

## 第四章 矩阵

## § 1 矩阵的简单内容

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{sn} \end{pmatrix}$  是一个  $s \times n$  矩阵, 之前关于矩阵的内容有

- (1) 行指标和列指标. (2) 阶梯形矩阵, (3) 矩阵的初等行变换和初等列变换.  
(4) 方阵. (5) 线性方程组的系数矩阵, 增广矩阵, (6) 矩阵的行列向量组. (7) 矩阵的秩

## § 2 矩阵的运算

取定数域  $P$ ,

1. 矩阵的相等: 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{t \times m}$ , 则  $A = B \Leftrightarrow s = t, n = m, a_{ij} = b_{ij}, \forall i, j$ .

2. 加法(和) 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{s \times n}$  是两个同型矩阵, 则定义矩阵的和为  $A + B = C = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{s \times n}$ .

矩阵的加法就是元素的加法.

运算律: (1) 交换律:  $A + B = B + A$ . (2) 结合律:  $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$

(3) 零矩阵:  $(0)_{s \times n} = 0$ . 则  $A + 0 = 0 + A = A$ .

(4) 负矩阵: 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n}$ , 定义  $-A = (-a_{ij})_{s \times n}$ , 称为矩阵的负矩阵.  $A + (-A) = 0$ .

(5) 减法:  $A - B = A + (-B)$ ,  $A - B = C = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{s \times n}$ .

性质: 矩阵和的秩  $r(A + B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$ .

设  $A, B$  的列向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ ,  $A + B$  的列向量组为  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$ , 分别

取  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$  的一个极大无关组  $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_r}, \beta_{i_1}, \beta_{i_2}, \cdots, \beta_{i_t}$ , 由于

$\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$  可由  $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_r}, \beta_{i_1}, \beta_{i_2}, \cdots, \beta_{i_t}$  线性表出, 故

$r(\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha_n + \beta_n) \leq r(\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_r}, \beta_{i_1}, \beta_{i_2}, \cdots, \beta_{i_t}) \leq r + t$ .

3. 乘法: 取  $A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times m}$ , 则定义  $AB = C = (c_{ij})_{s \times m}$ , 其中  $c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$ . 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nm} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1m} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{s1} & c_{s2} & \cdots & c_{sm} \end{pmatrix}$$

例子:

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 2 & 7 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

同时对这个例子来说,不能反过来乘.

$$2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 10 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 9 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3) \text{ 取 } \alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{则 } \alpha\beta = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$$

$$\beta\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 a_1 & b_1 a_2 & \cdots & b_1 a_n \\ b_2 a_1 & b_2 a_2 & \cdots & b_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n a_1 & b_n a_2 & \cdots & b_n a_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$4) \text{ 取线性方程组 } Ax = \beta, \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \beta. \text{乘积的来源.变量替换中的.}$$

$$\text{设有 } \begin{cases} x_1 = a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 \\ x_2 = a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} y_1 = b_{11}z_1 + b_{12}z_2 + b_{13}z_3 \\ y_2 = b_{21}z_1 + b_{22}z_2 + b_{23}z_3 \end{cases}, \text{代入}$$

$$x_1 = a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 = a_{11}(b_{11}z_1 + b_{12}z_2 + b_{13}z_3) + a_{12}(b_{21}z_1 + b_{22}z_2 + b_{23}z_3)$$

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21})z_1 + (a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22})z_2 + (a_{11}b_{13} + a_{12}b_{23})z_3$$

$$x_2 = a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 = a_{21}(b_{11}z_1 + b_{12}z_2 + b_{13}z_3) + a_{22}(b_{21}z_1 + b_{22}z_2 + b_{23}z_3)$$

$$= (a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21})z_1 + (a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22})z_2 + (a_{21}b_{13} + a_{22}b_{23})z_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5). 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \leftarrow \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t \leftarrow \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_l$ , 由传递性可得  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \leftarrow \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_l$ , 看其系

数.由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \leftarrow \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t$ . 假设  $\alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^t a_{ij} \beta_j, i=1, 2, \dots, s$ , 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1t} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{st} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_t \end{pmatrix}, \text{或者 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{s1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{s2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1t} & a_{2t} & \cdots & a_{st} \end{pmatrix}$$

