

02-Nov-2025

习题课,

(作业讲评)

Ex 1 P1 ✓

P2 如何由字集合与映射?

单. 满. 双

$$f: \begin{bmatrix} X \longrightarrow Y \\ x \longmapsto f(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

自然语言 \longrightarrow 映射语言

P3 递归变换

$$f_3: a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} + 3a_n$$

由字中技巧 (常规方法)

$$\checkmark \quad x^2 = 2x + 3x \rightarrow x_2 = 3, x_3 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_{n+2} + a_{n+1}) = 3(a_{n+1} + a_n)$$

$$(a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1}) = -(a_{n+1} - a_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{n+1} + a_n \\ a_{n+1} - 3a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} \\ a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} a_2 + a_1 \\ a_2 - 3a_1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

递归变换.

提示: 将 A 写作

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0.8 & -0.6 \\ -0.2 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix}$$

, 再尝试计算 A^2 .

HW2 P1

什么是域 $\subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ (+, -, ·, /)
类型: 性质: 0, 1

证明: 域有什么?
证明: 该域若存在.

则必包含 $\left\{ \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \right\}$

Step 2 恰好就是

ex. 包含 $\sqrt[3]{2}$ 的最小域

Step 1 域有什么? 所有 $a + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c\sqrt[3]{4}$ ✓

Step 2 $\{a + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c\sqrt[3]{4} \mid \text{是域}\}$ ✓

2) 点 $\overbrace{a + b\sqrt[3]{2} + c\sqrt[3]{4}}^1$ 例如 $p + q\sqrt[3]{2} + r\sqrt[3]{4}$
P2 * def (-) 算法.

结论 $\forall S \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, 存在包含 S 的最小域
Step 1, Step 2.

P3 计算题 非常重要 (熟练第一)

HW3

P1 (\Leftarrow HW2, P2)

秩的定义. $\text{ref}(-)$ 的应用.

P2

以 P2-2 为例

Step 1 证 $r(A) \leq r(A|B)$

pf. 由定义. $\text{ref}(A|B) = (\text{ref}(A) | ?)$

Step 2. 证 $r(A|B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

pf. 由 $r(M) = r(M^T)$

只需证 $r((A|B)^T) \leq r(A^T) + r(B^T)$

($X := A^T, Y := B^T$) $r\left(\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix}\right)$

即证 $r\left(\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}\right) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

由 $\text{ref}\left(\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}\right) = \text{ref}\left(\begin{pmatrix} \text{ref}(A) \\ \text{ref}(B) \end{pmatrix}\right)$ ✓

P3 ($r(A) = r(A^T A)$ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$)

P4 $r(ABC) + r(B) \geq r(AB) + r(BC)$

证. $\begin{pmatrix} ABC & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row}} \begin{pmatrix} ABC & AB \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -BC & B \end{pmatrix}$ $\downarrow \text{col.}$

$$r(ABC) + r(B) = r \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} r \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ 0 & BC \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} < r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ BC & B \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ BC & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r \begin{pmatrix} X & 0 \\ 0 & Y \end{pmatrix} \geq r \begin{pmatrix} X & 0 \\ 0 & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

Recall $Ax = b \rightarrow \text{ref}(A) \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{Bmatrix}$

HW4 ✓

HW5 P1 ✓ $P \cdot \text{ref}(A) = P \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot Q$

P2 $A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$
 $\times \text{ref}(\text{ref}(A)) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\text{ref}(\text{ref}(A))$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{ref}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{ref}} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

P2-1 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \quad \exists B \text{ s.t. } AB = I$

or in m_3 $\exists C \text{ s.t. } CA = I$ $\text{or } C = B$

$(I \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ pf. (1) $AB = I \Rightarrow \text{ref}(A) = I \Rightarrow \text{ref}(A) = I$

(2) $C = C(AB) = (CA)B = B$

ex. $A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = \underbrace{P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{列满}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q}_{\text{行满}}$

$A = C_A \cdot R_A$ (C_A, R_A 满秩)

problem $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $\boxed{r(A) + r(B) = r(A+B)}$

则 $\exists P (m \times m \text{ 可逆})$

$Q (n \times n \text{ 可逆})$

s.t. $PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$\Rightarrow r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} A+B \\ B \end{pmatrix} \geq r(A+B)$

$r \begin{pmatrix} \text{ref}(A) \\ \text{ref}(B) \end{pmatrix} = r(\text{ref}(A) + \text{ref}(B))$

pf. 取定 $A = C_A \cdot R_A$ $\boxed{} \cdot \boxed{} \} r(A)$

$B = C_B \cdot R_B$ $\boxed{} \cdot \boxed{} \} r(B)$

Step 1

$\exists \boxed{} = \begin{matrix} C_A & C_B \\ \boxed{} & \boxed{} \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} R_A \\ R_B \end{matrix}$ $(C_A | C_B) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} R_A \\ R_B \end{pmatrix} = A + B$

($\boxed{}$ 线性无关)

下证: $\{ \text{ref}(A) \text{ 的非零行} \} \cup \{ \text{ref}(B) \text{ 的非零行} \}$ 是线性无关的.

