

四. 已知对称矩阵 $S \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} = \{A \mid A^T = A, A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}\}$ 的两个正交基

为: $U_1 \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(IV) $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

1) 求由基 (I) 到 (IV) 的过渡矩阵 C

2) 设 $X \in S \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ 在基 (I) 与基 (IV) 的坐标分别为 α, β , 判断是否存在 $X \neq 0$, 使基坐标满足 $\alpha = 2\beta$? 若存在, 求基.

解: 1) 因为 $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2A_1 + A_3 \quad B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2A_2 + A_3$

$B_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A_1 + A_2 + 3A_3$

$\therefore (B_1, B_2, B_3) = (A_1, A_2, A_3) C \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

2) 令 X 在基 (I) (IV) 下的坐标分别为 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$
有 $\alpha = C\beta$ 即 $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$

又有 $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$

解得 $\alpha = 2\beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$

\therefore 有 $X = (A_1, A_2, A_3) \alpha = 2t(A_1 - A_2)$

$= (B_1, B_2, B_3) \beta = t(B_1 - B_2)$

$\therefore A_1, A_2$ 或 A_1, B_2 为一组基, 存在 $X \neq 0$, 使 $\alpha = 2\beta$.

五. 已知实数域上的多项式空间 $P_2[x]$, 的一个基为 $\varphi_1(x) = 1 - x$,

$\varphi_2(x) = 1 + x^2, \varphi_3(x) = x + 2x^2$, 线性变换 T 满足 $T(\varphi_1(x)) = 2 + x^2$,

$T(\varphi_2(x)) = x, T(\varphi_3(x)) = 1 + x + x^2$

1) 求 T 在已知基上的矩阵

2) 设 $\varphi(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2$, 求 $T(\varphi(x))$.

解: 1) $(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x)) = (1, x, x^2) A$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$T(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x)) = (1, x, x^2) B$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

有 $T(\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x)) = (\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x)) C$

$C = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

2) $\varphi(x) = (1, x, x^2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = (1, x, x^2) A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore T(\varphi(x)) = T((\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x)) A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix})$

$= (\varphi_1(x), \varphi_2(x), \varphi_3(x)) A^{-1} B A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

令 $T(1, x, x^2) = (1, x, x^2) D \quad D = B A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$T(\varphi(x)) = T(1, x, x^2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (1, x, x^2) B A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$= (1, x, x^2) \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$= -4 + 3x - 2x^2$