

第一讲

展开定理 行列式

具体型计算

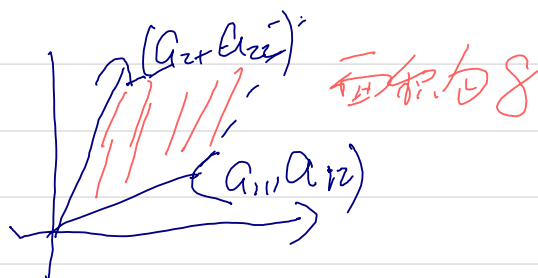
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & & \\ \vdots & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

n 阶行列式

$1-2|_{k1}$ 一阶行列式

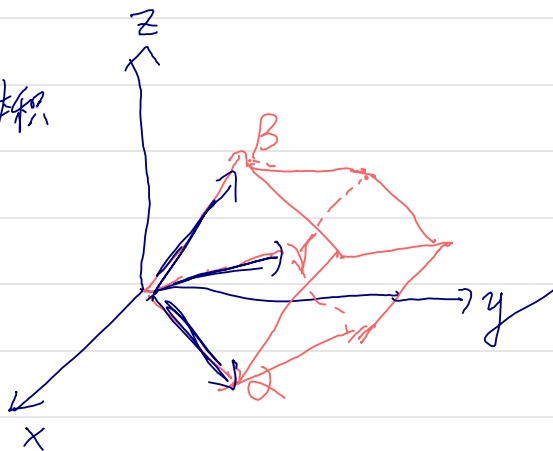
① $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$ 主对角 - 次对角

$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 8 = S$ (面积)



② $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{matrix} = V_{\text{体积}}$

α, β, γ 为棱



$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \neq 0$

$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

当为0时, 线性相关



当行列式不为0时, 称
线性无关 (有 S)

$$\Phi \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{31} & - & -a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = V$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

只有面积, 此时 $V=0$

展开定理

1 余子式

$$M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & - & -a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ i & a_{ij} & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & - & - & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} \rightarrow (n-1)(n-1) \text{ 叫 } a_{ij} \text{ 的余子式}$$

2. 代数余子式

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

↑
代数余子式

3. 按某一行(列)展开

$$|A| = \{ a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n}$$

元素与代数余子式相乘, 再相加

$$\text{例: } \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 34 & 1 & 34 \end{vmatrix} = a_{31}A_{31} + a_{32}A_{32} + a_{33}A_{33}$$

$$= 34 \times 8 + 1 \times (-24) + 34 \times 8 = 520$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} M_{31} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} M_{33} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} M_{32} = -1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 34 & 34 \end{vmatrix} = -24$$

例: $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \cancel{a_{11}A_{11}} + \cancel{a_{12}A_{12}} + \cancel{a_{13}A_{13}}$

$\begin{matrix} & & 0 \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & 0 \end{matrix}$

$= 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

二我有幸一生有你

展开定理:

① 用尽一切办法 - 7大性质

② 让某行(列)出现尽可能多的0元素

1. 行列互换, 其值不变, 即 $|A| = |A^T|$. e.g. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}^T \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

2. 行列式中某行(列)全为0, 则行列式为0

3. 行列式某行(列)元素有公因子 k ($k \neq 0$), 则 k 可提到行列式外面 (倍乘性质)

k ② 等该行乘 k , $k[j]$ 等 j 列乘 k (只能一行)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ ka_{11} & \dots & ka_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

4. 行列式中某行(列)元素均是两个元素之和, 则可拆成两个

(单行可拆) (竖着一样)

行列式之和

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{11}+a_{21} & \dots & a_{1n}+a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

5. 行列式两行(列)互换, 行列式的值反号 e.g. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -8$ (换一次变号)

6. 行列式中两行(列)元素相等 (或相应成比例), 则行列式为0

(2一样是线性相关)

7. 倍加性质: 行列式中某行(列)的 k 倍加到另一行(列), 行列式值不变

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} + ka_{11} & a_{22} + ka_{12} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ ka_{11} & ka_{12} \end{vmatrix}$$