由  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t \leftarrow \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_l$ , 假设  $\beta_j = \sum_{k=1}^l b_{jk} \gamma_k, j=1, 2, \dots, t$ , 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1l} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2l} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{t1} & b_{t2} & \cdots & b_{tl} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_l \end{pmatrix}, \text{或者 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_l) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{21} & \cdots & b_{t1} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{t2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{1l} & b_{2l} & \cdots & b_{tl} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^t a_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^l b_{jk} \gamma_k = \sum_{j=1}^t \sum_{k=1}^l a_{ij} b_{jk} \gamma_k = \sum_{k=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^t a_{ij} b_{jk} \gamma_k, i=1, 2, \dots, s,$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1t} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{st} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1l} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2l} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{t1} & b_{t2} & \cdots & b_{tl} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_l \end{pmatrix}.$$

**性质:**结合律:  $(AB)C = A(BC)$ , 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n}, B = (b_{jk})_{n \times m}, C = (c_{kl})_{m \times t}$ .

考查  $(AB)C$  与  $A(BC)$  两边  $(i, l)$  位置上的元素.

$$AB = (x_{ik})_{s \times m} = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} \right)_{s \times m}, BC = (y_{jl})_{s \times m} = \left( \sum_{k=1}^m b_{jk} c_{kl} \right)_{n \times t}.$$

$$\text{则 } (AB)C = (z_{il})_{s \times t} = \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} c_{kl} \right)_{s \times m}, A(BC) = (z_{il})_{s \times t} = \left( \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^m b_{jk} c_{kl} \right)_{n \times t}.$$

从而  $(AB)C = A(BC)$ .

但是对交换律一般不成立. 即  $AB \neq BA$ . 反映在三个方面

(1)  $A_{s \times n}, B_{n \times m}$ , 则  $(AB)_{s \times m}$ , 但是  $BA$  无意义.

(2)  $A_{s \times n}, B_{n \times s}$ , 则  $(AB)_{s \times s}$ , 但是  $(BA)_{n \times n}$ . (3)  $A_{n \times n}, B_{n \times n}$ , 但是  $AB \neq BA$ .

$$\text{例子: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{此时 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例子:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 11 \\ 11 & 25 \end{pmatrix}, BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 14 \\ 14 & 20 \end{pmatrix}.$$

消去律一般也不成立. 即  $AB = AC, A \neq 0$ , 但是  $B \neq C$ , 或者  $AB = 0 \nRightarrow A = 0$  或者  $B = 0$ .

或者  $A \neq 0, B \neq 0$ , 但是可以  $AB = 0$ .

问题: 给出一个具体的矩阵, 求与这个矩阵可交换的矩阵.

例子: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求所有与  $A$  可交换的矩阵.

解: 设  $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ , 满足  $AB = BA$ , 即  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

即  $\begin{pmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ -a-c & -b-d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a-b & a-b \\ c-d & c-d \end{pmatrix}$ .

得到  $\begin{cases} a+c=a-b \\ b+d=a-b \\ -a-c=c-d \\ -b-d=c-d \end{cases}$ , 即  $\begin{cases} a-2b-d=0 \\ a+2c-d=0 \\ b+c=0 \end{cases}$ , 求得  $\begin{cases} d=a-2b \\ c=-b \end{cases}$ , 从而  $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a-2b \end{pmatrix}$ .

4. 定义: 主对角线上的元素是 1, 其余元素为零的  $n$  阶方阵  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  称为单位矩阵,

记为  $E$  或者  $I$ , 特别的记  $E_n$  或  $I_n$  表示  $n$  阶方阵.

性质:  $A_{sn} E_s = A_{sn} = E_s A_{sn}$ ,  $A(B+C) = AB+AC, (B+C)A = BA+CA$ .

定义方阵的正方幂:  $A^2 = AA, A^k = A^{k-1}A$ . 特别的  $A^0 = E$ . 从而有  $A^k A^l = A^{k+l}, (A^k)^l = A^{kl}$ .

5. 数量乘积: 取  $k \in P$ , 取  $A = (a_{ij})_{sn}$ , 定义  $kA = (ka_{ij})_{sn}$ , 称为数  $k$  与矩阵  $A$  的数量乘积.

性质:  $(k+l)A = kA + lA, k(lA) = (kl)A, 1A = A, k(A+B) = kA + kB, k(AB) = (kA)B = A(kB)$ .

特别的:  $kE$  称为数量矩阵.  $kA = (kE)A = A(kE)$ , 其中  $A$  是一个  $n$  阶方阵.

