

# 第二章 矩阵的秩 习题课

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由上节知:任一非零矩阵A 经初等变换可化成一个左上角是单位阵、其余元素都是0的矩阵B,称B为A在等价意义下的标准形,也称为秩标准形。

若A为列满秩矩阵,即r(A) = r = n,则秩标准型为 $\begin{pmatrix} I_n \\ O_{(m-n) \times n} \end{pmatrix}$ 

若A为满秩方阵,即r(A) = m = n,则秩标准型为  $I_n$ 



# 例 设 $r(A_{m \times n}) = r$ ,证明存在列满秩矩阵 $G_{m \times r}$ 和行满秩矩阵 $H_{r \times n}$ ,使得A = GH.

#### 证 由定理知存在可逆矩阵 $P_m$ , $Q_n$ ,使

$$PAQ = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} I_r \\ O \end{bmatrix}_{m \times r} \begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \end{bmatrix}_{r \times n}$$

则有
$$A = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I_r \\ O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1} = GH$$

其中
$$G = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I_r \\ O \end{bmatrix}$$
为 $m \times r$ 矩阵,且 $r(G) = r$ ,即 $G$ 为列满秩矩阵.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}$$
为 $r \times n$ 矩阵, 且 $r(H) = r$ , 即 $H$ 是行满秩矩阵.

 $称 A = GH \in A$ 的一个满秩分解.



# 矩阵运算

加法、数乘、矩阵乘法、幂次、求逆

#### 习题2.1(A):



6(4) 设 $A \cap B$ 都是n阶矩阵,并且对任意的n维列向量x满足Ax = Bx, 证明A=B.

$$a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{in}x_n = b_{i1}x_1 + b_{i2}x_2 + \cdots + b_{in}x_n, i = 1, \dots n$$

对任意  $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)^T$ 都成立,则

取
$$x=(1,0,0,...,0)^T$$
,可得 $a_{i1}=b_{i1},i=1,...,n$ 

取
$$x=(0, 1, 0, ..., 0)^T$$
,可得 $a_{i2}=b_{i2}, i=1,...,n$   $\begin{cases} a_{ij}=b_{ij} \\ i=1,...,n, \end{cases} \rightarrow A=B$ 

取
$$x=(0,0,0,...,1)^T$$
,可得 $a_{in}=b_{in},i=1,...,n$ 

$$a_{ij} = b_{ij}$$

$$i=1,...,n,$$

$$j=1,...,n$$

$$A = B$$

#### 习题2.1 (B):



2 设A为 $m \times n$ 实矩阵.证明: $A = O \Leftrightarrow A^T A = O$ .

#### 证 必要性,显然 $A=O \Rightarrow A^TA=O$

充分性,
$$A^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = O$$

$$(A^{T}A)_{ij} = a_{1i}a_{1j} + a_{2i}a_{2j} + \cdots + a_{mi}a_{mj} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, j = 1, \dots, n$$

取
$$i=j=1$$
,则 $(A^TA)_{11}=a_{11}^2+a_{21}^2+\cdots+a_{m1}^2=0\Rightarrow a_{11}=a_{21}=\cdots=a_{m1}=0$ 



解 设
$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha^T \alpha = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2$ 

得 
$$\alpha^T \alpha = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 1 + 4 + 9 = 14$$



1(2) 设n维向量 $\alpha = [a, 0, \dots, 0, a]^T$ ,其中a < 0,已知矩阵  $A = I - \alpha \alpha^T$ 的逆矩阵为 $B = I + \frac{1}{\alpha} \alpha \alpha^T$ ,求常数a.

$$\mathbf{H} \quad \mathbf{I} = \left(\mathbf{I} - \alpha \alpha^{T}\right) \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{a} \alpha \alpha^{T}\right) = \mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{a} \alpha \alpha^{T} - \alpha \alpha^{T} - \frac{1}{a} \alpha \alpha^{T} \alpha^{T} \alpha^{T}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{T}\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ a \end{bmatrix} = 2a^{2}, \quad 故有(\frac{1}{a} - 1 - 2a)\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{T} = \boldsymbol{0},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} a^{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a^{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a^{2} \end{bmatrix} \neq \boldsymbol{0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} - 1 - 2a = 0,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} a^{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a^{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a^{2} \end{bmatrix} \neq \boldsymbol{0} \Longrightarrow {}^{1}/a - 1 - 2a = 0,$$

即a = -1或a = 1/2,由题设a < 0,我们有a = -1.



$$\mathbf{P}^{2020} = P^{-1}APP^{-1}APP^{-1}AP \cdots P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}A^{2020}P$$

$$A^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^{4} = (A^{2})^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

