

# Chapter 1-Review

## 1. 线性方程组 Systems of Linear Equations (Linear System)

[P3]

关键词: coefficient 系数[P2]; constant term 常数(项)[讲义-P1]; linear equation 线性方程 [P2]; variable 未知数(或变元)

有  $m$  个方程  $n$  个未知数  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  的线性方程组可表示为:

- 1)  $a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \dots + a_{in}x_n = b_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$
- 2)  $x_1a_1 + x_2a_2 + \dots + x_na_n = b (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b \text{ 为 } m \text{ 维列向量})$
- 3)  $Ax=b$  ( $A$  是  $m \times n$  矩阵;  $x, b$  为  $m$  维列向量)
- 4) Augmented matrix(增广矩阵) -

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right]$$

(其中第  $j(1 \leq j \leq n)$  列是变元  $x_j$  的系数)

## 2. 线性方程组解的情况 (Solution Status)

[P4]

- 1) No solution 无解
- 2) Has Solution 有解
  - a) Exactly one solution (unique solution) 唯一解
  - b) Infinitely many solutions 无穷多解

## 3. 阶梯形 (Echelon Forms)

[P14]

关键词: leading entry 先导元素 [P14]; pivot position 主元位置[P16];

- 1) 3 conditions of echelon form matrix 阶梯形矩阵的三个条件(缺一不可):
  - a) A zero row is not above on any nonzero row 所有非零行都在零行上部
  - b) Each leading entry of a row is on the right of the leading entry of the previous row 每行的先导元素都在上一行先导元素的右边
  - c) In each column, an entry below the leading entry is 0 与先导元素同列且在其下部的元素全为 0
- 2) 2 additional conditions of Reduced Echelon Forms 简化阶梯形的额外两个性质:
  - a) The leading entry of each nonzero row is 1 每一非零行的先导元素都是 1
  - b) Each leading 1 is the ONLY nonzero entry of its column 先导元素是其所在列唯一非零元素

注: 与线性方程组结合:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} (0) & (1) & (0) & (0) & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (0) & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_3 = -1 \end{cases} \sim \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ x_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

## 4. 解的存在性与唯一性定理 (Theorem 2. Existence and Uniqueness Theorem)

[P24]

关键词: pivot column 主元列[P16]; echelon form 阶梯形[P16];

- ◆ No  $[0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0 \mid b_i] \quad b_i \neq 0 \quad \equiv \quad \text{Has solution}$
- No free variables  $\sim$  unique solution
  - $\geq 1$  free variable  $\sim$  infinitely many solutions

## 5. 齐次线性方程组非零解的条件 (Condition of Homogeneous System Having Non-Trivial Solution)

[P50]

关键词: homogeneous system 齐次线性方程组[P50];  $Ax = 0$ [P50]; non-trivial solutions 非零解/非平凡解[P51]; free variable 自由变量[P20];

Homogeneous system has non-trivial solutions 齐次线性方程组有非零解  $\sim$  at least one

free variable 至少有一个自由变量

注：结合简化阶梯形采用反证法轻松搞定！

Additionally, 此外: if  $r = \{\text{pivot positions}\}$ ,  $p = \{\text{free variables}\}$ ,  $n = \{\text{variables}\}$  then  $r+p = n$ ,

$\#\{\}$  - number of  $\{\zeta\}$  ( $\zeta$  的个数)

注：看简化阶梯形

## 6. 非齐次线性方程组解的结构定理 (Structure of Solution Set of Nonhomogeneous System) [P53]

关键词: nonhomogeneous system 非齐次线性方程组[P50];

Let  $v_0$  be a solution of a nonhomogeneous system  $Ax = b$ .

Let  $H$  be the set of general solutions of the corresponding homogeneous system  $Ax = 0$ .

