

## 第二章 矩阵及其运算

### §3.1. 矩阵的代数运算

$$\mathbb{F}^{m \times n} = \{(a_{ij})_{m \times n} \mid a_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}\}$$

加法

$$+ : \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \times \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$

$$(A, B) \longmapsto (A+B)_{m \times n}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (a_{ij}) \\ \parallel \\ (b_{ij}) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} (c_{ij})_{m \times n} \\ \parallel \\ C_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij} \end{matrix}$$

加法性质:  $(\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, +)$  形成一个预有序群 即:

解 {

- (1)  $(A+B)+C = A+(B+C)$   $\forall A, B, C \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$
- (2)  $A+0 = 0+A = A$ , 其中  $0 = (a_{ij})$ .  $a_{ij}=0 \forall i, j$ .
- (3)  $A+(-A) = (-A)+A = 0$ , 其中  $-A = (-a_{ij})_{m \times n}$

交换 (4)  $A+B = B+A$

注: 可定义矩阵减法  $A-B = A+(-B)$ .

$$(a_{ij})_{m \times n} - (b_{ij})_{m \times n} = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

• 行数, 列数相同的两个矩阵方可相加

数乘

$$\cdot : \mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$

$$(\lambda, A) \longmapsto \lambda A$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad \lambda A = (\lambda a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

数乘性质

$$(1) (\lambda\mu)A = \lambda(\mu A)$$

$$(2) I_{\mathbb{F}} \cdot A = A$$

$$(3) (\lambda+\mu)A = \lambda A + \mu A$$

$$(4) \lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B$$

## 矩阵乘法

$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $B = (b_{jk})_{n \times p}$  例  $m \times p$  所矩形  
 $(C_{ik})_{m \times p}$ ,  $C_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk}$   $1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq k \leq p$ . 称为  
 $A$  与  $B$  的乘积.

例:  $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in F^{1 \times n}$   $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \in F^{n \times 1}$

例  $AB = (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n)_{1 \times 1}$

令  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$   $B = (\beta_1 \dots \beta_p)$   $\alpha_i \in F^{1 \times n}$   
 $\beta_j \in F^{n \times 1}$

例  $AB = (C_{ik})_{m \times p}$   $C_{ik} = \alpha_i \beta_k$

例  $A = (a_1 \ a_2)$   $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$

例  $AB = (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2)_{1 \times 1}$   $BA = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_2 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 \end{pmatrix}$

例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow AB = 0$ ,  $BA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

注 (1) 矩阵乘法又满足交换律.

(2)  $AB = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$  或  $B = 0$ .

例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$   $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$   $C = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 b_{11} & \cdots & \lambda_1 b_{1n} \\ \lambda_2 b_{21} & \cdots & \lambda_2 b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_m b_{m1} & \cdots & \lambda_m b_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad BC = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 b_{11} & \mu_2 b_{12} & \cdots & \mu_n b_{1n} \\ \mu_1 b_{21} & \mu_2 b_{22} & \cdots & \mu_n b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mu_1 b_{m1} & \mu_2 b_{m2} & \cdots & \mu_n b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$  称为对角阵. 可记作  $\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$\text{diag}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda)$  称为纯量阵, 或标量阵

$\text{diag}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda I_n$

$\text{diag}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) A = \lambda A$

注：全  $E_{st} \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$  为  $(s,t)$ -元为 1 其他位置为 0 的矩阵。

$$E_{st} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mp} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{\circ}{a_{11}} & \overset{\circ}{a_{12}} & \cdots & \overset{\circ}{a_{1p}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ s 行}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{p1} & \cdots & a_{pm} \end{pmatrix} E_{st} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{s1} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{s2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_p & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad t \text{ 列}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_j \in \mathbb{F}^{1 \times p}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{12}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}\beta_n \\ a_{21}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}\beta_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}\beta_1 + a_{m2}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}\beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) \quad B = (b_{jk})_{n \times p} \quad \alpha_j \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \left( b_{11}\alpha_1 + b_{12}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{1n}\alpha_n, b_{21}\alpha_1 + b_{22}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{2n}\alpha_n, \dots, b_{p1}\alpha_1 + b_{p2}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{pn}\alpha_n \right)$$

### 乘法性质：

$$(1) (AB)C = A(BC) \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}, C \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}$$

$$(2) A I_n = I_n A = A \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, I_n = \text{diag}(1, \dots, 1)$$

$$(3) (A+A')B = AB + A'B, \quad \forall A, A' \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$$

$$A(B+B') = AB + A'B'$$

$$(4) (\lambda A) \cdot B = A(\lambda B) = \lambda(AB) \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$$

$$\boxed{321} \cdot A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A: \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} ax+by \\ cx+dy \end{pmatrix}$$

由上述乘法性质知

$$A(\alpha + \beta) = A(\alpha) + A(\beta) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1}, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A(\lambda \alpha) = \lambda A(\alpha) \quad \text{x 轴方向拉伸 } \lambda \text{ 倍}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 x \\ \lambda_2 y \end{pmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} y \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \lambda_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \text{逆时针旋转 } \theta$$

定义 1.1 称映射  $\varphi: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$  为线性映射，若

$$\varphi(\alpha + \beta) = \varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta), \quad \varphi(\lambda\alpha) = \lambda\varphi(\alpha) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}.$$

记  $L(\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1})$  为  $\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$  到  $\mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$  的线性映射全体。

命题 1.2 存在映射  $\Phi: \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \rightarrow L(\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1})$ ,

$$A \mapsto \Phi(A) \quad \Phi(A)(X) = AX, \forall X \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$$

PF. 由乘法性质知  $\Phi(A) \in L(\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1})$ .

设  $\vartheta \in L(\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1})$ , 令  $\alpha_i = \vartheta e_i \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$ . 其中  $e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$  为第  $i$  个标准向量. 取  $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$  可验证  $\vartheta = \Phi(A)$ , 从而  $\Phi$  为满射.

另一方面, 若  $A = A' \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ , 使  $\Phi(A) = \Phi(A')$ .

$$\text{即 } AX = A'X, \forall X \in \mathbb{F}^{1 \times n}, \text{ 故 } A \cdot I_n = A' \cdot I_n \Rightarrow A = A'$$

从而  $\Phi$  为单射

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注 设  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$  记  $\Phi(A): \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$

$\Phi(B): \mathbb{F}^{1 \times p} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{1 \times n}$ ,  $\Phi(AB): \mathbb{F}^{1 \times p} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{1 \times m}$  分别为

$A$ ,  $B$ ,  $AB$  按上述方式对应的线性映射.

则有  $\Phi(AB) = \Phi(A) \circ \Phi(B)$

PF. 直接验证知  $\Phi(AB)(e_i) = (\Phi(A) \circ \Phi(B))(e_i), \forall 1 \leq i \leq p$ .

其中  $e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  为  $i$  分量为 1 其余分量为 0 的列向量.

### 方阵的多项式

设  $f(x) = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ . 又对  $\forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$

令  $f(A) = a_m A^m + a_{m-1} A^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 A + a_0 I_n \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ , 称为多项式

$f(x)$  为方阵  $A$  的函数值, 其中  $A^m = \underbrace{AA \cdots A}_{m \text{ 重}}$ .