从而
$$A^{2020} = (A^4)^{505} = I$$

故
$$B^{2020} - 7A^2 = I - 7A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

# The state of the s

第2章习题 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , 3阶矩阵 $A$ 满足  $AP = PD$ , 求 $\varphi(A) = A^8(5I - 6A + A^2)$ .

$$|\mathbf{P}| = -6 \neq 0$$
,因此 $\mathbf{P}$ 可逆,且 $\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\Rightarrow A = PDP^{-1}, \quad A^k = PDP^{-1}PDP^{-1}PD \cdots PDP^{-1} = PD^kP^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(A) = 5A^8 - 6A^9 + A^{10} = 5PD^8P^{-1} - 6PD^9P^{-1} + PD^{10}P^{-1}$$
$$= P(5D^8 - 6D^9 + D^{10})P^{-1} = P\varphi(D)P^{-1}$$

$$\varphi(D) = = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \varphi(A) = 4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



## 伴随矩阵、逆矩阵的性质

活用公式: 
$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$$
  
 $AA^* = A^*A = det(A)I$ 

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{det(A)}$$

#### 逆矩阵的基本性质:



设A, B为同阶可逆方阵, 常数 $k \neq 0$ , 则有:

(2) 
$$A^T$$
可逆,且 $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$   $\leftarrow A^T (A^{-1})^T = (A^{-1}A)^T = I$ 

(3) 
$$kA$$
可逆,且 $(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k}A^{-1}$  ( $kA$ ) ( $\frac{1}{k}A^{-1}$ ) =  $AA^{-1} = I$ 

(4) 
$$AB$$
可逆,且 $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1} \leftarrow (AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = A(BB^{-1})A^{-1} = I$ 

(5) 
$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \iff \det(A)\det(A^{-1}) = \det(I) = 1$$

性质(4)推广: 若 $A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_m$ 均为n阶可逆方阵,则

$$A_1A_2\cdots A_m$$
可逆,且 $(A_1A_2\cdots A_m)^{-1}=A_m^{-1}A_{m-1}^{-1}\cdots A_1^{-1}$ 。

特别的,我们有 $(A^m)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^m$ .



#### 伴随矩阵的基本性质:



设方阵 $A \setminus B$ 均可逆, $k \neq 0$ ,试证明

$$AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$$

(1) 
$$A^*$$
可逆,且 $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^* = \frac{A}{|A|}$   $\iff \frac{A}{|A|} = A^* \frac{A}{|A|} = E, A^{-1}(A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}|E|$  (2)  $(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$   $\iff (kA)^* = |kA|(kA)^{-1} = k^n |A| \frac{1}{k} A^{-1} = k^{n-1}A^*$ 

(2) 
$$(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^* \iff (kA)^* = |kA|(kA)^{-1} = k^n |A|^{\frac{1}{k}}A^{-1} = k^{n-1}A$$

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

(5) 
$$(AB)^* = B^*A^*$$
  
 $(AB)^* = |A|B|(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = |B|B^{-1}|A|A^{-1} = B^*A^*$ 



#### 习题2.2(A):

1(3) 证明:如果矩阵A, B是两个同阶的非零矩阵,且 AB = O,则det(A) = 0且det(B) = 0.

#### 证 (反证法)

假设det(A)和det(B)至少有一个不是0,不妨设 $det(A) \neq 0$ ,则A可逆.

$$A^{-1}AB = A^{-1}O$$
$$B = O$$

与题目中条件"B是非零矩阵"矛盾, 所以det(A) = 0且det(B) = 0

之前我们说,AB = O并不一定得到A = O或B = O, 现在我们可以看到,如果A可逆,则一定得到B = O,反之亦然

#### 公式: $AA^* = A^*A = \det(A)I$



1(4) 设3阶矩阵A, B满足 $A^*BA = 2BA - 8I, A = diag(1, -2, 1), 求 B.$ 

解  $det(A) = -2 \neq 0$ ,所以A可逆.

方程 $A^*BA = 2BA - 8I$ 两端右乘 $A^{-1}$ ,左乘A,得

 $AA^*BAA^{-1} = 2ABAA^{-1} - 8AIA^{-1}$ 

有 $\det(A)B = 2AB - 8I \implies (A + I)B = 4I$ 

故
$$\mathbf{B} = 4(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I})^{-1} = 4\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 公式: $AA^* = A^*A = \det(A)I$



第2章习题  
1(5) 设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 矩阵 $B$ 满足 $ABA^* = 2BA^* + I$ , 求 $det(B)$ .

