秩的性质

- (2) $r(A+B) \le r(A) + r(B)$; 是为为五... (3) 设 A 为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵, B 为 $n \times s$ 阶矩阵,则 $r(AB) \le \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$...
- (4) $\max\{r(A), r(B)\} \le r(\underline{A \mid B}) \le r(A) + r(B); \quad 12 \cdots$

- (5) $r(A) = r(kA)(k \neq 0)$; $A^{\dagger} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=$
- (6) 设A为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,P为m阶可逆矩阵,Q为n阶可逆矩阵,则 q ····

$$r(A) = r(PA) = r(AQ) = r(PAQ);$$

r(A) = r(PA) = r(AQ) = r(PAQ); DY: Y(A) = Y(PA) Y(A) = Y(PA) = Y(PA) Y(A) = Y(PA) = Y(PA) Y(A) = Y(PA) = Y(PA)

- (8) $r(A) = r(A^{T}) = r(AA^{T});$
- 9)设A为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,B为 $n \times s$ 阶矩阵,满足AB = O,则 $r(A) + r(B) \le n$.



【例 2.7】(2010,数一、二、三)设A为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,B为 $n \times m$ 阶矩阵,满足AB = E,则【 】

(A)
$$r(A) = m$$
, $r(B) = m$

$$2(2)$$
 $2(3)$ (B) $r(A) = m$, $r(B) = n$

>m) mxm |z|=

(C)
$$r(A) = n$$
, $r(B) = m$

(D)
$$r(A) = n$$
, $r(B) = n$

【详解】

【例 2.8】设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $r(ABC) =$ _______.

【详解】

$$4 = \frac{1}{2} |A| = |B| = \frac{1}{2} |C| = 6, |A| + |C| = 3$$

$$2 |B| = 0 |A| = \frac{1}{1-2} |+0, |A| = 2$$

$$3 |A| = |B| = 2 |+0, |A| = |A| = 2$$

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$$4 |A| = 2 |+0, |A| = 2 |+0, |A| = 2$$

秩的求法

(1) A 为数字矩阵: 对 A 作初等行变换,化为行阶梯形矩阵,则 r(A) 等于行阶梯形矩阵中非零行的

行数;

(2) A为抽象矩阵:利用秩的定义或性质.

【例 2.9】设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 2 & a & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

且
$$r(A) = 2$$
,则 $a = ____$, $b = ____$

【详解】

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 2 & a & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & ab-2b+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4-2b \end{pmatrix}$$

→ 专题四 伴随矩阵 (人) (多)

伴随矩阵的定义 设n 阶矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$,由 a_{ij} 的代数余子式 A_{ij} 构成的矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

称为A的伴随矩阵,记作 A^* .

【评注】设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
,则

若A可逆,则

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{def}} \begin{vmatrix} A & A_{21} \\ A & A_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12}$$

伴随矩阵的性质

(1)
$$AA^* = A^*A = |A|E \xrightarrow{|A|\neq 0} A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*, \overline{A^* = |A|A^{-1}}; \triangle$$

$$AA^* = A^*A = |A|E \xrightarrow{|A|\neq 0} A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*, \overline{A^* = |A|A^{-1}}; \triangle$$

$$Ahh) = Ahh) = Ahh$$

$$Ahh) = Ahh$$

(2)
$$(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$$
; (98)
N. $(kA)^* = |kA| (kA)^+ = |k^n|A| \cdot |kA|$
 $= |k|A|$

(3)
$$(AB)^* = B^*A^*;$$

$$|Y: (AB)^{+} = |AB|(AB)^{-} = |A||B| \cdot B A^{+}$$

$$= |B^{+} \cdot A^{+}$$

(4)
$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$$
;

$$||Y||$$
 $||A|| = ||A|| = ||A|| = ||A|||$ $||A|| = ||A|||$

(5)
$$(A^T)^* = (A^*)^T$$
;

$$| Y : (A^{7})^{*} = | A^{7} | (A^{7})^{-1} = | A | (A^{4})^{7}.$$

$$(A^{*})^{T} = (| A | A^{7})^{T} = | A | (A^{4})^{T}.$$

(6)
$$(A^{-1})^* = (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|}$$
:

 $|Y': (A^{-1})^* = |A'| (A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|}$
 $(A^*)^{-1} = (|A|A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|}$
 $O \not\in \mathcal{A}: \bot + i \not= 1, T, -1, \times 7 \not= 1$

(7)
$$(A^*)^* = |A^{n-2}A;$$
 $|Y|, |A^*|^* = |A^*| (A^*)^* = |A^*| (A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2}A;$
 $(A^*)^* = |A^*|^* = |A^*|^$

补例 设 A 为 4 阶矩阵,且 r(A) = 3 ,则 $\left[(A^*)^T \right]^* = ______.$

(8)
$$r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, r(A) = n \\ 1, r(A) = n-1 \\ 0, r(A) < n-1 \end{cases}$$

【证明】当r(A) = n时, $|A| \neq 0$,从而 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$,故 $r(A^*) = n$.

当r(A)<n-1时,A所有的n-1阶子式均为零,即A所有的余子式均为零,亦即A所有的代数余子式均为零,从而 $A^*=O$,故 $r(A^*)=0$.

当r(A)=n-1时,A有个n-1阶子式非零,即A有个余子式非零,亦即A有个代数余子式非零,从而 $A^* \neq O$,故 $r(A^*) \geq 1$.又 $AA^* = A = 0$,故 $r(A) + r(A^*) \leq n$,从而 $r(A^*) \leq 1$,故 $r(A^*) = 1$.

【例 2.10】(2003,数三)设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & b \\ b & a & b \\ b & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$
,且 $r(A^*) = 1$,则【 】

(A)
$$a = b \ \text{id} \ a + 2b = 0$$

(B)
$$a = b$$
 或 $a + 2b \neq 0$

(C)
$$a \neq b \perp a + 2b = 0$$

(D)
$$a \neq b \perp a + 2b \neq 0$$