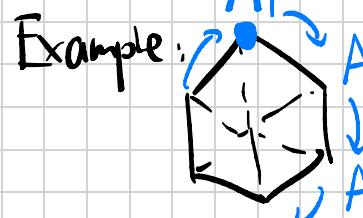


代数

不等式  $\begin{cases} x = \dots \\ y = \dots \end{cases}$  数列

$$\sum x_i \geq (\prod x_i)^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot n$$

$x$ : (数); (操作); 任何想~~定义的东西~~的东西



Example: 定义  $a$  为“将正六边形顺时针旋转  $60^\circ$ ”

再定义  $a$  的运算:  $\underline{\underline{x}}$

$$\underline{\underline{a} \times a} \quad a^2, a^3, \dots$$

$$a, a^2, a^3, a^4, a^5$$

图形类比

$$\langle a \rangle$$

$$a^6 = I$$

恒元

$$\boxed{x = y}$$

↓      ↓

操作、操作

$$\underline{\underline{I} \times a} = a$$

$$\underline{\underline{a} \times I} = a$$

群.  $S = \{a\} - \{I\}$

"x": ...

I: ...

数 扩大  $\rightarrow$  既有东西

复数: 代数基本定理

$x, y, z, \dots$

向量

$$\vec{v} = (1, 2, 3, \dots, 7)$$

$$v = (\boxed{\text{数}}, \boxed{\text{数}}, \dots, \boxed{\text{数}})$$

列

$$\begin{pmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (\underline{\text{向量}}, \underline{\text{向量}}, \dots, \underline{\text{向量}})$$

$$= (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$$

$$= \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ \vdots \\ n+1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} n \\ n+1 \\ n+2 \\ \vdots \\ n+b \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & b \\ 2 & 3 & \dots & n+1 \\ 3 & 4 & \dots & n+2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 7 & 8 & \dots & n+b \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵

: 向量的推广, 向量代替数产生矩阵

(1, 2, ..., 7) : 行向量

$$A = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \vdots \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$

: 列向量

定义： $n$ 维向量指的是有 $n$ 个分量的  $\underline{n \times 1}$  的矩阵

$$\text{向量} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ \vdots \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 \\ 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ 7 \end{array} \right) \stackrel{=}{\underline{\underline{\quad}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

定义：向量之间有点乘：两个  $n$  维向量才可做点乘

(点乘的算法是两个一维向量的点乘)

$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $\rightarrow (\vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_2 \dots \vec{v}_n) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} = v_1 u_1 + v_2 u_2 + \dots + v_n u_n$

矩阵 向量里夹向量，向量 夹数

定义矩阵乘法：①  $\mathbb{A} \cdot \mathbb{B} = \left( \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{l1} & a_{l2} & \cdots & a_{lm} \end{array} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1n} \\ \hline b_{m1} \\ b_{m2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{mn} \end{array} \right) = \left( a_{ij} \right)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq l \\ 1 \leq j \leq m}} \quad \left( b_{ij} \right)_{\substack{i=1 \\ 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^l a_{ij} b_{ij}$$

$$1 \leq i \leq m \quad 1 \leq j \leq n$$

$$= \mathbb{A} \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} c_{11} \\ \vdots \\ c_{l1} \\ \hline c_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ c_{ln} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} c_{ij} \\ \hline \end{array} \right)_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq l \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}}$$

$$c_{ij} = (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ \cdots \ a_{im}) \left( \begin{array}{c} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{mj} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= a_{i1} b_{1j} + a_{i2} b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{im} b_{mj}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

② 例 向量  $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$

矩阵：
$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$v_1, \dots, v_n$  是  $m$  维向量。