例

若  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ ,  $A^k = 0$ ,  $\exists k > 0$ . 且

$$(I_n - A)(I_n + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}) = I_n - A^k = I_n$$

$$\text{32} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & -\sin\beta \\ \sin\beta & \cos\beta \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha+\beta) & -\sin(\alpha+\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha+\beta) & \cos(\alpha+\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \cos\alpha \cdot I_2 + \sin\alpha \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{J_2}{\longleftarrow} \quad J_2^2 = -I_2$$

$$B = \cos\beta \cdot I_2 + \sin\beta \cdot J_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= (\cos\alpha I_2 + \sin\alpha J_2)(\cos\beta I_2 + \sin\beta J_2) \\ &= (\cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta) I_2 + (\sin\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\beta \cos\alpha) J_2 \\ &= \cos(\alpha+\beta) \cdot I_2 + \sin(\alpha+\beta) J_2 \end{aligned}$$

注. 考察 2.  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ , 易验证  $L$  为单射且满足

$$a+b\sqrt{-1} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} L(B_1+B_2) = L(B_1) + L(B_2) \\ L(B_1 \cdot B_2) = L(B_1) \cdot L(B_2) \end{cases} \quad \forall B_1, B_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

33  $x_{n+1} = ax_n + bx_{n-1}$  通项公式

$$\text{解. } \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  通项公式  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$

### 矩阵转置

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \in F^{m \times n}, \quad A^T = (b_{ij})_{n \times m} \in F^{n \times m}, \quad b_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq m \end{matrix}$$

称为  $A$  的转置 (transpose), 易验证:

- (1)  $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T \quad \forall A, B \in F^{m \times n}$
- (2)  $(\lambda A)^T = \lambda A^T \quad \forall A \in F^{m \times n}, \forall \lambda \in F$
- (3)  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T \quad \forall A \in F^{m \times n}, B \in F^{n \times p}$
- (4)  $(A^T)^T = A \quad \forall A \in F^{m \times n}$
- (5)  $\det A^T = \det A \quad \forall A \in F^{n \times n}$

注. 若  $A^T = A$ , 则称  $A$  为对称方阵 (symmetric matrix)

$A^T = -A$ , 则称  $A$  为反对称方阵 (anti-symmetric matrix)

或 钝对称方阵 (skew-symmetric)

例  $X^T X$  为对称阵  $\forall X \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$

$$\boxed{13.1} \quad X^T A X = 0 \quad \forall A^T = -A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}, \quad X \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$$

$$\text{例 } X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{2}(X + X^T) + \frac{1}{2}(X - X^T)$$

$\uparrow$  对称                     $\uparrow$  反对称

复共轭 (conjugate)

$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \in C^{m \times n}$ ,  $\bar{A} = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$ , 其中  $b_{ij} = \bar{a}_{ij}$ , 称为  $A$  的复共轭

可验证: (1)  $\overline{A+B} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$  (2)  $\overline{\lambda A} = \bar{\lambda} \bar{A}$

$$(3) \quad \overline{AB} = \bar{A}\bar{B} \quad (4) \quad \bar{A}^T = \overline{A^T}$$

- 一般记  $A^H = \bar{A}^T$ .

· 若  $A^H = A$  , 则称  $A$  为 Hermite 阵

$A^H = -A$  则称  $A$  为 反 Hermite 阵

3.1 实 Hermite 阵 即实对称阵

读 Hermann 姓 叶读好材料

实数 Hermite 阵即反对称阵

$A^H A$  is Hermitian Pd, +

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^H) + \frac{1}{2}(A - A^H)$$

$\triangleleft$   
Hermite
 $\triangleright$   
F<sub>2</sub> Hermite

$$\boxed{\text{证1}} \quad A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, \quad A \neq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A^H A \neq 0$$

## 矩阵的分块运算

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$$\begin{matrix} & c_1 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \\ \begin{matrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_m \end{matrix} & \xrightarrow{\quad A_{11} \quad A_{12} \quad \cdots \quad A_{1n}} & \left( \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{matrix} \right) = & \left( \begin{matrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{matrix} \right) \end{matrix}$$

视 $(\vec{v}_j)$ 为  $1 \times 1$  矩阵

$$\text{视通行为整修} \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_m \end{pmatrix}(X) = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 X \\ r_2 X \\ \vdots \\ r_m X \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(C_j \cdot x_j) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \overset{\downarrow}{(x_j)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j}x_j \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj}x_j \end{pmatrix} = x_j C_j$$

$$\text{视角为整体} \Rightarrow (C_1 C_2 \dots C_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (C_1 x_1 + C_2 x_2 + \dots + C_n x_n) \\ = (x_1 C_1 + x_2 C_2 + \dots + x_n C_n)$$

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $\forall i | m_1, \dots, m_r, n_1, \dots, n_s > 0$  使  $m_1 + \dots + m_r = m$ ,  $n_1 + \dots + n_s = n$

称为  $A$  的一个分块方式, 或称  $A$  为一个  $r \times s$  分块矩阵, 记作  $A = (A_{ij})_{r \times s}$ .

其  $(i,j)$ -块  $A_{ij} = A \left( \begin{smallmatrix} m_1 + \dots + m_{i-1} + 1, & \dots, & m_i + \dots + m_s \\ n_1 + \dots + n_{j-1} + 1, & \dots, & n_j + \dots + n_s \end{smallmatrix} \right) \in \mathbb{F}^{m_i \times n_j}, \forall i, j$

易验证:

$$(1) \quad \lambda(A_{ij})_{r \times s} = (\lambda A_{ij})_{r \times s}$$

$$(2) \quad (A_{ij})_{r \times s} + (B_{ij})_{r \times s} = (A_{ij} + B_{ij})_{r \times s}. \quad A, B \text{ 有相同分块方式}$$

例  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $A = (C_1 C_2 \cdots C_n)$   $r=1, m_1=m, s=n, n_1=n_2=\dots=n_s=1$   
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_m \end{pmatrix} \quad r=m, m_1=\dots=m_r=1; s=1, n_1=n$

分块矩阵乘法:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} m_1 \{ (A_{11} A_{12}) \\ m_2 \{ (A_{21} A_{22}) \\ \vdots \\ n_1 \quad n_2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} n_1 \{ (B_{11} B_{12}) \\ n_2 \{ (B_{21} B_{22}) \\ \vdots \\ p_1 \quad p_2 \end{array} & \text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

2. 需验证两边  $(i,j)$ -元相等  $\forall 1 \leq i \leq m_1+m_2, 1 \leq j \leq p_1+p_2$  由  $p_1=p_2$ ,  $m_1=m_2$

$1 \leq i \leq m_1, p_1 < j \leq p_2$  为  $\boxed{1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边 } \text{is } (i,j)-\text{元} &= (a_{i1} \cdots a_{i,n_1+n_2}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n_1+n_2,j} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underbrace{a_{i1}b_{1j} + \dots + a_{i,n_1}b_{n_1,j}}_{A_{11}B_{12} \text{ is } (i,j-p_1)-\text{元}} + \underbrace{a_{i,n_1+1}b_{n_1+1,j} + \dots + a_{i,n_1+n_2}b_{n_1+n_2,j}}_{A_{12}B_{22} \text{ is } (i,j-p_1)-\text{元}} \\ &= A_{11}B_{12} \text{ is } (i,j-p_1)-\text{元} + A_{12}B_{22} \text{ is } (i,j-p_1)-\text{元} \\ &= \text{右边 is } (i,j)-\text{元} \end{aligned}$$

其他情况类似. 一般地, 我们有

命题 1.3 设  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$   $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1t} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{s1} & \cdots & B_{st} \end{pmatrix} \quad A_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}^{m_i \times n_j} \quad B_{jk} \in \mathbb{F}^{n_j \times p_k}$$

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \cdots & C_{1t} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{r1} & C_{r2} & \cdots & C_{rt} \end{pmatrix}, \quad C_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^s A_{ij}B_{jk} \in \mathbb{F}^{m_i \times p_k}$$

321 · 植上三角阵  $\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2r} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & A_{rr} & & \end{pmatrix}$  , 类似地, 植下三角  
· 植对角阵  $\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & & \\ & A_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_r \end{pmatrix}$  记作  $\text{diag}(A_1, \dots, A_r)$

命题 1.5  $\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{21}^T & \cdots & A_{r1}^T \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22}^T & \cdots & A_{r2}^T \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1s}^T & A_{2s}^T & \cdots & A_{rs}^T \end{pmatrix}$

321  $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$   $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = (A_1, \dots, A_m)$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times p} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\Lambda B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 B_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n B_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A\Lambda = (A_1 A_2 \cdots A_m) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_1 A_1, \dots, \lambda_n A_m)$

