



习题课 #9 (Nov. 08)

1) 求线性映射的核和像. (辅导书 P248 例 6)

2) 建议 辅导书 P229 例 16; 准三角阵的逆; P277 例 21; P294 例 6. 不涉及广义逆.

△ 线性映射的 \ker, Im . (on F)

For vector space V_1, V_2 , $f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ is a linear map if

$$\textcircled{1} f(v_1 + v_2) = f(v_1) + f(v_2) \quad v_1, v_2 \in V_1.$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(kv) = kf(v) \quad k \in F, v \in V_1$$

or equivalently, $f(kv_1 + lv_2) = kf(v_1) + lf(v_2), \forall k, l \in F, v_1, v_2 \in V_1$.

Prop. f is surjective iff. $\text{Im} f = V_2$ by definition;

f is injective iff. $\ker f = 0$ by its linearity.

令 $A \in F^{s \times n}$. 可定义 $\mathcal{A}: F^n \rightarrow F^s, x \mapsto Ax$.

那么 $\text{Im} \mathcal{A}$ 为 A 的列空间, $\ker \mathcal{A}$ 为 $Ax=0$ 的解集 (解空间).

* 在不引起歧义的场景, 一般可用 A 指代对应的线性映射 \mathcal{A} .

研究同态/同构映射的出发点.

保持代数
结构运算

同态

双向

同构

→ 对代数结构进行分类, 化归思想

→ 推广结论至一般情形, 等价替换

例如: 线性代数中 $F^n (n < +\infty) \leftrightarrow$ 有限维线性空间

抽象代数中 C_n, D_n, A_n 描述常见结构 $(\{s_k\}_{k=0}^{n-1}, x)$

拓扑、几何中引入的各种不变量可在同胚对象之间相互转换

集合论中利用双射对集合本身大小 (势) 的研究



例 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 7 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. 求 $\text{Im} A$ 和 $\ker A$ 的一个基和维数.

Proof 使用初等行变换: $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ & & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

得 A 的第 1, 2 列为 $\text{Im} A$ 的一组基, 且 $\dim \text{Im} A = 2$.

于是立即有 $\dim \ker A = 4 - \dim \text{Im} A = 4 - 2 = 2$.

考虑由 A 决定的齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$. 结合上述行阶梯形矩阵知

$\eta_1 = (-1, -1, 1, 0)^T$, $\eta_2 = (-1, -4, 0, 1)^T$ 为一个基础解系,

故而也为 $\ker A$ 的一组基.

综上所述: $\text{Im} A$ 的一组基为 $\alpha_1 = (1, 3, -1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $\dim \text{Im} A = 2$

$\ker A$ 的一组基为 $\eta_1 = (-1, -1, 1, 0)^T$, $\eta_2 = (-1, -4, 0, 1)^T$, $\dim \ker A = 2$.

2) (矩阵方程) 求解关于 X 的形如 $AXB = C$ 的方程组.

① 简单情形 (A, B 均可逆) 可直接通过 $X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$ 得到.

例如要求 $A^{-1}C$ 时, 可

a) 利用伴随矩阵等方式直接求得 A^{-1} , 再进行矩阵乘法 $A^{-1}C$.

b) 对 (A, C) 进行初等行变换得到 (I, Z) . $Z = A^{-1}C$ 即为所求.

这是因为若 $P(A, C) = (I, Z)$, 则有

$$PA = I \Rightarrow P = A^{-1}, \quad PC = Z.$$

而要求 ZB^{-1} 时, 可 ($Z = A^{-1}C$)

a) 直接求得 B^{-1} , 再进行矩阵乘法 ZB^{-1} .

b) 考虑 $(ZB^{-1})^T = B^{-T}Z^T = (B^T)^{-1}Z^T$

对 (B^T, Z^T) 进行初等行变换得到 (I, W) . $W^T = (B^T)^{-1}Z^T = ZB^{-1}$

即为所求.



② $AX=C$. A 不可逆. 令 $X=(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $C=(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$.

对 $k=1, \dots, n$ 求解 $Ax_k=\gamma_k$ 得到 x_k 的一般形式, 再组装成 X 的一般形式.
而求解 $Ax_k=\gamma_k$ 时若考虑对增广矩阵进行初等行变换, 则不妨直接对
 (A, C) 进行初等行变换得到 (\tilde{A}, \tilde{C}) , 其中 \tilde{A} 为阶梯形.

$[AX=C \text{ 与 } \tilde{A}X=\tilde{C} \text{ 同解}]$.

