

线性代数 homework (第二周)

PB20000113 孔浩宇

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1 周二

1.1 习题三

1. 解下列线性方程组:

(2)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 4, \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -3, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 = 1, \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = -3. \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1 \rightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -5r_2 \rightarrow r_3 \\ 7r_2 \rightarrow r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -24 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{4}r_4 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -r_3 \rightarrow r_1 \\ r_3 \rightarrow r_4, r_3 \rightarrow r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -8, \\ x_2 - x_4 = 3, \\ x_3 - 2x_4 = 6. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -8, \\ x_2 = x_4 + 3, \\ x_3 = 2x_4 + 6, \\ x_4 = x_4. \end{cases}$$

令 $x_4 = t$, 解得

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t + \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4)

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 6x_3 + x_4 = 2, \\ x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 1, \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \\ -2r_1 \rightarrow r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 & -14 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -14 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{14}{3}r_3 \rightarrow r_2 \\ -\frac{4}{3}r_3 \rightarrow r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -5/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 25/3 & 14/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{6}r_2 \rightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/18 & 4/9 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 25/3 & 14/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \frac{5}{18}x_4 = \frac{4}{9}, \\ 6x_2 + \frac{25}{3}x_4 = \frac{14}{3}, \\ 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 1. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{18}x_4 + \frac{4}{9}, \\ x_2 = -\frac{25}{18}x_4 + \frac{7}{9}, \\ x_3 = -\frac{2}{3}x_4 + \frac{1}{3}, \\ x_4 = x_4, \end{cases}$$

令 $x_4 = t$, 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/18 \\ -25/18 \\ -2/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t + \begin{pmatrix} 4/9 \\ 7/9 \\ 1/3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(6)

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 5x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ -x_1 + 7x_2 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + 15x_2 - 7x_3 + 9x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 15 & -7 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[4r_3 \rightarrow r_4]{3r_3 \rightarrow r_1, 2r_3 \rightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 16 & -11 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 17 & -13 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 43 & -23 & 21 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3]{-r_1 \rightarrow r_2, -3r_1 \rightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & -11 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 17 & -13 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 43 & -23 & 21 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 7 & -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & -11 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 10 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-16r_2 \rightarrow r_3]{5x_2 \rightarrow x_4, -7r_2 \rightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 10 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-3x_3 \rightarrow x_1]{\frac{1}{7}x_3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 - 2x_3 = 0, \\ 3x_3 + x_4 = 0. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3, \\ x_2 = 2x_3, \\ x_4 = -3x_3. \end{cases}$$

令 $x_3 = t$, 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} t$$

2. 当 a 为何值时, 下列线性方程组有解? 有解时求出它的通解:

(1)

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 2, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = -3, \\ ax_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 6; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ a & -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-ax_2 \rightarrow r_3]{-3x_2 \rightarrow x_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 7 & 11 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & a-2 & 2a+2 & 3a+6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2]{\frac{1}{5}r_1 \rightarrow r_2, \frac{2-a}{5}x_1 \rightarrow x_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3/5 & -4/5 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & (3a+24)/5 & (4a+52)/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[5x_1]{5x_3} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 3(a+8) & 4(a+13) \end{pmatrix}$$

即解:

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 - 3x_3 = -4, \\ 5x_2 + 7x_3 = 11, \\ 3(a+8)x_3 = 4(a+13). \end{cases}, \text{ 当 } a+8 \neq 0, \text{ 即 } a \neq -8 \text{ 时有解} \begin{cases} x_1 = 4/(a+8), \\ x_2 = (20-a)/(3a+24), \\ x_3 = (4a+52)/(3a+24). \end{cases}$$

即 $a \neq -8$ 时有解, 通解为 $\left(\frac{4}{a+8}, \frac{20-a}{3(a+8)}, \frac{4(a+13)}{3(a+8)}\right)$

3. a 为何值时, 下述线性方程组有唯一解? a 为何值时, 此方程组无解?

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - ax_3 = 9, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 6. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -a & 9 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-2r_1 \rightarrow r_3]{-r_1 \rightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -a-1 & 6 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[3r_2 \rightarrow r_3]{-r_2 \rightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a+2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -a-1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -3a-2 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

即解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + (a+2)x_3 = -3, \\ x_2 - (a+1)x_3 = 6, \\ -(3a+2)x_3 = 18. \end{cases}, \text{ 当 } 3a+2 \neq 0, \text{ 即 } a \neq -\frac{2}{3} \text{ 时有解, 且为唯一解.}$$

即 $a \neq -\frac{2}{3}$ 时有唯一解, $a = -\frac{2}{3}$ 时无解.

5. 求三次多项式 $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ 满足:

$$f(0) = 1, f(1) = 2, f'(0) = 1, f'(1) = -1.$$

代入, 得:

$$\begin{cases} d = 1 \\ a + b + c + d = 2 \\ c = 1 \\ 3a + 2b + c = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-r_3 \rightarrow r_2, -3r_2 \rightarrow r_4]{-r_1 \rightarrow r_2, -r_3 \rightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即解:

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ -b = -2 \\ c = 1 \\ d = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 2 \\ c = 1 \\ d = 1 \end{cases}$$

即 $f(x) = -2x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1$.

7. 给定线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 2, \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

将常数项改为零得到另一个方程组, 求解这两个方程组, 并研究这两个方程组的解之间的关系, 对其他方程组做类似的讨论.