例 1.1

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 11 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & 9 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 12 \\ 14 & -11 & 21 & 29 \end{vmatrix}$$

ANS: 用试-累加值

hint: 搞为 0

只利 $a_{11} A_{11}$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^{1+1} M_{11}$$

\Downarrow ①-② (第二行的-1倍加到第一行)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & 9 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 12 \\ 14 & -11 & 21 & 29 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{[2]-[1] \\ [3]-[1] \\ [4]-2[1]}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 10 \\ 14 & -9 & 19 & 15 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{[2]+[1]} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 10 \\ 14 & -9 & 19 & 15 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 25 & 3 & 7 \\ 8 & 32 & 1 & 10 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 33 \\ -2 & 17 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -8 & -33 & 0 \\ 2 & -17 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} - 5\textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{2} - 2\textcircled{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$= 176 + 66 = 242$$

例 1.7

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \dots & b \\ b & a & b & \dots & b \\ b & b & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \dots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

每行只有一个 a .

(行和相等) 每一行元素和都一样

每行元素之和均为 $a + (n-1)b$

$$\Downarrow [1] + \sum_{j=2}^n [j]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \dots & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \dots & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a-b \end{vmatrix} \times [a + (n-1)b]$$

$$= 1 \times (a-b)(a-b) \dots (a-b) \times [a + (n-1)b]$$

$$= 1 \times (a-b)^{n-1}$$

$$(a-b)^{n-1} [a + (n-1)b]$$

(1) 当 $a=0, b=1$ 时

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (n-1)(-1)^{n-1}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 2 & \end{vmatrix} = n-1$$

$$a = \lambda - a \quad \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & \lambda - a & & & & \\ b & & \lambda - a & & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & & \\ b & & & & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix}$$

行和相等

四、四个重要行列式

1. 上下三角形行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

2. 副对角行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{11} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{1n} a_{2n-1} \cdots a_{n1} \quad (\text{只多一个 } (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}})$$

3. 两个特殊的拉普拉斯展开式

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{m \times m} & 0 \\ 0 & B_{n \times n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & A_{m \times m} \\ B_{n \times n} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} C & A \\ B & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} |A| |B|$$

4. 范德蒙行列式

有 1, 化为 0

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$$

e.g. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 \end{vmatrix} = (x_3 - x_2)(x_3 - x_1)(x_2 - x_1)$

$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$

找大的列, 减去所有的列元素, 再连乘

若 4 阶: $(x_4 - x_3)(x_4 - x_2)(x_4 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)(x_3 - x_1)(x_2 - x_1)$

第二讲：

①抽象型计算 eg. $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$
 ↑ 抽象 ↑ 具体

例2.1. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta, \gamma$ 均为4维列向量, 且

抽象 \rightarrow

$$|\gamma, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = n$$

$$|\alpha_1, \beta + \gamma, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = m$$

则 $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, 3\beta| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}?$

可拆性

换2次, 6^2

$$m = |\alpha_1, \beta + \gamma, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = |\alpha_1, \beta, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| + |\alpha_1, \gamma, \alpha_2, \alpha_3|$$

互换性质

$$= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta|$$

$$= |\gamma, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3|$$

$$= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta| - n$$

$$\therefore |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta| = m + n$$

$$|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, 3\beta| = 3m + 3n$$

②克拉默法则：若 n 个方程 n 个未知量构成非齐次方程组

(Cramer)

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

eg $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ 系数行列式}$$

$= -3 \neq 0$

若系数行列式不为0, 则方程组有唯一解, 且

$$x_i = \frac{|A_i|}{|A|}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

把 b_i 换为 b_i

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{-3} = -\frac{5-3}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{-3} = -\frac{3-10}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -8 \neq 0$$

第一个解改
第三列

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{-8} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{-8} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

例 2.10: a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是互不相同实数:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + a_1 x_2 + a_1^2 x_3 + \dots + a_1^{n-1} x_n = 1 \\ x_1 + a_2 x_2 + a_2^2 x_3 + \dots + a_2^{n-1} x_n = 1 \\ \vdots \\ x_1 + a_n x_2 + a_n^2 x_3 + \dots + a_n^{n-1} x_n = 1 \end{cases}$$

