

子空间, 子空间的和. (并通常不能生成子空间)

$$\underline{W_1 + W_2}$$

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 - \dim \underbrace{W_1 \cap W_2}$$

基扩张
成 W_1, W_2
基.

引入] 外直和 $\underline{V \oplus W}$. ($V \times W, +, \cdot$)

$V \oplus W$ 有子空间 $V' = \{(v, 0) \mid v \in V\} \cong V$

$\tau: W_1 \oplus W_2 \rightarrow W_1 + W_2$, $\ker \tau \cong \underbrace{W_1 \cap W_2}_{\text{同构}}$
 $(w_1, w_2) \mapsto w_1 + w_2$

$W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$ 时, τ 是同构.

定理: W_1, W_2 是 V 的子空间, $W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$

则 τ 是同构, 且 τ 诱导 $W_1' \cong W_1$.

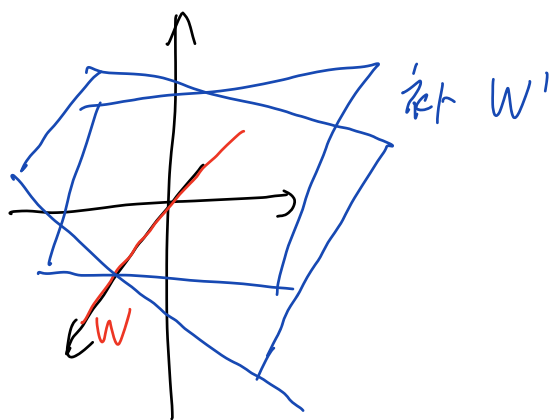
$$W_2' \cong W_2.$$

称 $W_1 + W_2$ 为内直和. (直和 $W_1 \oplus W_2$)

如果 $W_1 \oplus W_2 = V$, 称 W_2 是 W_1 的
(内) 补空间.

性质: W 是 V 的子空间, W 的补空间存在

证明: 取 W 的基, 补张...



考虑 $T: V \rightarrow W$. $\ker T$ 有补空间 $(\ker T)'$

T 满射, 则有 $T|_{(\ker T)'} = (\ker T)' \rightarrow W$
同构.

$(\ker T)'$ 选择太多, “不太好”

为什么? (找不到 "自然的补")

"自然" 考虑 V, W 有 $T: V \rightarrow W$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V & \xrightarrow{T} & W \\ U & & U \\ V_1 & \longrightarrow & W_1 \end{array}$$

假设 $V_1 \subset V, W_1 \subset W$ 子空间.

$$T(V_1) \subset W_1$$

理想的 picture T 分成两部分

$$T_1: V_1 \rightarrow W_1 \quad V_2 \text{ 是 } V_1 \text{ 的补}$$

$$T_2: \underline{V_2} \rightarrow W_2. \quad W_2 \text{ 是 } W_1 \text{ 的补}$$

$$T|_{V_1} = T_1, \quad T|_{V_2} = T_2$$

B_1, V_1 基

C_1, W_1 基

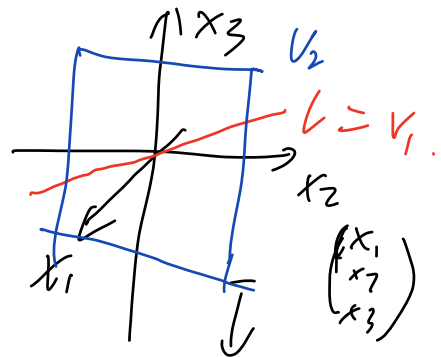
B_2, V_2 基.

C_2, W_2 基

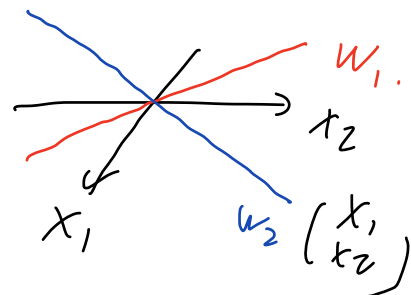
$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{1} \\ \bar{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (C_1, C_2) \\ (B_1, B_2) \end{matrix} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} (\bar{1})_{B_1}^{C_1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & (\bar{1})_{B_2}^{C_2} \end{array} \right]$$

能作到. (可以, 但是 w_2 选取依赖于 v_2)

例如: $V = \mathbb{R}^3$



$W = \mathbb{R}^2$



W 中 w_2 的选取“依赖于” V 中 v_1 的选取.

Y vector space, $Y_1 \subset Y$.