方程右端右乘A, 得  $ABA^*A = 2BA^*A + IA$ 

得 $\det(A) AB = 2 \det(A) B + A$ 

又 $\det(A) = 3$ ,代入得 $3AB = 6B + A \Rightarrow 3(A - 2I)B = A$ 

两边取行列式,得det(3(A-2I)B) = det(A)

$$\Rightarrow 3^3 \det(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})\det(\mathbf{B}) = 3$$

因为
$$\det(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$
, 得 $\det(\mathbf{B}) = \frac{1}{9}$ 

#### 公式: $AA^* = A^*A = \det(A)I$



2(5) 设3阶矩阵A满足 $A^* = A^T$ ,且 $a_{11} = a_{12} = a_{13} = a > 0$ ,求a.

$$\mathbf{A}^* = \mathbf{A}^T \Leftrightarrow A_{ij} = a_{ij}$$

$$A_{11} = a_{11} = a$$
,  $A_{12} = a_{12} = a$ ,  $A_{13} = a_{13} = a$ 

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} = 3a^2$$

$$\det(A) I = AA^* = AA^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \det(A) & \\ \det(A) & \\ \det(A) \end{bmatrix} = AA^T$$
,两边取行列式:

 $\det(A)^3 = \det(A)^2 \quad \text{从而我们可知 } \det(A) = 1 \text{ 或者 } \det(A) = 0$ 

由
$$a > 0$$
,知det( $A$ ) =  $3a^2 = 1$ ,故 $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 



1(8) 设A, B均为3阶矩阵, |A| = 3, |B| = 2,  $|A^{-1} + B| = 2$ , |R| = 3, |R| = 2, |R| = 2,

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

$$|B^{-1} + A| = |A||A^{-1} + B||B^{-1}| = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

#### 习题2.2 (B)

#### 公式: $AA^* = A^*A = \det(A)I$



3 设4阶实方阵A满足 $a_{ij} = A_{ij}$ ,其中 $A_{ij}$ 是 $a_{ij}$ 的代数余子式

$$(i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4), a_{44} = -1$$

(1) 求det(A) (2) 证明A可逆且 $A^{-1} = A^{T}$ .

 $a_{ij} = A_{ij} \Rightarrow A^* = A^T$ 

 $AA^T = AA^* = |A|I$ ,两边求行列式得

$$|A|^2 = |A|^4 \implies |A| = 0 \text{ in } |A| = 1 \text{ in } |A| = -1$$

$$|A| = a_{41}A_{41} + a_{42}A_{42} + a_{43}A_{43} + a_{44}A_{44}$$
$$= a_{41}^2 + a_{42}^2 + a_{43}^2 + a_{44}^2$$

$$\geq a_{44}^2 = 1$$

所以|A|=1,从而 $AA^T=I \implies A$ 可逆且 $A^{-1}=A^T$ 

#### 习题2.2 (B):



1. 设 $A_{n\times n}$ 可逆, $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ 均为n维列向量,且 $1+\beta^TA^{-1}\alpha\neq 0$ 

证明 $A + \alpha \beta^T$ 可逆,且

$$(A + \alpha \beta^{T})^{-1} = A^{-1} - \frac{A^{-1} \alpha \beta^{T} A^{-1}}{1 + \beta^{T} A^{-1} \alpha}$$

$$(A + \alpha \beta^T) \left( A^{-1} - \frac{A^{-1} \alpha \beta^T A^{-1}}{1 + \beta^T A^{-1} \alpha} \right)$$

$$= I - \frac{\alpha \boldsymbol{\beta}^T A^{-1}}{1 + \boldsymbol{\beta}^T A^{-1} \alpha} + \alpha \boldsymbol{\beta}^T A^{-1} - \frac{\alpha \boldsymbol{\beta}^T A^{-1} \alpha \boldsymbol{\beta}^T A^{-1}}{1 + \boldsymbol{\beta}^T A^{-1} \alpha}$$

$$= I + \alpha \beta^{T} A^{-1} - \frac{\alpha \beta^{T} A^{-1}}{1 + \beta^{T} A^{-1} \alpha} - (\beta^{T} A^{-1} \alpha) \frac{\alpha \beta^{T} A^{-1}}{1 + \beta^{T} A^{-1} \alpha}$$

$$= I + \alpha \beta^T A^{-1} - \alpha \beta^T A^{-1}$$

$$= I$$

# 分块矩阵的运算



$$AB = A[B_1 \quad B_2 \quad \cdots \quad B_n] \\ = [AB_1 \quad AB_2 \quad \cdots \quad AB_n] \qquad AB = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} A_1B \\ A_2B \\ \vdots \\ A_mB \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & & & & & \\ & A_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & A_m \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^n = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^n & & & & \\ & A_2^n & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & A_m^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = \det(\mathbf{A}_1)\det(\mathbf{A}_2)\cdots\det(\mathbf{A}_m)$$

