

11. 证明: A, B 都是 $n \times n$ 对称矩阵.

$\therefore a_{ij} = a_{ji}, b_{ij} = b_{ji}$. 当且仅当 A, B 为对称条件.

$$AB = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{js} \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n, s=1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

必要性: AB 对称 $\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{js} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{sj} b_{ji}$

$$i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n, s=1, 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = BA.$$

充分性: AB 对称 $\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{js} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{sj} b_{ji}$

$$AB = C_{n \times n}, \therefore C_{mn} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{mk} b_{kn}$$

$$BA = D_{n \times n}, \therefore D_{mn} = \sum_{k=1}^n b_{mk} a_{kn}$$

AB 对称即 $C_{mn} = C_{nm}$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{mk} b_{kn} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} b_{km}$$

$$\therefore a_{ij} = a_{ji}, b_{ij} = b_{ji}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n a_{mk} b_{kn} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} b_{km}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n b_{mk} a_{kn}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{mn} = D_{mn}$$

$\therefore AB$ 对称 $\Rightarrow A, B$ 可交换

充分性: $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{mk} b_{kn} = \sum_{k=1}^n b_{mk} a_{kn}$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} b_{km}$$

$$C_{mn} = C_{nm}$$

$\Rightarrow AB$ 对称 证毕.

12. 设 A 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵为 A .

则 $B = (A + A^T)$ 为一个对称矩阵.

$$证: B_{ij} = a_{ij} + a_{ji} = a_{ji} + a_{ij} = B_{ji}$$

又 $C = (A - A^T)$ 为一个反对称矩阵.

$$证: c_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ji} = -(a_{ji} - a_{ij}) = -c_{ji}$$

$$A = \frac{B+C}{2} \therefore \text{任 } n \times n \text{ 矩阵均可拆为 } C_{ij}$$

14. 设 $B = E$. 必要性

$$则: A - E = A = 0$$

$$充分性: |A| \geq 0$$

$$|AB| = |0| = 0$$

$$|A| \cdot |B| = 0$$

无论 B 为什么, 均成立.

$$B = [\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \dots, \vec{b}_r] \quad |A| = 0$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1s} \\ \vdots \\ c_{rs} \end{bmatrix} \quad s=1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

$$|A| = 0$$

$$B = CB_1, B_2, \dots, B_n$$

$$B \text{ 是 } B \text{ 的第 } i \text{ 列, 则 } AB = 0$$

$$CAB_1, \dots, AB_n = 0$$

$$B \neq 0$$

$$B \neq 0$$

$$AZ = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$AZ = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & c_{r2} & \dots & c_{rn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot C = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^n b_{1k} c_{ks} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n b_{rk} c_{ks} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11}b_{11} + c_{12}b_{21} + \dots + c_{1n}b_{n1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{r1}b_{1r} + c_{r2}b_{2r} + \dots + c_{rn}b_{nr} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot C = C \cdot B$$

$$C \cdot B = 0$$

$$B \cdot C = 0$$

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1. 证: $A+B$ 可由 A 与 B 分别的极大线性无关组表示.

而 A, B 的极大线性无关组可能互相矛盾.

即秩 $(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$.

$A+B$ 的列向量组可由 A 的列向量组与 B 的列向量组线性表示.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = C$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} = 0.$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\alpha}_1 \\ \vec{\alpha}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\alpha}_n \end{bmatrix} \quad B = (\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \dots, \vec{\beta}_n)$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{\alpha}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}_1 & \vec{\alpha}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}_2 & \cdots & \vec{\alpha}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}_n \\ \vec{\alpha}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}_1 & \vec{\alpha}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}_2 & \cdots & \vec{\alpha}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vec{\alpha}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}_1 & \vec{\alpha}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}_2 & \cdots & \vec{\alpha}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{\alpha}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}_j = 0}$$

$$AB = 0$$

$\therefore B$ 是 $AX=0$ 的解向量

$\therefore B$ 可由基础解系线性表示

$$\therefore r(B) \leq n - r(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A) + r(B) \leq n.$$