

习题课 4

$$0 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{372} \begin{pmatrix} 98 & 50 & 84 & 78 \\ -8 & -80 & 60 & 24 \\ 14 & -46 & 12 & -42 \\ -65 & 1 & 24 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1. \quad \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B - n \leq \text{rank}(AB)$$

法一 只需证 $n + \text{rank}(AB) \geq \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & AB \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{①} \pm A \cdot \text{②}} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ A & AB \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{②} + 0 \cdot (-B)} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -B \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{②} \cdot (-I_m)} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & B \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{①} \cdot \text{②}} \begin{pmatrix} B & I_n \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 LHS} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} B & I_n \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank } B + \text{rank } A = \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

法二 设 $\text{rank } A = r$ 则 \exists 可逆矩阵 P, Q s.t. $A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$

$$(\text{了解即可}) \quad AB = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} QB$$

$$\text{令 } QB = \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r \text{ 行} \\ n-r \text{ 行}}} \text{则 } AB = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank } H_1$$

$$\text{rank } B = \text{rank } QB = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{rank } H_1 \geq \text{rank } B - (n-r)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank } H_1 \geq \text{rank } B + \text{rank } A - n$$

法三 见下一页

$$2. \quad \text{法一} \quad \text{由 } \text{rank}(\tilde{A} + \tilde{B}) \leq \text{rank } \tilde{A} + \text{rank } \tilde{B}$$

$$\text{令 } \tilde{A} = A(B-I) \quad \tilde{B} = A-I \quad \text{则 } \text{rank}(AB-I) \leq \text{rank}(A(B-I)) + \text{rank}(A-I) \\ \leq \text{rank}(B-I) + \text{rank}(A-I)$$

$$\text{法二} \quad \text{RHS} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A-I & 0 \\ 0 & B-I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A-I & 0 \\ 0 & B-I \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{①} + I \cdot \text{②}} \begin{pmatrix} A-I & B-I \\ 0 & B-I \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{②} + \text{①} \cdot B} \begin{pmatrix} A-I & AB-I \\ 0 & B-I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 RHS} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A-I & AB-I \\ 0 & B-I \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank}(A-I) + \text{rank}(B-I) = \text{LHS}$$

$$3. \quad \text{取非齐次线性方程组 } AX=b \text{ 的一组解 } x_1, \dots, x_n \text{ 组成 } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 的一组基}$$

则 $n-1$ 个向量 $x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_n - x_1$ 都是 $AX=0$ 的解

$$\lambda_2(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + \lambda_n(x_n - x_1) = 0$$

$$-(\lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n)x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$$

故 $x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_n - x_1$ 线性无关

$$AX=0 \text{ 解空间维数: } n - \text{rank } A \geq n-1 \quad \text{rank } A \leq 1$$

若 $\text{rank } A = 0$, 则 $A=0$, $AX=b$ 无解, 矛盾 故 $\text{rank } A = 1$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$$

4. (1) 欲证 $\text{rank}(A^T A) = \text{rank} A$

只需证 $(A^T A)X = 0$ 与 $AX = 0$ 的解空间维数相同

(齐次线性方程组解空间采用记号 null)

又由于 $\text{null} A \subseteq \text{null}(A^T A)$ ($AX = 0 \Rightarrow (A^T A)X = A^T (AX) = 0$)

则只需证 $\text{null} A = \text{null}(A^T A)$ (即证 $\text{null} A \supseteq \text{null}(A^T A)$)

$$(A^T A)X = 0 \Rightarrow X^T A^T A X = 0 \Rightarrow (AX)^T AX = 0$$

$$\text{设 } AX = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_s) \quad c_1, c_2, \dots, c_s \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{则 } (AX)^T AX = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1^2 + c_2^2 + \dots + c_s^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_s = 0$$

$$\text{故 } AX = 0 \quad \text{null} A \supseteq \text{null}(A^T A)$$

综上, $\text{null} A = \text{null}(A^T A)$, $\text{rank} A = \text{rank}(A^T A)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A A^T) = \text{rank}((A^T)^T A) = \text{rank} A^T = \text{rank} A$$

(2) $A^T A X = A^T B$ 一定有解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A^T A) = \text{rank}(A^T A, A^T B)$

LHS \leq RHS 显然

$$\text{RHS} = \text{rank}(A^T(A, B)) \leq \text{rank} A^T = \text{rank}(A^T A) = \text{LHS}$$

$$\text{故 LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

5. 见下图

$$\text{附: } \begin{matrix} s \times n & n \times m & s \times m \\ \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B - n & \leq & \text{rank}(AB) \end{matrix}$$

法三: 若 $A = 0$ 或 $B = 0$ 命题显然成立

若 $A \neq 0$ 且 $B \neq 0$, 设 $B = (P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m)$ (列向量组)

