

对一个单位矩阵  $I_n$  作修改: 将第  $i$  行的  $k$  倍加到第  $j$  行上, 记  
 $\alpha_{ji} = k$ .

Remark: 初等矩阵左乘矩阵  $A$ : 初等行变换.  
 初等矩阵右乘矩阵  $A$ : 初等列变换.

$$\text{Ex 21. } A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

以每列对角元素下方的元素为消元目标, 将增广矩阵  $[A | \vec{b}]$  化为  
 阶梯形:

Column 1: 将  $a_{21} = 1$  化为零:  $R_2 - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} R_1 = R_2 - \frac{1}{2} R_1 = R_2 + (-\frac{1}{2}) R_1$ .  
 使用  $E_{21; k}$  with  $k = -\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}$ .

$$\text{则有 } E_{21, k}[A | \vec{b}] = E_{21, k}\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 + (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 2 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad =: \tilde{A} = [a_{ij}]_{3 \times 4}.$$

将  $a_{31} = -1$  化为零:  $R_3 - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} R_1 = R_3 + (-\frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}}) R_1 = R_3 + k R_1$

使用  $E_{31; k}$  with  $k = -\frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} = -\frac{-1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$$E_{31, k}\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 3 + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 2 \end{matrix} \quad =: \tilde{A} = [a_{ij}]_{3 \times 4}.$$

继续处理第2列对角元素下方的非零元.

Column 2. 将  $a_{32} = 3$  化为零元素:  $R_3 - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{22}} R_2 = R_3 + (-\frac{a_{32}}{a_{22}}) R_2$ .

使用  $E_{32}; k$  with  $k = -\frac{a_{32}}{a_{22}} = -\frac{3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}$ .

$$E_{32}; k \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & \frac{5}{2} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{9}{4} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{4} & 3 \end{bmatrix} =: \tilde{A} = [a_{ij}]_{3 \times 4}.$$

此时  $\tilde{A}$  化为阶梯形矩阵, 且  $A$  对应的阶梯数  $= (\tilde{A} = [A \ B])$  对应的阶梯数  $=$  未知数的个数. 所以这个线性方程组存在唯一解.

我们可以选择使用回代法求解上述线性方程组, 或继续使用倍乘矩阵和倍加矩阵化为行简化阶梯形.

★ 行简化: 主元  $a_{11} = 2$  化为 1. 可使用  $E_{11}; k$  with  $k = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{a_{11}}$

$$E_{11}; k \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 3 \end{bmatrix} =: \tilde{A}$$

主元  $a_{22} = -2$  化为 1. 可使用  $E_{22}; k$  with  $k = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{a_{22}}$ .

$$E_{22}; k \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 3 \end{bmatrix} =: \tilde{A}.$$

将主元  $a_{33} = \frac{1}{4}$  化为 1. 可使用  $E_{33}; k$  with  $k = \frac{1}{a_{33}} = 4$ .

$$E_{33}; k \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix} =: \tilde{A}.$$

将主元上方的元素通过倍加变换化为零

将  $a_{23} = \frac{3}{4}$  化为零: 可使用  $E_{23}; k$  with  $k = \frac{a_{23}}{a_{33}} = -\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{1} = -\frac{3}{4}$ .

$$E_{23}; k \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix} =: \tilde{A}.$$

将  $a_{13} = \frac{3}{2}$  化为零, 可使用  $E_{13}; k$  with  $k = -\frac{a_{13}}{a_{33}} = -\frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1} = -\frac{3}{2}$ .

$$E_{13}; k \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 12 = -16 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix} =: \tilde{A}.$$

将  $a_{12} = 1$  化为零, 可使用  $E_{12}; k$  with  $k = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{22}} = -\frac{1}{1} = -1$ .

$$E_{12}; k \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -16 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{行简化阶梯形}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -7, \quad x_2 = -9, \quad x_3 = 12.$$



Verification:  $A\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -9 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(-7) + 2(-9) + 3 \cdot 12 = 4 \\ 1(-7) + (-1)(-9) + 0 \cdot 12 = 2 \\ (-1)(-7) + 2(-9) + 1 \cdot 12 = 1 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{b}$

Remark: 每一列的操作可以合并, 例如

$$E_{31}E_{21}[A \quad \vec{b}] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ 0 & * & * & * \\ 0 & * & * & * \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{where } a_{14} = b_1$$

计算  $E_i := E_{31}E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

看上去乘法运算的结果是把非零元素放在了一起. 事实上, 这个结论是普遍成立的.

