = 1 \quad \overline{v_1} = \frac{1}{\|v_1\|} = 1 \quad v_2 = t \quad \|v_2\| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\|v_3\| = \sqrt{\frac{8}{45}} \Rightarrow$$

$$e_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = 1 \quad e_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} t \quad e_3 = \sqrt{\frac{45}{8}} (t^2 - \frac{1}{3})$$

3. (1) 对称性直接验证即得

$$\text{正定性 } (f|f) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} f^2(t) dt.$$

$$\text{而 } e^{-t} f^2(t) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \langle f, f \rangle \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f=0$$

双线性: 由积分的线性性即得.

$$(2) \quad \langle t^n, t^m \rangle = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{m+n} dt.$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} -t^{m+n} d(e^{-t}) = -t^{m+n} \cdot e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$+ \int_0^{\infty} (m+n) e^{-t} t^{m+n-1} dt = (m+n) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{m+n-1} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle t^n, t^m \rangle = (m+n)!$$

$$4. (\Rightarrow) \quad \|x\|_1^2 = \langle x, x \rangle_1 = \langle x, x \rangle_2 = \|x\|_2^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2$$

$$(\Leftarrow) \quad \forall x, y \in V \quad \langle x, y \rangle_1 = \langle x, y \rangle_2.$$

$$\text{取 } \langle x, y \rangle_1 = \langle x+y, y \rangle_1 - \langle y, y \rangle_1$$

$$= \langle x+y, x+y \rangle_1 - \langle x+y, x \rangle_1 - \langle y, y \rangle_1$$

$$= \langle x+y, x+y \rangle_1 - \langle x, x \rangle_1 - \langle y, y \rangle_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\|x+y\|_1^2 - \|x\|_1^2 - \|y\|_1^2)$$

$\langle x, y \rangle_2$ 同理

$$2. 1) \langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\|x+y\|^2 - \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (13 - 2 - 5) = 3$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \quad \varphi = \arccos \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$12) \text{ 设 } \alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

$$\langle x, \alpha \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\|x+\alpha\|^2 - \|x\|^2 - \|\alpha\|^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(\alpha_1+1)^2 + 2(\alpha_2+1)^2 + (\alpha_3+1)^2 - 4(\alpha_1+1)(\alpha_2+1)$$

$$- 2(\alpha_2+1)(\alpha_3+1) + 2(\alpha_2+1)(\alpha_3+1)$$

$$= 2 + 3\alpha_1^2 + 2\alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2 - 4\alpha_1\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_2\alpha_3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, -\alpha_1) \quad \text{原 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2$$

$$7. B_{ij} = \frac{A_{ji}}{\|A_{ji}\|} \text{ 为一组规范正交基}$$

$$|A| = \|A_{11}\| \cdots \|A_{nn}\| \det [B_{11}, \dots, B_{1n}]$$

$$\text{则由 } B \cdot B^T = I_n \Rightarrow |B| |B^T| = |B|^2 = 1 \quad |B| = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = \pm \|A_{11}\| \cdots \|A_{nn}\|$$

$$8. \det X = 0 \text{ 显然} \quad \det X \neq 0$$

$$A = X \cdot X^T \Rightarrow A \text{ 正定} \Rightarrow |A| \leq a_1 \cdots a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow |X| \cdot |X^T| \leq \|X_{11}\|^2 \cdots \|X_{nn}\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |\det X| \leq \|X_{11}\| \cdots \|X_{nn}\|$$

$$9. \quad \langle \alpha - \beta, e_i \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \forall X = x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha - \beta, X \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \alpha - \beta, e_i \rangle x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$$

10. 按空又展开即得

$$11. \quad A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \|A^{(1)}\|^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \|A^{(n)}\|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_n(\frac{1}{\|A^{(n)}\|}) \dots F_1(\frac{1}{\|A^{(1)}\|}) A^T A = I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = F_n() \dots F_1() A^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{A^{(1)T}}{\|A^{(1)}\|} & \dots & \frac{A^{(n)T}}{\|A^{(n)}\|} \end{bmatrix}$$