321  $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$  找  $N^k = ?$

解:  $\forall A_{n \times p}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{pmatrix}$

$NA = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_{n-1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow N^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, N^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{n-3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\dots \Rightarrow N^k = \begin{cases} 0 & I_{n-k} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \end{cases}$   $k < n$   
 $k \geq n$

321  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$   $B \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}$   $\boxed{?}$

$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B & \cdots & a_{2n}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & a_{m2}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{pmatrix}_{mp \times nq}$  称为  $A$  与  $B$  的张量积,

可证得:  $A_1 A_2 \otimes B_1 B_2 = (A_1 \otimes B_1)(A_2 \otimes B_2)$   $\forall A_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{k \times m}, A_2 \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times l}$   
 $B_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}, B_2 \in \mathbb{F}^{q \times r}$

注:  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \iff A: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$

$A_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \iff A_{ij}: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \\ \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \\ \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$

$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix}$

例 |  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$  求  $A^n = ?$   $n \geq 1$

解 |  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (1212) \Rightarrow A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} [(1212) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}]^{n-1} (1212) = (-2)^{n-1} A$

### 矩阵的迹

定义 1.5  $A \in F^{n \times n}$  的对角元之和称为  $A$  的迹 (trace), 记作  $\text{tr}A$

即  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ , 则  $\text{tr}A = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}$ .

- 命题 1.6 . (1)  $\text{tr}A = \text{tr}A^T$ , (2)  $\text{tr}(A+B) = \text{tr}A + \text{tr}B$   
 (3)  $\text{tr}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{tr}A$ , (4)  $\text{tr}A^H A = 0 \Rightarrow A=0 \forall A \in C^{n \times n}$   
 (5)  $\text{tr}AB = \text{tr}BA \quad \forall A \in F^{m \times n}, B \in F^{n \times m}$   
 (6)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & & A_{1r} \\ A_{21} & \ddots & A_{2r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & & A_{rr} \end{pmatrix}$  为分块阵,  $A_{ii} \in F^{n_i \times n_i}$ , 则  $\text{tr}A = \sum_{i=1}^r \text{tr}A_{ii}$

PF (1), (2), (3), (6) 略去

(4)  $\text{tr}A^H A = \sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{ij} = 0 \forall i, j$

其中  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ .

(5)  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad B = (b_{jk})_{n \times m}, \quad \text{则} \quad \text{tr}AB = \sum_{i=1}^m (AB)_{i,i}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}AB &= \sum_{i=1}^m \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ AB \text{ in } (i,i) \text{ 元}}}{(AB)_{i,i}} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ji} = \sum_{j=1}^n \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ BA \text{ in } (j,j) \text{ 元}}}{(BA)_{j,j}} = \text{tr}BA \end{aligned}$$

注 上述 (2), (3) 表明  $\text{tr}: F^{n \times n} \rightarrow F$  为线性映射

一般地,  $\text{tr}AB \neq \text{tr}A \text{tr}B$ .

例 |  $A=B=I_2$ , 则  $\text{tr}A \text{tr}B = 4 \neq 2 = \text{tr}(AB)$

例 |  $A \in R^{n \times n}$  则矩阵方程  $AX=0, X \in R^{n \times p}$  有解  $\Leftrightarrow A^T A X = 0$  有解

• “ $\Rightarrow$ ”  $AX=0 \Rightarrow A^T A X = 0$

• “ $\Leftarrow$ ”  $A^T A X = 0 \Rightarrow X^T A^T A X = 0 \Rightarrow \text{tr} X^T A^T A X = 0$

$\Rightarrow AX=0$  (由命题 1.6 (5) ③)

## §3.2 Binet - Cauchy 式

对单位阵进行初等行变换：

· 交换  $I_n$  的  $i, j$  两行：  $P_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

· 将  $I_n$  的第  $i$  行乘以  $\lambda$  倍加至第  $j$  行  $T_{ij}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \lambda \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

· 将  $I_n$  的第  $i$  行乘以一个倍数  $\lambda$   
(不允许  $\lambda=0$ )  $D_i(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & 1 \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

注：令  $E_{ij}$  表示  $(i,j)$ -位置为 1, 其他位置为 0 的矩阵. 则有

$$P_{ij} = I_n - E_{ii} - E_{jj} + E_{ij} + E_{ji}, \quad T_{ij}(\lambda) = I_n + \lambda E_{ij}$$

$$D_i(\lambda) = I_n + (\lambda-1)E_{ii}$$

由行列式性质,  $\det P_{ij} = -1, \det T_{ij}(\lambda) = 1, \det D_i(\lambda) = \lambda$

· 对  $B \in F^{n \times p}$ , 易知

$P_{ij}B$ : 将  $B$  的  $i, j$  两行互换

$$\det P_{ij}B = -\det B = \det P_{ij} \det B$$

$D_i(\lambda)B$ : 将  $B$  的  $i$  行乘以  $\lambda$  倍

$$\det D_i(\lambda)B = \lambda \det B = \det D_i(\lambda) \det B$$

$T_{ij}(\lambda)B$ : 将  $B$  的第  $i$  行乘以  $\lambda$  倍加至第  $j$  行  $\det P_{ij}(\lambda)B = \det B = \det P_{ij}(\lambda) \det B$

对  $A \in F^{m \times n}$ . 有

$A P_{ij}$ : 将  $A$  的  $i, j$  两列互换

$$\det AP_{ij} = \det A \det P_{ij}$$

$A D_i(\lambda)$ : 将  $A$  的  $i$  列乘以  $\lambda$  倍, 其他不动

$$P = P_{ij}, D_i(\lambda) \text{ 或 } T_{ij}(\lambda)$$

$A T_{ij}(\lambda)$ : 将  $A$  的第  $i$  列乘以  $\lambda$  倍加至第  $j$  列.

更一般地, 有

定理 2.1 设  $A, B \in F^{n \times n}$  且  $\det AB = \det A \det B$

证 利用初等变换, 任一矩阵可通过初等行、列变换化成对角

元为 1 或 0 的对角阵, 从而  $A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_r$ ,  $P_i$  具有形式

$P_{ij}, T_{ij}(\lambda), D_i(\lambda)$  ( $\lambda \neq 0$ ) 而乘积从右而

$$\begin{aligned}\det AB &= \det(P_1 P_2 \cdots P_r B) = \det P_1 \det(P_2 \cdots P_r B) \\ &= \cdots = \det P_1 \det P_2 \cdots \det P_r \det B \\ &= \det(P_1 \cdots P_r) \det B = \det A \det B.\end{aligned}$$

定理2  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix}, AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$C_i = a_{i1}B_1 + \cdots + a_{in}B_n \in F^{1 \times n}.$$

证  $\det AB = \det(C_1, \dots, C_n)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \det\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}B_{i1}, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in}B_{in}\right) \\ &= \sum_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n=1}^n a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{nj_n} \det(B_{1j_1}, \dots, B_{nj_n}) \\ &= \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{nj_n} \det B \\ &= \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{nj_n} \det B \\ &= \det A \det B.\end{aligned}$$

类似的方法

定理2.2 (Binet-Cauchy 定理)  $A \in F^{m \times n}, B \in F^{n \times m}, \forall i$

$$\det AB = \begin{cases} 0 & m > n \\ \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \cdots < j_m \leq n} A\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & m \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_m \end{pmatrix} B\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & m \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_m \end{pmatrix} & m = n \\ 0 & m < n \end{cases}$$

定理2.2  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix}, AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ \vdots \\ C_m \end{pmatrix}$  证 1 由上

$$\begin{aligned}\det AB &= \sum_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m=1}^m a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{mj_m} \det(B_{1j_1}, \dots, B_{mj_m}) \quad [=0 \text{ if } m < n] \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_m \leq n \\ (j_1, \dots, j_m) \in S\{k_1, \dots, k_m\}}} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_m)} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{mj_m} \det(B_{k_1}, \dots, B_{k_m}) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_m \leq n} \left( \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_m) \in S\{k_1, \dots, k_m\}} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_m)} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{mj_m} \right) B\begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \cdots & k_m \\ 1 & \cdots & m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_m \leq n} A\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & m \\ k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_m \end{pmatrix} B\begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \cdots & k_m \\ 1 & \cdots & m \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