Remark:  $E_{ji}$  有很多快速、便利的运算法则, 可参考数值代数等相关文献. 这里我们只使用结论.

For any given matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ , 我们可使用形如

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ -l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ -l_{m1} & 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{or in general, } E_j = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ 0 & & -l_{j+1,j} & 1 \\ & & \vdots & \\ & & -l_{m,j} & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

初始化  $A_1 = A = [a_{ij}^{(1)}]_{m \times n}$

定义循环: For  $j=1, 2, \dots, \min\{m, n\} - 1$

令  $A_{j+1} := E_j A_j$

其中构造  $E_j$ , st.  $A_{j+1}$  的第  $j$  列对角元  $a_{jj}^{(j+1)}$  下方元素均为零.

END For.

最终, 有  $A_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(t+1)} & a_{12}^{(t+1)} & a_{1,m}^{(t+1)} & a_{1,m+1}^{(t+1)} & \dots & a_{1,n}^{(t+1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(t+1)} & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & a_{m+1,m}^{(t+1)} & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{m,m}^{(t+1)} & a_{m,m+1}^{(t+1)} & \dots & a_{m,n}^{(t+1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for } m \leq n,$

$$\text{or } A_{t+1} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(t+1)} & a_{12}^{(t+1)} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1}^{(t+1)} & a_{1,n}^{(t+1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(t+1)} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & a_{n-1,n-1}^{(t+1)} & a_{n-1,n}^{(t+1)} \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & a_{n,n}^{(t+1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

for  $m > n$ .To summarize, we have  $A_{t+1} = E_t E_{t-1} E_{t-2} \cdots E_2 E_1 A_1$ .Step 1. 初始化:  $A_1 = A = [a_{ik}^{(1)}]_{m \times n}$ .Step 2. 依次处理第1列至第  $t$  列, 其中  $t = \min\{m, n\}$ , 可构成循环.

处理第1列:

$$\text{定义 } E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ -l_{m1} & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with } l_{i1} = \frac{a_{i1}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq m.$$

计算可知

$$A_2 := E_1 A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{m2}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{mn}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = [a_{ik}^{(2)}]_{m \times n}.$$

new

处理第2列:

$$\text{定义 } E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & & \\ 0 & -l_{32} & 1 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots \\ 0 & -l_{m2} & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with } l_{i2} = \frac{a_{i2}^{(2)}}{a_{22}^{(2)}} \text{ for } 3 \leq i \leq m.$$

计算可知

$$A_3 := E_2 A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(2)} & a_{12}^{(2)} & a_{13}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & \cdots & a_{3n}^{(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{m3}^{(3)} & \cdots & a_{mn}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} = [a_{ik}^{(3)}]_{m \times n}$$

new

令  $j = 1, 2, \dots, t-1$ , 表示需处理的列指标, 则有, 一般的,

定义  $E_j :=$  
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \color{red}{(j,j)} & \\ & & -l_{j+1,j} & & 1 \\ & & -l_{j+2,j} & & \\ & & \vdots & & \\ & & -l_{m,j} & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 with  $l_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}^{(j)}}{a_{jj}^{(j)}}$  for  $i+1 \leq j \leq m$ .

则有  $A_{j+1} := E_j A_j =$  
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(j)} & a_{12}^{(j)} & & & \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(j)} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & a_{jj}^{(j)} & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} a_{j,j+1}^{(j)} \quad \dots \quad a_{j,n}^{(j)} \\ \boxed{a_{j+1,j+1}^{(j+1)} \quad \dots \quad a_{j+1,n}^{(j+1)}} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m,j+1}^{(j+1)} \quad \dots \quad a_{m,n}^{(j+1)} \end{array}$$

new

$= [a_{ik}^{(j+1)}]_{m \times n}$ .

Finally, for  $t = \min\{m, n\} - 1$ , we have

$A_t = E_t A_{t+1} = E_t A_t =$  
$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{upper triangular} \\ \text{matrix} \end{array}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for } m \leq n,$$

or 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{lower triangular} \\ \text{matrix} \end{array}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for } m > n.$$



To summarize,  $E_t E_{t-1} \dots E_2 E_1 A_1 = A_{t+1} =: R$ .