

矩阵. 向量组. 方程组. 行列式

线性空间 线性变换

$$(f, g) = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx.$$

一. 矩阵的秩.

秩的三种语言

矩阵

向量组

方程组 (空间).

①  $r(A) = r(A^T)$

②  $A \in M_n(K) \quad r(A) = n \Leftrightarrow A$  满秩  
 $\Leftrightarrow A$  列向量组线性无关.  
 $\Leftrightarrow A$  可逆  
 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow A$  没有零特征值.

③  $r \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} = r(A) + r(B).$

④  $r \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{bmatrix} \geq r(A) + r(B).$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{?} \\ \text{?} \end{bmatrix}$$

⑤  $A_{m \times n} \quad B_{s \times n}$   
 $r(A), r(B) \leq r \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} \leq r(A) + r(B).$

⑥  $r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B).$

证明:  $r(A+B) \leq r \begin{bmatrix} A+B \\ B \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = r(A) + r(B).$

⑦ 希列维斯基不等式:  $A \in M_{m,n}(K), B \in M_{n,s}(K),$  则

$$r(A) + r(B) - n \leq r(AB) \leq r(A), r(B)$$

证明: 设  $r(A) = r \quad \exists P \in M_m(K), Q \in M_n(K),$  可逆  
 s.t.  $PAQ = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  秩阵.

$$r(AB) = r(PAB) = r(PAQ Q^{-1}B) = r \left( \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}B \right)$$

将  $Q^{-1}B$  分块  $Q^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow r \text{ 行} \\ \rightarrow (n-r) \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{r(AB) = r \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = r(C_1) \leq r = r(A)}.$$

$$r(AB) = r((AB)^T) = r(B^T A^T) \leq r(B^T) = r(B)$$

另一方面  $Q^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad r(B) = r(Q^{-1}B) = r \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} \leq r(C_1) + \underline{r(C_2)}$   
 $\leq r(C_1) + n - r$   
 $r(C_1) \geq r(A) + r(B) - n.$   
 $= r(C_1) + n - r(A)$

从而  $r(AB) = r(C_1) \geq r(A) + r(B) - n.$

$$\underline{r(A) + r(B) - n} \leq \underline{r(AB)} \leq r(A), \underline{r(B)}$$

证法 ①: 若  $AB = 0 \Rightarrow r(A) + r(B) \leq n$

② 若  $r(A) = n$  则  $r(AB) = r(B).$

若  $r(B) = n$  则  $r(AB) = r(A)$

例 1:  $AB = AC \nRightarrow B = C$

$\begin{cases} AB = AC \\ A \text{ 列满秩} \end{cases} \Rightarrow B = C.$

证:  $\underline{A(B-C) = 0}$  由  $A$  列满秩  $\Rightarrow \underline{r(A(B-C)) = r(B-C)}$   
 $\underline{0}$   
 $B = C.$

例:  $AX = 0 \quad A \in M_{m,n}(K)$

$AX = 0$  只有零解  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$

$AX = 0$  有无穷多解  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) < n$

例 4:  $AX=b$  非齐次方程组.

$[A|b]$  行变换  
增广矩阵

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1r} & \cdots & c_{1n} & d_1 \\ & & c_{2r} & \cdots & c_{2n} & d_2 \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & c_{rr} & d_r \\ & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d_{r+1} \\ & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad r \uparrow$$

$$c_{11} \cdot c_{2r} \cdots c_{rr} \neq 0$$

①  $d_{r+1} \neq 0$ . 方程无解  $r(A) \neq r(A|b)$

②  $d_{r+1} = 0$  有解

$$r(A) = r(A|b) = \begin{cases} n & \text{唯一解} \\ & \text{无穷多解} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{AX=0 \quad r(A) < n \quad n-r \uparrow \text{自由变量.}}$$

$$\dim N(A) = n - r.$$

例 1:  $AB=0$   $A \in M_{m,n}(K)$   $B \in M_{n,s}(K)$

结论:  $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$

证 1: 希金斯斯不等式. 立得.

证 2: 单位阵.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ E & B \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{A} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -AB \\ E & B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ B \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \text{列变换}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ E & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r(A) + r(B) \leq r \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ E & B \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ E & 0 \end{bmatrix} = n$$

证 3:  $AB=0$   $A[\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_s] = [0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0]$

$A \in M_{m,n}(K)$   $B \in M_{n,s}(K)$

$\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_s$  均为  $AX=0$  的解

① 从而  $\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_s$  在极大无关组可被  $AX=0$  的基础解系表示

$$\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r(A)}$$

$$\text{从而 } r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) \leq n - r(A)$$

$$\text{即 } r(A) + r(B) \leq n.$$

②  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$  生成的子空间是  $N(A)$  的子空间.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \dim \text{Span}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s) & \leq & \dim N(A) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ r(B) & & n - r(A) \end{array}$$

例2:  $AB=0$  且  $A \in M_{m \times n}(K)$ ,  $B \in M_{n \times s}(K)$ .  
 且  $r(B)=n$  则  $A=0$

证1: 利用秩不等式  $AB=0 \Rightarrow r(A) + r(B) \leq n$   
 $\Rightarrow r(A) \leq 0 \Rightarrow A=0$ .

证2: 由  $AB=0 \Rightarrow B^T A^T = 0$

即  $A^T$  的每一行均为齐次方程  $B^T X=0$  的解.

