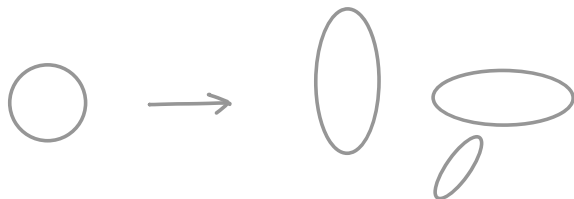
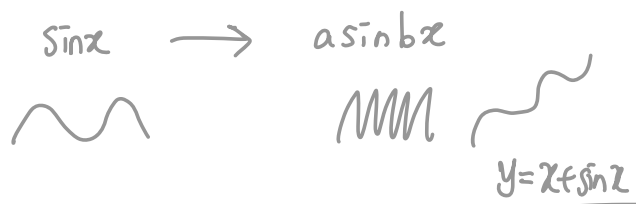


§ 线性变换的定义与性质.

中学图形的伸缩变换:



例: $(x, y) \mapsto (k_1x, k_2y)$



伸缩变换的基本特征: ① 保持直线

② 且将平行直线变为平行直线

$A: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ 满足 ① ② $\Rightarrow A(\lambda R + \mu B) = \lambda A(R) + \mu A(B)$

推广: 伸缩变换 \Rightarrow 线性变换

定义: $V, V' = F$ -线性空间. 若映射 $A: V \rightarrow V'$ 满足

$$1) \quad \forall x, y \in V, \quad A(x+y) = A(x) + A(y)$$

$$2) \quad \forall x \in V, \forall \lambda \in F \quad A(\lambda x) = \lambda A(x).$$

则称 A 为从 V 到 V' 的线性映射. 特别地, 若 $V = V'$,
则称 A 为 V 上的一个线性变换.

注: 本课程只讨论线性变换.

例: 1) 单位变换 (恒等变换) $\varepsilon: V \rightarrow V$
 $x \mapsto x$

2) 零变换: $\varepsilon: V \rightarrow V$
 $x \mapsto 0$

3) 微分算子: $\mathcal{A}: F_n[x] \rightarrow F_n[x]$
 $p(x) \mapsto \frac{d}{dx} p(x)$

4). $C[a,b] =$ 闭区间 $[a,b]$ 上所有实值连续函数集合

$$\mathcal{A}: C[a,b] \rightarrow C[a,b]$$

$$\mathcal{A}(f)(x) = \int_a^b k(x,t) f(t) dt$$

其中 $k(x,t)$ 为 $[a,b] \times [a,b]$ 上的实值连续函数.

5). $V := [a,b]$ 上的函数集合.

$$\mathcal{A}: V \rightarrow V \quad \mathcal{A}(f)(x) = (1-x)f(a) + xf(b)$$

6). $A \in F^{n \times n}$, $\mathcal{A}: F^n \rightarrow F^n$ $\mathcal{A}(x) := Ax$ 列向量

特别地: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \\ & \mu \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 单位变换 零变换 伸缩 旋转 反射 投影

7). $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ $\mathcal{A}(x, y, z) = (x^2, xy, z^2)$ (反例)

② 8). $\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $z \mapsto \bar{z}$. \mathcal{A} 为 \mathbb{R} -线性, 但不是 \mathbb{C} -线性的!

$$9). \mathcal{A}: F^n \rightarrow F^n \quad \mathcal{A}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_r, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$10). \mathcal{A}: F^n \rightarrow F^n \quad \mathcal{A}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1)$$

$$11) \mathcal{A}: F^{n \times n} \rightarrow F^{n \times n} \quad \mathcal{A}(X) = AXB \text{ 其中 } A, B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$$

性质: $V = F$ -线性空间, \mathcal{A} 为 V 上的线性变换, 则

$$1) \mathcal{A}(0) = 0$$

$$2) \mathcal{A}(-\alpha) = -\mathcal{A}(\alpha) \quad \forall \alpha \in V$$

3) 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 的一组基, 若 $\alpha = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_n \alpha_n$, 则

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha) = \lambda_1 \mathcal{A}(\alpha_1) + \lambda_2 \mathcal{A}(\alpha_2) + \dots + \lambda_n \mathcal{A}(\alpha_n).$$

即 \mathcal{A} 由 \mathcal{A} 在 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 下的像唯一决定.

4) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\alpha_1), \dots, \mathcal{A}(\alpha_n)$ 线性相关.

即 \mathcal{A} 保持线性相关. 特别的 3 组情形. 共线 \mapsto 共线

注: 1) 上面性质对线性映射也成立. 共面 \mapsto 共面

2) 若 4) 中的 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关呢?

$$\text{证: } 1) \mathcal{A}(0) = \mathcal{A}(0) + \mathcal{A}(0) \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}(0) = 0$$

$$2) \mathcal{A}(-\alpha) + \mathcal{A}(\alpha) = \mathcal{A}(-\alpha + \alpha) = \mathcal{A}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}(-\alpha) = -\mathcal{A}(\alpha).$$

3). 显然

$$4). \Rightarrow \exists \text{不全为零的 } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \mathcal{A}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \alpha_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathcal{A}(\alpha_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}(\alpha_1), \dots, \mathcal{A}(\alpha_n) \text{ 线性相关.}$$

§ 6.2. 线性变换的矩阵

$V = n$ 维 F -线性空间

$\mathcal{A}: V \rightarrow V$ 线性变换

取定 V 的一组基: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$.

$\forall i, \mathcal{A}(\alpha_i) \in V \Rightarrow \forall i \exists a_{1i}, a_{2i}, \dots, a_{ni} \in F$ s.t.

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha_i) = a_{1i}\alpha_1 + a_{2i}\alpha_2 + \dots + a_{ni}\alpha_n.$$

改写 $\Rightarrow (\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1), \mathcal{A}(\alpha_2), \dots, \mathcal{A}(\alpha_n)) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

并不是数量矩阵, 但乘法有意义.

记 $\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) := (\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1), \mathcal{A}(\alpha_2), \dots, \mathcal{A}(\alpha_n))$, $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$. [2]

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) A$$

注: ① A 由 \mathcal{A} 及基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 唯一确定.

↑ 线性变换 \mathcal{A} 在基 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 下的矩阵

② A 的第 j 列为 $\mathcal{A}(\alpha_j)$ 在 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 下的坐标.

例: 任给 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ 定义 F^n 上线性变换 $\mathcal{A}: F^n \rightarrow F^n$ $x \mapsto Ax$.

则 \mathcal{A} 在自然基下的矩阵为 A .

证: $\mathcal{A}(e_1, \dots, e_n) := (\mathcal{A}e_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}e_n) := (Ae_1, \dots, Ae_n) = A(e_1, \dots, e_n)$
 $= A \cdot I_n = A = I_n \cdot A = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) \cdot A \quad \square$

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in V = F^{2 \times 2} \quad \forall M \in V \quad AM := MA.$

求 A 在 $e_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 下的矩阵

$$\text{解: } A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_{11} + 3e_{21} \quad A \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = e_{12} + 3e_{22}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2e_{11} + 4e_{21} \quad A \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2e_{12} + 4e_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow A(e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{21}, e_{22}) = (e_{11}, e_{12}, e_{21}, e_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$