## 高低分解习题----答案

(1) 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, (2)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$  求满秩分解(高低分解)

Ans (
$$\mathbf{m}$$
) (1),  $\mathbf{k} r(\mathbf{A}) = 1$ ,  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 -1 \ 1 \ -1) \mathbf{k} \mathbf{1} \mathcal{M}$ 

Ans (解) (2) 方法 1

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

取 A 中 1, 5 列, 令

$$B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 11 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -6 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$$

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

## 方法2

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

取 A 中 1 2 列 今

$$B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$$

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

补充习题 Ex: 求满秩分解(高低分解)

(1) 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ( $\mathbf{R}$  1); (2)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

(3) 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
; (4)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求满秩分解

提示(4): 有满秩分解 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{BC}$$
 (不唯一)