Suppose the solution set of  $Ax = b$  is  $S$

Then  $S = H + v_0$

如果  $v_0$  是非齐次线性方程组  $Ax = b$  的一个解,  $H$  是对应齐次线性方程组  $Ax = 0$  的通解。(  $Ax = 0$  也称为  $Ax = b$  的导出组)

则  $Ax = b$  的通解是  $S = H + v_0$

注: Proof

Apparently,  $\forall h \in H, (h + v_0) \in S$ ;

so,  $H \subseteq S$ ; (1)

Now,  $\forall v \in S, v - v_0 \in H$ , since  $A(v - v_0) = Av - Av_0 = b - b = 0$ ;

Because  $v - v_0 + v_0 \in H + v_0$

Consequently:  $v \in H + v_0$  and thus  $S \subseteq H + v_0$  (2)

Given (1) and (2), we now have  $S = H + v_0$ . ■

E.g.: (Examples 5.1 and 5.2)

$Ax = 0$ :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \\ -2x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - 4x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 - e_2 - 2e_3 \\ e_1 \\ -2e_2 + e_3 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$Ax = b$ :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_4 + 2x_5 = -2 \\ -2x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - 4x_4 - 3x_5 = 3 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 + x_5 = -1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$V_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = v_0 + H = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 + c_1 - c_2 - 2c_3 \\ c_1 \\ 1 - 2c_2 + c_3 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 7. 线性组合 (Linear Combination) [P32]

关键词: vectors 向量  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p$  [P32]; scalar 标量  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_p$  [P29];

If  $y = c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + \dots + c_p v_p$

Then vector $y$ is called a linear combination of the vectors $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p$ 注：与线性方程组结合 $b = x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n$ ( $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b$ 为向量; $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p$ 为标量) 有解 $\equiv b$ 是 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 的线性组合	
8. 线性无关/ 相关 (Linear Independent / Dependent)	[P65]
关键词: trivial solutions 非零解/非平凡解[P51]; $\mathbb{R}^m$ $m$ 维空间 [P28]; 1) Definition [P65] <i>Vector set <math>\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}</math> is linear dependent if <math>x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n = 0</math> has only the trivial solution. (<math>x_1 x_2 \dots x_n</math> are all 0) 如果方程组 <math>x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n = 0</math> 只有零解 (<math>x_1 x_2 \dots x_n</math> 全是 0), 则 <math>a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n</math> 线性无关.</i> <i>Vector set <math>\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}</math> is linear independent if <math>x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n = 0</math> if <math>x_1 x_2 \dots x_n</math> are not all 0.</i> 若方程组 $x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n$ 有非零解 ( $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ 不全是 0), 则向量组 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 线性相关。  2) Theorem 7 Characterization of Linearly Dependent 定理 7 线性相关和线性组合的关系定理 [P68] <i>Vector set <math>\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}</math> is linear dependent <math>\sim</math> Exist vector <math>a_i (1 \leq i \leq n)</math>, which is a linear combination of the other vectors</i> 向量组 $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ 线性相关 $\sim$ 存在某向量 $a_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$ 是其它向量的线性组合  注: 由线性相关定义 $x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n = 0$ , $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ 不全是 0 则线性相关。设 $x_i \neq 0$ ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ), 把 $x_i a_i$ 移到等式另一边 $x_i a_i = - (x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n)$ , 然后两边除以 $x_i$ (因为 $x_i \neq 0$ ) 即得证向量 $a_i (1 \leq i \leq n)$ 是其它向量的线性组合 (还不懂? 看线性组合定义 100 遍 ☺)。 3) Theorem 8 Determine Linearly Dependency by Investigating Vector Dimension and Number 由向量个数与维数判断相关性定理 [P68] <i>Vector set <math>\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}</math> in <math>\mathbb{R}^m</math> is linear dependent if <math>n &gt; m</math> or <math>a_i (1 \leq i \leq n)</math>, which is a linear combination of the other vectors</i> 如果向量组中向量个数 $n$ 大于向量的维数 $m$ , 则向量组线性相关。 注: 不知如何证明? 看本表第 5 项 100 遍 ☺。  4) Theorem 9 <i>Vector set <math>\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}</math> is linear dependent if there exists <math>a_i = 0 (1 \leq i \leq n)</math></i> $\forall \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ , $\square a_i = 0 (1 \leq i \leq n) \Rightarrow \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ 线性相关 注: 还是不知如何证明? 看本格上面的定义 100 遍 ☺。	
9. 等价定理 (Theorem 4)	[P43]
关键词: $\mathbb{R}^m$ $m$ 维空间 [P28]; subset of $\mathbb{R}^m$ spanned (or generated) by $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p$ 由 $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p$ 张成 (或生成的) 的 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 的子空间 [P35]; 1) For each $b$ in $\mathbb{R}^m$ , the system $Ax = b$ has a solution. 对于 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 中的每一个向量 $b$ , 线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 都有一个解 2) Each $b$ in $\mathbb{R}^m$ is a linear combination of the columns of $A$ . $\mathbb{R}^m$ 中的每一个向量 $b$ 都是矩阵 $A$ 的列向量的线性组合 3) The columns of $A$ span $\mathbb{R}^m$ 矩阵 $A$ 的列向量生成 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 4) The matrix $A$ has a pivot position in every row. 矩阵 $A$ 每一行都有一个主元位置 注: 1) - 3) 根据定义显然成立; 4) 可用定理 2 采用反证法	
10. 补充齐次方程组基础解系定理 (Additional Theorem of basic solutions of a homogenous linear system)	[P43]
关键词: basic solutions (基础解系) [讲义 P17 定理 5.3] <i>The basic solutions of any homogeneous linear system are linearly independent.</i> 齐次线性方程组的基础解系中各个向量是线性无关的  注: 先看本表第 6 项齐次方程组的例子	