设 $AB = (AP_1, AP_2, \dots, AP_m)$ 的一个极大线性无关组为 $(AP_{i_1}, AP_{i_2}, \dots, AP_{i_t})$
($t = \text{rank}(AB)$)

$$AP_j = b_1 AP_{i_1} + b_2 AP_{i_2} + \dots + b_t AP_{i_t} = A(b_1 P_{i_1} + b_2 P_{i_2} + \dots + b_t P_{i_t})$$

$$A(P_j - (b_1 P_{i_1} + \dots + b_t P_{i_t})) = 0 \quad \forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$$

设 $AX = 0$ 的一个基础解系为 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n-r} ($r = \text{rank} A$)

$$\text{则 } P_j - (b_1 P_{i_1} + \dots + b_t P_{i_t}) = k_1 X_1 + k_2 X_2 + \dots + k_{n-r} X_{n-r}$$

$\{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m\}$ 可由 $\{P_{i_1}, \dots, P_{i_t}, X_1, \dots, X_{n-r}\}$ 线性表出

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } B = \text{rank} \{P_1, \dots, P_m\} \leq \text{rank} \{P_{i_1}, \dots, P_{i_t}, X_1, \dots, X_{n-r}\}$$

$$\leq t + n - r = \text{rank}(AB) + n - \text{rank} A$$

练习 4.14

设 A 是 n 阶方阵, 证明:

- (1) 如果 $\text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+1}$ 对某个正整数 m 成立, 则 $\text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+k}$ 对所有的正整数 k 成立.
 (2) $\text{rank } A^n = \text{rank } A^{n+k}$ 对所有的正整数 k 成立.



证明 对每个正整数 k , 记 V_k 为齐次线性方程组 $A^k X = 0$ 的解空间. 则 $\dim V_k = n - \text{rank } A^k$, 于是 $\text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+k} \Leftrightarrow \dim V_m = \dim V_{m+k}$.

对任意正整数 k 与 s 有:

$$X \in V_k \Rightarrow A^k X = 0 \Rightarrow A^{k+s} X = A^s(A^k X) = 0 \Rightarrow X \in V_{k+s}$$

这证明了 $V_k \subseteq V_{k+s}$.

(1) 现在我们证明 $V_{m+k} \subseteq V_m$, 因为如果这个结论成立, 立马有:

$$V_m = V_{m+k} \Rightarrow \text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+k}$$

条件是 $\dim V_m = \dim V_{m+1}$, 结合 $V_m \subseteq V_{m+1}$ 就有 $V_m = V_{m+1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} X \in V_{m+k} &\Rightarrow A^{m+k} X = A^{m+1}(A^{k-1} X) = 0 \Rightarrow A^{k-1} X \in V_{m+1} = V_m \\ &\Rightarrow A^{m+k-1} X = A^m(A^{k-1} X) = 0 \Rightarrow X \in V_{m+k-1} \end{aligned}$$

这证明了 $V_{m+k} \subseteq V_{m+k-1}$. 从而 $V_{m+k} = V_{m+k-1}$ 对任意正整数 k 成立. 于是有:

$$V_{m+k} = V_{m+k-1} = V_{m+k-2} = \cdots = V_{m+1} = V_m \Rightarrow \text{rank } A^{m+k} = \text{rank } A^m$$

(2) 由于对任意正整数 k, s 都有 $V_k \subseteq V_{k+s}$, 于是 $\dim V_k = n - \text{rank } A^k \leq \dim V_{k+s} = n - \text{rank } A^{k+s}$, 从而 $\text{rank } A^k \geq \text{rank } A^{k+s}$. 如果存在 $m \leq n$ 使得 $\text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+1}$. 那么由 (1) 的证明 $\text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+k}$ 对任意的正整数 k 成立, 从而有

$$\text{rank } A^{n+k} = \text{rank } A^{m+(n-m+k)} = \text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+(n-m)} = \text{rank } A^n$$

(*) 如果不存在这样的 m , 这说明对所有的 $m \leq n$ 都有 $\text{rank } A^m \neq \text{rank } A^{m+1}$, 从而 $\text{rank } A^m > \text{rank } A^{m+1}$, 进而 $\text{rank } A^m \geq \text{rank } A^{m+1} + 1$. 由数学归纳法可知 $m+k \leq n+1$ 时 $\text{rank } A^m \geq \text{rank } A^{m+k} + k$.

取 $m=1, k=n$, $\text{rank } A \geq \text{rank } A^{n+1} + n \geq n$. 从而一定有 $\text{rank } A = n$, A 可逆, 但这样 A^2 可逆, $\text{rank } A^2 = \text{rank } A$ 矛盾. 这证明了 (*) 不可能发生, 于是原命题得证.