12. 应用格拉姆-施密特过程

$$u_1 = (1, 2, 2, -1) \quad u_2 = (1, 1, -5, 3) \quad u_3 = (3, 2, 8, -7)$$

$$v_1 = (1, 2, 2, -1) \quad v_2 = (2, 3, -3, -2)$$

$$v_3 = (2, 1, 1, -2)$$

$$\Rightarrow e_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}, \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{10}, \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{10}, -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \right)$$

$$e_2 = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{26}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{26}} & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{26}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{26}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \end{pmatrix}$$

13. 扩充 $e_1, \dots, e_n$ 为 V 的一组正规正交基

$$x = x_1 e_1 + \dots + x_n e_n \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \langle x, e_i \rangle^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

$$\|x\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^k \langle x, e_i \rangle^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \langle x, e_i \rangle^2 \leq \|x\|^2$$

取等号成立 $\forall x \in V \Leftrightarrow k = n$

6.5 周易新 2021.2.3.30.20.

$$1.11) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m, y \in \ker A^* \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \quad x = Ax_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle = \langle Ax_0, y \rangle = \langle x_0, A^* y \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker A^* = (\mathbb{R}^m \setminus \text{Im } A)^\perp$$

$$2. \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^m \Rightarrow \langle Ax, x \rangle = 0$$

$$(\text{证}) \quad \forall x, y \quad \langle A(x+y), x+y \rangle = 0$$

$$= \langle Ax, x \rangle + \langle Ax, y \rangle + \langle Ay, x \rangle + \langle Ay, y \rangle$$

$$= \langle Ax, y \rangle + \langle y, A^* x \rangle$$

$$= 2 \langle Ax, y \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$13) \quad \langle Ax, x \rangle = \langle x, A^* x \rangle = - \langle Ax, x \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle Ax, x \rangle = 0$$

$$14) \quad \forall x \in \ker(A) \quad \langle Ax, Ax \rangle = \langle A^* Ax, x \rangle$$

$$= \langle A A^*, x \rangle = \langle A^* x, A^* x \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow A^* x = 0. \quad \text{从而 } \forall x \in \ker A \quad x \in \ker A^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker A = \ker A^*$$

$k = n+1$

2. $(\Rightarrow)$ 设 V_i 的一组规范正交基为

$$e_1, \dots, e_n \quad \|Ae_i\|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n \langle Ae_i, e_j \rangle^2$$

$$\|A^*e_i\|^2 \geq \sum_{j=1}^n \langle e_i, Ae_j \rangle^2 \geq \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \langle e_i, Ae_j \rangle^2$$
$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \langle Ae_j, e_i \rangle^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n \|Ae_j\|^2$$

若 A 正规 $\|Ae_i\| = \|A^*e_i\|$

$\Rightarrow V_i$ 是 A^* 不变子空间

$$\exists \alpha \in V_i \quad A_i A_i^* \alpha = A_i A_i^* \alpha$$

$$\text{则 } A_i \alpha = A \alpha \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in V_i$$

$$\langle \alpha, A_i^* \beta \rangle = \langle A_i \alpha, \beta \rangle = \langle A \alpha, \beta \rangle$$

$$= \langle \alpha, A^* \beta \rangle \Rightarrow A_i^* = A^*|_{V_i}$$

$\Rightarrow A_i$ 正规

“ $\Leftarrow$ ” 有 $A^*|_{V_i} = A_i^*$

$$\forall \alpha \in V \quad \alpha = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_s \quad \alpha \xrightarrow{\text{正规}} \alpha_i \in V_i$$

$$\Rightarrow A A^* \alpha = A A^* \alpha_1 + \dots + A A^* \alpha_s$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^s A_i A_i^* \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^s A^* A_i \alpha_i = \sum_{i=1}^s A^* A \alpha_i$$

$$= A^* A \alpha \Rightarrow A \text{ 正规}$$

3. 设 V 中规范正交基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$(A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A$$

则 A 为对称算子 存在一组标准基 $e_1, \dots, e_n$

$$\Rightarrow (Ae_1, \dots, Ae_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A^*$$

A^* 为对称阵

设 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)T$ T 为正交阵.