$S: Y \rightarrow W$.

$$S(Y_1) \subset W_1$$

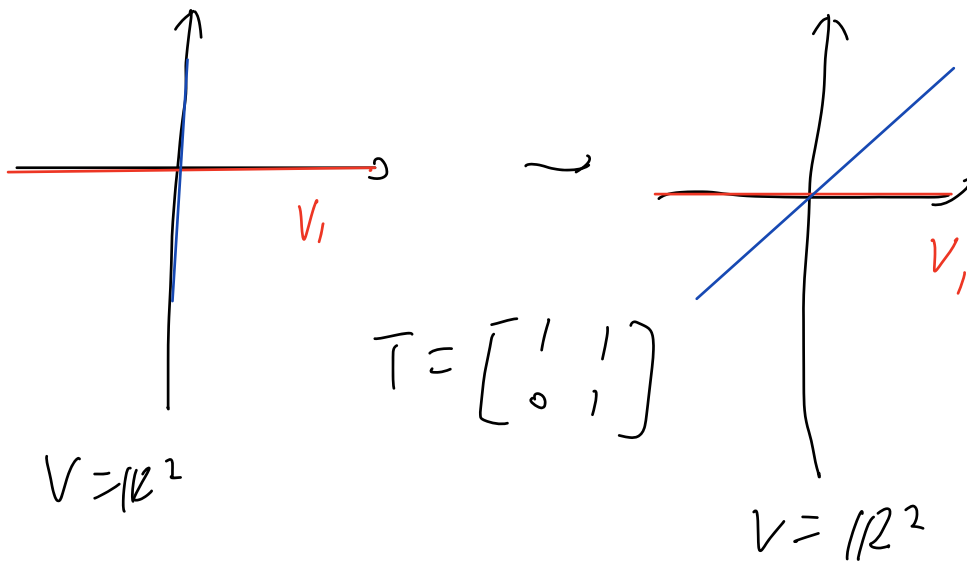
“迁就”不一致。

更需要

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 V & \xrightarrow{T} & V \\
 U & & U \\
 V_1 & \rightarrow & V_1
 \end{array}$$

能找到补 $\underline{(V_1)'} \xrightarrow{T} \underline{(V_1)'}$ 吗? (不一定)

例



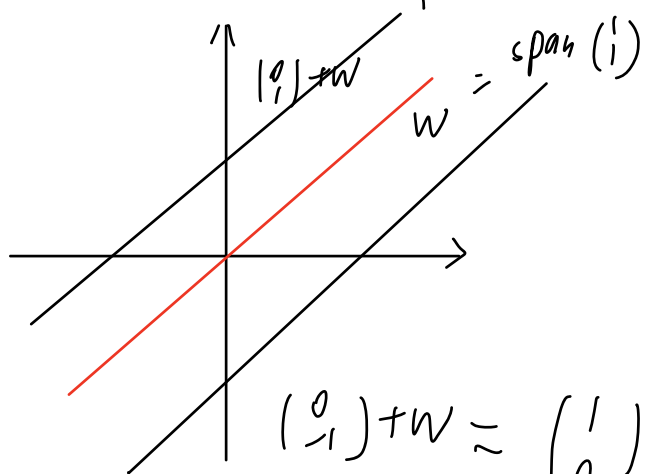
(没有基 β , $[T]_{\beta}^{\beta}$ 对角)

退而求其次, 定义商空间 (“自然”)

定义: $W \subset V$ 子空间,

V/W 作为集合: 每一个元素是 V 的子集.

$v \in V, \underline{v} + W = \{v+w \mid w \in W\}$ 陪集



一样的 $v_1 + W, v_2 + W$
 $v_1 \neq v_2$.

$$\boxed{v_1 + W = v_2 + W \text{ 当且仅当 } v_1 - v_2 \in W.}$$

定义 V/W 上 $(+, \cdot)$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \underline{(v_1 + W)} + \underline{(v_2 + W)} &= \underline{(v_1 + v_2) + W} \\ c \underline{(v + W)} &= \underline{cv + W} \end{aligned} \right.$$

"well-defined" $\underline{v_1 + W} = \underline{v_1' + W}$ 时, $\overset{\text{证明}}{(v_1 + v_2) + W}$

$$V_1 \subset V$$

$$= (V_1' + V_2) + W.$$

性质: ① $V \xrightarrow{\pi} V/V_1$ π 满, 且 $\ker \pi = V_1$
 $v \mapsto v + V_1$

② $V \xrightarrow{T} W$, $\ker T \supset V_1$.
 $\pi \searrow \begin{matrix} \nearrow T' \\ V/V_1 \end{matrix}$ 则存在唯一的 T' ($\exists! T'$)
 使得 $T = T' \circ \pi$

③ $V \xrightarrow{T} W$
 $U \xrightarrow{\quad} U$
 $V_1 \xrightarrow{T} W_1$ $\Rightarrow \underline{V/V_1 \rightarrow W/W_1}$

之后: 证明: $T: V_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{C}}$

存在 $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ 的基, $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 是上三角阵

$A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$. $\exists P$ 可逆.