定理2  $\begin{pmatrix} I_n & -B \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & B \\ I & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ A & AB \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \det\begin{pmatrix} I_n & -B \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \det(AB).$$

左边按  $m \times 1$  Laplace 展开

(应用第 8 章第 8 例)

#

利用 Dinet-Cauchy 式，可得

定理 2.3  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$  有

$$(AB) \left( \begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \begin{cases} 0 & r > n \\ \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_r \leq n} A \left( \begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ k_1 & \cdots & k_r \end{smallmatrix} \right) B \left( \begin{smallmatrix} k_1 & \cdots & k_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{smallmatrix} \right) & r \leq n \end{cases}$$

PF  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$   $B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{n1} & \cdots & B_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$  有  $|AB| = AB \left( \begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A_{i_1 j_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_{i_r j_r} \end{smallmatrix} \right)$

例 1  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_0 & a_1 & \cdots \\ a_2 & & \ddots & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \ddots & a_n & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$  求  $\det A = ?$

解  $\sum N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{(n+1) \times (n+1)}$  有  $N^k = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n+1-k} \\ I_k \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = a_0 I_n + a_1 N + \cdots + a_n N^n \quad \sum f(x) = a_n x^n + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$\sum B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & w & \cdots & w^n \\ 1 & w^2 & \cdots & w^{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & w^n & \cdots & w^{n^2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{有 } NB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & w & \cdots & w^n \\ 1 & w^2 & \cdots & w^{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & w^n & \cdots & w^{n^2} \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} w & w^2 & \cdots & w^n \\ & w & \cdots & w^n \end{pmatrix} = B \Omega$$

其中  $w$  为  $n+1$  次本原单位根

$$\text{有 } N^k B = B \Omega^k \quad AB = f(N)B = B f(\Omega) \\ \det B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det A = \det f(\Omega) = \prod_{k=0}^n f(w^k)$$

例 2  $A = (a_{ij})$ ,  $a_{ij} = \varphi_{(i,j)}$  求  $\det A$ .

解  $(i,j) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \varphi_{(k)} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} b_{ik} \varphi_{(k)} b_{jk}$ , 其中  $b_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 & k=i \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

$$\sum B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n} \quad \text{有 } A = B \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{(1)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \varphi_{(n)} \end{pmatrix} B^T$$

显然  $B$  为对角元为 1 的下三角阵, 且  $\det B = 1$

$$\det A = \varphi_{(1)} \cdots \varphi_{(n)}$$

例 3  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$  有  $\det(I_m - AB) = \det(I_n - BA)$ .

PF  $\begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & -A \\ I_n & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & I - BA \\ I - BA & I_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ -B & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_m - AB & A \\ -B & I_n \end{pmatrix}$

按行分式互换

$$\det(I - BA) = \det \begin{pmatrix} I & I - BA \\ I - BA & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} I_m - AB & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \det(I - AB).$$

例 求行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_2b_1 & 1+a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_nb_1 & a_nb_2 & \cdots & 1+a_nb_n \end{vmatrix}$

解 令  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad B = (-b_1, \dots, -b_n)$

2) 原式 =  $\det(I_n - AB) = \det(I_n - BA) = 1 + a_1b_1 + \cdots + a_nb_n$

例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & d_1 \\ c_2 & d_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ c_n & d_n \end{pmatrix} \quad 2)$

$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \sum a_i c_i & \sum a_i d_i \\ \sum b_i c_i & \sum b_i d_i \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{由 Binet-Cauchy 定理}$

$$\begin{aligned} \det AB &= \sum a_i c_i \cdot \sum b_i d_i - \sum b_i c_i \sum a_i d_i \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq s < t \leq n} | \begin{matrix} a_s & a_t \\ b_s & b_t \end{matrix} | \cdot | \begin{matrix} c_s & d_s \\ c_t & d_t \end{matrix} | \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq s < t \leq n} (a_s b_t - a_t b_s) \cdot (c_s d_t - c_t d_s) \end{aligned}$$

特别地，若  $A = B^T \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}$ ，2) 有

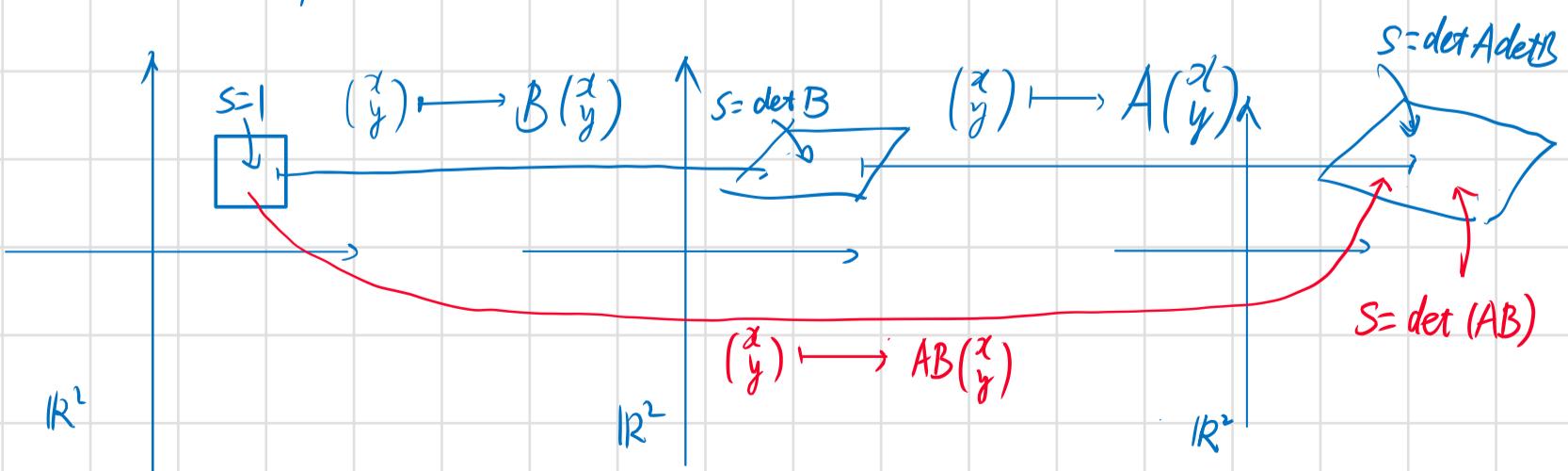
$$\sum a_i^2 \sum b_i^2 - (\sum a_i b_i)^2 = \sum_{1 \leq s < t \leq n} (a_s b_t - a_t b_s)^2 \geq 0$$

即  $\sum a_i^2 \sum b_i^2 \geq (\sum a_i b_i)^2$

等号成立  $\Leftrightarrow a_s b_t = a_t b_s \quad \forall s, t \Leftrightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_n), (b_1, \dots, b_n)$  同列

注  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  2)  $A A^T \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ i_1 & \cdots & i_r \end{pmatrix} \geq 0 \quad \forall 1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_r \leq m.$

注 行列式乘法公式几何意义：



### § 3.3 可逆矩阵

$A: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$  为线性映射 称  $A$  可逆 若存在映射

$B: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$ , 使  $B \circ A = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}}$ ,  $A \circ B = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}}$  此时

$B$  必为线性映射 ( $\cdot Bx + By = B(A(Bx + By)) = B(A(Bx) + ABY) = B(ABx + ABY) = B(ABx) = B(x + y)$ )

$$= B(\lambda Bx + \lambda BY) = B(\lambda(A(Bx))) = B(\lambda x)$$

$$\therefore \lambda Bx = B(\lambda A(Bx)) = B(\lambda(A(Bx))) = B(\lambda x)$$

由前面的对应,  $L(\mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}, \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}) \xleftrightarrow{1-1} \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ . 有

$A$  对应矩阵  $A_{m \times n}$ ,  $B$  对应矩阵  $B_{n \times m}$ . 且有

$$AB = I_m \quad BA = I_n$$

由此可引入可逆矩阵的概念

定义 3.1  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ . 若存在  $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$ , 使  $AB = I_m$ ,  $BA = I_n$ .