$$\Rightarrow (A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_n) = (Ae_1, \dots, Ae_n)T$$

$$= (e_1, \dots, e_n)A^*T$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A$$

$$= (e_1, \dots, e_n)TA$$

$$\Rightarrow TA = A^*T \Rightarrow TAT^{-1} = A^*$$

由于 T 正交 $T^{-1} = T^t$

$$\Rightarrow TA^t = A^*$$

4. (1) 设 $x = x_1\alpha_1 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n$ $y = y_1\alpha_1 + \dots + y_n\alpha_n$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = (x_1, \dots, x_n)B[y_1, \dots, y_n]$$

$$\langle Ax, y \rangle = \langle x, A^*y \rangle$$

$$Ax = (x_1, \dots, x_n)A[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$$

$$A^*y = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A^*[y_1, \dots, y_n]$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = BA^*$$

12) 若 A 是对称算子 则 $A = A^*$

$$\text{即 } AB = BA$$

$$\text{若 } B = BA$$

$$\forall x, y \quad \langle Ax, y \rangle = \langle x, Ay \rangle$$

$$\text{取 } (Ax, y) = (x, A^*y) \Rightarrow A^* = A$$

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$$5. \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A A^T = A^T A \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + c^2 & ab + cd \\ ab + cd & b^2 + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = c^2 \quad ac + bd = ab + cd$$

$$\text{若 } b = c \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{若 } b = -c \quad b \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = d$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. \text{ 由 } A^2 X = AX \quad X - AX \in \ker A = \ker A^*$$

$$\Rightarrow A^*(1-A)X = 0 \Rightarrow A^*(1-A) = 0$$

$$\langle A^*(1-A)X, Y \rangle = \langle X, (1-A^*)AY \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-A^*)A = 0 \Rightarrow A = A^*$$

$$7. \text{ 由 } A^2 = A \quad {}^tA^2 = {}^tA \Rightarrow A^2 A = A \cdot {}^tA^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot {}^tA (A - {}^tA) = 0$$

$$\text{设 } A - {}^tA = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \quad {}^tA \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^tA \alpha_i = 0 \Rightarrow {}^tA (A - {}^tA) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^tA A - {}^tA^2 = 0 \Rightarrow {}^tA A = {}^tA^2 \Rightarrow A {}^tA = A \cdot$$

$$\Rightarrow A = {}^tA$$

7.1

1. U 是一个 m 维子空间

$$\Rightarrow \forall u_1, u_2 \in U \quad u_1 + u_2 \in U \quad \exists 0 \in U$$

而 A 是仿射空间 $\Rightarrow p + u \in U$

$$= p + (u_1 + u_2) \in p + U$$

$$p + 0 = p \in p + U$$

$\forall p, q \in \pi$, 而 π 是平面 $p + \vec{p}_q \in \overline{pq} \subset \pi$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p}_q \in U$$

又因为 A 是仿射空间 $\Rightarrow \vec{p}_q$ 唯一

$$\Rightarrow \forall p, q \in \pi \quad \exists \text{ 唯一 } \vec{p}_q \in U \text{ 使 } q = p + \vec{p}_q$$

2. " $\Rightarrow$ "

$$\exists r \in \pi' \cap \pi'' \quad \text{设 } r = p + u_1' = q + u_1''$$

$$\pi = p + (U' + U'') \Rightarrow u_1' - u_1'' \in U' + U''$$

$$\text{有 } p + u_1' + (u_1'') = p + (u_1' - u_1'') = q \in p + (U' + U'')$$

$$p + \vec{p}_q = q = p + (u_1' - u_1'') \Rightarrow \vec{p}_q \in U' + U''$$

" $\Leftarrow$ "

$$\text{设 } \pi = p + (U' + U'') \quad \text{有 } q = p + \vec{p}_q \in p + (U' + U'')$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{p}_q = u_2' + u_2'' \Rightarrow q = p + (u_2' + u_2'') \Rightarrow q + (u_1' - u_2') = p + u_2'' = r$$

$$\Rightarrow q_k = p + (u_1' - u_2'') \Rightarrow \lambda' \text{ 与 } \lambda'' \text{ 相等}$$

