矩阵(1)

根据:
$$A_{mn} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵A与B是同型矩阵
←> A、B 行数、列数都相等
矩阵 A、B 相等
←> A与B是同型矩阵且对应位置元素相等

特殊矩阵:

①方阵 ②介矩阵 ③列矩阵 ④零矩阵 ⑤ 负矩阵 ⑥上三角测矩阵 ①下三角测矩阵 ⑧对角删 矩阵(diag) ⑤数量矩阵(主对角线元素是同一常数的对角测矩阵) ⑩单位矩阵(生对角线上元素全为1,其它全为0的方阵)

加法、减法的运算规律:

- ① A+B=B+A → 交換律
- ② (A+B)+C=A+(B+C)→结合性

O CONDITION OF THE PARTY

3 A + 0 = A

- (4) A + (-A) = 0
- 3 A-B=A+(-B)
- ⑥ A+B=C <=> A=C-B → 构项

数乘:数k乘从矩阵A,就是用数k乘从矩阵 A的每一个元素.

- ① 矩阵的所有元素均有公园录, k 外提 1次
- ② 行列式的某一份有公园子长, 长外提1次
- ③ 桁列式的所有元素均有公因引k,k外提n次

数乘的运算规律:

- O(k(A+B)) = kA+kB
- @ (k+1) A = kA+ lA
- @ 1. A = A

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 6 & y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2\xi & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4+x=0 \\ 6+2z=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-4 \\ y=11 \\ z=-\frac{7}{2} \end{cases}$$

矩阵的乘法

特点:

- ① 只有当左边缒阵的列数等于左边矩阵的 行数,两个矩阵才可以相乘
- ② 乘积矩阵AB的行数 = 左边A的行数
- ③ 乘积矩阵AB的列数 = 右边B的列数 Asxt Btxm = Csxm

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{3\times 2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2\times 2}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 3x2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2x3}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 9 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{3x3}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 2 & 8 \\ -3 & 3 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, BA = 13$$

矩阵的乘法不满足的规律

- ① 不满足交换律
- ② 不满足消去律

③ 两个非零矩阵来积可能是零矩阵

$$A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$A_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵的乘法满足的规律

- ① 结合律 (AB)C=A(BC)
- ② 分配律 (A+B)C = AC+BC C(A+B) = CA+CB
- ④ AE=A, EA=A(E为单位矩阵)

Eman Aman = Aman Enan

⑤ 数量矩阵A=(aa.a)=aE, M有AB=aB

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_1 \\
a_2 \\
a_n
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
b_1 \\
b_2 \\
b_n
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix}
a_1b_1 \\
a_2b_2 \\
a_nb_n
\end{pmatrix}$$

13.15.
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1}}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{2x_{1$$

若AB=BA, 刷称、A与B可交换, 否则,称A与B不可交换。 需满足①同阶方阵②AB=BA 注:单位矩阵E和任-同阶方阵可交换 两个同阶对角刑矩阵可交换

例 6. 判断下列矩阵是否可交换. (1) A=(= () , B=(; 2) AB=(; 3) , BA=(; 2 ; 3) AB=BA,可交换 (2) A=(| 2 ; 3) , B=() A、B不是同阶方阵,不可交换 例7. 求与A=(¦°)可交换的所有 解阵.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\binom{1}{1}\binom{ab}{cd} = \binom{ab}{cd}\binom{1}{1}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ a+c & b+d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & b \\ c+d & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = a+b \\ a+c=c+d \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=0 \\ b+d=d \end{cases}$$