秩的性质

- 秩的性质 $(1) 设 A 为 m \times n 阶矩阵,则 <math>r(A) \leq \min\{m,n\}$; 其 $\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{7}$ \sqrt

- (4) $\max\{r(A), r(B)\} \le r(\underline{A \mid B}) \le r(A) + r(B);$ (2)

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(5) $r(A) = r(kA)(k \neq 0)$;

(6) 设A为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,P为m阶可逆矩阵,Q为n阶可逆矩阵,则 10...

r(A) = r(PA) = r(AQ) = r(PAQ); DY: Y(A) = Y(PA) Y(A) = Y(ZA) = Y(PA) Y(A) = Y(PA) = Y(PA) Y(A) = Y(PA) = Y(PA)

)设A为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,若r(A) = n,则r(AB) = r(B);若r(A) = m,则r(CA) = r(C); 2 ... 2 .. $\begin{cases} Y: \text{ (h4)} \\ (8) \quad r(A) = r(A^T) = r(A^T A) = r(AA^T); \end{cases}$

(9) 设A为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,B为 $n \times s$ 阶矩阵,满足AB = O,则 $r(A) + r(B) \le n$.

【例 2.7】(2010,数一、二、三)设A为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,B为 $n \times m$ 阶矩阵,满足AB = E,则【 】

(A)
$$r(A) = m$$
, $r(B) = m$

2
$$(B)$$
 $r(A) = m$, $r(B) = n$

(C)
$$r(A) = n$$
, $r(B) = m$

(D)
$$r(A) = n$$
, $r(B) = n$

【详解】

【详解】

$$4=: b|A|=|Z|=|.|C|=6.|3|AAH(c)=3$$

 $2|B|=0|A|^{-2}|+0.|AB|(B)=2$
 $3X|ABC|=Y(B)=2$

秩的求法

(1) A 为数字矩阵: 对 A 作初等行变换,化为行阶梯形矩阵,则 r(A) 等于行阶梯形矩阵中非零行的

行数;

(2) A为抽象矩阵:利用秩的定义或性质.

/10×10

|A|=0, 9×9

131/2

【例 2.9】设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 2 & a & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

且
$$r(A) = 2$$
 , 则 $a = ____$, $b = ____$

【详解】

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 2 & a & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & ab-2b+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4-2b \end{pmatrix}$$

→ 专题四 伴随矩阵 (人) (多)

伴随矩阵的定义 设n 阶矩阵 $A=(a_{ij})$, 由 a_{ij} 的代数余子式 A_{ij} 构成的矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

称为A的伴随矩阵,记作 A^* .

【评注】设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
,则

若A可逆,则

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & -b \\ -c & A \end{pmatrix} \text{ is the second of the second o$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^* = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

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伴随矩阵的性质

(1)
$$AA^* = A^*A = |A|E \xrightarrow{|A|\neq 0} A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*, \overline{A^* = |A|A^{-1}}; \triangle$$

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$$AA^* = A^*A = |A|E \xrightarrow{|A|\neq 0} A^*$$

(2)
$$(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$$
; (98)

$$|Y| \cdot (kA)^* = |kA| \cdot (kA)^+ = |k|A| \cdot |k|A|$$

$$= |k|A| \cdot |k|A|$$

$$= |k|A| \cdot |k|A|$$

(3)
$$(AB)^* = B^*A^*;$$

$$|Y: (AB)^{+} = |AB|(AB)^{-} = |A||B| \cdot B^{+} A^{+}$$

$$= |B^{+} \cdot A^{+}$$

$$(4) \quad \left| A^* \right| = \left| A^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \right|;$$

(5)
$$(A^T)^* = (A^*)^T$$
;

$$|M| = |AT| |AT|^{-1} = |AT|^{-1} =$$

(7)
$$(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2}A$$
;
 $|Y|$, $|A^*|^* = |A^*| |A^*| + |A^*| +$

补例 设 A 为 4 阶矩阵,且 r(A) = 3 ,则 $\left[(A^*)^T \right]^* = _____$

$$A = ((A*)^T = ((A*)^T - ((A)^T - ((A)$$

(8)
$$r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, r(A) = n \\ 1, r(A) = n-1 \\ 0, r(A) < n-1 \end{cases}$$

【证明】当r(A) = n时, $|A| \neq 0$,从而 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$,故 $r(A^*) = n$.

当r(A) < n-1时,A所有的n-1阶子式均为零,即A所有的余子式均为零,亦即A所有的代数余子式均为零,从而 $A^* = O$,故 $r(A^*) = 0$.

当r(A)=n-1时,A有个n-1阶子式非零,即A有个余子式非零,亦即A有个代数余子式非零,从而 $A^* \neq O$,故 $r(A^*) \geq 1$.又 $AA^* = A E = 0$,故 $r(A) + r(A^*) \leq n$,从而 $r(A^*) \leq 1$,故 $r(A^*) = 1$.

【例 2.10】(2003,数三)设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & b \\ b & a & b \\ b & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$
,且 $r(A^*) = 1$,则【 】

(A)
$$a = b \ \text{id} \ a + 2b = 0$$

(B)
$$a = b$$
 或 $a + 2b \neq 0$

(C)
$$a \neq b \perp a + 2b = 0$$

(D)
$$a \neq b \perp a + 2b \neq 0$$