

6. 设有  $\mathbb{R}^4$  的两个子空间  $W_1 = \{(x, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mid x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 = 0\}$

$W_2 = \{(x, x_2) \mid \text{其中 } d_1 = (1, -1, 0, 1) \text{ 或 } d_2 = (1, 0, 2, 3)\}$

试求  $W_1 + W_2$  与  $W_1 \cap W_2$  的基和维数.

解: (1)  $\because W_1 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mid x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 = 0\}$

$\therefore W_1$  有一组基  $\beta_1 = (2, 1, 0, 0), \beta_2 = (1, 0, 0, 1)$

$\beta_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)$

$W_1 + W_2 = \text{span}\{d_1, d_2, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_1' & d_2' & \beta_1' & \beta_2' & \beta_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore W_1 + W_2 \text{ 的基为 } d_1, d_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$$

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = 4$$

$$\dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 - \dim(W_1 + W_2) = 1$$

$$\forall \alpha \in W_2 \quad \alpha = k_1 d_1 + k_2 d_2 = (k_1 + k_2, -k_1, 2k_2, k_1 + 3k_2)$$

$$\text{将 } \alpha \text{ 代入 } W_1 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \mid x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 = 0\}$$

$$\text{得 } k_1 + k_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \forall \alpha \in W_1 \cap W_2 \quad \alpha = t d_1 - t d_2 = t(0, -1, -2, -2)$$

即  $(0, 1, 2, 2)$  是  $W_1 \cap W_2$  的一组基.

7. 设  $n$  维欧氏空间  $V$  中的向量组  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  与向量组  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  满足  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)C, C = (c_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

证: 若  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  是  $V$  的标准正交基  $\Rightarrow \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  是  $V$  的标准正交基

3)  $C$  是正交矩阵 中的  $n$  个成立, 则另一个成立.

(1) (2)  $\Rightarrow$  (3)  $\because \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $V$  的标准正交基

$$\therefore (\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = E$$

$$\text{同理 } \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = E$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)C' (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)C = C'E C = C'C = E$$

$\therefore C$  为正交矩阵.

(1) (3)  $\Rightarrow$  (2)  $\because \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $V$  的标准正交基.

$\therefore P = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  为正交矩阵

$\therefore Q = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)C$  为正交矩阵

$\therefore \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  为标准正交基.

(2) (3)  $\Rightarrow$  (1) 同理

证: (1)  $\because (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)C$   $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为一组标准正交基

$$\therefore \beta_i = \alpha_1 c_{i1} + \dots + \alpha_n c_{in}$$

$$(\beta_i, \beta_j) = (\alpha_1 c_{i1} + \dots + \alpha_n c_{in}, \alpha_1 c_{j1} + \dots + \alpha_n c_{jn})$$

$$= c_{i1} c_{j1} + \dots + c_{in} c_{jn} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } C'C = E$$

2)  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为标准正交基  $A$  为  $E$

$$\text{令 } \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \text{ 为标准正交基 } B = (\beta_i) = (\beta_i, \beta_j) = (\sum_{k=1}^n c_{ki} c_{kj}, \sum_{k=1}^n c_{kj} c_{ki})$$