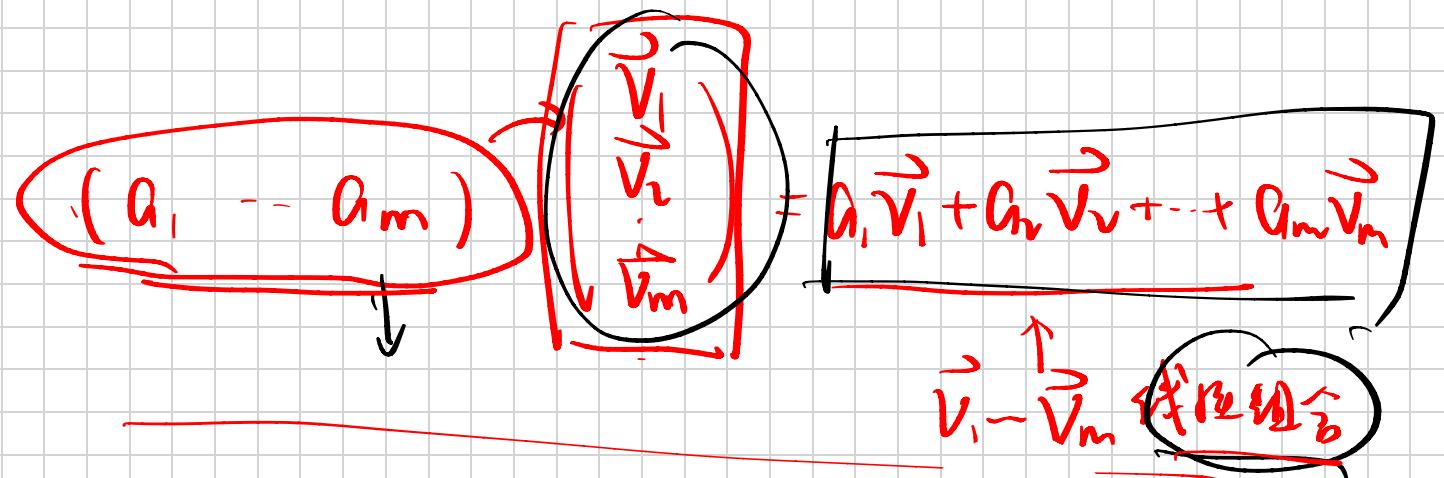
$n \times m$  矩阵

线性组合  
 $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{C}$   
 $\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n$

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & \cdots & v_{1m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_{n1} & v_{n2} & \cdots & v_{nm} \end{pmatrix} = (\star_1, \star_2, \dots, \star_m)$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_m \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \vec{v}_1 + a_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + a_n \vec{v}_n.$$

$$(a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + \dots + a_n v_n) \quad \dots \quad )$$



$\vec{v}_i$  个维

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 线性表示 } \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix} \text{ 表达式} (\vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_2 \dots \vec{v}_m)$$

$$n(\vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_2 \dots \vec{v}_m) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{系数}} = a_1 \vec{v}_1 + a_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + a_m \vec{v}_m$$

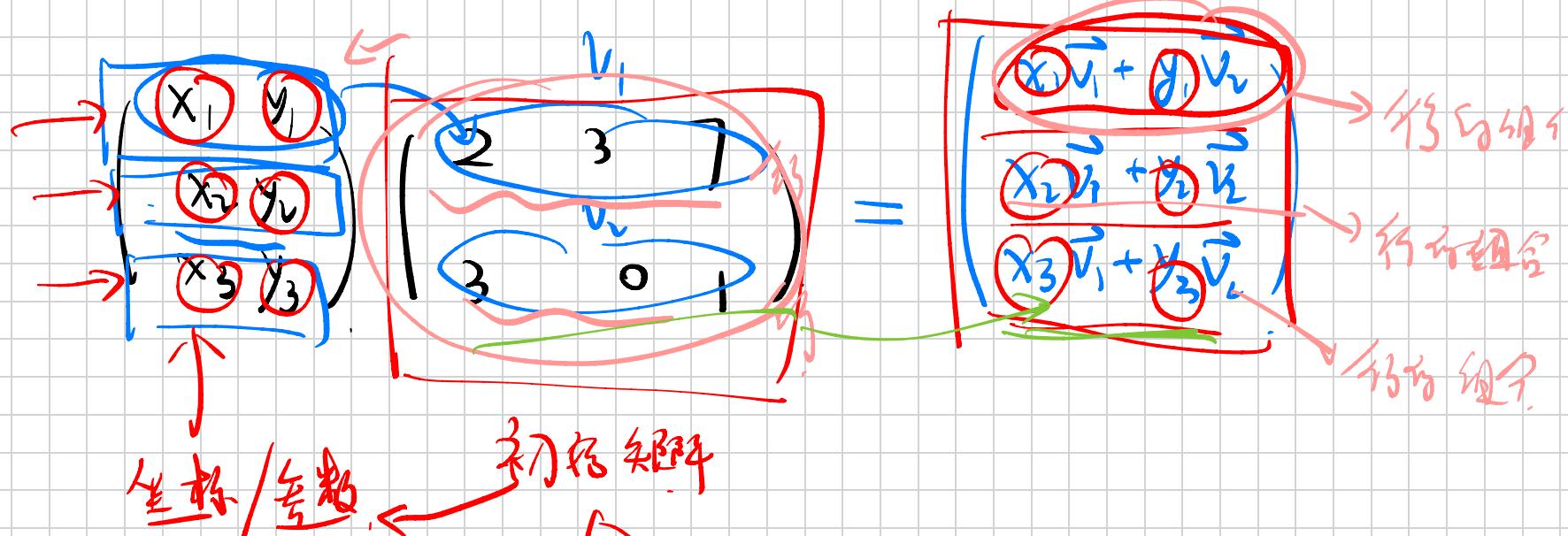
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

向量  
代表矩阵的行  
进行线性组合.