则称  $A$  可逆,  $B$  为  $A$  的一个逆元. 或称  $A, B$  互逆.

(invertible) (inverse)

命题 3.2 若矩阵  $A$  有逆存在, 则必唯一, 记作  $A^{-1}$

PF. 设  $B_1, B_2$  均为  $A$  的逆. 则  $B_1 = B_1 I = B_1(AB_2) = (B_1 A)B_2 = I \cdot B_2 = B_2$ . #

注  $\cdot (A^{-1})^{-1} = A \quad (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$

$\cdot A, B$  可逆, 则  $AB$  可逆. 且  $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

特别地,  $A$  可逆,  $0 \neq \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$  则  $\lambda A$  可逆,  $(\lambda A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} A^{-1}$ .

$\cdot A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \quad A$  可逆  $\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$

( $1 = \det I_n = \det(AA^{-1}) = \det A \det A^{-1} \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$ )

定义  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ . 若  $\det A = 0$  则称  $A$  为 奇异矩阵 (singular),

否则称  $A$  为 非奇异矩阵.

上述表明 可逆矩阵为非奇异阵, 下面说明反之也成立

另一方面,  $\det A \neq 0$  则  $AX = \beta$  有唯一解, 对  $\forall \beta \in F^{n \times 1}$   
必而存在一组解  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in F^{n \times 1}$  使  $B$

$$A(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{adjoint matrix})$$

由 Cramer 法则  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{A^*}{\det A}$  其中  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$  为伴随阵

定理 3.3  $A \in F^{m \times n}$  可逆.

$\iff A$  为方阵, 且  $\det A \neq 0$ . 此时  $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{\det A}$ .

PF " " $\Leftarrow$  由伴随阵定义 知  $A \cdot A^* = A^* \cdot A = \det A I_n$ ,  $(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ij} A_{kj} = \delta_{ij} \det A)$   
故当  $A$  不奇异时,  $\frac{1}{\det A} A^* = A^{-1}$ .

" " $\Rightarrow$  只须证  $A$  为方阵.

若  $m=n$ . 则  $\det AB = 0 \Rightarrow AB \neq I_n \vee B \in F^{n \times m}$

此时  $A$  不可逆. 同理  $m < n$  时,  $A$  不可逆. 故  $m=n$ . \*

注:  $A \in F^{n \times n}$ . 若  $B \in F^{n \times n}$  满足  $AB = I_n$  则  $A$  可逆, 且  $B = A^{-1}$ .

· 若  $A$  可逆. 则方程  $AX = \beta$ ,  $\beta \in F^{n \times 1}$  有解  $X$ . 则有

$$A^{-1}(AX) = A^{-1}\beta \Rightarrow X = A^{-1}\beta \text{ 即方程有唯一解.}$$

可验证  $X = \frac{1}{\det A} A^* \beta$  即为 Cramer 法则.

## 逆矩阵求法

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^*$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathbb{F}) \quad \therefore \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

初等变换法.

$$AX = \beta \Rightarrow X = A^{-1}\beta \quad \forall \beta \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$$

$(A|\beta)$  通过一系列的初等行变换化为  $(I_n|X)$  的形式.

$$\text{即 } P_1 P_2 \cdots P_r (A|\beta) = (I_n|X)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 P_2 \cdots P_r = A^{-1} \quad \text{且} \quad A^{-1}\beta = X \quad \text{即} \quad AX = \beta.$$

由此可知解方程  $AX = B$  的初等变换求解方式:

对  $(A, B)$  进行系列初等行变换化为  $(I_n, X)$  形式. 则  $AX = B$ .

例 1  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  求  $A^{-1}$

解  $\left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{(1)-(2) \\ (2)-(3) \\ (3)-(4)}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$\text{即 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注 令  $J_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$ . 则  $J_n^n = I_n$ .

$$A = I_n + J_n + J_n^2 + \cdots + J_n^{n-1} \quad A(I_n - J_n) = I_n - J_n^n = I_n$$

例 2  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  求  $A^{-1}$

解  $\left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & n-1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right)$

$$\rightsquigarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{2-n}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{n-2}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{2-n}{n-1} \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{2-n}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{2-n}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{2-n}{n-1} \end{array} \right)$$

例 2 令  $N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  且  $N^2 = nN$ .

$$\text{且 } A = N - I_n \Rightarrow (A + I_n)^2 = n(A + I_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 + 2A + I_n = nA + nI_n \Rightarrow A(A + (2-n)I_n) = (n-1)I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{n-1}(A + (2-n)I_n) = \frac{1}{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2-n & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 2-n \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 一般地,  $A \in F^{n \times n}$  且  $A$  满足多项式  $f(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1x + a_0$ ,

$$\text{其中 } a_0 \neq 0, \text{ 则有 } A(A^{n-1} + a_{n-1}A^{n-2} + \cdots + a_1I_n) = -a_0I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 可逆}, \text{ 且 } A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{a_0}(A^{n-1} + a_{n-1}A^{n-2} + \cdots + a_1I_n)$$

若  $\det A \neq 0$ , 则  $\varphi_A(x) = \det(xI_n - A)$  即为存在零项的多项式.

### 3. 块矩阵的逆

例 1  $S \in F^{m \times n}, A \in F^{m \times m}, B \in F^{n \times n}$   $A, B$  可逆 且

$$(1) \quad \left( \begin{smallmatrix} I_m & S \\ 0 & I_n \end{smallmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \left( \begin{smallmatrix} I_m & -S \\ 0 & I_n \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

$$(2) \quad \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & S \\ 0 & B \end{smallmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}S B^{-1} \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{smallmatrix} \right).$$

### 定理 3.4 (Schur 定理)

$$(1) \quad \left( \begin{smallmatrix} I & \\ -CA^{-1} & I \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ D - CA^{-1}B & \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

$$(2) \quad \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left( \begin{smallmatrix} I & -A^{-1}B \\ I & \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & \\ C & D - CA^{-1}B \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

$$(3) \quad \left( \begin{smallmatrix} I & \\ -CA^{-1} & I \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left( \begin{smallmatrix} I & -A^{-1}B \\ I & \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & \\ D - CA^{-1}B & \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

例 1  $A, B, C, D \in R^n$   $AC = CA$  且

$$\det \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \det(AD - CB).$$

P.F. 若  $A$  可逆, 则由 Schur 定理

$$\det \left( \begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \det A \det(D - CA^{-1}B) = \det(AD - ACA^{-1}B)$$

$$= \det(AD - CAA^{-1}B) = \det(AD - CB)$$

对一般的  $A$  考虑  $A_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} A + \lambda I & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$  且

$\det A_\lambda \leq \det((A + \lambda I)D - CB)$  均为关于  $\lambda$  的多项式

$f(\lambda)$

$g(\lambda)$

$$\det(A + \lambda I) \neq 0 \text{ 时 } \det A_\lambda = \det((A + \lambda I)D - CB)$$

而  $\det(A + \lambda I) = 0$  至多有有限个解, 从而对无穷多个  $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(\lambda_0) = g(\lambda_0) \text{ 即 } (f - g)(\lambda_0) = 0$$

另一方面, 该多项式只有有限个零点  $PQ$   $(f - g)(\lambda) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = g(0) \quad \text{原式得证.} \quad \#$$

例1  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_n \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & -a_2 \\ 0 & -a_1 \end{pmatrix}$  求  $\det(\lambda I_n - A)$