**Proof:**

**Suppose**  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p$  are the basic solutions of a homogeneous linear system  $Ax = 0$ . Then, we know that there are  $p$  free variables  $Ax = 0$  (为什么, 看本表第5项)

**Let**  $c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + \dots + c_nv_p = v$ , **where**  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  are scalars.

We know that in each vector  $v_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq p$ ), there is a 1 corresponding to the position of the  $i$ -th free variable. In addition, each element in that position in the other vectors is 0.

$$\begin{bmatrix} * \\ * \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{Position of the } i\text{-th free variable}$$

Consequently, the element in this position of the vector  $v$  is  $c_i$ .

Therefore, for vector  $v$  to be a 0 vector,  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  must all be 0. ■

## Chapter 2

matrix algebra	[P105]	矩阵代数
matrix operations	[P107]	矩阵的运算
main diagonal of matrix	[P107]	矩阵的主对角线
diagonal matrix	[P107]	对角矩阵
identity matrix $I_n$	[P45+ P107]	$n \times n$ 单位矩阵
matrix addition	[P107]	矩阵加法
scalar multiplication	[P109]	数乘 (矩阵)
matrix multiplication	[P109]	矩阵乘法
If $A$ is an $m \times n$ matrix, and $B$ is an $n \times p$ matrix with columns $b \{b_1, \dots, b_p\}$ , then the product of $AB$ is the $m \times p$ matrix whose columns are $Ab_1, \dots, Ab_p$	[P110]	$A$ : $m \times n$ 矩阵 $B$ : $n \times p$ 矩阵, 矩阵的各列向量为 $\{b_1, \dots, b_p\}$ , $AB = [Ab_1, Ab_2, \dots, Ab_p]$
The vector in column $j$ of $AB$ is a linear combination of all the column vectors $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ of $A$ (weights are the entries of the corresponding $b_j$ , column of $B$ )	[P110]	矩阵 $AB$ 的第 $j$ 列 $v_j$ 都是 $A$ 的所有列向量 $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ 的线性组合。(其中各个权是 $B$ 中对应列 $b_j$ 的元素)
<b>Theorem . Rules for Matrix Operation</b> $A$ : $m \times n$ matrix $B, C$ : matrices whose sizes in each row of the following allow the addition and multiplication in that row $k, t$ : scalar	[P108+ P113]	矩阵运算规则 $A$ : $m \times n$ 矩阵 $B, C$ : 在每行中, 尺寸都符合那行加法和乘法定义的矩阵  $k, t$ : 标量