解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = a, \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = b, \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 = c. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & a \\ 2 & 5 & -2 & 1 & b \\ 3 & 8 & -1 & -2 & c \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-3r_1 \rightarrow r_3]{-2r_1 \rightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -7 & b-2a \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & -14 & c-3a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[-2r_2 \rightarrow r_3]{-2r_2 \rightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -11 & 18 & 5a-2b \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -7 & b-2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a-2b+c \end{pmatrix}$$

齐次方程 (a=b=c=0):

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 11x_3 + 18x_4 = 0, \\ x_2 + 4x_3 - 7x_4 = 0. \end{cases} \xrightarrow[x_4=n]{x_3=m} \begin{cases} x_1 = 11m - 18n, \\ x_2 = -4m + 7n, \\ x_3 = m, \\ x_4 = n. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} m + \begin{pmatrix} -18 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} n$$

非齐次方程 (a=2,b=1,c=0):

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 11x_3 + 18x_4 = 8, \\ x_2 + 4x_3 - 7x_4 = -3. \end{cases} \xrightarrow[x_4=n]{x_3=m} \begin{cases} x_1 = 11m - 18n + 8, \\ x_2 = -4m + 7n - 3, \\ x_3 = m, \\ x_4 = n. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} m + \begin{pmatrix} -18 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} n + \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

非齐次方程的通解比对应的齐次方程多一组常量.

1.2 习题四

2. 证明: 每个方阵都可以表示为一个对称矩阵和一个反对称矩阵之和的形式.

$\forall A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 假设 $\exists B = (b_{ij}), C = (c_{ij}), B$ 为对称矩阵, C 为反对称矩阵, 且 $B + C = A$, 即:

$$\begin{cases} b_{ij} + c_{ij} = a_{ij}; \\ b_{ij} - c_{ij} = a_{ji}. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} + a_{ji}}{2}; \\ c_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} - a_{ji}}{2}. \end{cases} \text{ 满足 } \begin{cases} b_{ij} = b_{ji}; \\ c_{ij} = -c_{ji}. \end{cases}$$

即 $A = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) + \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$.

即证每个方阵都可以表示为一个对称矩阵和一个反对称矩阵之和的形式.

3. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$. 计算 AB, BC, ABC, B^2, AC, CA .

(1)

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -11 & 16 \\ 30 & 11 & -26 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$BC = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ 12 & 11 \\ -5 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} ABC &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -11 & 16 \\ 30 & 11 & -26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -61 \\ 12 & 93 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & -6 \\ -12 & -3 & 8 \\ 8 & -4 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)

$$AC = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -15 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(6)

$$CA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 & 12 \\ 1 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 计算 $(x_1 \ x_2 \ \cdots \ x_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_{i1} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_{i2} \quad \cdots \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_{in} \right) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j a_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 举出满足下列条件的 2 阶实方阵 A :

(1) $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ab + bd \\ ac + cd & bc + d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + bc = d^2 + bc = 0 \\ ab + bd = ac + cd = 1 \end{cases}$$

1° ($a = d \neq 0$):

$$b(a+d) = c(a+d) = 1 \Rightarrow b = c = \frac{1}{a+d} \neq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = d^2 = -bc < 0.$$

矛盾.

2° ($a = -d$):

$$b(a+d) = c(a+d) = 0 \neq 1.$$

矛盾.

即不存在满足此条件的方阵 A .

$$(2) A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$A: \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) A^3 = I \text{ 且 } A \neq I.$$

$$A: \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

8. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶对称方阵, 且 $AB=BA$. 证明: AB 也是对称方阵.

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA = AB$$

即证.

9. 证明: 两个 n 阶上 (下) 三角方阵的乘积仍是上 (下) 三角方阵.

(1) 设 $A = (a_{ij}), B = (b_{ij})$ 为 n 阶上三角方阵, 则 $a_{ij} = b_{ij} = 0, \forall 1 \leq j < i \leq n$.

设 $AB = C = (c_{ij})$ 则 $c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj}$, 考察 $1 \leq j < i \leq n$ 时 c_{ij} 的取值情况.

$$\begin{cases} a_{ik} = 0 & 1 \leq k \leq j, \\ b_{kj} = 0 & j < k \leq n. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{ik}b_{kj} = 0 & 1 \leq k \leq j, \\ a_{ik}b_{kj} = 0 & j < k \leq n. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \forall 1 \leq j < i \leq n, c_{ij} = 0.$$

即证两个 n 阶上三角方阵的乘积仍是上三角方阵.

(2) 设 $A = (a_{ij}), B = (b_{ij})$ 为 n 阶下三角方阵, 则 $a_{ij} = b_{ij} = 0, \forall 1 \leq i < j \leq n$.

设 $AB = C = (c_{ij})$ 则 $c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj}$, 考察 $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ 时 c_{ij} 的取值情况.

$$\begin{cases} b_{kj} = 0 & 1 \leq k \leq j, \\ a_{ik} = 0 & j < k \leq n. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{ik}b_{kj} = 0 & 1 \leq k \leq j, \\ a_{ik}b_{kj} = 0 & j < k \leq n. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \forall 1 \leq i < j \leq n, c_{ij} = 0.$$

即证两个 n 阶下三角方阵的乘积仍是下三角方阵.