求解

范德蒙行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & \dots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & \dots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

因 a_1, \dots, a_n 互不相同, $|A| \neq 0$, 有唯一解

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = \frac{|A|}{|A|} = \frac{|A|}{|A|} = 1$$

因为第一列都为1

$$x_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} \text{ 把第二列换为 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{任意两列成比例, 行列式} \\ \text{为0} \end{matrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore x_3, x_4, \dots, x_n$ 都是换为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $x_j = 0$
1. $Ans: [1, 0, \dots, 0]^T$

第3讲

矩阵的基本概念与运算 : 重点:

metrics $\begin{pmatrix} 98 & 2 \\ 2 & 96 \end{pmatrix}$ - 系统性信息, system information

矩阵: $k \begin{pmatrix} 98 & 2 \\ 2 & 96 \end{pmatrix}$

行列式 $k \begin{vmatrix} 98 & 4 \\ 2 & 96 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow$ 面积

每个都乘 k

只乘 k

$$\hookrightarrow A_{3 \times 3} \Rightarrow |2A| = 2^3 |A| = 80$$

$|A| = 10, \quad \Rightarrow$ 行列式

$$2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot & 2 \cdot & 2 \cdot \\ 2 \cdot & 2 \cdot & 2 \cdot \\ 2 \cdot & 2 \cdot & 2 \cdot \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow 2^3 \begin{vmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{vmatrix}$$

矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 98 & 4 \\ 2 & 96 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 97 & 5 \\ 3 & 95 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 98+97 & 4+5 \\ 2+3 & 96+95 \end{pmatrix}$$

重点: \circ 乘法 AB

矩阵乘法: $A = m \times s$ 矩阵 AB 是 $m \times n$

$B = s \times n$ 矩阵 (A 的列 = B 的行可乘)

$$A_{m \times s} \times B_{s \times n} = C_{m \times n}$$

e.g. $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \dots & a_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{sj} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$

$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ \vdots \\ a_{is} \end{pmatrix}$ $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_{s1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{sj} \end{pmatrix}$

β s 行

$$C_{ij} = a_{i1} b_{1j} + a_{i2} b_{2j} + \dots + a_{is} b_{sj}$$

都是“+”号

例 3.2:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \quad 1-4-3=-6$$

$$A^2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -12 & 6 \\ 12 & 24 & -12 \\ -18 & -36 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

② A^n 第一二三行成比例

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 1} (1 \ 2 \ -1)_{1 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (1, 2, -1), \text{ 记 } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = (1 \ 2 \ -1) \Rightarrow A = \alpha \beta^T$$

$$A^2 = \alpha (\beta^T \alpha) \beta^T = -6 \alpha \beta^T = -6A$$

$$(1 \ 2 \ -1)_{1 \times 3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 1} = (-6)_{1 \times 1} = -6$$

是个数

$$A^2 = (-6)A$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = -6A^2 = (-6)^2 A$$

$$\Rightarrow A^n = (-6)^{n-1} A$$

$$A^{100} = (-6)^{99} A$$

重点2: 求逆

$$a \cdot b = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{b}, b = \frac{1}{a}; a = b^{-1}, b = a^{-1}$$

$$a^{-1} = b, b^{-1} = a$$

$$AB = E_{\text{单位阵}} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = B, B^{-1} = A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

注: ① 求逆 必须是 $n \times n$ 方阵

② $|A| \neq 0$ 行列式不为 0

\Leftrightarrow 可逆 组成这个矩阵的向量 线性不相关

求逆矩阵

方法一: $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{|A|}$

用伴随矩阵

求逆矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} A \text{ 的伴随阵} \\ \text{求 } A \text{ 的代数余子式} \end{array}$$

竖着写

$$A \cdot A^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= |A|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow -1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 9 + (-13) + 4 = 0$$