2. ~~$e_1 = p_0 + \dots, e_n = p_0 + \dots$ 是 V 中一组~~

$$f(p_0) = f'(p_0) = p'_0$$

$$f(p_1) = f(p_0 + e_1) = f(p_0) + f'(e_1) = p'_0 + e'_1 = p'_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f(p_n) = p'_n$$

存在性即证

由于 $e_1, \dots, e_n$ 是 V 中一组基且 $f'(e_i) = e'_i$

及 $f(p_0) = f'(p_0)$ 的定义 f 是唯一的

4. (1) $\forall v_1, v_2 \in V \quad p + v_1 + v_2 = p + (v_1 + v_2)$

$$\exists v \in V \Rightarrow p + 0 = p$$

(2) $\forall q \in A(V) \quad q = p + p'q$

其中 $p'q = q + (-p)$ 即证

5. (1) $\Rightarrow$ (2)

$$\forall p_i \in X, \lambda_i = 1 \text{ 则 } \lambda_i p_i \in X$$

$k=2$ 由 (1) 直接得

设 $k=n-1$ 成立

$k=n$ 时

$\forall p_1, \dots, p_n \in X$ 设 $\lambda + (1-\lambda)(\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1}) = 1$

有 $(1-\lambda)p_n + \lambda(\lambda_1 p_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} p_{n-1}) = (1-\lambda)p_n + \lambda q$
由 $k=2 \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)p_n + \lambda q \in X$

(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3) 设 $x = p + u$ ~~$p \in$~~

$\lambda p_1 + (1-\lambda)p_2 \in X$ 设 $p_1 = p + u_1, p_2 = p + u_2$

~~$\lambda u_1 + (1-\lambda)u_2 \in U$~~ ~~$u_1, u_2 \in U$~~

证 $\lambda(u_1 + u_2) \in U$

因为 u_1, u_2 任意性 $\Rightarrow U$ 是子空间 $\Rightarrow$
 X 是 A 中子空间.

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1)

$\forall q_1, q_2 \in X$ 设 $q_1 = p + u_1, q_2 = p + u_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda q_1 + (1-\lambda)q_2 &= \lambda(p + u_1) + (1-\lambda)(p + u_2) \\ &= p + (\lambda u_1 + (1-\lambda)u_2) \in p + U = X \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 $A(M) = p + U, M = p + U'$

设 $x_1 = p + u_1, \dots, x_m = p + u_m$

其中 $u_1, \dots, u_m$ 线性无关

$\Rightarrow U$ 是以 U' 中 ~~线性无关向量~~ 基生成的子空间

$$\forall q \in A(M) \quad q = p + u = p + (\lambda_1 u_1 + \dots + \lambda_m u_m)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i = k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{q_k}{n} = \frac{p}{n} + (\dots) \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i = 1$$

7. 若 f 是仿射映射

$$f(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q_k) = f(\lambda p) + (1-\lambda)f'(q_k)$$

$$f': v \rightarrow v' = f'(0) + \lambda f'(p) + (1-\lambda)f'(q_k)$$

$$\text{由 } f'(p) = f(p) - f'(0) \quad f'(q_k) = f(q_k) - f'(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda f(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q_k) &= f'(0) + \lambda f'(p) + (1-\lambda)f'(q_k) \\ &= \lambda f(p) + (1-\lambda)f(q_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q_k) = f'(0) + f'(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q_k)$$

$$= \lambda f(p) + (1-\lambda)f(q_k)$$

$$= f'(0) + \lambda f'(p) + (1-\lambda)f'(q_k)$$

$$\text{则 } f'(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q_k) = \lambda f'(p) + (1-\lambda)f'(q_k)$$

$$\text{取 } q_k = 0 \text{ 则 } f'(\lambda p) = \lambda f'(p)$$

$$\text{由 } p \text{ 的任意性 } f'(\lambda p) = \lambda f'(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q_k) = f'(\lambda p) + f'((1-\lambda)q_k)$$

$$\text{即 } f'(p_1 + p_2) = f'(p_1) + f'(p_2)$$

$\Rightarrow f'$ 是线性映射

$\Rightarrow f$ 是仿射映射.

