2-3 矩阵的秩

2023年10月27日

习题上

6. 即要证:

矩A与任意 n 阶矩阵都可交换 ⇔ A=LE

先证充分性:

: 矩阵 A 与任意 n 阶矩阵都可交换

:. A嫂n所矩阵且有AB=BA

假设 A≠KE, 即A=KE+C(且初数量矩阵)

AB = BA (KEtC) B = B(KEtC)

=> KEB+CB=BKE+BC

@ UB = BC

显然 C和B不满足交换律,与假设冲突

: A=KE

再证从零性:

: A=KE

: AB = KEB = KB

BA = BKE = KB

: AB=BA

级上命暨收主 Q.E.D

7. AB=BA $\iff \sum_{n=1}^{n} A_{in}B_{nj} = \sum_{n=1}^{n} B_{in}A_{nj} - \cdots = 0$

AC= CA $\iff \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} A_{i\alpha} C_{\alpha j} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} C_{i\alpha} A_{\alpha j} - \cdots = 0$

0+ 2 = 2 Aia (Baj+Caj) = 2 (Bria+Cia) Aaj

⇔ A(BtC) = (BtC)A ---- (-)

$$A(BC) = B(CA)$$

$$A^2 = A \iff A(A - \bar{E}) = 0$$

$$A^2=E^2=E$$
 $A^2-A \Rightarrow B^2=E$

再证必要性 · A=A ← B=E

Q.E.D

$$9. \therefore A^2 = 0 \quad \underline{A} \quad A = A^T$$

:. AAT=0 : 必有(AAT)的对角线上向形型为O

$$\mathbb{R} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\underset{a=1}{\longrightarrow}} A_{ia} A_{ij}^{T} = 0 \iff \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\underset{a=1}{\longrightarrow}} A_{ia}^{2} = 0$$

11. 论任-方阵A,对称矩阵为B,反对的矩阵为C

$$\begin{cases} A_{ij} = B_{ij} + C_{ij} \\ A_{i}i = B_{i}i + C_{i}i = B_{i}j - C_{i}i \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij} + A_{i}i}{2} \\ C_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij} - A_{i}i}{2} \end{cases}$$

13. 由距竟可知 dim Null (A)=N