<p>1) Addition and scalar multiplication</p> $A + B = B + A$ $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$ $A + 0 = A$ $k(A + B) = kA + kB$ $(k+t)A = kA + tA$ $k(tA) = (kt)A$ <p>2) Multiplication</p> $A(BC) = (AB)C$ $A(B+C) = AB + AC$ $(B+C)A = BA + CA$ $k(AB) = (kA)B = A(kB)$ $I_m A = A = A I_n$	<p>1) 矩阵加法和数乘</p> <p>2) 矩阵乘法</p>
commute	[P113] 可交换（矩阵乘法）
<p>Warnings:</p> <p>In general <math>AB \neq BA</math></p> <p><math>AB = AC \not\Rightarrow B = C</math></p> <p><math>AB = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0</math> or <math>B = 0</math></p>	[P114]
transpose of a matrix	[P115] 矩阵的转置
<p>Theorem 3 Transposition</p> <p>A: <math>m \times n</math> matrix</p> <p><math>A^T</math>: transpose of matrix A</p> <p>B: matrix whose size in each row of the following allow the addition and multiplication in that row</p> <p>k: scalar</p> $(A^T)^T = A$ $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$ $(kA)^T = kA^T$ $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$	
invertible	[P119] (矩阵)可逆的
matrix inverse	[P119] 矩阵的逆
singular matrix	[P119] 奇异矩阵
nonsingular matrix	[P119] 非奇异矩阵
<p>Theorem 4 necessary and sufficient condition for a <math>2 \times 2</math> matrix is invertible</p> <p>Let <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} a &amp; b \\ c &amp; d \end{bmatrix}</math>, If <math>ad-bc \neq 0</math>, then A is invertible</p> <p>and <math>A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d &amp; -b \\ -c &amp; a \end{bmatrix}</math></p> <p>Theorem 4, A is invertible iff <math>\det A \neq 0</math> (where <math>\det A = ad-bc</math>)</p>	<p>[P119] 二阶方阵 <math>A = \begin{bmatrix} a &amp; b \\ c &amp; d \end{bmatrix}</math></p> <p>可逆的充要条件</p> <p><math>ad-bc \neq 0</math></p> <p>或记作 <math> A  \neq 0</math></p>

<b>Theorem 5</b> If $A$ is an invertible $n \times n$ matrix, then for each $b$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ , the equation $Ax = b$ has the unique solution $x = A^{-1}b$	<b>[P120]</b> 定理 5 系数为 $n$ 阶可逆方阵 $A$ 的线性方程组 $Ax=b$ 的解的情况定理  若 $A$ 是一个 $n$ 阶可逆矩阵, 那么对于 $n$ 维空间 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的每一个列向量 $b$ 方程组 $Ax = b$ 都有唯一解 $x = A^{-1}b$
<b>Theorem 6 Rules of</b> <b><math>A, B: n \times n</math> invertible matrices</b>  $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$ $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$	<b>[P121]</b> 定理 6 矩阵的逆运算规则
<b>elementary matrix</b>	<b>[P122]</b> 初等矩阵
If an elementary row operation is performed on matrix $A$ , the resulting matrix can be written as $EA$ , where the $m \times m$ matrix $E$ is created by performing the same row operation on $I_m$  <b>Proof idea:</b> Prove that each of the 3 kinds of row operations, if performed on a matrix $A \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$ , is the same as left multiply the three corresponding elementary matrix.  <b>Ex. :</b> $A \begin{matrix} r_i \leftrightarrow r_j \end{matrix} = E_{ij} A$ , where $E_{ij} = I \begin{matrix} r_i \leftrightarrow r_j \end{matrix}$	<b>[P123]</b> 左乘初等矩阵等价于进行一次与初等矩阵一样的行初等变换
<b>Theorem 7.</b> An $n \times n$ matrix $A$ is invertible iff $A$ is row equivalent to $I_n$ , and in this case, any sequence of elementary row operations that reduces $A$ to $I_n$ also transform into $A^{-1}$	<b>[P123]</b> 定理 7 可逆矩阵判断定理 一个 $n \times n$ 矩阵 $A$ 是可逆的当且仅当 $A$ 行等价于 $I_n$ (就是说 $A$ 可以行化简成 $I_n$ )。并且, 在这种情况下, 任何一系列把 $A$ 行化简成 $I_n$ 的操作, 都可以把 $I_n$ 转化成 $A^{-1}$
<b>Algorithm for finding <math>A^{-1}</math>:</b> Row reduce the augmented matrix $[A \mid I]$ , if $A$ is row equivalent to $I$ , then $[A \mid I]$ is row equivalent to $[I \mid A^{-1}]$ . Otherwise, $A$ is not invertible.	<b>[P124]</b> 用初等行变换求逆矩阵: 把增广矩阵 $[A \mid I]$ 化简, 如果 $A$ 行等价于单位阵 $I$ , 则 $[A \mid I]$ 能化简成 $[I \mid A^{-1}]$ , 否则 $A$ 不可逆。
<b>Theorem 8. Invertible matrix theorem</b> The following statements are equivalent. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>A</math> is an invertible matrix.</li> <li><math>A</math> is row equivalent to the <math>n \times n</math> identity matrix.</li> <li><math>A</math> has <math>n</math> pivot positions.</li> <li>The equation <math>Ax = 0</math> has only the trivial</li> </ol>	<b>[P129]</b> 可逆矩阵性质定理 下列断言等价 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>A</math> 是可逆的</li> <li><math>A</math> 行等价于一个 <math>n</math> 阶单位阵。</li> <li><math>A</math> 有 <math>n</math> 个主元位置。</li> <li>矩阵方程 <math>Ax = 0</math> 仅有平凡解 (零</li> </ol>