例如求解
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 7 \\ 1 & 11 & 7 \\ 7 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & -1 & 2 & 3 & 9 & 7 \\ 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 & 11 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 7 & 5 & 7 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 5 & 0 & 3 & 8 & 16 & 14 \\ & 5 & -1 & 9 & 3 & 7 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } x_1 = \left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{9}{5}, 0\right)^T + c_1 \left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, 1\right)^T$$

$$x_2 = \left(\frac{16}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 0\right)^T + c_2 \left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, 1\right)^T$$

$$x_3 = \left(\frac{14}{5}, \frac{7}{5}, 0\right)^T + c_3 \left(-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, 1\right)^T.$$

注意到 X 的每一列 x_1, x_2, x_3 自由分量相同, 事实上它们都代表 $Ax=0$ 的解空间.

于是 $X = (\xi_1 + \eta_1, \xi_2 + \eta_2, \xi_3 + \eta_3)$. ξ_k 为 $Ax=\gamma_k$ 的一个特解, $\eta_k \in \ker A$.

由此可想到对于一般的 $AX=C$, 其解集可表示为

$$\{X_0 + (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_s)Y \mid AX_0=C, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_s \text{ 为 } \ker A \text{ 一组基, } Y \text{ 任取}\}.$$

③ $XB=C$. B 不可逆.

考虑求解 $B^T X^T = C^T$, 得解集为

$$\left\{ X_0 + Y \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \eta_s^T \end{pmatrix} \mid X_0 B = C, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_s \text{ 为 } \ker B^T \text{ 一组基, } Y \text{ 任取} \right\}.$$

*④ $AXB=C$. A, B 均可逆.

记 $\ker A$ 的一组基为 μ_1, \dots, μ_s ; $\ker B^T$ 的一组基为 ν_1, \dots, ν_t .

$$\begin{aligned} AXB=C &\Leftrightarrow \exists X_1, Y_1 \text{ s.t. } AX_1=C, XB=X_1+(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_s)Y_1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists X_1, Y_1 \text{ s.t. } AX_1=C, \exists X_2, Y_2 \text{ s.t. } X_2B=X_1+(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_s)Y_1 \\ &\quad X=X_2+Y_2 \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \nu_t^T \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Recall: For $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rank } A=r$. P, Q invertible

$$(I) \quad A=P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T =: (P_1 \ P_2) \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1^T \\ Q_2^T \end{pmatrix} = P_1 Q_1^T.$$

$$\text{有 } \begin{cases} I_m A = I_m P_1 \\ I_m A^T = I_m Q_1 \end{cases}$$

$$(II) \text{ 反之若 } A=P \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} Q^T =: (P_1 \ P_2) \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1^T \\ Q_2^T \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{有 } \begin{cases} I_m A = I_m P_1 \Rightarrow A_{21}=0, A_{22}=0. \\ I_m A^T = I_m Q_1 \Rightarrow A_{12}=0, A_{22}=0. \end{cases}$$

类似地, 能否推广至 \ker ?

$$(I) \quad \ker A = \ker P_1 Q_1^T = \ker Q_1^T.$$

$$\ker A^T = \ker Q_1 P_1^T = \ker P_1^T.$$

$$(II) \quad \ker A = \ker Q_1^T \Rightarrow A_{11}=0, A_{12}=0$$

$$\ker A^T = \ker P_1^T \Rightarrow A_{12}=0, A_{22}=0.$$

同时满足上述条件时 A_{11} 为方阵, 可逆, 且与 A 秩相同.



Proof. $\ker A = \ker P \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}Q_1^T + A_{12}Q_2^T \\ A_{21}Q_1^T + A_{22}Q_2^T \end{pmatrix} = \ker \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}Q_1^T + A_{12}Q_2^T \\ A_{21}Q_1^T + A_{22}Q_2^T \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \ker(A_{11}Q_1^T + A_{12}Q_2^T) \cap \ker(A_{21}Q_1^T + A_{22}Q_2^T)$$

$$\ker A = \ker Q_1^T \Rightarrow \ker Q_1^T \subseteq \ker(A_{11}Q_1^T + A_{12}Q_2^T)$$

$$\ker Q_1^T \subseteq \ker(A_{21}Q_1^T + A_{22}Q_2^T)$$

$$(Q_1^T x = 0 \Rightarrow (A_{11}Q_1^T + A_{12}Q_2^T)x = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow (Q_1^T x = 0 \Rightarrow A_{12}Q_2^T x = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow (Q_1^T x = 0 \Rightarrow (0 \ A_{12}) \begin{pmatrix} Q_1^T \\ Q_2^T \end{pmatrix} x = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall y: A_{12}y = (0 \ A_{12}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\Rightarrow (\forall y \text{ 取 } x \text{ 使得 } Qx = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1^T \\ Q_2^T \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A_{12}y = A_{12}(Q_2^T x = 0) \Rightarrow A_{12} = 0)$$