6. **转置**: 行列互换. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{sn} \end{pmatrix}$ , 定义  $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{s1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{s2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{sn} \end{pmatrix}$  称为矩阵  $A$  的转置.

一个  $s \times n$  矩阵的转置就是一个  $n \times s$  矩阵.

性质:  $(A^T)^T = A, (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T, (AB)^T = B^T A^T, (kA)^T = kA^T$ .

特别的, 设  $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n)$ , 则  $\alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$ . 证明  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ :

设  $A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times m}, (AB)^T$  的  $(i, j)$  位置元素为  $AB$  的  $(j, i)$  位置元素. 这个数为  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} b_{ki}$ .

$B^T A^T$  的  $(i, j)$  位置元素为  $B^T$  的第  $i$  行与  $A^T$  的第  $j$  列对应相乘的结果. 即  $B$  的第  $i$  列与  $A$  的第  $j$  行对

应相乘, 即  $\sum_{k=1}^n b_{ki} a_{jk}$ .

例子:  $A = (1, 2, 3), B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$AB = (3, 14, 3), (AB)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 14 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, B^T A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 14 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

## §3 矩阵乘积的行列式与秩

考虑两个问题. (1)  $|AB|$ , (2)  $r(AB)$ .

1. 乘积的行列式.

**定理:** 设  $A, B$  是两个  $n$  阶方阵, 则  $|AB| = |A||B|$ .

**证明:** 设  $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & -1 & b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$

首先有  $D = |A||B|$ . 其次

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & -1 & b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k}b_{k1} & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k}b_{kn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk}b_{k1} & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk}b_{kn} \\ -1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & -1 & b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = |AB|(-1)^{n^2+n} = |AB|.$$

**推论:** 设  $n$  阶方阵  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_s$ , 则  $|A_1 A_2 \cdots A_s| = |A_1| |A_2| \cdots |A_s|$ .

2. 非退化矩阵.

**定义:** 设  $A$  是一  $n$  阶方阵. 若  $|A| \neq 0$ , 则称  $A$  是一个非退化矩阵, 否则称为退化的.

$|A| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$ , 满秩.

**推论:** 设  $A, B$  是两个  $n$  阶方阵, 则  $AB$  退化当且仅当  $A, B$  至少一个退化.

注:  $|A| = 0 \Leftarrow A = 0$ , 但是  $|A| = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0$ , 有  $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow r(A) < n$ .

3. 秩.

**定理:** 设  $A$  是  $n \times m$  矩阵,  $B$  是  $m \times s$  矩阵, 则  $r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$ .

需要的结论: (1) 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  可有  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t$  线性表出, 则  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \leq r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t)$ .

(2) 取矩阵的行向量组和列向量组,

**证明:** 设  $AB = C$ , 取  $C$  的列向量组,  $C = (\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_s)$ , 则

$$C = (\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_s) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{ms} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{取 } C \text{ 的行向量组, } C = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } C = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{pmatrix},$$

上面两式表明:

矩阵乘积的列向量组可有第一个矩阵的列向量组线性表出,

矩阵乘积的行向量组可有第二个矩阵的行向量组线性表出,

$$\text{故 } r(\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_s) \leq r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m), r(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_s) \leq r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m).$$

$$\text{即 } r(AB) \leq r(A), r(AB) \leq r(B).$$

$$\text{推论: } r(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_s) \leq \min\{r(A_1), r(A_2), \dots, r(A_s)\}.$$

$$\text{补充: (1) 设矩阵 } A_{s \times n}, B_{n \times s}, \text{ 则 } |AB| = \begin{cases} 0 & s < n \\ |A||B| & s = n \\ * & s > n \end{cases}.$$

## §4 矩阵的逆

## 1. 可逆矩阵.

定义: 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  是一  $n \times n$  矩阵, 若存在  $n$  阶方阵  $B$ , 使得  $AB = BA = E$ . 则称  $A$  是可逆的.  $B$  称为矩阵  $A$  的逆矩阵.

注: (1) 只有方阵才有可逆和不可逆之说.

(2) 若矩阵可逆, 则唯一. 若  $AB_1 = B_1A = E, AB_2 = B_2A = E$ , 则  $B_1 = B_1E = B_1AB_2 = B_2$ .

(3) 若矩阵  $A$  可逆, 则行列式非零.

