Linear Algebra 03

时间: 2022年4月21日

1. If A is m imes n and $\operatorname{rank} A = m$, then the linear transformation $\mathbf{x} \mapsto A\mathbf{x}$ is one-to-one. (T/F?)

A. False. Counterexample: $A=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0\\0&1&0\end{bmatrix}$. If rank A=n (the number of columns in A), then the transformation $\mathbf{x}\mapsto A\mathbf{x}$ is one-to-one.

回顾一下一对一的定义。别对任意 fw=f(y) 都有 x=y, f(x) +f(y), x+y.
即这样的坐标变换是 y住一的.

对于Aman 我们全发现了nxi向量在变换后也是一位,也可以是不会 把两个不同的交向映射到相同的和之上。

若 rank A=n (A的别数),那么本题为 True.

2. Construct a nonzero 2 imes 2 matrix that is invertible but not diagonalizable.

[解答]

芳麗,	对角化的定义,矩阵可造、构造这
7 4.1	1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,
[解绘思]	名]: 我们不妨没先考察一个上海安B阵. A= [a d]
)-C R+6 A	可造 > deta=ad to > a+o且d+o.
,	可对角化乡 部们不妨回顾一下 对角化的计算思路.
年BTA 人	= $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$
VOL []	d whate 2 de literation and
2011.11	G D-) h]
<1>	$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$ \Rightarrow $\det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) = o$. ① 芳 $a = d$.
<1>	$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} a - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) = 0$. ① 若 a = d.
<1>	$\begin{array}{cccc} A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{bmatrix} & \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) = o \\ 0 $
<1>	$ \begin{array}{ccc} A - \lambda I &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{pmatrix} & \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) &= (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) &= o \\ 0 &= d &= d \\ \hline \langle R_1 \lambda_1 &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d & R_1 , A &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & b \\ o & \alpha \end{pmatrix} & (A - \lambda I) &= o &\Rightarrow (A - \lambda I) &= o \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d$
<1>	$ \begin{array}{ccc} A - \lambda I &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{pmatrix} & \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) &= (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) &= o \\ 0 &= d &= d \\ \hline \langle R_1 \lambda_1 &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d & R_1 , A &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & b \\ o & \alpha \end{pmatrix} & (A - \lambda I) &= o &\Rightarrow (A - \lambda I) &= o \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d$
<1>	$\begin{array}{cccc} A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{bmatrix} & \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) = o \\ 0 $
<1>	$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$ \Rightarrow $\det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) = o$. ① $\hat{X} = a = d$. ② $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ③ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ③ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ③ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ③ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ③ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda I = a = d$ ④ $A - \lambda $
<1>	$ \begin{array}{ccc} A - \lambda I &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{pmatrix} & \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) &= (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) &= o \\ 0 &= d &= d \\ \hline \langle R_1 \lambda_1 &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d & R_1 , A &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & b \\ o & \alpha \end{pmatrix} & (A - \lambda I) &= o &\Rightarrow (A - \lambda I) &= o \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d \\ \hline \rightarrow \Gamma(X_1) &= \lambda_2 &= \alpha &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d &= d$

は
$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & b \\ o & d - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$
 \Rightarrow $\det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - d) = o$.
$$\frac{(\lambda - \lambda I)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\lambda - \lambda I)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\lambda - \lambda I)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(\lambda - \lambda I)}{\sqrt{2}} = o \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I) = o \Rightarrow$$

3. 用初等变换法求矩阵
$$m{A}=egin{bmatrix}1&3&7&2&-1\-3&1&5&2&0\2&9&22&6&-4\1&2&7&-4&-15\end{bmatrix}$$
的秩.

【解析】
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 9 & 22 & 6 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 & -4 & -15 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 10 & 26 & 8 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -6 & -14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 26 & 8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -16 & -44 \\ 0 & 0 & 26 & -52 & -143 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 26 & -52 & -143 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -16 & -44 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -16 & -44 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

从而得 $r(\mathbf{A}) = 3$.

3.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 9 & 22 & 6 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 & -4 & -15 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 26 & 8 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -6 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 10 & 26 & 8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 + 6 & -44 \\ 0 & 0 & 26 & -52 & -143 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 26 & 8 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 &$$

4. 设 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 是互不相同的实数, 且

$$m{A} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \cdots & a_1^4 \ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^4 \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ 1 & a_5 & a_5^2 & \cdots & a_5^4 \end{bmatrix}, m{x} = egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \ dots \ x_5 \end{bmatrix}, m{b} = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 1 \ dots \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求线性方程组 Ax = b 的解.

(4的推广, 供有兴趣的同学尝试)

5. 设 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 是互不相同的实数, 且

$$m{A} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \cdots & a_1^{n-1} \ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, m{x} = egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \ dots \ x_n \end{bmatrix}, m{b} = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 1 \ dots \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求线性方程组 Ax = b 的解.

4. 首先回顾一下交拉里上法则(教材 Tinn) ① 宋郎阵可逆,矩阵的四秩不为。, ② A式=10分解,等价于 式;= (Ai) L=1,2,3,…,n.

我们知道 Ail是 在 代提 (AI 中的第1列得到的行列式.由于 i=2,3,4,..., n时, lAil 中有两列均为1组成

故 Ail 特面到线性键,则det Ai=o.即 (Ail= o.

对于121而言.
$$|A_1| = |A_1| = |A_1|$$
.

开是解为 $X_1 = 1$, $X_2 = X_3 = \cdots = X_n = 0$, 故 $A_1 = 1$ 的唯一解为 $A_2 = 1$ 。

15. 【解析】因 a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_n 互不相同, 故由范德蒙德行列式知, $|{\bf A}|\neq 0$, 根据克拉跁法则,方程组 ${\bf A}{\bf x}={\bf b}$ 有唯一解, 且

$$x_i = rac{|oldsymbol{A}_i|}{|oldsymbol{A}|}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n,$$

其中, $|A_i|$ 是 b 代换 |A| 中第 i 列所得的行列式, 有

$$|m{A}_1| = |m{A}|, |m{A}_i| = 0, i = 2, 3, \cdots, n,$$

故 $\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}$ 的唯一解为 $\boldsymbol{x} = [1,0,0,\cdots,0]^{\mathrm{T}}$.

证明范德蒙德行列式:

范德蒙行列式 - 知平 (zhihu.com)

现在到门证明
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 中 $det A = |A| \neq 0$

(5) i.e. 为了表述方便,

(6) i.e. 为了表述方便,

(7) 直接对人进行转置 $\leq B = A^{dT} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_1 & a_1 & a_1 &$

$$= (a_1 - a_0) (a_3 - a_1) \cdots (a_n - a_1) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \mathbb{R} \otimes \mathbb{R}$$

可以建议Linear Algebra 04 参考

[测试1]

b. If A is $m \times n$ and the linear transformation $\mathbf{x} \mapsto A\mathbf{x}$ is onto, then $\mathrm{rank}\, A = m$. (T/F?)

B. True. If $\mathbf{x}\mapsto A\mathbf{x}$ is onto, then $\operatorname{Col} A=\mathbb{R}^m$ and rank A=m. See Theorem 12(a) in Section 1.9.

[测试2]

b. Construct a nondiagonal 2×2 matrix that is diagonalizable but not invertible.