解  $\lambda I_n - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & a_n \\ -1 & \lambda & a_2 \\ & -1 & \lambda + a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda = \lambda I_{n-1} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in F^{(n-1) \times 1} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} a_n \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} \in F^{n \times 1}$   
 $C = (0, \dots, 0, -1) \in F^{1 \times (n-1)} \quad D = \lambda + a_1 \in F^{1 \times 1}$

记  $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in F^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ ,  $\Lambda = \lambda I_{n-1} - N = \lambda \left( I_{n-1} - \frac{N}{\lambda} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda} & & & \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C \Lambda^{-1} B = -\left( \frac{a_n}{\lambda^{n-1}} + \frac{a_{n-1}}{\lambda^{n-2}} + \dots + \frac{a_2}{\lambda} \right)$$

由 Schur 不等式,  $\det(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}) = \det \Lambda \cdot \det(D - C \Lambda^{-1} B)$   
 $= \lambda^{n-1} \cdot (\lambda + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{\lambda} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{\lambda^{n-2}})$   
 $= \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + a_2 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + a_n$

例2  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  的顺序主子式 (即形如  $A(I_1^1 \dots I_r^r)$  的子式) 均正, 且该对角元均为负数,

则  $A^{-1}$  的每个元素为正.

证明 对  $n$  归纳  $n=1$  ✓

设结论对  $n-1$  所实方阵成立 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  满足题中条件

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \alpha \\ \beta^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times 1} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & \\ -\beta^T A_1^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & -A_1^{-1} \alpha \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ a_{nn} - \beta^T A_1^{-1} \alpha & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -A_1^{-1} \alpha \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & \\ \tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & \\ -\beta^T A_1^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} + \tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} A_1^{-1} \alpha \beta^T A_1^{-1} & -\tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} A_1^{-1} \alpha \\ -\tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} \beta^T A_1^{-1} & \tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $\tilde{a}_{nn} = a_{nn} - \beta^T A_1^{-1} \alpha$ ,  $\det A = \det A_1 \tilde{a}_{nn} \Rightarrow \tilde{a}_{nn} > 0$  即有  $-A_1^{-1} \alpha, A_1^{-1}, -\beta^T A_1^{-1}, \tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1}$  中  
 每个元素均为正数, 从而  $A^{-1}$  中每个元素均为正数.  $\#$

### §3.4 矩阵的秩与相抵

Recall:  $T_{ij}(\lambda)$ ,  $P_{ij}$ ,  $D_i(\lambda)$  ( $\lambda \neq 0$ ) 称为初等矩阵

$T_{ij}(\lambda) A$	将 $A$ 的第 $i$ 行乘以 $\lambda$ 倍加至第 $j$ 行
$P_{ij} A$	将 $A$ 的 $i, j$ 行互换
$D_i(\lambda) A$	将 $A$ 的第 $i$ 行乘以一个非零倍数 $\lambda$
$A T_{ij}(\lambda)$	将 $A$ 的第 $i$ 列乘以 $\lambda$ 倍加至第 $j$ 列
$A P_{ij}$	将 $A$ 的 $i, j$ 列互换
$A D_i(\lambda)$	将 $A$ 的第 $i$ 列乘以一个非零倍数 $\lambda$

任一矩阵  $A$  可以通过一系列的初等行、列变换化成  $(I_r 0)$  的形式.

或写成  $P_1 \cdots P_u A Q_1 \cdots Q_v = (I_r 0)$ .

$$P_1 \cdots P_u A Q_1 \cdots Q_v = (I_r 0)$$

注 若  $A \in F^{n \times n}$  可逆, 则  $\det A \neq 0$ . 从而 上述  $r=n$  故有

$A$  可逆  $\Leftrightarrow A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_u$ ,  $P_i$  为初等阵.

问题: 对一般  $n \times n$   $A$ , 上述  $r$  是否由  $A$  唯一确定?

设  $A = P_1 (I_r 0) Q_1 = P_2 (I_r 0) Q_2$  即有

$$P_1 (I_r 0) = (I_r 0) Q \quad P = P_1^{-1} P_2, \quad Q = Q_1 Q_2^{-1}$$

$$\text{若 } r < s \quad \{ \begin{pmatrix} \overset{r}{\overbrace{P_1}} & P_2 \\ P_3 & P_4 \end{pmatrix} (I_r 0) \} = \{ \begin{pmatrix} \overset{s}{\overbrace{I_s}} & 0 \\ \overset{s}{\overbrace{0}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overset{s}{\overbrace{Q_1}} & Q_2 \\ Q_3 & Q_4 \end{pmatrix} \} s$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & 0 \\ \overset{r}{\overbrace{P_3}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \} = \{ \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_2 \\ \overset{s}{\overbrace{0}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \} s$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & 0 & 0 \\ Q_3 & Q_4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det Q = 0, \text{ 不成立.}$$

同理  $s < r$  不成立.

定义 4.1  $A, B \in F^{m \times n}$  若  $A$  可通过一系列的初等行、列变换变成  $B$ , 则称  $A$  与  $B$  相抵.

命题 4.2 (1) 相抵为  $F^{m \times n}$  上的等价关系.

(2) 对任一  $A \in F^{m \times n}$ , 存在  $r$ , 使得  $A \sim (I_r^*)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PF } (1) \cdot A \sim B &\stackrel{\Delta}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists P, Q \text{ 可逆 } PAQ = B \\ &\Leftrightarrow A = P^{-1}BQ^{-1} \stackrel{\Delta}{\Leftrightarrow} B \sim A \\ \cdot A \sim B, & \stackrel{\Delta}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists P_1, Q_1 \text{ 可逆 } P_1AQ_1 = B \\ B \sim C & \stackrel{\Delta}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists P_2, Q_2 \text{ 可逆 } P_2BQ_2 = C \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1AQ_1 = B \\ P_2BQ_2 = C \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (P_2P_1)A(Q_2Q_1) = C \\ &\Leftrightarrow A \sim C \\ \cdot A = I_m \cdot A \cdot I_n &\Rightarrow A \sim A \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

(2) 证明见上

注 命题中的  $(I_r^*)$  称为  $A$  的相抵标准形

定义 4.3 (Sylvester 1851)  $A \in F^{m \times n}$ .  $A$  是非零子式的最高阶称为  $A$  的秩. 记作  $\text{rk}(A)$ .

显然,  $\text{rk}(A) \leq \min\{m, n\}$ .  $\text{rk}(A) = m$  行满秩

$\text{rk}(A) = n$  列满秩

注  $\text{rk}(A) = r \Leftrightarrow A$  的  $r+1$  阶子式均为 0, 且存在  $r$  阶非零子式.

例  $\text{rk}(I_r^*) = r = \text{rk}(I_r)$

$$\cdot (P_{ij} A) \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i, j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ \pm A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_{k-1}, j, i_{k+1} & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i = i_k, j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ -A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i, j \in \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \end{cases}$$

$$\cdot (T_{ij}(\lambda) A) \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} + \lambda A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_{k-1}, j, i_{k+1} & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i = i_k \\ A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i, j \in \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \end{cases}$$

$$(D_i(\lambda)A)(\begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{smallmatrix}) = \begin{cases} \lambda A(\begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{smallmatrix}) & i \in \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ A(\begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{smallmatrix}) & i \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \end{cases}$$

由上述分析知  $\text{rk } PA \leq \text{rk } A$ , 若  $P = P_{ij}, T_{ij}(\lambda)$  或  $D_i(\lambda)$   
而任一矩阵可写成上述几类矩阵的乘积, 故有

命题4.4  $\text{rk } AB \leq \text{rk } A \quad \text{rk } AB \leq \text{rk } B$

PF 一个直接的证明是利用 Binet-Cauchy 公式:

$$(AB)(\begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{smallmatrix}) = \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 \leq n} A(\begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ k_1 & \dots & k_r \end{smallmatrix}) B(\begin{smallmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{smallmatrix}) \quad \#$$

命题4.5  $P \in GL_n(F), Q \in GL_n(F) \quad A \in F^{m \times n} \quad \text{若}$

$$\text{rk}(PAQ) = \text{rk}(A)$$

$$\text{PF} \quad \text{rk}(PA) \leq \text{rk}(A) \leq \text{rk}(P^{-1}PA) \leq \text{rk}(PA)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(PA) = \text{rk}(A), \quad \text{同理, } \text{rk}(AQ) = \text{rk}(A),$$

$$\text{rk}(PAQ) = \text{rk}(A) \quad \#$$

推论4.6  $A$  的相抵标准形为  $(I_{\text{rk}(A)} \circ)$

推论4.7  $A \sim B \iff \text{rk}(A) = \text{rk}(B)$ .