## 2. 矩阵可逆的条件.

定义: 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  是一  $n \times n$  矩阵,  $A_{ij}$  是元素  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式, 则称  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$  是  $A$

的伴随矩阵. 我们有

$$AA^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A|E.$$

故若  $|A| \neq 0$ , 则由  $AA^* = |A|E$ , 可得  $A \frac{A^*}{|A|} = E$ , 从而  $A$  可逆, 其逆为  $\frac{A^*}{|A|}$ .

定理:  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  可逆当且仅当行列式  $|A| \neq 0$ , 即  $A$  非退化, 且其逆为  $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|}$ .

## 3. 求逆矩阵.

例子: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $|A| = -2$ , 则  $A$  可逆.  $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ .

例子: 取  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $|A| = 1$ ,  $A$  可逆,  $A^{-1} = ?$ .

## 4. 性质:

(1) 若  $A$  可逆, 则  $|A^{-1}| = |A|^{-1}$ .

(2) 若  $A, B$  都可逆, 则  $A^T, AB$  都可逆, 且  $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T, (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ .

$$A^T(A^{-1})^T = (A^{-1}A)^T = E^T = E, ABB^{-1}A^{-1} = E.$$



(3)  $(A^{-1})^*, (A^*)^{-1}, (kA)^* (k \neq 0), (A^*)^*, |A^*|$ .

$$1). A^{-1}(A^{-1})^* = |A|^{-1}E, \text{ 则 } (A^{-1})^* = |A|^{-1}A = \frac{A}{|A|}.$$

$$2). AA^* = |A|E, \text{ 则 } AA^*(A^*)^{-1} = |A|(A^*)^{-1}, \text{ 即 } A = |A|(A^*)^{-1}, \text{ 则 } (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|}, \text{ 故 } (A^{-1})^* = (A^*)^{-1}.$$

$$3) (kA)(kA)^* = |kA|E, (kA)(kA)^* = k^n|A|E, \text{ 则 } A(kA)^* = k^{n-1}|A|E, \text{ 若 } A \text{ 可逆}, (kA)^* = k^{n-1}|A|A^{-1}.$$

$$4) AA^* = |A|E, \text{ 则 } |A||A^*| = ||A|E| = |A|^n.$$

若  $A$  可逆, 则  $|A| \neq 0$ , 则  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$ .

若  $A$  不可逆,  $AA^* = 0$ , 来证明  $A^*$  也不可逆. 即  $|A^*| = 0$ . 假若  $A^*$  可逆, 由  $AA^* = 0$ , 得  $A = AA^*(A^*)^{-1} = 0$ .

若  $A \neq 0$ , 则矛盾; 若  $A = 0$ , 则自然有  $A^* = 0$ . 故综合可得  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$ .

$$5) A^*(A^*)^* = |A^*|E = |A|^{n-1}E, \text{ 则 } (A^*)^* = |A|^{n-1}(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{n-2}A.$$

### 5. 与克拉默法则的关系.

对非齐次线性方程组  $Ax = \beta$ , 其中  $A$  是一个  $n$  阶方阵,

若  $|A| \neq 0$ , 则方程组  $Ax = \beta$  有唯一解, 解为  $x = (\frac{|A_1|}{|A|}, \frac{|A_2|}{|A|}, \dots, \frac{|A_n|}{|A|})^T$ .

若  $|A| \neq 0$ ,  $Ax = \beta$  左右两边同时左乘  $A^{-1}$ , 则有  $x = A^{-1}\beta$ .

$$x = A^{-1}\beta = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*\beta = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \beta = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} |A_1| \\ |A_2| \\ \vdots \\ |A_n| \end{pmatrix}.$$

6. 定理: 设  $A_{s \times n}, P_{s \times s}, Q_{n \times n}, P, Q$  可逆, 则  $r(PA) = r(AQ) = r(PAQ) = r(A)$ . 即矩阵乘可逆矩阵, 秩不变.

证明:  $r(PA) \leq r(A) = r(P^{-1}PA) \leq r(PA)$ , 则  $r(PA) = r(A)$ .

$r(AQ) \leq r(A) = r(AQQ^{-1}) \leq r(AQ)$ , 则  $r(AQ) = r(A)$ .

## §5 矩阵的分块

设  $s \times n$  矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$ . 这就是行分块和列分块.