矩阵  
代表矩阵的列  
进行线性组合.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = (x y) \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{x}v_1 + \vec{y}v_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{u}_1 & \vec{u}_2 & \vec{u}_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = x\vec{u}_1 + y\vec{u}_2 + z\vec{u}_3$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \vec{v}_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_1\vec{v}_1 + \vec{y}_1\vec{v}_2 + 2\vec{v}_3 & \vec{x}_2\vec{v}_1 + \vec{y}_2\vec{v}_2 + 8\vec{v}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$B^T A$

$A \leftarrow B$

矩阵乘法中，左乘为行变换

右乘为列变换

# 矩阵和线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 = 7 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 8 \end{cases}$$

→

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 8 \end{array} \right)$$

矩阵 A

$$(v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right) = \underbrace{x_1 v_1}_{\text{系数}} + \underbrace{x_2 v_2}_{\text{系数}} + \underbrace{x_3 v_3}_{\text{系数}} = \left( \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 8 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$\frac{x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3}{11}$

行阶梯形矩阵

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

高斯消元

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & \dots & * \\ * & * & * & \dots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & * & * & \dots & * \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}$$

高斯消元：将矩阵  $\rightarrow$  行阶梯形

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

右乘  
代入对称操作

$$\underbrace{3x_1 + 7x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 7}_A$$

$$\underbrace{4x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 0}_B$$

$$(3A+4B)x_1 + (7A+3B)x_2 + (A+3B)x_3$$

$$+ (2A+B)x_4 = 7A + 0B$$

r: row 段

C: column 索引

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$r_2 - \frac{4}{3}r_1$$

$$r_3 - 0r_1$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & -\frac{13}{3} & -\frac{7}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$4 - \frac{4}{3} \times 3 \quad -3 - \frac{4}{3} \times 7 \quad 3 - \frac{4}{3} \times 1 \quad 1 - \frac{4}{3} \times 2 \quad 0 - \frac{4}{3} \times 7$$

B3-DR.

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & -\frac{13}{3} & -\frac{7}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

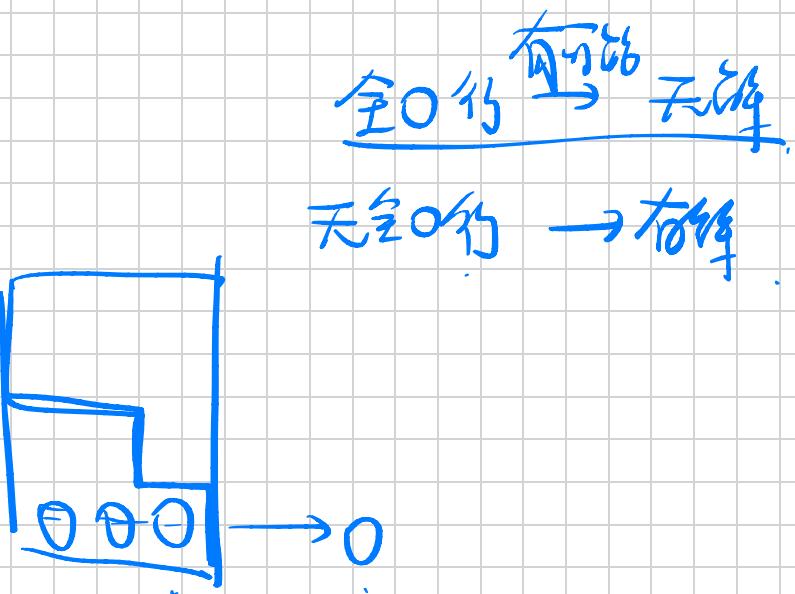
无解.

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

无解.

~~$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x_1 + 4x_2 + 7x_3 + 1x_4 = 2 \\ 0x_1 + 1x_2 + 2x_3 + 1x_4 = 1 \\ 0x_1 + 0x_2 + 1x_3 + 0x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$~~



$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{n \leftrightarrow r} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right)$$

pivots: 主元.