\Rightarrow : 用自己元素 \times 划的行 的代数余子式均为 0

$$a_{i1}A_{i1} + \dots + a_{in}A_{in} = \begin{vmatrix} * & \dots & * \\ a_{i1} & \dots & a_{in} \\ * & \dots & * \end{vmatrix}$$

改 a_{ij} 不影响 A_{ij}

eg $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

无论多少, A_{ij} 都一样

$$\star k_1A_{i1} + k_2A_{i2} + \dots + k_nA_{in} = \begin{vmatrix} * & \dots & * \\ k_1 & k_2 & \dots & k_n \\ * & \dots & * \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot A_{11} + 1 \cdot A_{12} + 2 \cdot A_{13}$$

用第2行 $2A_{11} + 1 \cdot A_{12} + 3A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$1 \cdot A_{21} + 1 \cdot A_{22} + 2A_{23}$$

↑第2行公式, 计算-第3行, 改第2行:

$$\hookrightarrow 1 \cdot A_{21} + 1 \cdot A_{22} - 3A_{23} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

① 见到 $A_{i1} \dots A_{in} \Rightarrow$ 写 $\begin{vmatrix} * & \dots & * \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ * & \dots & * \end{vmatrix}$ 除第 i 行

② $k_1 \dots k_n$ 填在第 i 行 \Rightarrow 得新行列式

$$A \cdot A^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ A_{12} \\ A_{13} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

☆☆☆
 $\Rightarrow A \cdot A^* = |A| E = A^* A$

若 $|A| \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = E$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

先求行列式

① 先求 $|A| \neq 0$

② 再求 $A^* \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$

例 3.17 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ 写出 A 可逆的一个充要条件, 当 A 可逆时, 求 A^{-1}

$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, ad - bc \neq 0$ 可逆

① $|A| = ad - bc \neq 0$

②

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

↑
 竖着: $(-1)^{2+1} = -1$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{口诀: 主对角线元素对调, 副...变号}$$

$$\frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} = \frac{1}{1 \times 2 - 1 \times 3} = -1$$

~~☆☆☆~~

例 3.18: 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆矩阵 (老实算)

① $|A| = 2 \neq 0$, 再求 9 个 $A_{ij} \Rightarrow$ 竖着

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

方法 2: 初等行变换求逆

$$(A | E) \longrightarrow (E | A^{-1})$$

若 $|A| \neq 0 (\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 可逆})$ 则 A 一定可通过若干行变换变成 E

互换
倍乘
倍加

eg $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

变换 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

倍加 $0 \times (2) + 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

而 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 但矩阵无所谓

倍乘 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

$$P_5 \dots P_2 P_1 A = E$$

$$P_5 \dots P_2 P_1 A \cdot A^{-1} = E A^{-1} \Rightarrow P_5 \dots P_2 P_1 E = A^{-1} \quad (A|E) \Rightarrow (E|A^{-1})$$

例 3.14: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A^{-1}

$$(A: E) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\xrightarrow[\text{两行互换}]{\text{①} \leftrightarrow \text{②}}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{③} + \text{①}}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\xrightarrow[\text{②} + \text{③}]{\text{①} - 2\text{③}}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\xrightarrow{\times \frac{1}{2} \text{②}}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{①} - \text{②}}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$[A] \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$

\downarrow

$[E]$

第四讲：伴随矩阵，初等矩阵与矩阵方程

含有未知矩阵的等式

$$\textcircled{1} AX=B, |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow X=A^{-1}B$$

$$ax=b, a \neq 0 \Rightarrow x=\frac{b}{a}=a^{-1}b$$

$$A=0 \Rightarrow |A|=0$$

$$A \neq 0 \not\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} XA=B, |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow X=BA^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} AXB=C, |A| \neq 0, |B| \neq 0 \Rightarrow X=A^{-1}CB^{-1}$$

P63

例 4.12.