solution.		解)。
e. The columns of $A$ form a linearly independent set.		e. $A$ 的列形成一个线性无关集。
f. The linear transformation $x \mapsto Ax$ is one-to-one.		f. 线性变换 $x \mapsto Ax$ 是一一对一的。
g. The equation $Ax = b$ has only one solution for each $b$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ .		g. 对于 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中任意的一个向量 $b$ , 矩阵方程 $Ax = b$ 有唯一解。
h. The columns of $A$ span $\mathbb{R}^n$ .		h. $A$ 的列张成 $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
i. The linear transformation $x \mapsto Ax$ maps $\mathbb{R}^n$ to $\mathbb{R}^n$ .		i. 线性变换 $x \mapsto Ax$ 把 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 映射到 $\mathbb{R}^n$ .
j. There is an $n \times n$ matrix $C$ such that $CA = I$ .		j. 存在一个 $n \times n$ 矩阵 $C$ 使 $CA = I$ .
k. There is an $n \times n$ matrix $D$ such that $AD = I$ .		k. 存在一个 $n \times n$ 矩阵 $D$ 使 $AD = I$ .
l. $A^T$ is an invertible matrix.		l. $A^T$ 是可逆的。
partitioned matrix (block matrix)	[P134]	分块矩阵
multiplication of partitioned matrices	[P135]	分块矩阵的乘法
Partitions of $A$ and $B$ should be conformable for block multiplication The column partition of $A$ matches the row partition of $B$	[P136]	$A$ 和 $B$ 的分块矩阵要相乘的话, $A$ 和 $B$ 的分法应遵从矩阵乘法定义 $A$ 的列分法应与 $B$ 的行分法一致 (左边大小列 = 右边大小行)
Theorem 10 column-row expansion of $AB$ If $A$ is an $m \times n$ matrix and $B$ is an $n \times p$ matrix then $AB = [\text{col}_1(A) \quad \text{col}_2(A) \quad \dots \quad \text{col}_n(A)] \begin{bmatrix} \text{row}_1(B) \\ \text{row}_2(B) \\ \dots \\ \text{row}_n(B) \end{bmatrix} =$ $\text{col}_1(A) \text{row}_1(B) + \dots + \text{col}_n(A) \text{row}_n(B)$	[P137]	定理 10 $AB$ 乘法的列行展开
subspace	[P168]	子空间
column space of $A$ $\text{Col } A$ = all linear combinations of the columns of $A$ $= k_1 a_1 + \dots + k_n a_n \quad (k_i (1 \leq i \leq n) \in \mathbb{R})$	[P169]	$A$ 的列空间 $\text{Col } A = A$ 的所有列的线性组合形成的向量的集合
null space of $A$ $\text{Nul } A$ = all solutions to the homogeneous equation $Ax = 0$	[P169]	$A$ 的零空间 $\text{Nul } A =$ 齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的通解
Theorem 12. Theorem for null space of $A$ The null space of an $m \times n$ matrix $A$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$ .  Equivalently, the set of all solutions to a system $Ax = 0$ of $m$ homogeneous linear equations in $n$ unknowns is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$ .	[P170]	$A$ 的零空间定理 $m \times n$ 矩阵 $A$ 的零空间是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间 (这是因为 $Ax = 0$ 的解向量是 $n$ 维的, 所以它是 $n$ 维空间的子空间)  也就是说, 有着 $m$ 个方程 $n$ 个未知数的方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的通解是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间.
basis	[P170]	基