8. 若 $\exists v' \in V'$ $\mathcal{A}: V \rightarrow V'$ 使 $f = T_{v'} \mathcal{A}$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q) = T_{v'} \mathcal{A}(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q)$$

$$= T_{v'}(\lambda p' + (1-\lambda)q') = v' + \lambda p' + (1-\lambda)q'$$

$$\wedge f(p) + (1-\lambda)f(q) = \lambda T_{v'} \mathcal{A}(p) + (1-\lambda)T_{v'} \mathcal{A}(q)$$

$$= \lambda(p' + v') + (1-\lambda)(q' + v') = v' + \lambda p' + (1-\lambda)q'$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q) = \lambda f(p) + (1-\lambda)f(q)$$

由 7. $\Rightarrow f$ 是仿射映射

若 f 是仿射映射 $\forall p \in V \quad f(p) = f(0) + f'(p)$

f' 是线性映射.

$$\text{取 } v' = f(0) \quad \text{则 } f' = \mathcal{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = T_{v'} \mathcal{A}$$

9. 满足 (1) (2) 则 V 取 0 $p \in V \quad p \neq 0 \quad p + v = p$

$\forall q \in A \quad \exists$ 唯一 $v \in V \quad \overline{pq} = v$

$$\forall v_1, v_2 \in V \quad \text{中} \quad v_1 = \vec{p}\vec{q} \quad v_2 = \vec{p}\vec{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow p + v_1 + v_2 = p + \vec{p}\vec{r}$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{p}\vec{q} + \vec{q}\vec{r} = \vec{p}\vec{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow p + v_1 + v_2 = p + (\vec{p}\vec{q} + \vec{q}\vec{r})$$

$\Rightarrow A$ 是与 V 相伴的仿射空间.

设 $p + v_1 = q$ $q + v_2 = r$ 由 v_1, v_2 的充性

p 是定值 $\forall q \in A \quad \exists v_1 \text{ s.t. } p + v_1 = q$

q 是定同组

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p}\vec{q} + \vec{q}\vec{r} = \vec{p}\vec{r}$$

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7.2 1.

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 4x_2 - 8x_3 + 13x_4 = 19 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

特解 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^T = \beta_0$

该方程的齐次方程的基础解系

$$\eta_1 = [2, 1, 1, 0], \quad \eta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

设 $V = \langle \eta_1, \eta_2 \rangle \Rightarrow \pi = \beta_0 + V$

设 $\vec{p}_0 \perp \pi$ $q \in \pi$ 且 $\beta_0 + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p}_0 = \beta_0 - p + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$$

$\forall r, s \in \pi$ 设 $r = h_1\eta_1 + h_2\eta_2, \forall h_1, h_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

由前假设 $\vec{p}_0 \perp \vec{r}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{17}{2} + 6k_1 - \frac{17}{2}k_2 = 0 \\ \frac{31}{2} - \frac{17}{2}k_1 + \frac{31}{2}k_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = 0 \\ k_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p}_0 = (-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 3, 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\vec{p}_0\| = \frac{\sqrt{141}}{2}$$

$$(2, 1, 0, 0)$$

2. 解出 $\pi_1 = (0, 1, 2, 0, 0) + \langle (-2, 0, 1, 1, 0), (2, 1, 0, 0, 1) \rangle$

$$\pi_2 = (1, -2, 5, 8, 2) + \langle (0, 1, 2, 1, 2), (2, 1, 2, -1, 1) \rangle$$

由线性无关易知两平面公线唯一 设由 $\vec{P_1P_2}$

$$P_1 = \beta_1 + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2, \quad P_2 = \beta_2 + k_3\eta_3 + k_4\eta_4$$

$$p_1 \vec{p}_2 = p_1 \cdot p_1 - k_1 \eta_1 - k_2 \eta_2 + k_3 \eta_3 + k_4 \eta_4$$

$$\forall x \in \Pi_1, y \in \Pi_2$$

$$x = x_1 \eta_1 + x_2 \eta_2$$

$$y = y_1 \eta_3 + y_2 \eta_4 \quad \forall x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{由 } \langle p_1 \vec{p}_2, x \rangle = \langle p_1 \vec{p}_2, y \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -6k_1 + 4k_2 + 3k_3 - 3k_4 = -9 \\ 3k_1 - 6k_2 + 6k_3 + 11k_4 = 1 \\ -3k_1 - 3k_2 + 10k_3 + 6k_4 = -15 \\ -2k_2 + 3k_3 + 2k_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$ 该方程组解唯一