$$\text{伴随矩阵 } A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ABA^{-1} - BA^{-1} = 3E$$

$$\underbrace{(A-E)}_A \underbrace{BA^{-1}}_X = \underbrace{3E}_C$$

且 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$, 其中 E 是 4 阶单位矩阵, 求 B

解: $(A-E) \frac{1}{3}BA^{-1} = E$

↙ ↘
可逆

$$(A-E)BA^{-1} = 3E$$

$$B = 3(A-E)^{-1}A$$

$$= 3(A-E)^{-1}(A^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$= 3[A^{-1}(A-E)]^{-1}$$

$$= 3(E - A^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$= 3(E - \frac{A^*}{|A|})^{-1}$$

$$= 3(E - \frac{1}{2}A^*)^{-1}$$

$$= 3(\frac{1}{2}(2E - A^*))^{-1} = 6(2E - A^*)^{-1}$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$|A||A^*|$$

$$|AB| = |A||B|$$

$$|kA| = k^n|A|$$

$$= |A|^n E$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$$

$$|A| \neq 0$$

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

$$|A^*| = 8 = |A|^{4-1} = |A|^3$$

$$|A| = 2$$

$$(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k}A^{-1}$$

$$2E - A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{用 } (A; E) \quad \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2E - A^*)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 6 \times (2E - A^*)^{-1}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第5讲：向量 $\nearrow \triangleleft$

重点：① 线性相关 无关

② 内积

正交 $\uparrow \rightarrow$

线性相关，对 m 个 n 维向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 若存在一组不全为 0 的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m ，使得线性组 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$ ，则称向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0 \Rightarrow \text{设 } k_i \neq 0, \text{ 则 } k_i\alpha_i = -k_1\alpha_1 - \dots - k_m\alpha_m$$

$$\text{若 } k_i \neq 0, \alpha_i = -\frac{k_1}{k_i}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_m}{k_i}\alpha_m$$

\uparrow
多余、可被别的表示

无关当 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_m = 0$ 时，才有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$ 成立，
线性无关

例 5.5. 已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 则下列向量中线性无关的是
法一: 定义法

法

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + (\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_1) = 0$$

\therefore 不行, 系数为 1, 相关

$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) - (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) - (\alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = 0$$

不行, 相关

法二:

排除: 若可逆 \Leftrightarrow 线性无关

$$\begin{aligned} (D) \quad & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1) \\ & = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

线性无关

\therefore 总体 $\neq 0$

$$|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4| \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = A \text{ 可逆}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \text{ 线性无关}$$

向量内积:

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)^T \quad \beta = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha^T \beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i b_i = \alpha_1 b_1 + \dots + \alpha_n b_n$$

正交: 当 $\alpha^T \beta = 0$, 称 α, β 为正交向量


$$\text{模: } \|\alpha\| = \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_n^2}$$

标准正交向量组: $\alpha_i^T \alpha_j = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 1, & i = j \end{cases}$, 则称 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为标准(或单位)正交向量组

两两正交

$\|a\|=1$ 时, 单位向量

正交矩阵 $\Rightarrow A^T A = E \Leftrightarrow A^T = A^{-1} \Leftrightarrow A$ 的行(列)向量组是
(单位)标准正交向量组

 只要点不变, 旋转都是正交

e.g.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{-2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{-2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{2}{9} + (-\frac{2}{5}) + \frac{8}{45} = 0$$

第一行: $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{45} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{45}{45} = 1$

$$A^T A = E$$

$$A = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

只须自己乘为

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{pmatrix} (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T = A^{-1}$$

4. 施密特标准正交化 (正交规范化)

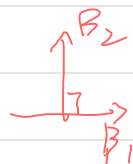
线性无关向量正交化



$$\beta_1 = a_1$$

$$\beta_2 = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1$$

投影系数



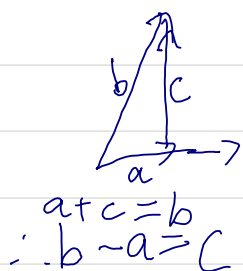
例 5.27

$\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$ $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$ 将 α_1, α_2 化成标准向量组

取 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2, 2, 1) = 2
2/3 记为模



此时 β_1 与 β_2 垂直

再单位化: $\xi_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xi_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第6讲: 线性方程组 = 重点: ① 齐次求解

② 非齐次求解

③ 公共体求解

例 6.1, 求

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_4 - x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 + 3x_4 - 4x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 - 7x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

