



习题课 #6 (Oct. 18)

- 1) 课上已讲完矩阵分块运算和应用, 乘积的行列式.
- 2) 教材 P₁₁₁ 命题 2. 指导书含两个证明
- 3) 期中复习 (前三章内容).

Prop. $A \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$. 则有 $\text{rank } A^T A = \text{rank } A A^T = \text{rank } A$.

Proof. 由于 $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } A^T$, 不妨仅证 $\text{rank } A^T A = \text{rank } A$.

法一: $A^T A x = 0 \Rightarrow x^T A^T A x = 0 \Rightarrow |A x|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow A x = 0$.

即 $\ker A^T A \subseteq \ker A \Rightarrow \dim \ker A^T A \leq \dim \ker A$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank } A \leq \text{rank } A^T A$. 又易知 $\text{rank } A^T A \leq \text{rank } A$, 原命题得证.

法二: 考虑 $A^T A$ 的 r 阶子式: (主子式)

$$\begin{aligned} A^T A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r \\ i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r \end{pmatrix} &= \sum_{v_1, \dots, v_r} A^T \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ v_1, \dots, v_r \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} v_1, \dots, v_r \\ i_1, \dots, i_r \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{v_1, \dots, v_r} \left(A \begin{pmatrix} v_1, \dots, v_r \\ i_1, \dots, i_r \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

对于 $\text{rank } A = r$, 存在非零 r 阶子式, 对应 $A^T A$ 存在非零 r 阶主子式.

故而 $\text{rank } A^T A \geq r = \text{rank } A$.

Rem. 对于 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$, 若 $s < n$, 则有

$\text{rank } A^T A = \text{rank } A \leq \min(s, n) = s$. 但 $A^T A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

即: 我们由此得到了一个低秩矩阵 (秩远远小于方阵的大小)

对于复方阵, 有反例 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.



Prop. $A \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$ 有 $\text{rank } AA^T A = \text{rank } A^T A A^T = \text{rank } A$.

Proof. 同样地, 只需证明 $\text{rank } A \leq \text{rank } A A^T A$ 即可.

法一: 由结论 $\text{rank } ABC \geq \text{rank } AB + \text{rank } BC - \text{rank } B$ 立得结论成立.

法二: $\text{rank } A A^T A \geq \text{rank } A A^T A A^T = \text{rank } A A^T = \text{rank } A$.

类似地, 可以得到 $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } A A^T = \text{rank } A A^T A = \text{rank } A A^T A A^T = \dots$

$(A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times d})$
 Δ 已证得 $\text{rank } AB \leq \text{rank } A$, $\text{rank } AB \leq \text{rank } B$. 下面研究/讨论等号何时成立.

a) $\text{rank } AB = \text{rank } A$ iff. $\text{rank } AB \geq \text{rank } A$.

又 $\text{Im } AB \subseteq \text{Im } A$. 故上述命题也等价于 $\text{Im } AB \supseteq \text{Im } A$.

$$\text{Im } A \subseteq \text{Im } AB \Leftrightarrow \forall x \exists y (Ax = AB_y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \exists y (x - By \in \ker A)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \in \ker A + \text{Im } B) \Leftrightarrow \ker A + \text{Im } B = \mathbb{F}^n.$$

b) $\text{rank } AB = \text{rank } B$ iff. $\ker AB = \ker B$ iff. $\ker AB \subseteq \ker B$.

$$\ker AB \subseteq \ker B \Leftrightarrow (ABz = 0 \Rightarrow Bz = 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (Bz \in \ker A \Rightarrow Bz = 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\text{Im } B \cap \ker A = 0)$$

综上所述: $\text{rank } AB = \text{rank } A$ iff. $\ker A + \text{Im } B = \mathbb{F}^n$.

$\text{rank } AB = \text{rank } B$ iff. $\ker A \cap \text{Im } B = 0$.

充分条件: $(\ker A = \mathbb{F}^n (A=0) \text{ 或 } \text{Im } B = \mathbb{F}^n (B \text{ 行满秩})) \Rightarrow \ker A + \text{Im } B = \mathbb{F}^n$.

$(\ker A = 0 (A \text{ 行满秩}) \text{ 或 } \text{Im } B = 0 (B=0)) \Rightarrow \ker A \cap \text{Im } B = 0$.

* 基本事实: 对于 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}$, $\ker A = 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ 行满秩

$\text{Im } A = \mathbb{F}^s$ (或 $\text{coker } A = 0$) $\Leftrightarrow A$ 列满秩.



Corl. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times l}$

① $C \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times m}$. 有 $\text{rank} AB = \text{rank} A \Rightarrow \text{rank} CAB = \text{rank} CA$.

② $C \in \mathbb{F}^{l \times p}$. 有 $\text{rank} AB = \text{rank} B \Rightarrow \text{rank} ABC = \text{rank} BC$.