## 1. 矩阵的分块.

$$(1) \text{ 例子: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ A_1 & A_1 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 2}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & A_2 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

一般来讲, 设  $s \times n$  矩阵  $A$ , 在行、列中插入一些线段, 可将矩阵分成许多块, 这种分法称为矩阵的分块, 分块后的矩阵称为一个分块矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1l} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2l} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rl} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_r \end{matrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{ij} \text{ 是一个 } s_i \times n_j \text{ 矩阵块,}$$

$$\begin{matrix} n_1 & n_2 & \cdots & n_l \end{matrix}$$

几种特殊情况:

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n). \text{ 行向量组与列向量组. } Ax = 0, \text{ 有 } x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + \cdots + x_n\beta_n = 0.$$

$$(2) A = (a_{ij})_{sn}. \quad (3) A = A \text{ 整体, } AB = 0, A(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_m) = 0.$$

## 2. 分块矩阵的运算.

(1) 加法: 取  $s \times n$  矩阵  $A, B$ , 分块为  $A = (A_{ij})_{t \times l}, B = (B_{ij})_{t \times l}$ . 要求  $A$  与  $B$  的分块方法相同, 则定义

$$A + B = (A_{ij} + B_{ij})_{t \times l}.$$

$$\text{例子: 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(2) \text{ 乘法: 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 9 \\ 13 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

若分块, 则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (A_1, A_2)$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix}$ .  $AB = (A_1, A_2) \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} = A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2$ .

一般来讲, 设  $A_{sn}, B_{nm}$ , 并设  $A = \begin{matrix} & n_1 & n_2 & \cdots & n_l \\ s_1 & \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1l} \end{pmatrix} \\ s_2 & \begin{pmatrix} A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2l} \end{pmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ s_l & \begin{pmatrix} A_{l1} & A_{l2} & \cdots & A_{ll} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{matrix} & m_1 & m_2 & \cdots & m_r \\ n_1 & \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1r} \end{pmatrix} \\ n_2 & \begin{pmatrix} B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2r} \end{pmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ n_l & \begin{pmatrix} B_{l1} & B_{l2} & \cdots & B_{lr} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$ . 则

$$AB = (A_{ij})_{il} (B_{jk})_{lr} = (C_{ik})_{tr}, \text{ 其中 } C_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^l A_{ij} B_{jk}.$$

(3) 数量乘积: 设  $A = (A_{ij})_{tl}$ , 则  $kA = (kA_{ij})_{tl}$ .

(4) 则  $A^T = \begin{matrix} & s_1 & s_2 & \cdots & s_l \\ n_1 & \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{21}^T & \cdots & A_{l1}^T \end{pmatrix} \\ n_2 & \begin{pmatrix} A_{12}^T & A_{22}^T & \cdots & A_{l2}^T \end{pmatrix} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ n_l & \begin{pmatrix} A_{1l}^T & A_{2l}^T & \cdots & A_{ll}^T \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$ . 简单的  $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} A^T & C^T \\ B^T & D^T \end{pmatrix}$ .

### 3. 应用

(1)  $r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$ , 设  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n)$ ,  $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n)$ , 则

$$A+B = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha_n + \beta_n).$$

(2)  $r(AB) \leq r(A), r(B)$ ,

$$C = (\delta_1, \delta_2, \cdots, \delta_s) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{ms} \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 设  $D = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1n} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{mn} & b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}$ .  $|D| = |A||B|$ . 若  $A, B$  可逆, 则  $D$  可逆, 求  $D^{-1}$ .

$$DD^{-1} = D^{-1}D = E. \text{ 对 } D^{-1} \text{ 分块, 设 } D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{matrix} n & m \\ \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}, \text{ 则 } D^{-1} = \begin{matrix} n & m \\ \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}.$$

$$DD^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AX_{11} & AX_{12} \\ CX_{11} + BX_{21} & CX_{12} + BX_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{cases} AX_{11} = E \\ AX_{12} = 0 \\ CX_{11} + BX_{21} = 0 \\ CX_{12} + BX_{22} = E \end{cases} \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} X_{11} = A^{-1} \\ X_{12} = 0 \\ X_{21} = -B^{-1}CA^{-1} \\ X_{22} = B^{-1} \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{特别的, } \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{准对角阵: } \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 若每个 } A_i \text{ 都可逆, 则 } \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & & \\ & A_2^{-1} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{若 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & & \\ & B_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & B_s \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则}$$

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & & \\ & B_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & B_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1+B_1 & & \\ & A_2+B_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s+B_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & & \\ & B_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & B_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1B_1 & & \\ & A_2B_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_sB_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

注: (1) 若  $AXB = C$ , 其中  $A, B, C$  都是方阵, 且  $A, B$  可逆, 则  $X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$ .

