矩阵变换与线性方程组

3.1 矩阵变换

♡ 初等变换及其性质

求解线性代数方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2\\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4\\ 4x_1 - 6x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 4\\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2, (1) \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, (2) \\ 4x_1 - 6x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 4, (3) \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 9, (4) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{(1) \leftrightarrow (2) \atop (3) + 2} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, (1) \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2, (2) \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 2, (3) \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 9, (4) \end{cases}$$

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$$\underbrace{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 - 2 \, x_3 + x_4 = 4, \, (1) \\ 0 \, x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \, (2) \\ 0 \, x_1 + 0 \, x_2 + 0 \, x_3 + 2 \, x_4 = -6, \, (3) \\ 0 \, x_1 + 0 \, x_2 + 0 \, x_3 + 0 \, x_4 = 0, \, (4) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + 4, \\ x_2 = x_3 + 3, \\ x_3 = c, \\ x_4 = -3 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c + 4 \\ c + 3 \\ c \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1) \leftrightarrow (2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(3) \to 2(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(3) + 5(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(3) + 5(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

定义: 下面三种变换称为矩阵的初等行变换

- 对换两行(对换i, j两行, 记作 $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$);
- 以数 $k \neq 0$ 乘以某一行中的所有元(第i行乘以k, 记作 $r_i \times k$)
- 把某一行的所有元的k倍加到另一行对应的元上去(第j行的k倍加到第i行上,记作 $r_i + k r_j$)

把定义中的"行"换成"列"即得矩阵的初等列变换的定义

矩阵的初等行变换与初等列变换统称为矩阵初等变换

如果矩阵A经过有限次初等变换变成矩阵B, 就称矩阵A与矩阵B等价, 记作A~B

- ■等价的性质
 - 反身性 A~A
 - 对称性 若 A~B,则 B~A
 - 传递性 若 A~B,B~C 则 A~C.

♡ 初等变换与矩阵

定义:由单位矩阵E经过一次初等变换得到的矩阵称为初等矩阵,三种初等变换对应有三种初等矩阵

• 对换两行

• 数乘某行

$$E(i(k)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & & k & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, E(i(k)) A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k-1,1} & a_{k-1,2} & \cdots & a_{k-1,n} \\ k & a_{k,1} & k & a_{k,2} & \cdots & k & a_{k,n} \\ a_{k+1,1} & a_{k+1,2} & \cdots & a_{k+1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

• 数乘某行加上另一行

$$E(ij(k)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & 1 & \cdots & k & & \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots & & \\ & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, E(ij(k))A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} + k a_{j1} & a_{i2} + k a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{in} + k a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ 例题:设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 的行最简形矩阵为F,求F,并求一个可逆矩阵P,使 PA=F.

$$(A,E) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -3 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & -8 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故
$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
为 A的 行最 简 形 矩 阵, 而 使 PA=F 的 可 逆 矩 阵 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 10 & -8 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$PA = F$$
, $PE = P \Longrightarrow P(A, E) = (F, P) \Longrightarrow (A, E) \sim (F, P)$

⑤ 例题:设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
求 A^{-1} .

 $(A,E)\sim(F,P)$,如果F=E,A可逆,由PA=E可得 $P=A^{-1}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \times 2} r_{3+9} r_{9}$$