

Chap 1 矩陣與線性方程組

§1.5 可逆之充要條件.

Lemma

$$A: n \times n, \quad A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 只有零解} \Leftrightarrow A \sim I_n$$

pf.

(\Rightarrow):

$$\because A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 有唯一解} \therefore r(A) = n$$

$$\therefore A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(\Leftarrow):

$$\because A \sim I \quad \therefore A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 與 } I\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 具有相同解集}$$

$$\because A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 只有零解} \quad \therefore A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 只有零解.}$$

Thm.

$$A\vec{x}=\vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x}=\vec{0}$$

$A: n \times n$ (1) A 可逆 \Leftrightarrow (2) $A\vec{x}=\vec{0}$ 只有零解 \Leftrightarrow

(3) $A \sim I_n \Leftrightarrow$ (4) A 可寫成列基本矩陣乘法

pf.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) :

$$\text{設 } A\vec{x}=\vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = A^{-1} \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

(2) \Rightarrow (3) : Lemma

(3) \Rightarrow (4) :

$\because A \sim I_n \quad \therefore \exists E_1, \dots, E_k$ 為列基本矩陣

$$+ E_k, \dots, E_1 A = I \Rightarrow A = (E_k \dots E_1)^T = E_1^T \dots E_k^T$$

(4) \Rightarrow (1) : ok.

Note.

(1) $A\vec{x}=\vec{0}$ 只有零解, 稱 A 為 nonsingular

(2) A is singular $\Leftrightarrow \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} + A\vec{x}=\vec{0}$

Note

$A: n \times n$ 可逆, 則 $A \sim I$, $E_k \dots E_1 A = I, \therefore A^{-1} = E_k \dots E_1 I$

Ex. (99 師大)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A^{-1}$$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ & \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 12 & 5 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ & \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -12 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -12 & -2 \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Thm

$$A \sim B \Leftrightarrow \exists P \text{ 為可逆 } \rightarrow PA = B$$

Thm

$A: n \times n$, (1) 若 A 具左反 B , 則 A 為可逆, 且 $A^{-1} = B$

(2) 若 A 具右反 C , 則 A 為可逆, 且 $A^{-1} = C$

pf.

(1) 已知 $BA = I$, claim: A is nonsingular

設 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow BA\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0} \therefore A$ 為可逆

$$\therefore BA = I, \therefore B = IA^{-1} = A^{-1}$$

(2) 已知 $AC = I \therefore C$ 具左反由 (1) $\Rightarrow C$ 為可逆且 $C^{-1} = A$

$$\therefore A = C^{-1} \text{ 為可逆且 } A^{-1} = (C^{-1})^{-1} = C$$

Thm

$A: n \times n$, A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{b}: n \times 1$, $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 具唯一解.

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{b}: n \times 1$, $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有解