$F^{m \times n}$  的相抵类 (完全代表元素):  $0, (1 \circ), (I_r \circ) \dots (I_{\min(m,n)} \circ)$

$$\text{例} \cdot \text{rk } A = 0 \iff A = 0$$

$$\cdot \text{rk } A = 1 \iff A = XY \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = (y_1 \dots y_n)$$

$$(A = P(1 \circ)Q = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ P_{m1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11} & \dots & Q_{1n} \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{11} & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ P_{m1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} (Q_{11} \dots Q_{1n}))$$

$$\cdot \text{rk } A = r \iff A = BC, \quad B \in F^{m \times r} \text{ 3.1 阶阵, } C \in F^{r \times n} \text{ 行满秩.}$$

事实上  $\text{rk}(A) = r \Rightarrow A = P(I_{r0}) Q$   
 $\Rightarrow A = P\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right) (I_{r0}) Q$   
 取  $B = P\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ ,  $C = (I_{r0}) Q$  即可  
 另一方面,  $B$  列满秩  $\Leftrightarrow B = P\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ .  
 $C$  行满秩  $\Leftrightarrow C = (I_{r0}) Q$ ,  
 故  $\text{rk}(BC) = \text{rk}\left(P\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)(I_{r0}) Q\right) = \text{rk}\left(P\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right) Q\right) = r$

证  $A \in F^{n \times n}$ ,  $\text{rk}(A) = r$ . 存在  $B \in F^{n \times n}$ ,  $\text{rk}(B) = n - r$ , 且  $AB = BA = 0$   
证:  $A = P\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right) Q$ . 令  $B = Q^{-1} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & \\ & I_{n-r} \end{smallmatrix}\right) P^{-1}$  即可.

证  
 (1)  $\text{rk}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{smallmatrix}\right) = \text{rk}A + \text{rk}B$   
 (2)  $\text{rk}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix}\right) = \text{rk}A + \text{rk}B$   
 (3)  $\text{rk}A\left(\begin{smallmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_p \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_q \end{smallmatrix}\right) \leq \text{rk}A$

PF (1) 设  $A_1$  为  $A$  的子式,  $B_1$  为  $B$  的子式  
 $\Rightarrow (A_1, B_1)$  为  $(A, B)$  的子式  $\Rightarrow \text{rk}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix}\right) \geq \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$   
 反之, 设  $X$  为  $(A, B)$  的子式, 则  $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 其中  $X_1$  为  $X$  与  $A$  的交,  $X_2$  为  $X$  与  $B$  的交, 此时  $X_1, X_2$  必为  
 方阵. 因此  $\det X = 0$ , 故  $X_1, X_2$  分别为  $A, B$  的子式,  
 故有  $\text{rk}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix}\right) \leq \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$

(2) 设  $A$  有子式  $X_1$ ,  $B$  有子式  $X_2$ . 存在  $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & 0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$  有子式  
 并设  $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} X_1 & \\ * & X_2 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$  为  $\text{rk}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix}\right) \geq \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$   
 (3) 显然  $A$  的子式的子式均为  $A$  的子式.

证  $\text{rk}(A+B) \leq \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$

PF  $\text{rk}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ B & B \end{smallmatrix}\right) = \text{rk}\left(\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ B & B \end{smallmatrix}\right)\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I & \\ & I \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right) = \text{rk}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & B \end{smallmatrix}\right) = \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$   
 $\text{rk}\left(\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I & \\ & I \end{smallmatrix}\right)\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ B & B \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right) = \text{rk}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} A & B \\ A+B & B \end{smallmatrix}\right) \geq \text{rk}(A+B)$

例 (Frobenius 秩不等式)  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$ ,  $C \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}$

$$\text{R1} \quad \text{rk}(AB) + \text{rk}(BC) \leq \text{rk}(ABC) + \text{rk}(B)$$

PF

$$\begin{pmatrix} ABC \\ B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ C & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ABC \\ BC \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & -A \\ I & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ABC \\ BC \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -AB \\ BC \\ B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(ABC) + \text{rk}(B) = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} ABC \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} -AB \\ BC \\ B \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rk}(BC) + \text{rk}(AB) *$$

若  $B = I_n$  则有 Sylvester 秩不等式：

$$\text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(C) - n \leq \text{rk}(AC)$$

31  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$ ,  $\lambda$  为不定元, 求 |

$$\lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - AB) = \lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - BA)$$

PF

$$\text{若 } \text{rk}(A) = r$$

(i) 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  令  $B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ B_3 & B_4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times r}$  |

$$\lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - AB) = \lambda^n \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I_r - B_1 & -B_2 \\ \lambda I_{m-r} & \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^{m+n-r} \det(\lambda I_r - B_1)$$

$$\lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - BA) = \lambda^m \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I_r - B_1 & \\ -B_3 & \lambda I_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^{m+n-r} \det(\lambda I_r - B_1).$$

结论成立

(ii)  $A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$ ,  $P \in GL_m(\mathbb{F})$ ,  $Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{F})$

$$\lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - AB) = \lambda^n \det(P(\lambda I_m - \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} QBP)P^{-1})$$

$$= \lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} QBP)$$

$$\lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - BA) = \lambda^m \det(Q^{-1}(\lambda I_n - QBP(\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}))Q)$$

$$= \lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - QBP(\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}))$$

由 (i) 知  $\lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - AB) = \lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - BA)$ . \*

32  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$  求所有  $X \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ , 使  $A^T X = X^T A$

解

(i)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  令  $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $X_i \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times r}$  |

$$A^T X = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T A = \begin{pmatrix} X_1^T & 0 \\ X_3^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^T X = X^T A \Rightarrow X_1 = X_1^T, X_2 = 0, X_3, X_4 \in \mathbb{F}^r$$

$$(ii) \quad A = P(I_{r_0}) Q, \quad P \in GL_n(\mathbb{F}), \quad Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{F})$$

$$A^T X = Q^T(I_{r_0}) P^T X = X^T A = X^T P(I_{r_0}) Q$$

即  $Q^T(I_{r_0}) P^T X = X^T P(I_{r_0}) Q$

$$(I_{r_0}) P^T X Q^{-1} = (Q^{-1})^T X^T P(I_{r_0}) = (P^T X Q^{-1})^T (I_{r_0})$$

$$\stackrel{(i)}{\Rightarrow} P^T X Q^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad y_1 = y_1^T \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times r}, \quad y_3 \in \mathbb{F}^{(m-r) \times r}, \quad y_4 \in \mathbb{F}^{(m-r) \times (n-r)}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = (P^T)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} Q.$$

例  $S^T = S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\text{rk } S = r \Rightarrow S$  有一个非零的子式且  $S$  所有子式同号

PF (i)  $S^T = S$ ,  $\text{rk } S = r \Rightarrow S = P(X_0) P^T$ . 其中  $X \in GL_n(\mathbb{F})$ .