(2) 对  $D = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}$  能否运用求伴随矩阵的方法?

## §6 初等矩阵

## 1. 初等变换与初等矩阵

1) 初等变换: 设矩阵  $A$  有三种初等行变换.

- (1) 某一行乘以非零的常数倍数.
- (2) 某一行的倍数加到另一行上.
- (3) 互换两行的位置.

定义: 对单位矩阵进行一次初等变换所得到的矩阵称为初等矩阵. 初等矩阵有三类.

第  $i$  行乘以  $c$  倍数:  $E \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & c & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P(i(c)).$

第  $j$  行的  $k$  倍加到第  $i$  行上:  $E \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & \cdots & k \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P(i, j(k)).$

互换  $i, j$  两行:  $E \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \cdots & 1 \\ & & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ & & & 1 & \\ & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 \\ & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P(i, j).$

同样, 有列的初等变换所得到的矩阵.

第  $i$  列乘以  $c$  倍数:  $E \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & c & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P(i(c)).$

第  $i$  列的  $k$  倍加到第  $j$  列上:  $E \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & \cdots & k \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 & \ddots \\ & & & & & \ddots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P(i, j(k)).$

互换  $i, j$  两列:  $E \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \cdots & 1 \\ & & 0 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 \\ & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \\ & & & & & 1 & \ddots \\ & & & & & & \ddots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P(i, j).$

引理: 设  $A$  是一个  $s \times n$  矩阵, 对矩阵  $A$  做一次初等行(列)变换, 就相当于在  $A$  的左(右)边乘上相应的  $s \times s$  ( $n \times n$ ) 初等矩阵.

例子来解释一下:

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A_1: \text{则 } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} A.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2+1(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A_2: \text{则 } A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 2 & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} A.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2+1(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A_3: \text{则 } A_3 = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2,3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A_4: \text{则 } A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} A.$$

证明:行:对矩阵  $A$  行分块. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} k\alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} = A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} k & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 + k\alpha_2 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} = A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} = A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ 1 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

例子:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1+3(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{3+2(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$$\text{则 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注:初等矩阵都是可逆的.

$$|P(i(c))| = c, |P(j, i(c))| = 1, |P(j, i)| = -1, \text{ 且}$$

$$P(j, i(c))^{-1} = P(j, i(-c)), P(j, i)^{-1} = P(j, i), P(i(c))^{-1} = P(i(\frac{1}{c})).$$

## 2. 等价标准形.

(1)矩阵的等价:给出两个同型矩阵  $A, B$ , 若  $A$  可经一系列初等变换化为  $B$ , 则称矩阵  $B$  与  $A$  等价.

矩阵的等价是一种等价关系:

反身性. 对称性. 传递性.

之前知道, 矩阵可经初等行变换化为阶梯形, 使得前  $r$  行为非零行向量. 再经过合适的列变换, 可使得前  $r$  个主对角线位置的数非零.

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1r} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2r} & \cdots & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{rr} & \cdots & a_m \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{rr} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

写成分块矩阵的形式就是:  $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

定理:任意一个  $s \times n$  矩阵都与一个形为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的矩阵等价,称为矩阵的等价标准形.其

中对角线上的元素1的个数即为矩阵的秩.

例子:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

3. 结论:

结论 1:  $A$  与  $B$  等价  $\Leftrightarrow$  存在初等矩阵  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_l, Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_s$ , 使得  $P_1 P_2 \cdots P_l A Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_s = B$ .

从而  $A = (P_1 P_2 \cdots P_l)^{-1} B (Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_s)^{-1} = P_l^{-1} \cdots P_2^{-1} P_1^{-1} B Q_s^{-1} \cdots Q_2^{-1} Q_1^{-1}$ .

结论 2:  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  可逆, 则等价标准形是  $E$ , 即存在初等矩阵  $P_1, \dots, P_l, Q_1, \dots, Q_s$ , 使得

$P_1 P_2 \cdots P_l A Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_s = E$ , 则  $A = P_l^{-1} \cdots P_2^{-1} P_1^{-1} Q_s^{-1} \cdots Q_2^{-1} Q_1^{-1}$ ,

结论 3:  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  可逆,  $A$  可写成一些初等矩阵的乘积  $A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_s$ .