<b>Theorem 13. Theorem for column space of A</b> <b>The pivot columns of a matrix A form a basis for the column space of A</b>	<b>[P172]</b>	A 的列空间定理 A 的主元列形成了 A 的列空间的一个基。
<b>coordinate vector of x (relative to B)</b>	<b>[P176]</b>	X 相对于 B 的坐标向量 (对照解析几何中, 相对于 x 轴,y 轴,z 轴的坐标)
<b>dimension of a subspace</b> <b>The dimension of a nonzero subspace H, denoted by dim H, is the number of vectors in any basis for H. The dimension of the zero subspace is 0.</b>	<b>[P177]</b>	子空间的维数 非零子空间的维数, 用 $\dim H$ 表示, 它是 H 的任意一个基中, 向量的个数。零子空间的维数定义成 0 (注意: 与向量的维数区别!)
<b>rank</b>	<b>[P178]</b>	秩
<b>Theorem 14. The Rank Theorem</b> <b>If a matrix A has n columns then rank A + dim Nul A = n</b>		定理 14 矩阵的秩定理 如果矩阵 A 有 n 列, 则 A 的秩 + A 的零空间的维数 = n (回忆第一章 $r + p = n$ , 不知道? 罚你看第一章秘籍 100 遍) r 是 主元列的个数 p 是自由变量的个数, $Ax=0$ 有多少自由变量, 就有多少线性无关的基础解向量, 也就是说 A 的零空间的维数是 p.
<b>Theorem the invertible matrix theorem</b> <b>m. The columns of A form a basis of <math>\mathbb{R}^n</math>.</b>  <b>n. Col A = <math>\mathbb{R}^n</math>.</b> <b>o. dim Col A = n.</b> <b>p. rank A = n.</b> <b>q. Nul A = {0}</b> <b>r. dim Nul A = 0</b>	<b>[P179]</b>	可逆矩阵性质定理 续 m. A 的列向量形成了 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的一个基 n. <b>Col A = <math>\mathbb{R}^n</math>.</b> o. <b>dim Col A = n.</b> p. <b>rank A = n.</b> q. <b>Nul A = {0}</b> r. <b>dim Nul A = 0</b> 注: 这是因为 A 可逆, A 可以初等变换为单位阵, 单位阵地列向量都线性无关。因为初等变换不改变线性相关性, 则说明 A 的 n 个列向量也都线性无关。 $Ax=0$ 只有零解。 为什么初等变换不改变线性相关性? 因为初等变换不改变方程组 $Ax=0$ 的解。



