# 初等矩阵

定义:对单位阵进行一次初等变换后得到的矩阵称为初等矩阵。

三种初等行变换得到的初等矩阵分别为:

$$E(i,j) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \\ & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ & & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 初等矩阵的性质

1.

$$E(i,j)^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \\ & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & \\ & & 1 & \cdots & 0 & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E(i,j)$$

$$E^{T}(i,j) = E(i,j)$$

$$E(i(k))^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(i(k)) = E(i(k))$$

$$E(i, j(k))^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & \vdots & \ddots & \\ & & k & \cdots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & k & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E(j, i(k))$$

$$E^{T}(i, j(k)) = E(j, i(k))$$

#### 初等矩阵的转置仍为同类型的初等矩阵.

2. 
$$|E(i,j)| = -1$$
  $|E(i(k))| = k$   $|E(i,j(k))| = 1$ 

初等矩阵都是非奇异的.

### 初等矩阵与初等变换的关系

先看一个例子

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} E(1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(1,2)A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AE(1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{31} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$



行变换相当于左乘初等矩阵; 列变换相当于右乘初等矩阵.

问题  $A \rightarrow B$ ,有: B = PA. P = ?

初等列变换

 $A \rightarrow B$ ,有: B = AQ. Q = ?

$$T_{\uparrow \uparrow}(A_{m \times n}) = T_{\uparrow \uparrow}(E_{m \times m})A_{m \times n}$$

$$T_{\text{FIJ}}(A_{m \times n}) = A_{m \times n} T_{\text{FIJ}}(E_{n \times n})$$

例1:求矩阵的标准形并用初等矩阵表示初等变换。

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I 
P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P_1$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_3 P_2 P_1 A = I$$

例2:单选题 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} + a_{11} & a_{32} + a_{12} & a_{33} + a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
(1) $AP_{1}P_{2} = B$   
(2) $AP_{2}P_{1} = B$   
(3) $P_{1}P_{2}A = B$   
(4) $P_{2}P_{1}A = B$ 

第 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 8 & 2 \\ 2 & 12 & -2 & 12 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{-} \mathbf{?}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 8 & 2 \\ 2 & 12 & -2 & 12 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & -19 & 8 & 2 \\
2 & 16 & -2 & 12 \\
3 & -18 & 9 & 6
\end{pmatrix}$$

## 满秩矩阵

定义: 若方阵A的秩与其阶数相等,则称A为满秩矩阵; 否则称为降秩矩阵。

定理:设A为满秩阵,则A的标准形为同阶单位阵 E.即  $A \cong E$ 

推论1: 以下命题等价:

(i) A满秩; (ii)  $A \cong E$ ; (iii) A非奇异;

(*iv*)  $A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_m$ ; (其中 $P_i$ 为初等矩阵。)

只需证明(i)与(iv)等价。

(*i*) 
$$A$$
满秩; (*iv*)  $A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_m$ ; (其中 $P_i$ 为初等矩阵。)

(i) A满秩  $\Rightarrow A \cong E$ , ::  $\exists$ 初等矩阵

$$P_1, P_2, \dots, P_l, P_{l+1}, \dots, P_m,$$
使

$$A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_l E P_{l+1} \cdots P_m = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_l P_{l+1} \cdots P_m$$

反之,由于
$$A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_m$$
  
=  $P_1 P_2 \cdots P_m E$ 

$$\therefore A \cong E \Rightarrow A$$
满秩.

推论2: 矩阵A = B等价的充要条件为存在m阶及 n阶满秩阵P、Q,使  $A_{m\times n}=P_mB_{m\times n}Q_n$ 

由此还可得到: 若P、Q为满秩阵,则



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

$$\therefore r(B) = 3$$
,  $\therefore B$ 满秩,  $\therefore r(AB) = r(A) = 2$