

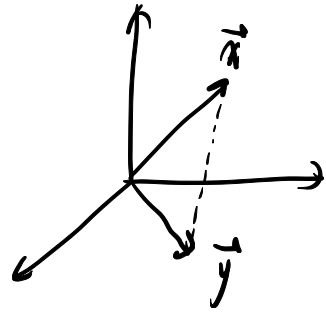
R^n 上的线性变换.

线性空间, 线性变换.

1. R^n 上的变换: $T: R^n \rightarrow R^n$ 对任何 R^n 中的向量 \vec{x} , 有 R^n 中唯一的向量 \vec{y} 与之对应.

例 1. $T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ 投影变换.

$$T \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad T: R^3 \rightarrow R^2$$



例 2. $A\vec{x} = \vec{y}$ $I\vec{x} = A\vec{x}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{y} = A\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A: R^2 \rightarrow R^3$$

变换 \Rightarrow 算子.

2. 线性变换: $T: \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T\vec{u} + T\vec{v} \\ \textcircled{2} T(\lambda\vec{u}) = \lambda T\vec{u} \end{cases} \Rightarrow T \text{ 是线性变换.}$
 $\lambda, \mu \in R$

$$T: T(\lambda\vec{u} + \mu\vec{v}) = \lambda T\vec{u} + \mu T\vec{v}$$

例 3. $T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ 是线性变换.

解: $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{u} + \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ z_1 + z_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ z_1 + z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\vec{u} = T\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T\vec{v} = T\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\vec{u} + T\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ z_1 + z_2 \end{pmatrix} = T(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) \quad \text{① 满足}$$

$$T(\lambda\vec{u}) = T\begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \lambda y_1 \\ \lambda z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 \\ \lambda y_1 \\ \lambda z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda T\vec{u} \quad \text{② 满足}$$

$\Rightarrow T$ 是线性变换

$$(T(\lambda\vec{u} + \mu\vec{v}) = \lambda T\vec{u} + \mu T\vec{v})$$

$$T(\lambda\vec{u} + \mu\vec{v}) = T\begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 + \mu x_2 \\ \lambda y_1 + \mu y_2 \\ \lambda z_1 + \mu z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 + \mu x_2 \\ \lambda y_1 + \mu y_2 \\ \lambda z_1 + \mu z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda T\vec{u} + \mu T\vec{v}$$

$\Rightarrow T$ 是线性变换

例 4. 设 T 是线性变换, $T\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $T\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $T\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$. (像)

解: $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{11}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{11}{3}, \quad b = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{11}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow T\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} &= T\left(\frac{11}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \frac{11}{3} T\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} T\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{11}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 27 \\ -32 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$