厦门大学高等代数教案 网站 IP 地址: 59.77.1.116; 域名: gdjpkc.xmu.edu.cn

习题 1.7 矩阵的秩

1. 计算下列矩阵的秩.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \qquad (2) \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: (1)

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right).$$

故 r(A) = 4.

(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & a - 1 & 1 - a \\ 0 & 1 - a & 1 - a^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & a - 1 & 1 - a \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 + a - 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令 $a^2 + a - 2 = 0$, 得 a = -2 或 a = 1. 则当 a = -2 时, r(A) = 2; 当 a = 1 时, r(A) = 1; 当 $a \neq -2$ 且 $a \neq 1$ 时, r(A) = 3.

2. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & -3 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & -1 & y \end{pmatrix}$$
, 且 $r(A) = 2$. 求 x 和 y 的值.

解:对 A 做一系列行初等变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & -3 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & -1 & y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -6 & x - 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & y - x - 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 r(A) = 2, 所以 x = 0 且 y - x - 2 = 0, 得 x = 0, y = 2.

3. 设 $m \times n$ 矩阵 A 的秩 r(A) = r, 求证: 存在 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_r , 使得 $r(A_i) = 1(i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$, 且

$$A = A_1 + A_2 + \cdots A_r.$$

证明: 因为 r(A) = r, 所以存在可逆阵 P,Q, 使得

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = P(E_{11} + E_{22} + \dots + E_{rr})Q = PE_{11}Q + PE_{22}Q + \dots + PE_{rr}Q,$$

其中 E_{ii} 为 $m \times n$ 基础矩阵 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$. 令 $A_i = PE_{ii}Q(i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$, 则由于 P, Q 可逆,故 $r(A_i) = 1$,且 $A = A_1 + A_2 + \dots + A_r$. \square

4. 设 $r(A_{m \times n}) = r$, 求证:存在 $B_{m \times r}$, $C_{r \times n}$, r(B) = r(C) = r, 且 A = BC. 证明:因为 $r(A_{m \times n}) = r$, 所以存在可逆矩阵 $P_{m \times m}$, $Q_{n \times n}$, 使得

$$A = P \left(\begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) Q = P \left(\begin{array}{cc} E_r \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \end{array} \right) Q.$$

令
$$B_{m \times r} = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $C_{r \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$. 易知 $r(B) = r(C) = r$, 且 $A = BC$.

5. 证明: 任意 n 阶方阵 A 可表为 A = PB, 其中 P 为可逆阵, $B^2 = B$. 证明: 设 r(A) = r, 则存在可逆阵 T,Q, 使得

$$A = T \left(\begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) Q = TQQ^{-1} \left(\begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) Q,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P = TQ, B = Q^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$$
, 则

$$A=PB, B^2=Q^{-1}\left(\begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)QQ^{-1}\left(\begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)Q=Q^{-1}\left(\begin{array}{cc} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)Q=B.$$

(万琴解答)