#### 例: $\partial A$ , $\partial B$ 为 $\partial B$ 的伴随矩阵, $\partial A$ , $\partial B$ 的伴随矩阵,



分块阵 
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$
 ,则  $C^* = B$ 

$$A. egin{pmatrix} |A|A^* & O \ O & |B|B^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C. \begin{pmatrix} |A|B^* & O \\ O & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$$
  $D. \begin{pmatrix} |B|B^* & O \\ O & |A|A^* \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$A. egin{pmatrix} |A|A^* & O \ O & |B|B^* \end{pmatrix} \qquad B. egin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & O \ O & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$$

$$oldsymbol{D}. egin{pmatrix} |B|B^* & O \ O & |A|A^* \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 分析

$$C^* = |C|C^{-1} = |A||B| \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A||B|A^{-1} & O \\ O & |A||B|B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & O \\ O & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 设4阶矩阵
$$B$$
满足 $\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}A\right)^*\right)^{-1}BA^{-1}=2AB+12I$ ,



其中
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 $\mathbf{B}$ .

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

$$A^{-1}4ABA^{-1}A = A^{-1}2ABA + A^{-1}12IA \implies 4B = 2BA + 12I$$

$$\Rightarrow B(2I - A) = 6I$$

$$\mathbf{B} = 6(2\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = 6 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



# 矩阵的初等变换

对矩阵A施行一次初等行变换,相当于对A左乘一个相应的初等矩阵;

对矩阵A施行一次初等列变换,相当于对A右乘一个相应的初等矩阵.



2(1) 设A, P均为3阶矩阵, $P^TAP = diag(1,1,2)$ , 若 $P = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3]$ , $Q = [\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3]$ ,其中 $\alpha_j(j = 1,2,3)$ 均为3维列向量,求 $Q^TAQ$ .

$$\mathbf{\vec{R}} \ \mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{PB}$$

$$Q^{T}AQ = B^{T}P^{T}APB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



- 2(3) 设A是n阶可逆矩阵,交换A的第1行与第2行得矩阵B,
  - $A^*, B^*$ 分别是A, B的伴随矩阵,则
    - (A) 交换 $A^*$ 的第1行与第2行得 $B^*$
    - (B) 交换 $A^*$ 的第1列与第2列得 $B^*$
    - (C) 交换 $A^*$ 的第1行与第2行得 $-B^*$
  - (D)交换 $A^*$ 的第1列与第2列得 $-B^*$

解: 
$$P(1,2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $P(1,2)A = B$ ,

$$B^* = A^*P^*(1,2), \quad P^*(1,2) = |P(1,2)|P^{-1}(1,2) = -P(1,2),$$

$$\Rightarrow A^*P(1,2) = -B^*.$$



## 矩阵的秩

定义: 非零子式的最高阶数

特性:初等变换不会改变矩阵的秩

求矩阵的秩: 化成阶梯形矩阵, 数非零行个数

#### 习题2.5 (B)



2 设有n(n > 1)维向量 $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,I为n阶单位阵,求n阶矩阵 $A = I - \frac{1}{n}\alpha^T\alpha$ 的秩.

$$|\boldsymbol{B}| = 1 - \frac{1}{p}n.$$

可得|A|=0,

且A左上角的n-1阶子式

$$=1-\frac{1}{n}(n-1)\neq 0$$
,

故
$$r(A) = n - 1$$
.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{n} & \cdots & -\frac{1}{n} & -\frac{1}{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -\frac{1}{n} & \cdots & 1 - \frac{1}{n} & -\frac{1}{n} \\ -\frac{1}{n} & -\frac{1}{n} & \cdots & 1 - \frac{1}{n} \end{pmatrix},$$

#### 习题2.5 (A)



5 证明同型矩阵 $A_{m \times n}$ ,  $B_{m \times n}$ 等价 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(B)$ .

证 "⇒" 若同型矩阵 $A_{m\times n}$ ,  $B_{m\times n}$ 等价, 显然有r(A) = r(B)

" $\leftarrow$ " 若同型矩阵 $A_{m\times n}$ ,  $B_{m\times n}$ 有相同的秩,即r(A) = r(B) = r

则矩阵 $A_{m\times n}$ ,  $B_{m\times n}$ 有相同的秩标准型 $\begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}$ , 即存在可逆方阵

$$P_1, Q_1, P_2, Q_2 \oplus P_1 A Q_1 = P_2 B Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = P_1^{-1} P_2 B Q_2 Q_1^{-1}$$

由 $P = P_1^{-1}P_2$ ,  $Q = Q_2Q_1^{-1}$ 可逆,得知A, B等价