PAP^{-1} 上三角阵.

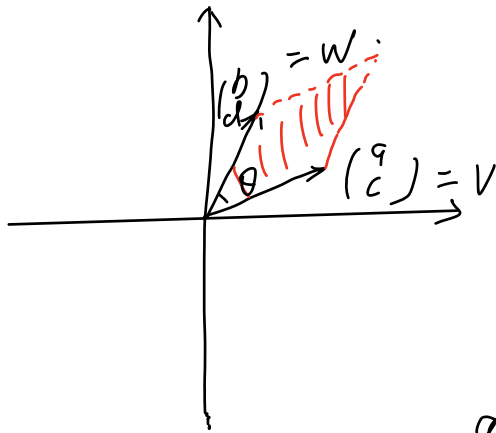
行列式:

2x2 矩阵是否可逆 $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

c, d 和, $\frac{a}{c} \neq \frac{d}{d}$,

$ad - bc \neq 0$. 对 $c, d = 0$ 也有效.

另一个几何含义: $|ad - bc| =$ 平行四边形的面积



为什么: $\cos \theta = \frac{ab + cd}{\sqrt{a^2 + c^2} \sqrt{b^2 + d^2}}$

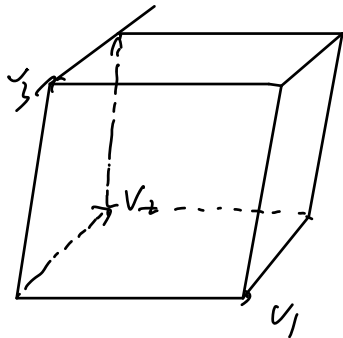
$$\begin{aligned} \text{面积} &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + c^2} \sqrt{b^2 + d^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(ad - bc)^2} = |ad - bc| \end{aligned}$$

$ad - bc > 0$, w 在 v 右边, $0 < \theta < \pi$

$ad - bc < 0$, w 在 v 左边, $0 < \theta < \pi$.

$ad-bc$ 是“有向”面积。

高维推广. parallelepiped 体积.



二底面积 · 高.

(有向) 体积

$(v_1, v_2, v_3) \mapsto$ 体积

一种定义方式: $V = \mathbb{R}^n$ (线性结构)

定义一个函数 $f: \underbrace{V \times V \times \dots \times V}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \mapsto f(v_1, \dots, v_n)$

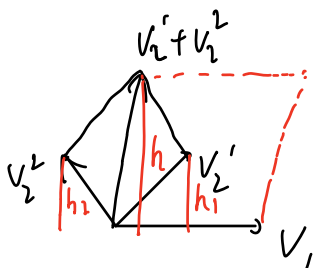
满足条件: ① $f(v_1, v_2, \dots, cv_i, \dots, v_n)$

$$= c f(v_1, \dots, v_n)$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_i^1 + v_i^2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$= \frac{f(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_i^1, \dots, v_n) + f(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_i^2, \dots, v_n)}{2}$$

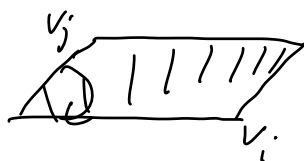
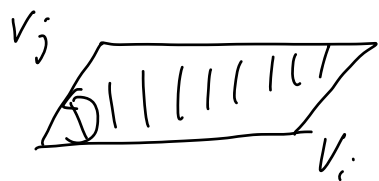


$$h = h_1 + h_2$$

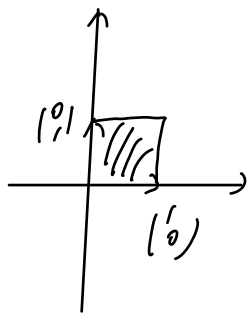
(图形拼凑)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n)$$

$$= -f(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n)$$



$$\textcircled{4} \quad (\text{normalization}) \quad f(e_1, \dots, e_n) = 1.$$



①, ② (多) 线性. ③ 反对称.

定理(定义) f 存在且唯一. $[v_1 \cdots v_n] = A$.

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) \stackrel{\text{定义}}{=} \underline{|A|} = \det A.$$

一些基本性质:

③', $f(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) = 0$
如果 $v_i = v_j$.

③ \Rightarrow ③', $f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = -f(v_1, \dots, v_n)$
($v_i = v_j$)

$\Rightarrow f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 0$ (2 $\neq 0$)

③' \Rightarrow ③
+ ②

$f(v_1, \dots, v_i + v_j, \dots, v_i + v_j, \dots, v_n) = 0$

$= f(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n) = 0$

+ $f(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) = 0$

+ $f(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n)$

+ $f(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n)$

一些基本性质:

① 如果 A 某一行全为 0, 则 $|A| = 0$

② $\det(AB) = (\det A) (\det B)$

③ $\det A = \det A^T$

④ $A \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ 三角阵 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & * \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$, $|A| = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$

⑤ $\det A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rk } A = n$

⑥ A 准上三角阵 $\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A_1 & * \\ \hline 0 & A_2 \end{array} \right]$

$\det A = \det A_1 \cdot \det A_2$.