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & \end{array} \right)$$

高斯消元: ① 化成行阶梯形, 从上往下消元

② 有解 / 无解 (向量组) / 无解 可由行阶梯形看出,

解出  
线性方程组.  
④ 将主元变成 1

③ 在主元为 0 时可做零操作使主元 ≠ 0.

⑤ 用主元消去上方的非 0 元.

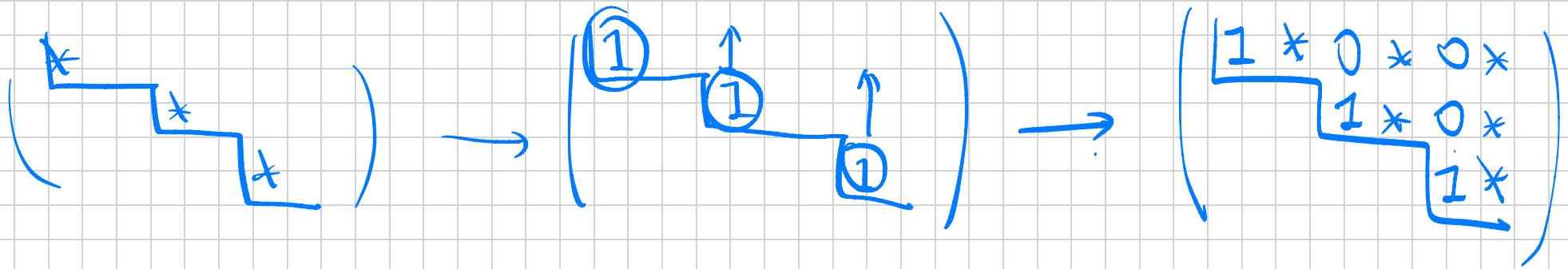
作最简形消元:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} * & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & * & \\ & & & * \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right)$$

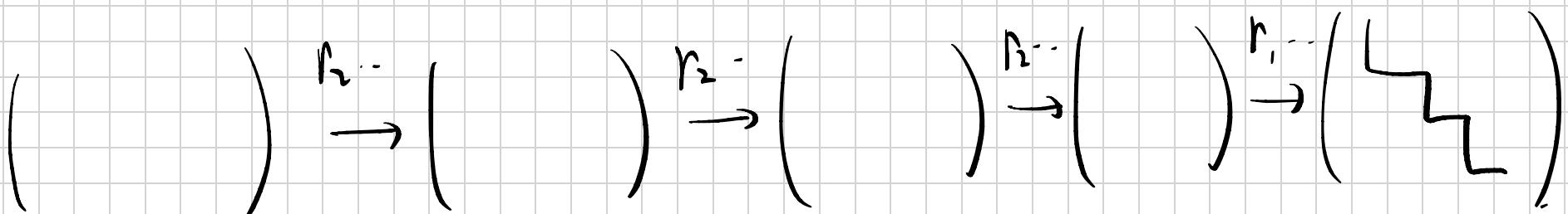
$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$\frac{1}{3}r_1 \rightarrow r_1$   
 $r_2 \rightarrow r_2$



$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

行最简形



$$A \times \underline{B} = A$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & 8 & 5 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{1 0 0 0}} \times \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{1+0+0}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

不變元為 I. 右逆

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 & 8 & u_1 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 & 8 & u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

逆元：求 X 使  $\underline{AX=I} \rightarrow X \text{ 为右逆}$   
 $\underline{XA=I} \rightarrow X \text{ 为左逆}$

$$\underline{X=A^{-1}}$$

思考：对于一个  $n \times m$  矩阵 A, 问：

(1) A 是否一定有左逆 (2) A 是否一定有右逆

(3) 能否 A 有左逆无右逆的例子

(4) 若 A 有左逆 X, 有右逆 Y. 记问：  $\underline{(X=Y)}$  (并 X=Y)

性质：(1) 矩阵乘法不交换

$$n \begin{pmatrix} A \\ n \end{pmatrix} n | X \quad X \curvearrowright A'$$

$$\frac{AB=BA}{A(I)I(A)} \checkmark$$

$\overset{n \times m}{\underset{m \times n}{\text{矩阵}}}$

(2) 矩阵乘法可结合  $(A \cdot B)C = A(B \cdot C)$

证明：对  $A \ B \ C$  :  $(AB)C = A(BC)$

$l \times m \ m \times n \ n \times k$

定义:  $A^T$  表示转置

$$A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq m}}$$

$$A^T = (b_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq m \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}}$$

$$\underline{b_{ij} = a_{ji}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\vec{v}^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}^T \neq \underline{(1 \ 2 \ 3)}$$