结论 4: 两个  $s \times n$  矩阵  $A, B$  等价  $\Leftrightarrow$  存在可逆  $s$  阶方阵  $P$  和可逆  $n$  阶方阵  $Q$ , 使得  $PAQ = B$ .

结论 4: 对任一  $s \times n$  阵  $A$ , 存在  $s$  阶可逆阵  $P$  和  $n$  阶可逆阵  $Q$ , 使得  $PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $r = r(A)$

结论 5: 可逆阵可经过一些初等行(列)变换变成单位阵.

看可逆阵  $A$ ,  $A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_s$ , 则  $P_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} \cdots P_s^{-1} A = E$ , 由于初等矩阵的逆仍然为初等矩阵, 此式表明对  $A$



进行初等行变换即可化为单位阵.

#### 4. 求矩阵的逆.

现在对  $A$  进行初等行变换可化为单位阵,为了简单,设这个过程为  $P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 A = E$ . 则

$$A = P_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} \cdots P_s^{-1} E, \text{ 即 } P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 E = A^{-1},$$

比较两个式子:  $P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 A = E$  与  $P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 E = A^{-1}$ .

可以看出:对  $A$  进行初等行变换化为单位阵的时候,实行了一些初等行变换,而对单位阵实行同样的初等行变换,恰能化为矩阵的逆.也就是说对  $A$  和  $E$  实行同样的初等行变换,把  $A$  化为单位阵的时候,  $E$  化为的就是矩阵  $A$  的逆.用式子表示就是:

$$P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 (A, E) = (P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 A, P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 E) = (E, A^{-1}).$$

例子:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, |A| = 6$ , 矩阵可逆, 求逆矩阵.

$$(1) A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 4 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) (A, E) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{则 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例子: 例子:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 可逆, 求逆.

$$(A, E) = \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{则 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{例: 设 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{求 } X.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (A, E) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right), \text{从而 } X = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } X = A^{-1}B.$$

$$P(A, B) = (PA, PEB) = (E, A^{-1}B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A, B) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right), \text{ 则 } X = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## §7 分块乘法的初等变换及应用举例

分块矩阵的初等变换, 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix}$ .

## 1. 分块矩阵的初等变换与初等分块矩阵

取  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 三种初等变换:

- (1) 某一行(左)乘一个非零的方阵  $P$ . (某一列(右)乘一个非零的方阵  $P$ )
- (2) 某一行(左)乘一个矩阵  $P$  加到另一行上.(某一列(右)乘一个矩阵  $P$  加到另一列上)
- (3) 互换两行的位置.(互换两列的位置)

对分块单位阵进行一次初等行变换所得的分块矩阵称为初等分块矩阵.

取  $n+m$  阶单位阵, 分块为  $\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} = E$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1(P)} \begin{pmatrix} P_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2(P)} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & P_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1(P)} \begin{pmatrix} P_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2(P)} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & P_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2+1(P)} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ P_{mn} & E_m \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1+2(P)} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & P_{nm} \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2+1(P)} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & P_{nm} \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1+2(P)} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ P_{mn} & E_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_m \\ E_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_n \\ E_m & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

矩阵的初等变换和初等分块矩阵之间的关系: 同矩阵的.

对分块矩阵进行一次初等行变换, 所得的矩阵就是原来的矩阵左乘相应的初等分块矩阵.

对分块矩阵进行一次初等列变换, 所得的矩阵就是原来的矩阵右乘相应的初等分块矩阵.

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{P} \begin{pmatrix} PA & PB \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{P} \begin{pmatrix} A & BP \\ C & DP \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & P \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2+1(P)} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C+PA & D+PB \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ P & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1+2P} \begin{pmatrix} A+BP & B \\ C+DP & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ P & E \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} C & D \\ A & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E \\ E & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}.$$

2.应用举例:

例 1. 设  $T = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $A, D$  可逆, 求  $T^{-1}$ .