① 写出系数矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

② 化 A 为阶梯形

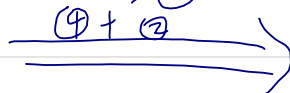
(只转行变化)

② - ①
③ - 4①
④ - 2①

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 10 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

③ - 3②

④ + ②



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\frac{1}{3} \textcircled{3}]{\textcircled{4} - \frac{4}{3} \textcircled{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_4 - x_5 = 0 & \textcircled{1} \\ -2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 0 & \textcircled{2} \\ 3x_4 - x_5 = 0 & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

③ 在台阶上任取一行，必线性无关，则剩余位置即为自由变量

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

此时没用第3、4列
则 x_3, x_4 为自由变量

对 ε_1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \textcircled{2} \quad & 0x_1 + 0x_2 + 1x_3 + 0x_4 + ?x_5 = 0 \\ & x_3 \quad x_5 \\ & \Rightarrow ? = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{取 } x_3, x_4 \\ \varepsilon_1 = (-1, 1, 1, 0, 0)^T \\ \varepsilon_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 0, 1, 3)^T \end{aligned}$$

再把 $(1, 0, 0)$ 代入 $\textcircled{2}$

$$0 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot ? + 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 = 0 \\ ? = 1$$

再把 $(1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$ 代入 $\textcircled{1}$

$$1 \cdot ? + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-3) + 0 \cdot (-1) = 0 \\ ? = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \varepsilon &= k_1 \varepsilon_1 + k_2 \varepsilon_2 \\ &= k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon_1 = (-1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$$

对 ε_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \textcircled{3} \quad & 0x_1 + 1x_3 + ?x_5 = 0 \\ & ? = 3 \end{aligned}$$

把 $(0, 1, 3)$ 代入 $\textcircled{2}$

$$?x_1(-2) + 0x_2 + 1x_3 + 1x_4 = 0 \\ ? = \frac{5}{2}$$

把 $(\frac{5}{2}, 0, 1, 3)$ 代入 $\textcircled{1}$

$$\begin{aligned} ?x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2 + 0x_3 + 1x_4 + 3x_5 &= 0 \\ \therefore ? &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon_2 = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 0, 1, 3)$$

例 6.2

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & = & -1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & = & 3 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & = & 1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & = & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

① 写出增广矩阵

$$[A|b] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 8 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -9 & 3 & 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

② 画阶梯

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} ① \\ ② \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

③ 每个台阶任取一行 \therefore 取 x_1, x_2 , 则 x_3, x_4 为自由变量

$$\begin{matrix} x_3 & x_4 \\ \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{7} & \frac{2}{7} & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{13}{7} & \frac{4}{7} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

代入②, 再代入①

齐次通解

★ 非齐次通解 = 非齐次一个特解 + 齐次通解

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \text{令 } x_3 = 0, x_4 = 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \xi_{\text{特}} = \left(\frac{13}{7}, -\frac{4}{7}, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\therefore \xi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{7} \\ -\frac{4}{7} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{7} \\ \frac{2}{7} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{13}{7} \\ \frac{4}{7} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第七讲

特征值与特征向量

A 是 n 阶矩阵, λ 是实数, 若存在 n 维非 0 列向量 ξ , 使得

$$A\xi = \lambda\xi,$$

则称 λ 是 A 的特征值

$$A\xi = \lambda\xi, \xi \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda\xi - A\xi = 0, \xi \neq 0$$

$$(\lambda E - A)\xi = 0, \xi \neq 0$$

$$(\lambda E - A)X = 0 \text{ 有非 0 解}$$

例

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 1) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 时, } (\lambda E - A)X = 0 \\ (E - A)X = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

只有一个方程, 取一个即可

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \exists x_i \neq 0$$

(线性无关)

\therefore 行列式结果为 0

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 相关}$$

\Downarrow

$$|\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n| = 0$$

(不可逆)

$$\therefore \text{特征方程: } |\lambda E - A| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \dots -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \dots \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\therefore k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2$ 是对 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 的全部特征向量