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = -47 \\ k_2 = -42 \\ k_3 = -33 \\ k_4 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 \vec{p}_2 = (7, 14, 0, 14, -14)$$

$$\Rightarrow \|p_1 \vec{p}_2\| = 7\sqrt{13}$$

7.3

1. 取 $0 \in V$ $p_i = 0 + \alpha_i$ $\alpha_i \in V$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda_0 p_0 + \dots + \lambda_m p_m) &= f(0) + f'(\lambda_0 \alpha_0 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m \lambda_i (f(0) + f'(\alpha_i)) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^m \lambda_i f(p_i) \end{aligned}$$

2. 定义 $f'(p, \vec{p}_i) = q_i - f(p)$ 线性映射

构造仿射映射 $f(p_0 + \alpha) = f(p_0) + f'(\alpha)$

存在性即证

设 $\exists g$ 满足 $\exists q, g|_Q \neq f|_Q$

设 $p, \vec{q} = \lambda_1 p_0 \vec{p}_1 + \dots + \lambda_n p_0 \vec{p}_n$ $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow g|_Q = g|_{p_0} + (\lambda_1 g'(\vec{p}_1) + \dots)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k g|_{p_k} = f|_Q \Rightarrow f = g.$$

3. 设 M 为凸集 $f: M \rightarrow M'$ 为仿射映射

$\forall q_1, q_2 \in M'$ 仅证 $q_1 \overline{q_2} = \{q_1 + \lambda(q_2 - q_1) \mid \lambda \in [0, 1]\} \subseteq M'$

即 $\forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$ 有 $q_1 + \lambda(q_2 - q_1) \in M'$

设 $q_1 = f(p_1)$ $q_2 = f(p_2)$ $p_i = p_1 + p_i \vec{p}_i$

$$\Rightarrow q_1 + \lambda(q_2 - q_1) = (1-\lambda)q_1 + \lambda q_2 = (1-\lambda)f(p_1) + \lambda f(p_2)$$

$$= f(p_1) + f(\lambda p_1 \vec{p}_0) = f(p_1 + \lambda p_1 \vec{p}_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 + \lambda p_1 \in \overline{P_1 P_0} \subseteq M \Rightarrow q_1 + \lambda q_1 \vec{q}_0 \in M'_P$$

$$4. 1) \forall p = \lambda_0 p_0 + \dots + \lambda_m p_m$$

$$\forall q = \lambda'_0 p_0 + \dots + \lambda'_m p_m \quad \forall \lambda_i \in [0, 1]$$

$$p + \lambda \vec{p}_0 = (1-\lambda)p + \lambda q = ((1-\lambda)\lambda_0 + \lambda\lambda'_0)p_0$$

$$+ \dots + ((1-\lambda)\lambda_m + \lambda\lambda'_m)p_m$$

$$\text{又 } (1-\lambda)\lambda_i + \lambda\lambda'_i \geq 0 \text{ 且 } \sum_{i=0}^m ((1-\lambda)\lambda_i + \lambda\lambda'_i) = 1$$

$$12) \text{ 闭单纯形 } \overline{\Delta}(p_0, \dots, p_m) = \{ \lambda_0 p_0 + \dots + \lambda_m p_m \mid \sum_{i=0}^m \lambda_i = 1, \lambda_i \geq 0 \}$$