现考虑 $AXB = 0$. 取 $P_A = (P_{A1}, P_{A2})$, $P_{A1} = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$, $Q_A^T = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{A1}^T \\ Q_{A2}^T \end{pmatrix}$

$$P_B = (P_{B1}, P_{B2}), Q_B^T = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{B1}^T \\ Q_{B2}^T \end{pmatrix}, Q_{B1} = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_l)$$

再设 $A = P_A \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{A}_{11} & \tilde{A}_{12} \\ \tilde{A}_{21} & \tilde{A}_{22} \end{pmatrix} Q_A^T$, $B = P_B \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{B}_{11} & \tilde{B}_{12} \\ \tilde{B}_{21} & \tilde{B}_{22} \end{pmatrix} Q_B^T$, 那么在一定条件下

$$AXB = 0 \Leftrightarrow P_A \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{A}_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_A^T \times P_B \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{B}_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_B^T = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Q_A^T \times P_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = Q_A^{-T} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} P_B^{-1}$$

所需条件为 $(\ker A = \ker Q_{A1}^T \text{ 或 } \operatorname{Im} A^T = \operatorname{Im} Q_{A1})$

且 $(\ker B^T = \ker P_{B1}^T \text{ 或 } \operatorname{Im} A = \operatorname{Im} P_{B1})$



① Q_A^T 是否可取为 (Q_1, Q_2) 使得 $Q_2 = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$?

② P_B^T 是否可取为 $\begin{pmatrix} P_1^T \\ P_2^T \end{pmatrix}$ 使得 $P_2 = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_t)$?

$$I = Q_A^T Q_A^T = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{A1}^T \\ Q_{A2}^T \end{pmatrix} (Q_1, Q_2) \Rightarrow Q_{A1}^T Q_2 = 0.$$

于是应如下构造 Q_A : 取 $Q_2 = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$ 并扩充至可逆 $Q_A^T = (Q_1, Q_2)$.

那么 $Q_A^T = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{A1}^T \\ Q_{A2}^T \end{pmatrix}$ 满足 $Q_{A1}^T Q_2 = 0$, 即 $\ker A \subset \ker Q_{A1}^T$.

再结合 $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } Q_{A1}^T$ 得 $\ker A = \ker Q_{A1}^T$, 即为所求.

类似地, 取 $P_2 = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_t)$ 并扩充至可逆 $P_B^T = (P_1, P_2)$.

最后利用非齐次线性方程组的结构:

$$AXB = C \text{ 的通解为 } X_0 + (Q_1, Q_2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1^T \\ P_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 X_0 为方程的一个特解. X_{12}, X_{21}, X_{22} 为自由变量

$Q_2 = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$ 构成 $\ker A$ 的一组基.

$P_2 = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_t)$ 构成 $\ker B^T$ 的一组基.

3) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, A_{11} 可逆. 讨论何时 A 可逆, 并给出 A^{-1} .

$$\text{Proof. } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} - A_{12}A_{11}^{-1}A_{21} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{尺寸不符!}$$

考虑行列式, 有 A 可逆 iff. $(A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12})$ 可逆

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & I \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & I \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & I \\ S & -A_{21}A_{11}^{-1} & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(S = (A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}))$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & I \\ S & A_2 A_1^{-1} & I \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I & A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} & A_{11}^{-1} \\ I & -S^{-1} A_2 A_1^{-1} & S^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I & A_{11}^{-1} + A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} S^{-1} A_2 A_1^{-1} & -A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} S^{-1} \\ I & -S^{-1} A_2 A_1^{-1} & S^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \\
 \Rightarrow A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} + A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} S^{-1} A_2 A_1^{-1} & -A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} S^{-1} \\ -S^{-1} A_2 A_1^{-1} & S^{-1} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) $A \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times s}$. 求证

$$\text{rank}(A - ABA) = \text{rank } A + \text{rank}(I_n - BA) - n.$$

Proof. $\text{rank } A + \text{rank}(I_n - BA) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ I_n - BA \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{而 } \begin{pmatrix} A \\ I_n - BA \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ BA & I_n - BA \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ BA & I_n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A - ABA & A \\ BA & I_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } \text{rank } A + \text{rank}(I_n - BA) \geq \text{rank}(A - ABA) + n.$$

结合 Sylvester 秩不等式: $\text{rank}(A - ABA) \geq \text{rank } A + \text{rank}(I - BA) - n$ 即得结论成立.
* 这也等价于 $\ker A \subseteq \text{Im}(I_n - BA)$ ($Ax=0 \Rightarrow (I_n - BA)x=x$)

5) $A \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$. 求证 $ABX=A$ 有解 iff $\text{rank } AB = \text{rank } A$.