## Chapter 3

determinant	[P187]	行列式
(i,j)-cofactor $(-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}$	[P165]	代数余子式
cofactor expansion	[P165]	余因子展开式
<b>Theorem 2</b> det of a triangular matrix If A is a triangular matrix, then $\det A$ is the product of the entries on the main diagonal of A	[P189]	定理 2 三角矩阵的行列式定理 三角矩阵的行列式是该矩阵的主对角线上元素的乘积。
<b>Theorem 3</b> row operations on determinant  a. If a multiple of one row of A is added to another row to produce a matrix B, then $\det B = \det A$ b. If two rows of A are interchanged to produce B, then $\det B = -\det A$ c. If one row of A is multiplied by k to produce B, then $\det B = k \det A$	[P192]	定理 3 矩阵行变换与对应行列式的值  a. 把 A 的某一行的倍数加到另一行得到矩阵 B, 则 $\det B = \det A$ b. 若 A 的两行互换得到矩阵 B, 则 $\det B = -\det A$ c. 若 A 的某一行乘以 k 得到矩阵 B, $\det B = k \det A$
<b>Theorem 4</b> use determinant to investigate whether matrix is invertible A square matrix A is invertible iff $\det A \neq 0$	[P194]	定理 4 用行列式判可逆  一个方阵 A 可逆当且仅当 $\det A \neq 0$
<b>Theorem 5</b> determinant of transpose of A If A is an $n \times n$ matrix, then $\det A^T = \det A$	[P196]	定理 5 转置矩阵的行列式 一个方阵 A, 它的转置矩阵的行列式和它本身的行列式值相等。
<b>Theorem 6</b> Multiplicative Property If A and B are an $n \times n$ matrices, then $\det AB = (\det A)(\det B)$	[P196]	定理 6 矩阵乘法的行列式 方阵 A 和 B 乘积的行列式等于 A 的行列式乘以 B 的行列式 $\det AB = (\det A)(\det B)$
<b>Theorem 7</b> Cramer's Rule Let A be an invertible $n \times n$ matrix. For any $\mathbf{b}$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ , the unique solution $\mathbf{x}$ of $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has entries given by $x_i = \frac{\det A_i(\mathbf{b})}{\det A}$	[P201]	定理 7 克莱姆法则 设 A 是一个可逆 $n$ 阶方阵, 对于 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中任意向量 $\mathbf{b}$ , 方程组 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ 的唯一解可用下面的方法计算: $x_i = \frac{\det A_i(\mathbf{b})}{\det A}$
adjugate	[P203]	伴随矩阵
<b>Theorem 8</b> An Inverse Formula Let A be an invertible $n \times n$ matrix. Then $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj} A$		定理 8 逆矩阵计算公式 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \text{adj} A$

## Chapter 4

Vector space	[P215]	向量空间
Subspace	[P220]	子空间
Zero Subspace	[P220]	零子空间
Subspace spanned by $\{v_1 \dots v_p\}$	[P221]	由向量 $\{v_1 \dots v_p\}$ 生成 (张成) 的子空间
Null space of an $m \times n$ matrix $A$ (written as $\text{Nul } A$ ) $\text{Nul } A$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^n$	[P226-227]	$m \times n$ 矩阵 $A$ 的零空间 (注意与零子空间区别开来)。
Column space of an $m \times n$ matrix $A$ (written as $\text{Col } A$ ) $\text{Col } A$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^m$	[P229]	矩阵 $A$ 的列空间 记作 $\text{Col } A$ $\text{Col } A$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 的子空间
Basis	[P238]	基
Pivot columns of $A$ form a basis for $\text{Col } A$	[P241]	矩阵 $A$ 的主元列形成了 $\text{Col } A$ 的基
Coordinates of $x$ relative to the basis $B$	[P246]	向量 $x$ 相对于基 $B$ 的坐标
Coordinate vector of $x$	[P247]	向量 $x$ 相对于基 $B$ 的坐标向量
Coordinate mapping	[P247]	坐标映射
Dimension	[P256-257]	维数
Rank $\text{rank } A + \dim \text{Nul } A = n$	[P265]	秩
Invertible matrix theorem	[P267]	可逆矩阵的秩、维数定理
Change of basis	[P273]	基的变换
<p><math>B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}</math>, <math>C = \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}</math>, given <math>[x]_B</math> (coordinates of vector <math>x</math> relative to the basis <math>B</math>), and <math>[b_1]_C, \dots, [b_n]_C</math> (coordinates of vectors <math>b_1, \dots, b_n</math> relative to the basis <math>C</math>);</p> <p>Then: <math>[x]_C = C \overset{P}{\leftarrow} B [x]_B</math>  <math>C \overset{P}{\leftarrow} B = [[b_1]_C, \dots, [b_n]_C]</math></p>		
<p>设 <math>B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}</math>, <math>C = \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}</math>, <math>[x]_B</math> 是 <math>x</math> 相对于 <math>B</math> 上的坐标, 并且 <math>[b_1]_C, \dots, [b_n]_C</math> 是基 <math>B</math> 相对于 <math>C</math> 的坐标。</p> <p><math>[x]_C = C \overset{P}{\leftarrow} B [x]_B</math>          其中 <math>C \overset{P}{\leftarrow} B = [[b_1]_C, \dots, [b_n]_C]</math></p>		