可看作一个单纯形的并集。

$$13) \text{ 由 } \overline{\Delta}(p_0, \dots, p_m) \text{ 为一闭单纯形}$$

$$\Rightarrow C(p_0, \dots, p_m) \subseteq \overline{\Delta}(p_0, \dots, p_m)$$

$$\text{① 证取包含 } p_0, \dots, p_m \text{ 的凸集 } C$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i, j \quad \{ \lambda p_i + (1-\lambda)p_j \} = p_i p_j \subseteq C$$

$$\therefore k=0 \text{ 时 } p_0 \in C$$

$$\text{设 } N \text{ 于 } k \text{ 时成立. } k \text{ 时 } \sum_{i=0}^k \lambda_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_0 p_0 + \dots + \lambda_k p_k \in C \quad \text{若 } \lambda_k = 1 \quad p_k \in C$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \lambda_i \neq 0, 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\lambda_0}{1-\lambda_k} p_0 + \dots + \frac{\lambda_{k-1}}{1-\lambda_k} p_{k-1} \in C$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\lambda_k) = (\frac{\lambda_0}{1-\lambda_k} p_0 + \dots + \frac{\lambda_{k-1}}{1-\lambda_k} p_{k-1}) + \lambda_k p_k \in C$$

$$\text{由 } S \subseteq C \Rightarrow \overline{\Delta} \subseteq C \Rightarrow S = C(p_0, \dots, p_m)$$

2.4

1. 若 P 为 $\mathbb{Q}$ 中 n 次 $\forall y \in V$

$$Q(p+y) = Q(p+1-y) = Q(y) + Q(1-y) + Q(y) + Q(1-y) + Q(y) + Q(1-y)$$

$$\text{若 } Q \text{ 为二次型} \Rightarrow Q(y) = Q(1-y)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(y) = Q(1-y) \Rightarrow Q(y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(p+y) = Q(y) + Q(1-y) = 0 + Q(1-y) = Q(1-y) \forall y \in V$$

2. 1) $P = 0 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \in \mathbb{A}$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + \cdots + x_{n+1} = 0 \\ x_1 + \cdots + x_{n+1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_1 + \cdots + x_{n+1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \end{cases}$$

即 P 为 $P = 0 + \left(-\frac{1}{n-1} e_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} e_n \right)$

2)

$P = 0 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$ 为 $\mathbb{Q}$ 中 n 次

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + \cdots + x_{n+1} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ -1 + \cdots + x_n = 0 \\ x_1 + \cdots + x_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{无解 无中}$$

7.5

$$1. \text{ 即 } (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & t \\ t & 1 & t \\ t & t & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 4t = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & t \\ t & 1 & t \\ t & t & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-t^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-t^2 - \frac{(t-t^2)^2}{1-t^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t > 0 \text{ (随 } t \text{ 而变)} \\ 1-t^2 > 0 \\ 1-t^2 - \frac{(t-t^2)^2}{1-t^2} > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -1 < t < 1 \\ (1-t)^2(1+t)^2 > t^2(1+t)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow t \in (0, 1)$$

2. $\frac{1}{2}x^2$ = 次曲曲:

$$a_1x_1^2 + a_2x_2^2 + a_3x_3^2 + 2b_{12}x_1x_2 + 2b_{23}x_2x_3 + 2b_{31}x_3x_1 + c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + c_3x_3 + d = 0$$

$$+ c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + c_3x_3 + d = 0$$

$$\text{设 } \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ \checkmark & a_2 & b_{23} \\ \checkmark & \checkmark & a_3 \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} a'_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a'_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a'_3 \end{pmatrix} T^T$$

$$\text{令 } (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)T^T$$

例二 次曲面可化为

$$a_1' y_1^2 + a_2' y_2^2 + a_3' y_3^2 + \sum_{i=1}^3 c_i' y_i + d = 0 \quad (14)$$

对(14)配方

取 (117) 接 $(110) - (114)$

3. S_a 上点满足

$$Q(p+x) = q_0 w + l w + a(p) = q_0 w + l w = 0$$

$q_0 w = 0$ 令 $x = p + v$ 与 S_a 交点

$$q_0(t v) + l(t v) = 0 \quad \text{即得 } t q_0 w + t l w = 0$$

即由 $q_0 w = 0$ 得 $l w = 0$

$$l w = 0 \Rightarrow \text{直线在 } S_a \text{ 上}$$

$$l w \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{仅有 } t=0 \text{ 一个根 (一个交点)}$$

4. $z = 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$

$$x_3 = 2 - 2x_1 + x_2$$

代入化简

$$-7(x_1 + \frac{3}{7})^2 + 8(x_2 + \frac{1}{7})^2 = \frac{5}{7}$$

双曲线.