证明: ①. $f(v_1, \dots, c \cdot 0, \dots, v_n) = \underline{c \cdot f(v_1, \dots, 0, \dots, v_n)}$

取 $c = 0$. $\Rightarrow f(v_1, \dots, 0, \dots, v_n) = 0$.

② 对初等矩阵 E , 计算 $\det E \neq 0$

$$\boxed{C \neq 0} \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & c & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = C \cdot f(e_1, \dots, e_n) = C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & c \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| &= f(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j + (e_i, \dots, e_n)) \\ &= f(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j, \dots, e_n) \\ &\quad + C f(e_1, e_2, \dots, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ e_i}}{e_i}, \dots, e_n) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = (-1)$$

对 $|A \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ E \text{ 初等矩阵}}}{E}| = |A| \cdot |E| \leftarrow$ 由定义中的性质

$$\text{rk}(A_1) < n, \quad \text{rk}(A) < n \Rightarrow |A| = 0 = |A^T|$$

$$\text{rk}(A^T) < n$$

$$A_1 = I_n. \quad |A| = |E_1| \cdots |E_k|$$

易证. $|E_i^T| = |E_i|$

$$A^T = E_k^T \cdots E_1^T$$

④ a_i 有 0, 则 $\text{rk}(A) < n$ $|A| = 0$

a_i 无 0, 用 $A = \underbrace{E_1 \cdots E_k}_{\text{第一组}} \underbrace{E_{k+1} \cdots E_n}_{\text{第二组}}$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = a_1 \cdots a_n.$$

⑤ ✓.

⑥ $\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A_1 & * \\ \hline 0 & A_2 \end{array} \right]$

和④
同样.

计算技巧: ① 行变换 (上三角阵) (普遍性)

② 行展开 (3.1)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$v_1 \quad v_2 \dots v_n$

$$f(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$= f(a_{11} \cdot e_1 + a_{21} \cdot e_2, \dots + a_{n1} \cdot e_n, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$= a_{11} f(e_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$+ a_{21} f(e_2, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$+ a_{i1} \boxed{f(e_i, \boxed{v_2, \dots, v_n})} + \dots$$

$$\boxed{f(e_i, v_2', \dots, v_n')}$$

$$\boxed{v_2 = a_{i2} \cdot e_i + v_2'}$$

v_2' 看作 e_1, \dots, e_n 线性组合
时只有出现 $\overbrace{e_1, \dots, e_n}^{\text{合}}$

$$\underline{f(e_i, \underline{v_2' \dots v_n'})}$$

$$v_2' \dots v_n' \in \underline{\text{span}(e_1, e_2, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n)} = W$$

定义一个新的函数.

$$g: \underbrace{W \times W \dots \times W}_{(n-1) \text{ 个}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}) \mapsto \underline{f(e_i, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1})}$$

满足所有, 除了

$$\begin{aligned} g(e_1, \dots, \hat{e}_i, \dots, e_n) &= f(e_i, e_1, \dots, e_n) \\ &= \underline{(-1)^{i+1}} \cdot f(e_1, \dots, e_n) \\ &= (-1)^{i+1} \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(e_i, \underline{v_2' \dots v_n'}) = (-1)^{i+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \hline a_{i2} \\ a_{n2} \end{vmatrix}$$

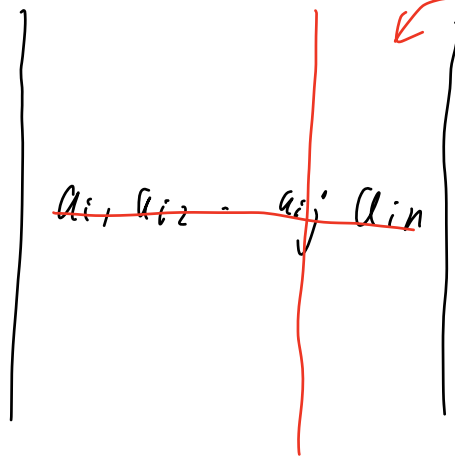
\leftarrow 交换 i 行
 $(i, 2)$

$A_{ij} = A$ 去掉 i 行, j 列.

$$|A| = (-1)^{1+1} a_{11} \cdot |A_{11}| + (-1)^{1+2} a_{12} \cdot |A_{21}|$$

$$= \sum_i (a_{i1} \cdot |A_{i1}|) (-1)^{i+1}$$

- 一般: $|A| = \sum_j (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} |A_{ij}|$



存在性. (唯一性 \Leftarrow 行展开 + 归纳法)