

Follow 4.11's notes. We mainly give some definitions.

Definition 1

A unit vector is a vector with length 1. We write a unit vector as $\hat{\mathbf{v}}$.

Definition 2 (Kronecker delta)

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}.$$

We have

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} & \delta_{13} \\ \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} & \delta_{23} \\ \delta_{31} & \delta_{32} & \delta_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I}.$$

So the Kronecker delta represents an identity matrix.

Definition 3 (Einstein's summation convention)

Consider a sum $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \sum x_i y_i$. The **summation convention** says that we can drop the \sum symbol and simply write $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = x_i y_i$. If suffixes are repeated once, summation is understood.

Note that i is a dummy suffix and doesn't matter what it's called, i.e.

$$x_iy_i = x_jy_j = x_ky_k$$
 etc.

The rules of this convention are:

- (i) Suffix appears once in a term: free suffix
- (ii) Suffix appears twice in a term: dummy suffix and is summed over
- (iii) Suffix appears three times or more: WRONG!

Definition 4 (rank)

定义矩阵的列秩(column rank)等于其线性无关的列数,行秩(row rank)等于线性无 关的行数. 由于任意的矩阵的行秩和列秩相等,可以直接称为矩阵的秩(rank).

要确定任意矩阵秩的大小,我们可以先用*高斯消元法*将矩阵变换为梯形矩阵.矩阵的秩数就是梯形矩阵中不为零的行数.这是因为行变换不会改变矩阵的秩. 这里我们还是认真看看4.9笔记一笔带过的高斯消元法

Definition 5

高斯消元法的一般步骤如下:

- 先处理第 i=1 行,如果 $a_{1,1}=0$ 但某 i'>1 的行有 $a_{i',1}\neq 0$,就先进行行变换 4 $\mathbf{r}_{i}\leftrightarrow \mathbf{r}_{i'}$.如果第一列全为 0,我们就无视第 1 列,从第 2 列重新开始,以此类推.记此时第 1 行第一个非零元的列标为 q(1).接下来做若干次行变换 $\mathbf{r}_{i'}+\mathbf{r}_{1}\times k$ 使所有第 i'>1 行的 $a_{i',p(1)}$ 都为 0 .
- 依次处理第 $i=2\dots m-1$ 行 . 要处理第 i 行 , 先令 q(i)=q(i-1)+1 , 如果此时矩阵元 $a_{i,q(i)}=0$, 但某 i'>i 的行有 $a_{i',q(i)}\neq 0$, 就先进行行变换 $\mathbf{r}_i\leftrightarrow\mathbf{r}_{i'}$. 若不存在这样的 i' , 我们就改令 q(i)=q(i-1)+2 并重新开始该步骤 , 以此类推 . 接下来做若干次行变换 $\mathbf{r}_{i'}+\mathbf{r}_i\times k$ 使所有第 i'>i 行的 $a_{i',p(i)}$ 都为 0 .

Corollary 1 解的数量

根据以上步骤, 当系数矩阵变为梯形矩阵后, 可以用以下步骤判断解的数量:

- 1. 若存在系数 $a_{i,j}$ 全为零的行 i , 但是对应的常数 y_i 却不为零 , 则方程组无解 .
- 2. 若存在 d 个系数 $a_{i,j}$ 全为零的行 i ,且对应的所有 y_i 也都为零 ,则方程有无穷个解 ,且需要 d 个任意常数来表示所有可能的解 .
- 3. 若不存在系数 $a_{i,j}$ 全为零的行,则系数矩阵可以化为三角矩阵,使对角线上的元素全不为零.此时方程有唯一解.

Corollary 2 解的结构

按照高斯消元法的一般步骤,如果方程有解,我们总可以将解表示为一些常矢量的线性组合加上一个常矢量。

$$\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{d} c_i \mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{x}_0 \tag{18}$$

其中 c_i 是 d 个任意常数(当方程有唯一解时 d=0),无论这些常数取什么值, ${\bf x}$ 都是方程的解.另一方面,给出方程的任意一个解,总能找到一些常数 c_i 与之对应.式 18 叫做方程的**通解(general solution)**,通解中的任意一个就做方程的**特解(special solution)**.

综上所述,对于任意有解的**非齐次(inhomogeneous)**方程组 Ax=y,我们可以将通解从 形式上理解为齐次方程组 Ax=0 的通解与非齐次方程组的任一特解相加.

Definition 6 (Transpose of matrix)

If A is an $m \times n$ matrix, the **transpose** A^T is an $n \times m$ matrix defined by $(A^T)_{ij} = A_{ji}$.

Definition 7 (Hermitian conjugate) Define $A^{\dagger} = (A^T)^*$. Similarly, $(AB)^{\dagger} = B^{\dagger}A^{\dagger}$.

Definition 8 (Symmetric matrix)

A matrix is **symmetric** if $A^T = A$

Definition 9 (Skew-Hermitian matrix)

A matrix is **skew-Hermitian** if $A^{\dagger} = -A$. The diagonals are pure imaginary.

Definition 10 (Trace)

The **trace** of an $n \times n$ matrix A is the sum of the diagonal. $tr(A) = A_{ii}$.

Definition (Linearly independent vectors). A set of vectors $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3 \cdots \mathbf{v}_m\}$ is linearly independent if

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow (\forall i) \, \lambda_i = 0.$$

Definition (Spanning set). A set of vectors $\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3 \cdots \mathbf{u}_m\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a spanning set of \mathbb{R}^n if

$$(\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n)(\exists \lambda_i) \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \mathbf{u}_i = \mathbf{x}$$

Definition (Basis vectors). A *basis* of \mathbb{R}^n is a linearly independent spanning set. The standard basis of \mathbb{R}^n is $\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots 0), \mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0, \dots 0), \dots \mathbf{e}_n = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 1).$

Definition (Orthonormal basis). A basis $\{\mathbf{e}_i\}$ is orthonormal if $\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = 0$ if $i \neq j$ and $\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_i = 1$ for all i, j.

Using the Kronecker Delta symbol, which we will define later, we can write this condition as $\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$.

Definition (Dimension of vector space). The *dimension* of a vector space is the number of vectors in its basis. (Exercise: show that this is well-defined)