

秩(矩阵理论二)

$A_{m \times n}$, A 中任取 r 行 r 列而成的 r 阶行列式

称为 A 的 r 阶子式($r \leq \min\{m, n\}$)

如: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

A 的3阶子式: $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

若① $\exists r$ 阶子式 $\neq 0$

② $\forall r+1$ 阶子式或皆为0或不存在

称 A 的秩为 r , 记 $r(A) = r$

Notes:

① $A_{m \times n} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r(A) \leq m \\ r(A) \leq n \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow r(A) \leq \min\{m, n\}$

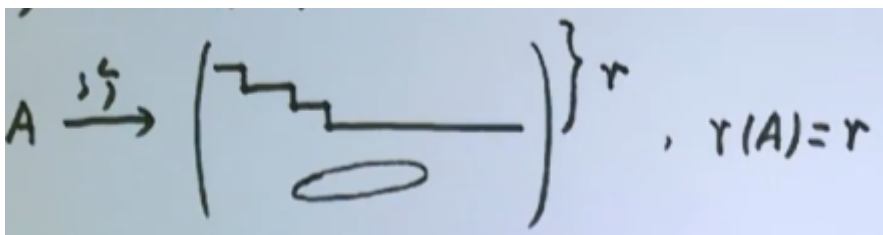
② $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, r(\alpha) \leq 1, r(\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1, \alpha \neq 0 \\ 0, \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$

③ $A_{n \times n}$

case1 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$ (满秩)

case2 A 不可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow r(A) < n$ (降秩)

$r(A)$ 求法



$A \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \text{阶梯形} & \text{零行} \end{array} \right) \}^r, r(A) = r$

Notes:

① $r(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$

② $A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow r(A) \geq 1$

③ A 至少两行不成比例 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) \geq 2$

秩的性质

Notes: 设 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$

① $\alpha^T \beta = (a_1 \dots a_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n$ — 左转右不转为数

$\alpha^T \beta = \beta^T \alpha = (\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, \alpha) = a_1 b_1 + \dots + a_n b_n$

② $\alpha \beta^T = \alpha (b_1 \dots b_n) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & \dots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & \dots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & \dots & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix}$ — 左不转右转为正

1

1. $r(A) = r(A^T) = r(A^T A) = r(AA^T)$

Notes: 见 $A^T A, AA^T$

2

$A_{m \times n}, A^T A = 0$, 证: $A = 0$

证: $A^T A = 0 \Rightarrow r(A^T A) = 0$

$\therefore r(A) = r(A^T A)$

$\therefore r(A) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$

3 4

2. ① $r(A)$ 或 $r(B) \leq r(A; B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

② $r(A)$ 或 $r(B) \leq r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \vdots \\ E \end{pmatrix} \leq r(A) + r(B)$

③ $r \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = r(A) + r(B)$

3. $r(A \pm B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

Note: 见 $r(A+B), r(A-B), r(A) + r(B)$

4. $A_{m \times n}, B_{n \times s}$, 则

$\begin{cases} r(AB) \leq r(A) \\ r(AB) \leq r(B) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$

Notes: 见 $r(AB)$

$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \end{pmatrix} \neq 0, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \end{pmatrix} \neq 0, A = \alpha \alpha^T + \beta \beta^T$, 证: $r(A) \leq 2$

证: $r(A) \leq r(\alpha \alpha^T) + r(\beta \beta^T)$

$\therefore r(\alpha \alpha^T) = r(\alpha) = 1, r(\beta \beta^T) = r(\beta) = 1$

$\therefore r(A) \leq 2$

5. $A_{m \times n}, B_{n \times s}$, 且 $AB = 0$, 则
 $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$

Notes: 见 $AB = 0$

$A_{n \times n}$ 可逆, 证: 其逆阵唯一.

证: A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$

(反) 设 $AB = E, AC = E$

$$\Rightarrow AB - AC = 0 \Rightarrow A(B - C) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A) + r(B - C) \leq n$$

$$\Rightarrow r(B - C) \leq 0 \Rightarrow r(B - C) = 0 \Rightarrow B - C = 0$$

$$\therefore B = C$$

证: $r(A:AB) = r(A)$.

证: $r(A:AB) \geq r(A)$

$$\because (A:AB) = A(E:B)$$

$$\therefore r(A:AB) = r[A(E:B)] \leq r(A)$$

$$\therefore r(A:AB) = r(A)$$

$A_{n \times n}, A^2 + A - 2E = 0$, 证:

$$r(E - A) + r(2E + A) = n$$

$$\text{证: } A^2 + A - 2E = 0 \Rightarrow (A - E)(A + 2E) = 0 \Rightarrow (E - A)(2E + A) = 0$$

$$r(E - A) + r(2E + A) \leq n$$

$$\text{又 } r(E - A) + r(2E + A) \geq r(3E) = n$$

$$\therefore r(E - A) + r(2E + A) = n$$

6. P, Q 可逆, 则

$$r(A) = r(PA) = r(AQ) = r(PAQ)$$

即初等变换秩不变

Notes:

① A 进行初等行变换为 $B \Leftrightarrow \exists$ 可逆阵 P , 使 $PA = B$

② A 进行初等列变换为 $C \Leftrightarrow \exists$ 可逆阵 Q , 使 $AQ = C$

证: $r(A:AB) = r(A)$.

证: $(A:AB)$ 经过初等列变换 $(A:0)$

$$\therefore r(A:AB) = r(A:0) = r(A)$$

P 可逆, 令 $B = PA$

$$r(B) = r(PA) \leq r(A)$$

$$\because P \text{ 可逆}, \therefore A = P^{-1}B$$

$$r(A) = r(P^{-1}B) \leq r(B) \Rightarrow r(A) = r(B) = r(PA)$$

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

证：① $r(A) = n : |A| \neq 0$

$$AA^* = |A|E \Rightarrow |A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$$

$$\because |A| \neq 0, \therefore |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A^*) = n$$

② $r(A) = n - 1 : |A| = 0$

$$AA^* = |A|E = 0 \Rightarrow r(A) + r(A^*) \leq n \Rightarrow r(A^*) \leq 1$$

$$\because r(A) = n - 1, \therefore \exists M_{ij} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A_{ij} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^* \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A^*) \geq 1 \Rightarrow r(A^*) = 1$$

③ $r(A) < n - 1 : \forall M_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow \forall A_{ij} = 0$

$$\therefore A^* = 0 \Rightarrow r(A^*) = 0$$

矩阵等价

A, B 同型

若 A 经过初等变换为 B (或 \exists 可逆的 P, Q , 使得 $PAQ = B$), 称 A, B 等价

判别法

Th. A, B 同型, 则 A, B 等价 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(B)$