

补充结论：“高低分解，左右逆公式，左消法与右消法，协调公式”

满秩分解（也叫高低分解）设  $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$  的秩为  $r(\mathbf{A}) = r$ ，则有分解  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}_{m \times r} \mathbf{C}_{r \times n}$

其中  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_{m \times r}$  为列满秩(高阵)， $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}_{r \times n}$  为行满秩(低阵)；

分解方法：①用行变换把  $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$  化为阶梯阵  $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{S}_{m \times n}$ ，在  $\mathbf{S}$  中有  $r$  个单位列向量  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_r$ ；

②在原  $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$  中取出与  $\mathbf{S}_{m \times n}$  中  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_r$  位置对应的列： $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ ，

令  $\mathbf{B} = (\beta_1, \beta_2 \cdots \beta_r)$ ， $\mathbf{C}$  为  $\mathbf{S}$  中的前  $r$  行组成的矩阵，可得分解： $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{BC}$ ；

引理 1：设  $\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_r & \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{记作}}{=} \mathbf{S}$  (行阶梯形)

则  $\mathbf{A}$  中前  $r$  列  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$  为无关，可得分解  $\mathbf{A} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)(\mathbf{I}_r, \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{BC}$  证明如下：

Pf(证明)：由条件可知  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_r & \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$ ，( $\mathbf{P}$  为初等阵之积， $\mathbf{P}$  可逆)

$\because \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_r & \mathbf{D} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_r \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{I}_r, \mathbf{D}) \quad \text{令 } \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_r \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_{m \times r} \text{ 可知}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_r \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{I}_r, \mathbf{D}) = \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{I}_r | \mathbf{D})$$

$$\because \mathbf{A} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r | \dots \alpha_n) = \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{I}_r | \mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{B} \mathbf{I}_r | \mathbf{B} \mathbf{D}) = (\mathbf{B} | \dots)$$

$$(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r | \dots) = (\mathbf{B} | \dots) \Rightarrow (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) = \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)(\mathbf{I}_r, \mathbf{D})$$

令  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_{m \times r} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \text{ --- } (\mathbf{B} \text{ 为高阵})$ ，再令  $\mathbf{C} = (\mathbf{I}_r, \mathbf{D}) \text{ --- } (\mathbf{C} \text{ 为低阵})$

可得高低分解  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{BC}$ ，证毕。

同样，当  $\mathbf{I}_r$  的单位列向量  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_r$  分布在其它位置时，也有相应的结论。

特别有秩 1 分解

秩 1 分解：若  $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = 1$ ，则  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix} (b_1, \dots, b_n) = \alpha \beta$

Pf:  $\because \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}_{m \times n}, \text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = 1 \Rightarrow$  有一个非 0 列  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}$ ，其它列都为  $\alpha$  的倍数。可写

$$\alpha_1 = b_1 \alpha, \dots, \alpha_n = b_n \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n) = (b_1 \alpha, \cdots, b_n \alpha) = (\alpha b_1, \cdots, \alpha b_n) = \alpha (b_1, \cdots, b_n) = \alpha \beta$$

$$\text{Eg: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{Eg: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 5} \xrightarrow{\text{行变}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 取}$$

$$B = (\beta_1, \beta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{例: 求满秩分解: } \textcircled{1} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \textcircled{2} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 16 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{略讲});$$

$$\textcircled{3} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \textcircled{4} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\textcircled{5} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \textcircled{6} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解: } \textcircled{1} r(\mathbf{A}) = 2, \because \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 - r_2]{r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

② (不讲)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 16 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 2(r_1 - r_2)]{2r_1 - r_2, r_4 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \sim r_3]{r_2 - r_4, r_3 - r_4 - 4\tilde{r}_2, r_4 - (2\tilde{r}_3 - \tilde{r}_2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad r(\mathbf{A})=3$$

$$\textcircled{3} r(\mathbf{A})=1, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1) \text{秩 1 分解}$$

④

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2-2r_1]{r_3-r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[(-1)r_2]{r_1+4r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -10 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

取 A 中 1 与 5 列, 令

$$B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 11 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -10 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad r(\mathbf{A})=2$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = BC = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -10 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{5} r(\mathbf{A})=1, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad 3)。$$

$$\textcircled{6} r(\mathbf{A})=1, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad 2 \quad -2)。$$

补充: 左右逆公式 (高低阵性质)