## Chapter 5

<b>Eigenvector; Eigenvalue</b>	<b>[P303]</b>	特征向量; 特征值
<b>Eigenvectors correspond to distinct eigenvalues are linearly independent</b>	<b>[P307]</b>	对应于不同特征值的特征向量线性无关
<b><math>n \times n</math> matrix <math>A</math> is invertible iff: <math>0</math> is not an eigenvalue or <math>\det A \neq 0</math></b>	<b>[P312]</b>	<b><math>n \times n</math> 矩阵 <math>A</math> 是可逆的, 当且仅当: <math>0</math> 不是特征值 <math>\det A \neq 0</math></b>
<b>Characteristic equation: <math>\det (A - \lambda I) = 0</math>, or written as <math> A - \lambda I  = 0</math></b>	<b>[P313]</b>	特征方程
<b>Similar matrix have the same characteristic polynomial and eigenvalues</b>	<b>[P317]</b>	相似矩阵具有相同的特征值
<b>Diagonalization</b>	<b>[P320]</b>	对角化
<b><math>A</math> is diagonalizable iff <math>A</math> has <math>n</math> independent eigenvectors</b>		$A$ 是对角化的当且仅当 $A$ 有 $n$ 个线性无关的特征向量。
<b>An <math>n \times n</math> matrix with <math>n</math> distinct eigenvalues is diagonalizable.</b>	<b>[P323]</b>	

## Chapter 6

<b>Inner product / dot product</b>	<b>[P375]</b>	内积 点积
<b>Length of vector</b>	<b>[P376]</b>	向量长度
<b>Unit vector</b>	<b>[P377]</b>	单位向量
<b>Normalizing</b>	<b>[P377]</b>	单位化
<b>Distance between two vectors</b>	<b>[P378]</b>	向量之间的距离
<b>Orthogonal <math>u \cdot v = 0</math></b>	<b>[P379]</b>	正交的 $u \cdot v = 0$
<b>Orthogonal complement</b>	<b>[P380]</b>	正交补
<b>Orthogonal basis</b>	<b>[P385]</b>	正交基
<b>Orthogonal projection Orthogonal projection of <math>y</math> onto <math>u</math></b>	<b>[P387]</b>	正交投影 $y$ 在 $u$ 上的正交投影
<b>Orthonormal Orthonormal set Orthonormal basis</b>	<b>[P389]</b>	标准正交 标准正交集合 标准正交基
<b>Orthogonal decomposition</b>	<b>[P395]</b>	正交分解
<b>Gram-Schmidt process</b>	<b>[P402]</b>	格莱姆-施密特方法
<b>QR factorization</b>	<b>[P405]</b>	QR 分解
<b>Least-Squares Problem</b>	<b>[P410]</b>	最小二乘法
<b>Inner product space</b>	<b>[P428]</b>	内积空间
<b>Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality</b>	<b>[P432]</b>	柯西-施瓦茨不等式
<b>Triangle Inequality</b>	<b>[P433]</b>	三角不等式

## Chapter 7

<b>Symmetric matrix</b>	<b>[P450]</b>	对称矩阵
<b>Orthogonally diagonalizable</b>	<b>[P450]</b>	可正交对角化
<b>Spectral decomposition</b>	<b>[P453]</b>	谱分解
<b>Quadratic form</b>	<b>[P456]</b>	二次型
<b>Matrix of quadratic form</b>	<b>[P456]</b>	二次型的矩阵
<b>Change of variable</b>	<b>[P457]</b>	变量变换
<b>Principal axes theorem</b>	<b>[P458]</b>	主轴定理
<b>Positive definite</b>	<b>[P461]</b>	正定
<b>Negative definite</b>		负定
<b>Indefinite</b>		不定
<b>Positive semidefinite</b>	<b>[P461]</b>	半正定
<b>Negative semidefinite</b>		半负定
<b>Constrained optimization</b>	<b>[P463]</b>	条件优化（注意优化方法）