解: 之前已经得到结论:  $T$  可逆当且仅当  $A, D$  都可逆, 且  $T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ -D^{-1}CA^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2+1(-CA^{-1})} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2(D^{-1}), 1(A^{-1})} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{从而 } T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ -D^{-1}CA^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2: 设  $T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ , 设  $T_1$  可逆,  $D$  可逆, 证明  $A - BD^{-1}C$  可逆, 并求  $T_1^{-1}$ .

$$\text{证明: } T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1+2(-BD^{-1})} \begin{pmatrix} A-BD^{-1}C & 0 \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1+2(-D^{-1}C)} \begin{pmatrix} A-BD^{-1}C & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & -BD^{-1} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -D^{-1}C & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A-BD^{-1}C & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}.$$

由于  $T_1$  可逆, 则  $A - BD^{-1}C$  可逆, 首先

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & -BD^{-1} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A-BD^{-1}C & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -D^{-1}C & E \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -D^{-1}C & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A-BD^{-1}C & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E & -BD^{-1} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -D^{-1}C & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (A-BD^{-1}C)^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & -BD^{-1} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (A-BD^{-1}C)^{-1} & -(A-BD^{-1}C)^{-1}BD^{-1} \\ -D^{-1}C(A-BD^{-1}C)^{-1} & D^{-1} + D^{-1}C(A-BD^{-1}C)^{-1}BD^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 3: 证明行列式的乘积公式  $|AB| = |A||B|$ .

证明: 做一个矩阵  $T = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $T = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix}$ , 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & A \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix}, \text{而} \begin{pmatrix} E & A \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & A \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & a_{11}E_{11} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} E & a_{1n}E_{1n} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} E & a_{nn}E_{nn} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}, \text{是消法初等矩阵的乘积, 而}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & A \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & a_{11}E_{11} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} E & a_{1n}E_{1n} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} E & a_{nn}E_{nn} \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \text{即等价于对} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \text{进行消法}$$

初等行变换, 从而行列式不变. 故  $\begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -E & B \end{vmatrix}$ , 即  $|A||B| = |AB| \cdot (-1)^{n^2} = |AB|$ .

例 4: 设  $A = (a_{ij})_n$  且  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 则有以下三角阵  $B$ , 使得  $BA$  是一上三角阵.

证明: 对  $n$  归纳. 若  $n = 1$ , 成立

假设结论对  $n-1$  成立, 设  $n$  阶矩阵  $A$ . 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \beta \\ \alpha & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n-1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n-11} & a_{n-12} & \cdots & a_{n-1n-1} \end{pmatrix}$ .

$\alpha = (a_{n1}, a_{n2}, \dots, a_{nn-1}), \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1n} \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $A_1$  满足题目的要求, 故对  $A_1$ , 存在一个  $n-1$  阶下三角矩阵  $B_1$ ,

使得  $B_1 A_1 = D_1$  是一个上三角矩阵. 做  $\begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \beta \\ \alpha & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2+1(-\alpha A_1^{-1})} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \beta \\ 0 & a_{nn} - \alpha A_1^{-1} \beta \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1(B_1)} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 A_1 & B_1 \beta \\ 0 & a_{nn} - \alpha A_1^{-1} \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \beta \\ \alpha & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 A_1 & B_1 \beta \\ \alpha & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ -\alpha A_1^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \beta \\ \alpha & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 A_1 & B_1 \beta \\ 0 & a_{nn} - \alpha A_1^{-1} \beta \end{pmatrix} \text{是一个上三角矩阵.}$$

令  $B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ -\alpha A_1^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ -\alpha A_1^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 是一个下三角矩阵. 则有  $BA$  是一个上三角矩阵.

另外的解释:

$a_{11} \neq 0$ , 把矩阵的第一列的其余元素消为零. 即第一行的某个倍数加到其余各行. 则

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{n2}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } a_{22}^{(1)} = a_{22} - \frac{a_{21}a_{12}}{a_{11}},$$

$$\text{但是 } \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & a_{22} - \frac{a_{21}a_{12}}{a_{11}} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \text{ 从而 } a_{22}^{(1)} = a_{22} - \frac{a_{21}a_{12}}{a_{11}} \neq 0, \text{ 则用 } a_{22}^{(1)} = a_{22} - \frac{a_{21}a_{12}}{a_{11}} \neq 0 \text{ 把 } A_1$$

的第二列除一二行外其余元素消为零. 得到

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{n2}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{3n}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n3}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

依此  $a_{33}^{(2)} \neq 0$ , 消第三列的元素. 这样下去. 最终的形式

$$A_{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{3n}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是一个上三角矩阵. } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} A,$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & * & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & * & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & * & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & * & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} A,$$

$$\text{从而 } A_{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ * & * & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ * & * & * & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} A. \text{ 上三角阵}$$