引理: ①若  $B = B_{m \times r}$  为高阵(列满秩), 则有左逆阵  $B_L$  使  $B_L B = I$

②若  $C = C_{r \times m}$  为左右逆公式阵(行满秩), 则存在右逆阵  $C_R$  使得  $CC_R = I$

其中左右逆公式为:  $B_L = (B^H B)^{-1} B^H$ ,  $C_R = C^H (CC^H)^{-1}$

证: 条件可知  $r(B^H B) = r(B) = r$ ,  $r(CC^H) = r(C) = r$ , 故

$(B^H B)$ ,  $(CC^H)$  都是  $r$  阶满秩方阵 (都可逆),  $(B^H B)^{-1}$ ,  $(CC^H)^{-1}$  都存在.

令  $B_L = (B^H B)^{-1} B^H$ ,  $C_R = C^H (C C^H)^{-1}$  (都有定义)

则有  $B_L B = (B^H B)^{-1} B^H B = I$ ,  $C C_R = C C^H (C C^H)^{-1} = I$  证毕

**推论:** ①若  $B$  为列满秩(高阵), 则左消法成立:  $BX=BY \Rightarrow X=Y$

②若  $C$  为行满秩(低阵), 则右消法成立:  $PC=QC \Rightarrow P=Q$

**证:** ①若  $B$  列满秩(高阵), 且  $BX=BY$ , 则

$$B_L B X = B_L B Y \Rightarrow X = Y, \quad \text{证毕}$$

**定理 (协调公式):** 任给  $A$  的 2 个高低分解:  $A = BC$ ,  $A = \tilde{B}\tilde{C}$  则有

**协调公式**  $\tilde{B} = BP$ ,  $\tilde{C} = P^{-1}C$ ,  $P$  为可逆阵

**证:** 条件可得  $\tilde{B}\tilde{C} = BC \Rightarrow \tilde{B}\tilde{C}\tilde{C}_R = BC\tilde{C}_R \Rightarrow \tilde{B} = B(CC_R)$

$$\text{同理 } \tilde{B}_L\tilde{B}\tilde{C} = \tilde{B}_L BC \Rightarrow \tilde{C} = (\tilde{B}_L B)C$$

设  $\text{rank}(A) = r$ , 可知  $(\tilde{B}_L B)$ ,  $(CC_R)$  都是  $r$  阶方阵, 且有

$$(\tilde{B}_L B)(CC_R) = \tilde{B}_L (BC)\tilde{C}_R = \tilde{B}_L (\tilde{B}\tilde{C})\tilde{C}_R = (\tilde{B}_L \tilde{B})(\tilde{C}\tilde{C}_R) = I$$

故  $(\tilde{B}_L B)$ ,  $(CC_R)$  都是可逆方阵, 且  $(CC_R) = (\tilde{B}_L B)^{-1}$ ,

令  $P = (CC_R)$ , 则  $(\tilde{B}_L B) = P^{-1}$ , 可得  $\tilde{B} = BP$ ,  $\tilde{C} = P^{-1}C$  证毕

**例 1:**  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求左逆  $A_L$ , 验证  $A_L A = I$ . 若  $AX = AY$  是否有  $X = Y$ ?

**解:** 可知  $A \in C^{3 \times 2}$  为列满秩(高阵),  $r(A) = 2$ , 用左逆公式

$$A_L = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H, \quad \text{其中 } A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_L = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可验证 } A_L A = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$$

利用高阵左消法则，可知  $AX = AY \Rightarrow X = Y$

补充习题 Ex

1.  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}, i^2 = -1$ , 求左逆  $\mathbf{A}_L$ , 验证  $\mathbf{A}_L \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$ . 若  $AX = AY$  是否有  $X = Y$ ?

2.  $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (是否高阵), 求  $\mathbf{B}$  的左逆  $\mathbf{B}_L = ?$  验证  $\mathbf{B}_L \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}$

3.  $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (是否低阵), 求  $\mathbf{C}$  的右逆  $\mathbf{C}_R = ?$  验证  $\mathbf{C} \mathbf{C}_R = \mathbf{I}$

提示:  $\mathbf{C}_L = \mathbf{C}^H (\mathbf{C} \mathbf{C}^H)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

4. 思考题: 已知乘积  $\mathbf{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_{3 \times 2}$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B}_{2 \times 3}$

求  $\mathbf{CB} = ?$  (且用协调公式判断: 乘积  $\mathbf{CB}$  是否唯一?)