当 $\lambda_3 = -1$ 时, $(-E - A)X = 0$ 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$k\xi_3$ 是对 $\lambda_3 = -1$ 的全部特征向量

第8讲: 相似对角化

$$A\xi = \lambda\xi, \xi \neq 0$$

$$\square(\quad) = \text{数}(\quad)$$

$$\begin{cases} |\lambda E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{求出 } \lambda_i \\ (\lambda_i E - A) X = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_i \end{cases}$$

矩阵可对角化:

若存在可逆矩阵 P , 使 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, Λ 是对角矩阵, 则称 A 可相似对角化, 记 $A \sim \Lambda$, 称 A 相似标准形

P 可逆,

$$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AP = P\Lambda \Leftrightarrow A(\xi_1 \dots \xi_n)$$

$$= (\xi_1 \dots \xi_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A\xi_1, A\xi_2, \dots, A\xi_n)$$

$$= (\lambda_1 \xi_1, \dots, \lambda_n \xi_n)$$

$$A\xi_i = \lambda_i \xi_i$$

$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ 找不找得到的条件是: $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 是否线性无关

e.g. 若 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

就是 P 线性无关

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

A 的相似
对角化

第9讲 二次型 : 化二次型为标准形式

n 元变量 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 的二次齐次多项式

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + \dots + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + a_{22}x_2^2 + \dots + 2a_{2n}x_2x_n + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2$$

$x_i x_j$ 混合项

称为 n 元二次型 (每项都是二次)

例 4.5 正交变换二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 3x_2x_3$$

解: $f = x^T A x$

$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A =$$

二次型的对应矩阵

主对角线: 平方项系数 = 2 5 5

x_1, x_2 系数 = 4, 分两个 2, a_{11}, a_{22} 均为 2

$x_1 x_3 \dots = -4 \quad -2 \quad -2$

$x_2 x_3 \dots = -8 \quad -4 \quad -4$

$$\varepsilon_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \varepsilon_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T, \lambda = 1$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = (1, 2, -2)^T, \lambda = 10$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \perp \varepsilon_3 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3 = 0$$

$$\text{验证: } \varepsilon_2 \perp \varepsilon_3 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_2 \cdot \varepsilon_3 = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \eta_1 = \varepsilon_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\eta_2 = \varepsilon_2 - \frac{(\varepsilon_2, \eta_1)}{(\eta_1, \eta_1)} \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-4}{5} (-2, 1, 0)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

需把 ε_1 和 ε_2 正交化即可

再将 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \varepsilon_3$ 单位化

$$\text{令 } \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

e.g. $f = x_1^2 + x_1x_2 - x_2x_3$

$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x^2 + x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$l_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T$$

$$l_2 = (2, 4, 5)^T$$

$$l_3 = (1, 2, -2)^T$$

单位化
 \Rightarrow

$$l_1^0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_2^0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_3^0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{正交矩阵 } Q = (l_1^0 \ l_2^0 \ l_3^0)$$

$$Q^{-1} A Q = \Lambda$$

$$f = x^T A x \xrightarrow{x=Qy} (Qy)^T A (Qy)$$

$$= y^T Q^T A Q y$$

$$= y^T (Q^{-1} A Q) y$$

$$= y^T \Lambda y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

特征值

$$= y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} y_3^2$$

只含平方项的

标准形

$$x = Qy = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{正交矩阵: } Q^T = Q^{-1}$$

$$f = x^T A x \xrightarrow{x=QY} y^T \Lambda y$$

一般 标准

① 写出 $A \Rightarrow$ 求出 λ 和 ξ $\begin{cases} |\lambda E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i \\ (\lambda_i E - A) X = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_i \end{cases}$

② $\xi_i \xrightarrow[\text{单位化}]{\text{正交化}} \eta_i \xrightarrow{\text{拼}} \text{正交阵 } Q = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n)$

③ $Q^T A Q = \Lambda \Rightarrow f \xrightarrow{x=QY} y^T \Lambda y$

$\begin{matrix} Q^{-1} \\ \downarrow \\ (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3) \end{matrix}$