又  $r(B^T) = r(B) = n$   $B^T \in M_{s \times n}(K)$ .

从而  $B^T X=0$  只有零解 故  $A^T=0$   $A=0$ .

证3:  $AB=0$   $r(B)=n$  则  $B$  的列向量组线性无关.

$$AB=0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

行分块

$$a_{i1}\beta_1 + a_{i2}\beta_2 + \dots + a_{in}\beta_n = 0 \quad \text{行向量}$$

行向量线性无关  $\Rightarrow a_{i1} = a_{i2} = \dots = a_{in} = 0 \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ .

于是  $A=0$ .

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$$1. \quad A^n = A \cdot A \cdots A = \alpha^T \beta \alpha^T \beta \cdots \alpha^T \beta$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} [b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3] \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 2 \ 3]$$

$$4. \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad \beta \beta^T = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} [x \ y \ z] = \begin{bmatrix} x^2 & xy & xz \\ yx & y^2 & yz \\ zx & zy & z^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta^T \beta = [x \ y \ z] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \underline{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

若  $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$  ( $\alpha \neq 0$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $\lambda$  为  $A$  的特征值.  
 $\alpha$  为  $\lambda$  的特征向量.

$$\beta^T \beta \quad \beta \beta^T \quad \beta^T \beta \beta = (\beta^T \beta) \beta$$

$$5. \quad \begin{matrix} A^2 + B^2 - AB - BA = A + B \Rightarrow AB + BA = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ A^2 B + ABA = 0 \\ AB + ABA = 0 \\ ABA + BA^2 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$A^3 + E = E$$

$$(A + E)(A^2 + E - AB) = E$$

$$A (A^{-1} + B^{-1}) B = (I + AB^{-1}) B = B + A$$

$$A^{-1} + B^{-1} = \underline{A^{-1}(A+B)} B^{-1} = \underline{B^{-1}(A+B)} A^{-1}$$

$$(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = B(A+B)^{-1} A = A(A+B)^{-1} B$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} = \frac{ab}{a+b}$$

$$A^2 - A - 2I = 0$$

$$(A + 2I)(A - 3I) = A^2 - A - 6I = -4I$$

$$(A + 2I)^{-1} = -\frac{A - 3I}{4}$$

$$-1, 0, 0$$

$$-4, 0, 0$$

$$[A | I] \xrightarrow{\text{行}} [I | A^{-1}]$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -b & & \\ & 1 & -b & \\ & & \ddots & -b \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$2. B = A E_1 E_2$$

$$B^{-1} = E_2^{-1} E_1^{-1} A^{-1} = E_2 E_1 A^{-1}$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = C$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_P A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{P^{-1}} = C \quad PAP^{-1} = C$$

$$r(A) + r(B) \leq n$$

例: 证:  $r(AB) \leq r(A), r(B)$   $A \in M_{m,n}(K)$   
 $B \in M_{n,s}(K)$

证1: 初等变换. 希列维斯特不等式.

证2: 设  $C = AB$  则  $C$  的每一列可由  $A$  的列向量线性表示.

即  $C$  之极大无关组可由  $A$  之极大无关组表示.

$$\text{即 } r(C) \leq r(A)$$

$$\text{从而 } r(AB) \leq r(A).$$

证3: 若  $BX=0 \Rightarrow ABX=0$

$$A_{m,n} \quad B_{n,s}$$

$$\text{即 } BX=0 \text{ 之解 } \subseteq ABX=0 \text{ 之解}$$

$$N(B) \subseteq N(AB) \text{ 之逆命题.}$$

$$\dim N(B) \leq \dim N(AB)$$

$$\text{即 } s - r(B) \leq s - r(AB)$$

$$\Rightarrow r(AB) \leq r(B).$$

(21):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}^n$  且

$\forall \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n, x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n = \beta$  有解  $\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关.

证:  $\Leftrightarrow$ : i31: 若  $A = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]$   $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow A$  可逆  
 $AX = \beta \Rightarrow X = A^{-1} \beta$  有解

$\Leftrightarrow$  i32:  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关.  $\dim \mathbb{R}^n = n$  且  
 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的一组基.  $\forall \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  表出.  
 $\exists x_1, \dots, x_n$  使  $x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n = \beta$  有解.

$\Rightarrow$ : i31:  $\forall \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n, x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n = \beta$  有解

即  $\forall \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  表出

即  $\mathbb{R}^n$  为  $\text{Span}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  之张成空间.

且  $\text{Span}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

故  $\text{Span}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \mathbb{R}^n$ .  $\dim \text{Span}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = n$ .

即  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的一组基.  $\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关.

$\Rightarrow$  i32: 反设: 假设线性相关.  $A = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$  不可逆.

设  $r(A) = r < n$ .  $\exists$  非零向量  $p$ .

$$PA = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1r} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ 0 & & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2r} & \dots & c_{2n} \\ & & & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & c_{rr} & \dots & c_{rn} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad c_{11} \cdot c_{22} \cdot \dots \cdot c_{rr} \neq 0.$$

则  $PAX = P\beta$  与  $AX = \beta$  同解

$$\text{若 } \beta = p^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r, r+1} \text{ 于是 } AX = \beta = p^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r, r+1}$$



$$\textcircled{PAX} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r+1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{r+1}$$

无解

矛盾