

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

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

$$|A| = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n}$$

$$= a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \textcircled{2} & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 7 & 9 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \times \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \times (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 7 & 9 \end{vmatrix} + 6 \times \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

इ.दा. $a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{jn} = \begin{cases} |A| & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$

Ex 1: $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

~~इ.दा. $a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{jn} = \begin{cases} |A| & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$~~

$$4A_{11} + A_{12} + 2A_{14} = 0$$

$$A_{11} + A_{12} + 2A_{13} - A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det M_{21} - M_{22} + M_{23} + M_{24} = -A_{21} - A_{22} - A_{23} + A_{24}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

2. Cramer's rule (2.1.2.2) is a method for solving a system of linear equations $Ax = b$ where A is an $n \times n$ matrix and b is a column vector.

$$(*) \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

If $|A| \neq 0$, then the system has a unique solution.

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} \quad x_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} \quad \dots \quad x_n = \frac{|A_n|}{|A|}$$

Note: 1. $|A| = 0$ means no unique solution.
2. The result is only valid if the system is consistent.

Def: $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ and $b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$ then $[A|b] = \tilde{A}$

$$\tilde{A} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1j_2} & \dots & c_{1j_r} & \dots & c_{1n} & d_1 \\ 0 & \dots & c_{2j_2} & \dots & c_{2j_r} & \dots & c_{2n} & d_2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & c_{rj_2} & \dots & c_{rj_r} & \dots & c_{rn} & d_r \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & d_{r+1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$c_{11} \cdot c_{2j_2} \cdot \dots \cdot c_{rj_r} \neq 0.$$

$$|A| = K|J| \quad K \neq 0$$

$$\text{若 } |A| \neq 0 \text{ 则 } |J| \neq 0 \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & & \\ & c_{22} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$c_{11}, c_{22}, \dots, c_{nn} \neq 0$ 为对角线有非零元素。

若 $|A| = 0$ 则 $|J| = 0$ ，一定存在零行。故不唯一。

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 & \times A_{1j} \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 & \times A_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n & \times A_{nj} \end{cases}$$

+

$$|A| x_j = |A_j|$$

$$x_j = \frac{|A_j|}{|A|}$$

第 j 个元素 x_j 为 $\frac{|A_j|}{|A|}$ 。

1. 由 $m \times n$ 个数排列成数表称为矩阵。

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$ 表示所有 $m \times n$ 的实数矩阵。

$$A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 表示所有 $n \times n$ 的实数矩阵。

Note: $n \times 1$ 矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}$ 列向量

$1 \times n$ 矩阵 $[b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]$ 行向量.

零矩阵 $O_{m \times n}$ O

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq [0, 0]$$

方阵 ($m=n$)

- 上三角矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & * \\ & a_{22} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$
- 下三角矩阵
- 对角矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & \\ & a_{22} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$
- 纯量矩阵 (数量矩阵) $\begin{bmatrix} a & & \\ & a & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & a \end{bmatrix} = aE$
- 单位矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = E, I$

初等矩阵 E_{ij} (基本矩阵)

$$E_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow i \\ \downarrow j \end{matrix}$

2. 矩阵运算 (加、减、乘法、除法、求逆)

① 同型矩阵: 两个矩阵行数、列数分别相等
则称它们为同型矩阵

② 矩阵相等: 两个同型矩阵, 对应位置元素一一相等

2. 已知两个矩阵相等

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & x+y \\ 1 & y+z & -1 \\ 2+x & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A=B. \text{ 求 } x, y, z.$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ y+z=2 \\ 2+x=0 \end{cases}$$

③ 已知两个矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$$C = A + B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{m \times n}. \quad \text{注意：对应元素相加}$$

④ 数乘 $CA = (ca_{ij})_{m \times n}$. 注意：每个元素都乘以 c

Note: $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $k[A]$ k 为标量 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ 或 k 为 -1 .

$$|kA| = k^n |A|$$

⑤ 减法: $A - B = A + (-1)B = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{m \times n}$.

即 $(-1) \cdot B$ 为矩阵 B 的负矩阵. 记为 $-B$.

$$B + (-B) = O$$

总结: 加法交换律 $A+B=B+A$
结合律 $A+(B+C)=(A+B)+C$
零元: $A+O=O+A=A$
负元: $A+(-A)=O$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. A = A \quad 0 \cdot A = 0 \\ k(lA) = (kl)A \\ k(A+B) = kA + kB \\ (k+l)A = kA + lA \end{array} \right.$$

3. 設 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times m} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Transpose} \\ A' \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{1} (A^T)^T = A \quad \textcircled{2} (kA)^T = kA^T$$

$$\textcircled{3} (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T.$$

Note: 1. $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $A^T = A$ 此時 A 為對稱矩陣 $(a_{ij} = a_{ji})$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $A^T = -A$ 此時 A 為反對稱矩陣

反對稱

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$$

例: ^(b) 对称矩阵 \sim 特征值为实数 ^(b) 对称矩阵.

证: $A^T = A$ $B^T = B$

$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T = A + B$$

例: (证) 一个 $n \times n$ 的实矩阵 A 可以分解为一个对称矩阵 B 和一个反对称矩阵 C 之和.

$$A = \frac{A+A^T}{2} + \frac{A-A^T}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{A+A^T}{2}, \quad B^T = \frac{1}{2}(A^T + A) = B \text{ 对称}$$

$$C = \frac{A-A^T}{2}, \quad C^T = \frac{1}{2}(A^T - A) = -C \text{ 反对称}$$

4. 矩阵的秩 r .

① 求秩 r 要求 x_1, \dots, x_n $\sum y_1, \dots, y_m$

$$\begin{cases} b_{11}x_1 + b_{12}x_2 + \dots + b_{1n}x_n = y_1 \\ b_{21}x_1 + b_{22}x_2 + \dots + b_{2n}x_n = y_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_{m1}x_1 + b_{m2}x_2 + \dots + b_{mn}x_n = y_m \end{cases} \quad B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$r \geq 0$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 + \dots + a_{1m}y_m = l_1 \\ a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + \dots + a_{2m}y_m = l_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{t1}y_1 + a_{t2}y_2 + \dots + a_{tm}y_m = l_t \end{cases} \quad A = (a_{ij})_{t \times m}$$

$r \geq 0$ $l_i \in \mathbb{R}$

要得到第 i 个方程 x_j 的系数用 A 矩阵第 i 行

矩阵乘法 $A \sim B$ 对 A 的行和 B 的列

② 定义: 矩阵乘法: $A_{t \times m} B_{m \times n} = C_{t \times n}$

$$C_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \dots + a_{im}b_{mj}$$

Note: 1. 前矩阵的列数 = 后矩阵的行数

2. 不满足交换律

例1: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1}$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

例2: $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1} \quad B = [b_1 \ b_2]_{1 \times 2}$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} [b_1 \ b_2] = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = [b_1 \ b_2] \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2}$$

例3: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad AB = \mathbf{O}$$

Note! $AB=0$ w/ A, B 不一定为对称阵

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: $AB \neq BA$

定义: 若 $AB=BA$ w/ 称 A, B 可交换

例: A, B 对称. A, B 可交换

证明: AB 也是对称矩阵.