Proof. $ABX=A$ 有解 iff. $\text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(AB, A)$

$$\text{iff. } \text{Im } AB = \text{Im}(AB, A) \quad (\text{Im } AB \subseteq \text{Im}(AB, A))$$

$$\text{iff. } \text{Im } AB \supseteq \text{Im}(AB, A)$$

$$\text{iff. } \forall x, y \exists z \quad ABx + Ay = ABz.$$

$$(\text{iff. } \forall x, y \exists z \quad Bx + y - Bz \in \ker A)$$



iff. $\forall y \exists z Ay = ABz$ iff. $I_m A \subseteq I_m AB$

iff. $I_m A = I_m AB$ ($I_m A \supseteq I_m AB$) iff. $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } AB$.

6) $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$. 证明 $\text{rank}(I - AB) \leq \text{rank}(I - A) + \text{rank}(I - B)$

Proof.
$$\begin{pmatrix} I - A & \\ & I - B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I - A & B - AB \\ & I - B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I - A & I - AB \\ & I - B \end{pmatrix}$$

7) $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$. 证明若 $AB = BA = 0$, $\text{rank } A^2 = \text{rank } A$, 则有

$$\text{rank}(A + B) = \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B$$

Proof.
$$\begin{pmatrix} A + B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A + B & A + B \\ & A^2 & A^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A + B & (A + B) - (A + B)AC \\ & A^2 & A^2 - A^2AC \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A + B & B \\ & A^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $A^2C = A$. $\text{rank}(A + B) \geq \text{rank } A^2 + \text{rank } B = \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B$.

Corl. $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$. $AB = BA = 0 \Rightarrow \exists m: \text{rank}(A^m + B^m) = \text{rank } A^m + \text{rank } B^m$.

8) (LU 分解) 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$. 所有顺序主子式不为 0, 则存在可逆下三角 L , 可逆上三角 U 使得 $A = LU$.

Proof. 对 A 的阶数 n 归纳: $n=1$ 时显然成立.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \alpha \\ \beta^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ \beta^T A_{11}^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \alpha \\ 0 & a_{nn} - \beta^T A_{11}^{-1} \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ \beta^T A_{11}^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_{11} & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_{11} & L_{11}^{-T} \alpha \\ & a_{nn} - \beta^T A_{11}^{-1} \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad (A_{11} = L_{11} U_{11}).$$



Rem. 若 A 为一般的 n 阶矩阵, 可找到一排列矩阵 P 使得 $PA = LU$.

L 为可逆下三角, U 为上三角.

9) (Householder 变换) 令 $P = I - 2ww^T$, $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

a) w 满足什么条件, P 为正交矩阵.

固定 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

b) 求证存在 w 满足上述条件使得 $Px = \|x\|e_1$

c) 利用形如 $P = I - 2ww^T$ 的矩阵构造 QR 分解.

Proof. $P^T = P$. $P^T P = P^2 = I - 4ww^T + 4\|w\|^2 ww^T$

于是 $P^T P = I$ iff $\|w\| = 0$ 或 1 .

若 $Px = x - 2(w^T x)w = \|x\|e_1$, 有 $w^T x = 0$, $x = \|x\|e_1$ 或 $w \parallel (x - \|x\|e_1)$.

故考虑取 $w = \begin{cases} 0, & x = \|x\|e_1 \\ \frac{\|x - \|x\|e_1\|^{-1}}{\|x - \|x\|e_1\|} (x - \|x\|e_1), & x \neq \|x\|e_1 \end{cases}$

验证: $x = \|x\|e_1$ 显然满足题意. 否则

$$x - 2(w^T x)w = x - 2\|x - \|x\|e_1\|^{-2} (x - \|x\|e_1)^T x (x - \|x\|e_1)$$

$$\text{其中 } \|x - \|x\|e_1\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - 2\|x\|x^T e_1 + \|x\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 - \|x\|x^T e_1)$$

$$(x - \|x\|e_1)^T x = \|x\|^2 - \|x\|x^T e_1, \text{ 满足题意}$$

令 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}$ 列满秩. 对 A 的列数 n 归纳.

当 $n=1$ 时取 Q_1 为 A 对应的单位向量, R_1 为相应的长度.

假设命题对 $(n-1)$ 成立. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, A_2)$

取适当的 w 使得 $(I - 2ww^T)\alpha_1 = \|\alpha_1\|e_1$. 令 $P = I - 2ww^T$

$$\text{于是有 } PA = (P\alpha_1, PA_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \|\alpha_1\| & \tilde{r}^T \\ 0 & \tilde{A}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad PA_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{r}^T \\ \tilde{A}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$n = \text{rank } A = \text{rank } PA = 1 + \text{rank } \tilde{A}_2 \Rightarrow \tilde{A}_2$ 列满秩. 利用归纳假设即得结论成立.