Proof. ①. $\text{rank} AB = \text{rank} A$

$$\Rightarrow \ker A + \text{Im} B = \mathbb{F}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker CA + \text{Im} B = \mathbb{F}^n \quad (\ker A \subseteq \ker CA)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank} CAB = \text{rank} CA$$

② $\text{rank} AB = \text{rank} B$

$$\Rightarrow \ker A \cap \text{Im} B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ker A \cap \text{Im} BC = 0 \quad (\text{Im} B \supseteq \text{Im} BC)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank} ABC = \text{rank} BC.$$

Corl. $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 易得包含关系

$$a) \mathbb{F}^n \supseteq \text{Im} A \supseteq \text{Im} A^2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq \text{Im} A^k \supseteq \text{Im} A^{k+1} \supseteq \dots$$

$$b) 0 \subseteq \ker A \subseteq \ker A^2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \ker A^k \subseteq \ker A^{k+1} \subseteq \dots$$

求证: 1) 序列 a) 与 b) 均为有限长序列, 即其中真包含(于)关系数有限.

$$2) \text{ 若 } \text{Im} A^k = \text{Im} A^{k+1}, \text{ 则有 } \text{Im} A^{k+1} = \text{Im} A^{k+2};$$

$$\text{若 } \ker A^k = \ker A^{k+1}, \text{ 则有 } \ker A^{k+1} = \ker A^{k+2}.$$

立即得上述序列可写为

$$a) \mathbb{F}^n \supsetneq \text{Im} A \supsetneq \text{Im} A^2 \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq \text{Im} A^s = \text{Im} A^{s+1} = \text{Im} A^{s'} \quad \forall s' > s.$$

$$b) 0 \subsetneq \ker A \subsetneq \ker A^2 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \ker A^p = \ker A^{p+1} = \ker A^{p'} \quad \forall p' > p.$$

$$3) s=p.$$



Proof. 由 $\dim F^n = n$ 有限知 1) 成立. 下证 2):

$$\text{Im } A^k = \text{Im } A^{k+1} \text{ iff. } \text{rank } A^k = \text{rank } A^{k+1}$$

(注意! 一般地, $\text{Im } A = \text{Im } B \Rightarrow \text{rank } A = \text{rank } B \not\Rightarrow \text{Im } A = \text{Im } B$)

即 $\text{rank } A^k A = \text{rank } A^k$. 利用前述结论, 这等价于

$$\ker A^k + \text{Im } A = F^n$$

$$\text{又 } \text{rank } A^k = \text{rank } A^{k+1} \Rightarrow \dim \ker A^k = \dim \ker A^{k+1} \Rightarrow \ker A^k = \ker A^{k+1}$$

于是有 $\ker A^{k+1} + \text{Im } A = F^n$, 有 $\text{rank } A^{k+1} A = \text{rank } A^{k+1}$, 故 $\text{Im } A^{k+1} = \text{Im } A^{k+2}$

而另一方面, $\ker A^k = \ker A^{k+1} \Rightarrow \text{rank } A^k = \text{rank } A^{k+1} \Rightarrow \text{Im } A^k = \text{Im } A^{k+1}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } A^k = \text{Im } A^{k+2} \Rightarrow \text{rank } A^k = \text{rank } A^{k+2} \Rightarrow \ker A^k = \ker A^{k+2}$$

对于 3), 可由 $\ker A^k = \ker A^{k+1} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } A^k = \text{Im } A^{k+1}$ 立即得到.

* Rem. $s=p$ 事实上描述了 $\lambda=0$ 对应最大 Jordan 块的尺寸. (极小多项式 χ 的次数).

$A \sim \begin{pmatrix} B & \\ & N \end{pmatrix}$. B 可逆, N 幂零. $s=p$ 为 N 的幂零指数.

Thm. 设 $C \in F^{m \times n}$. 若

a) C 行满秩 ($\text{rank } C = m$), 则 C 存在右逆元, 即存在 $D \in F^{n \times m}$, $CD = I_m$.

b) C 列满秩 ($\text{rank } C = n$), 则 C 存在左逆元, 即存在 $D \in F^{n \times m}$, $DC = I_n$.

Proof. a) C 行满秩 $\Rightarrow \text{Im } C = F^m \Rightarrow \forall j \exists v_j \text{ s.t. } C v_j = e_j$.

取 $D = (v_1, \dots, v_m)$ 即有 $CD = I_m$.

d) C 列满秩 $\Rightarrow C^T$ 行满秩 $\Rightarrow C^T$ 存在右逆元 F ($C^T F = I_n$)

取 $D = F^T$, 则有 $DC = (C^T F)^T = I_n^T = I_n$.



综上所述, 关于 $A \in F^{s \times n}$ 行/列满秩有如下等价刻画:

A 行满秩 ($\text{rank} A = s$)

A 列满秩 ($\text{rank} A = n$)

iff. A 行向量线性无关

iff. A 列向量线性无关

iff. A 的列向量秩为 s , 张成全空间

iff. A 行向量秩为 n , 张成全空间

iff. $\text{Im} A = F^s$ ($\text{coker} A = 0$)

iff. $\text{ker} A = 0$

iff. $Ax = b$ 对任 $b \in F^s$ 有解.

iff. 若 $Ax = b$ 有解, 则解唯一.

iff. A 存在右逆元

iff. A 存在左逆元.