事实上,  $S = P(I_{r_0}) Q = Q^T(I_{r_0}) P^T = S^T$

$$\Rightarrow (I_{r_0})(P^T Q^T)^T = (P^T Q^T)(I_{r_0})$$

令  $R = P^T Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{pmatrix}$   
 则  $\begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & 0 \\ R_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11}^T & R_{21}^T \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{11} = R_{11}^T \\ R_{21} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow P^T Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad R_{11}^T = R_{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^T = P \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11}^T & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22}^T \end{pmatrix} P^T$$

$$\Rightarrow S = P(I_{r_0}) Q = P(I_{r_0}) \begin{pmatrix} R_{11}^T & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22}^T \end{pmatrix} P^T \\ = P \begin{pmatrix} R_{11}^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^T = P(R_{11}^T) P^T$$

比较可知  $\text{rk}(R_{11}) = r$  即  $R_{11}$  为可逆对称阵

(ii) 由 Binet - Cauchy 式

$$S \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \cdots i_r \\ i_1 \cdots i_r \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \cdots i_r \\ i_1 \cdots i_r \end{pmatrix} \det R_{11} P^T \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \cdots i_r \\ i_1 \cdots i_r \end{pmatrix} \\ = P \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \cdots i_r \\ i_1 \cdots i_r \end{pmatrix}^2 \det R_{11}$$

若所有  $P \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \cdots i_r \\ i_1 \cdots i_r \end{pmatrix} = 0$ , 则  $P$  按  $r$  展开有  $\det P = 0$ ,

与  $P$  可逆矛盾. 故存在  $P \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \cdots i_r \\ i_1 \cdots i_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$  从而

$$S \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \cdots i_r \\ i_1 \cdots i_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

最后, 所有  $\neq 0$  的子式均与  $\det R_{11}$  同号

$$\boxed{3n} \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad A^2 = A \Rightarrow \text{rk}(A) = \text{tr } A$$

$$\underline{\text{PF}} \quad A = P(I_{r_0}) Q \quad A^2 = A$$

$$\Rightarrow P(I_{r_0}) Q P(I_{r_0}) Q = P(I_{r_0}) Q$$

$$\Rightarrow (I_{r_0}) Q P(I_{r_0}) = (I_{r_0}), \quad \sum QP = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 & R_2 \\ R_3 & R_4 \end{pmatrix} = R$$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = I_r,$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr } A = \text{tr } (P(I_{r_0}) Q) = \text{tr } (I_{r_0} Q P) = \text{tr } \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R_2 \\ 0 & R_4 \end{pmatrix} = r = \text{rk}(A)$$

$$\boxed{32} \quad A_1 + A_2 = I_n, \quad \text{R.} \quad | \quad A_1^2 = A_1 \quad (\Rightarrow A_2^2 = A_2) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \text{rk}(A_1) + \text{rk}(A_2) = n$$

$$\underline{\text{PF}} \quad " \Rightarrow " \quad \text{由} \Delta \boxed{31} \text{ 可得} \quad \text{rk}(A_1) = \text{tr } A_1, \quad \text{rk}(A_2) = \text{tr } A_2$$

$$\text{tr } \text{rk}(A_1) + \text{rk}(A_2) = \text{tr } A_1 + \text{tr } A_2 = \text{tr } (A_1 + A_2) = n$$

$$" \Leftarrow " \quad \text{证} \dots, \quad A_1 = P(I_{r_0}) Q \quad A_1^2 = A_1 \Leftrightarrow (P^{-1} A_1 P)^2 = P^{-1} A_1 P$$

$$\therefore \widetilde{A}_1 = P^{-1} A_1 P \quad \widetilde{A}_2 = P^{-1} A_2 P \quad \text{证} \dots$$

$$\widetilde{A}_1 + \widetilde{A}_2 = I_n, \quad \text{rk } \widetilde{A}_1 + \text{rk } \widetilde{A}_2 = n$$

$$\therefore QP = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 & R_2 \\ R_3 & R_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{证} \dots \quad \widetilde{A}_1 = (I_{r_0}) QP = \begin{pmatrix} R'_1 & R'_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rk}(\widetilde{A}_2) = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} I_r - R_1 & -R_2 \\ 0 & I_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} \geq n-r + \text{rk}(I_r - R_1)$$

$$\text{由} \Delta \quad \text{rk}(\widetilde{A}_1) + \text{rk}(\widetilde{A}_2) \geq n-r + \text{rk}(I_r - R_1) + r$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(I_r - R_1) \leq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{rk}(I_r - R_1) = 0 \Rightarrow R_1 = I_r$$

$$\Rightarrow \widetilde{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{易证} \quad \widetilde{A}_1^2 = \widetilde{A}_1$$

$$\text{证} \dots \quad \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(I_n - A) = n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & A \\ I & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ I-A & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ A & I-A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ A & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ A & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ -A & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A - A^2 & A \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & I-A \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rk}(A - A^2) + n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(A - A^2) = 0 \Rightarrow A - A^2 = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad A^2 = A$$

$$\text{思考题} \quad A_1, \dots, A_k \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad A_1 + \dots + A_k = I_n \quad \text{证} \dots$$

$$A_i^2 = A_i, \quad i=1, \dots, k \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^k \text{rk}(A_i) = n.$$

$$\underline{\text{PF}} \quad " \Rightarrow " \quad \text{由} \Delta \quad " \Leftarrow " \quad n = \text{rk}(A_1 + (A_2 + \dots + A_k)) \leq \text{rk} A_1 + \text{rk}(A_2 + \dots + A_k) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \text{rk}(A_i) = n \Rightarrow \text{rk}(A_1) + \text{rk}(I_n - A_1) = n \quad \#$$

敘] (Routh 1952)  $A \in F^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in F^{P \times Q}$ ,  $C \in F^{m \times Q}$ ,  $X \in F^{n \times P}$ ,  $Y \in F^{m \times P}$

則  $AX - YB = C$  有解  $\iff (A_B)$  與  $(A_C)$  相抵

PF "⇒" 設  $X, Y$  为一解 則

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_m - Y \\ I_P \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$$

"⇐" 首先对  $A = (I_r 0)$   $B = (I_s 0)$  情形进行证明.

$$\text{設 } \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_r & W \\ \hline \cdots & \cdots \\ \hline I_s & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_r & W_{11} \\ \hline \cdots & \cdots \\ \hline I_s & 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ 設 } W = \overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{pmatrix}}^S$$

其中  $W_{11} \in F^{r \times s}$ ,  $W_{12} \in F^{r \times (s-r)}$ ,  $W_{21} \in F^{(m-r) \times s}$ ,  $W_{22} \in F^{(m-r) \times (s-r)}$

$$\text{由于 } \text{rk} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_r & W_{11} \\ \hline \cdots & W_{21} \\ \hline I_s & 0 \end{array} \right) = r+s \implies W_{22} = 0$$

$$\left( r+s = \text{rk} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_r & W_{11} & W_{12} \\ \hline \cdots & W_{21} & W_{22} \\ \hline I_s & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \geq r + \text{rk} \left( \begin{array}{c} W_{21} & W_{22} \\ \hline I_s & 0 \end{array} \right) \geq r+s+\text{rk} W_{22} \right)$$

$$\text{容易看出 } \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -W_{21} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (I_r 0) \cdot (W_{11} W_{12}) - (0) \cdot (I_s 0)$$

即  $W = AX - YB$  有解.

· 將面考慮一般 的  $A, B$ . 設  $\text{rk}(A)=r$ ,  $\text{rk}(B)=s$

則 存在 可逆阵  $P \in F^{m \times m}$ ,  $Q \in F^{n \times n}$ ,  $R \in F^{P \times P}$ ,  $S \in F^{Q \times P}$ .

使得  $PAQ = (I_r 0)$   $RBS = (I_s 0)$  且

$$(P_R) \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_S \\ S \end{pmatrix} \text{ 相抵 } (P_R) \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_S \\ S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_r & \\ \hline \cdots & \\ \hline I_s & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_r & PCS \\ \hline \cdots & \\ \hline I_s & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{由上分析, 知 } PCS = (I_r 0) \cdot X - Y (I_s 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow PCS = PAQX - YRBS \Rightarrow C = A(QXS^{-1}) - (P^{-1}YR)B *$$