$\text{ref} \left(\begin{pmatrix} I_A \\ I_B \end{pmatrix} \right) \cup \begin{pmatrix} I_A \\ I_B \end{pmatrix}$ 有相同非零行.

Step 2 $\exists \boxed{}$ s.t. $\begin{matrix} C_A & C_B \\ \boxed{} & \boxed{} \end{matrix}$ 可逆 $\exists \boxed{}$ s.t. $\begin{matrix} R_A \\ R_B \end{matrix}$ 可逆.

$$P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} C_A & C_B \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} R_A \\ R_B \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = A+B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_A & C_B \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} R_A \\ R_B \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_A & C_B \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} R_A \\ R_B \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} = B$$

HW 6

e.g. $r \begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ 0 & Z \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} X & 0 \\ 0 & Z \end{pmatrix}$

$\forall X, Y, Z \exists A, B \text{ s.t. } AZ + XB = Y$

$$r(A^{m+2}) + r(A^n) \geq 2r(A^{n+1})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{m+2} & 0 \\ 0 & A^n \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} A^{m+2} & A^{n+1} \\ 0 & A^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r \begin{pmatrix} A^{n+1} & A^n \\ 0 & A^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \leq r \begin{pmatrix} A^{n+1} & A^{n+1} \\ -A^{n+1} & A^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r \begin{pmatrix} A^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & A^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

0.5 初等变换与秩 *

例子. 行列初等变换 (或可逆变换) 给出

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & AB \\ BC & B \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} ABC & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}.$$

从而 $r(AB) + r(BC) \leq r(B) + r(ABC)$. 试问取等的充要条件? (相抵标准型的习题中可找).

1. 若 $B = I_n$, 则 $r(A) + r(C) \leq n + r(AC)$. 这是最为经典的 Silverster-秩不等式.

2. 若 $B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $ABC = O$, 则 $r(A) + r(B) + r(C) \leq m + n$.

3. 若 $A = C$, $B = A^k$, 则 $\{r(A^{k+1}) - r(A^k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ 是单调递减的数列.

4. 作为推论, 秩序列 $\{r(A^k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ 的任意阶差分都是单调不增的数列.

习题 8. 证明 $r\left(\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}\right) = r(A+B) + r(A-B)$. 此处 $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$.

习题 9. 证明 $r(AD - BC) \leq r(A - B) + r(C - D)$. 其中 $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, 以及 $C, D \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times l}$.

例子. 给定 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$ 与 $B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$. 对 $\begin{pmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{pmatrix}$ 使用初等变换, 得

$$r(I_m - BA) - m = r(I_n - AB) - n.$$

HW 7 P1 1 X $(1 \ 1 \ 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

2 X

3 X $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

4 $\checkmark r(AB) = r(B) \rightarrow \text{ref}(AB), \text{ref}(B)$ 非零行个数

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

$AB \downarrow B \uparrow$
非零行个数
ref(AB) 的列向量

$$CAB = B, \quad r(B) \geq r(AB) \geq r(CAB)$$

5 \checkmark

6 X

P2

P3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 200 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 300 \end{pmatrix}$$

pf. 看 $\begin{pmatrix} 100 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 200 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 300 \end{pmatrix}$ 不可逆.

则 $\exists v \neq 0. (\cdot) \cdot v = 0$

取 v 中绝对值最大的一项.

例如 v_2

① $v_1 + v_2 \cdot 200 + 6v_3 \cdot 6 = 0 \quad \checkmark$

HW8 P1 1 \checkmark

2 $\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} A & C & I & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 & I \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} A & 0 & I & ? \\ 0 & B & 0 & I \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow$

3 \checkmark

4 $A \cdot (\cdot) = A \parallel A$

5 线性组合 (线性组合的能力)

P2 \checkmark

P3

$$\begin{pmatrix} k^0 \cdot C_0^0 & & & & \\ k^1 \cdot C_1^0 & k^0 \cdot C_1^1 & & & \\ k^2 \cdot C_2^0 & k^1 \cdot C_2^1 & k^0 \cdot C_2^2 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ k^{n-2} \cdot C_{n-2}^0 & k^{n-3} \cdot C_{n-2}^1 & k^{n-4} \cdot C_{n-2}^2 & \dots & k^0 \cdot C_{n-2}^{n-2} \\ k^{n-1} \cdot C_{n-1}^0 & k^{n-2} \cdot C_{n-1}^1 & k^{n-3} \cdot C_{n-1}^2 & \dots & k^1 \cdot C_{n-1}^{n-2} & k^0 \cdot C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ k^n \cdot C_n^0 & k^{n-1} \cdot C_n^1 & k^{n-2} \cdot C_n^2 & \dots & k^2 \cdot C_n^{n-2} & k^1 \cdot C_n^{n-1} & k^0 \cdot C_n^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ \vdots \\ x^n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ (x+k) \\ (x+k)^2 \\ \vdots \\ (x+k)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

记号?

* $f: V \longrightarrow W$ 线性.
 $v \longmapsto f(v)$

$$\exists w \quad f(v) = w$$

$$\forall k \quad f(kv) = kw$$

"from the"

Vandermonde

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓ w

$$x \neq y \quad y \neq z \quad z \neq x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & y-x & z-x \\ 0 & y^2-x^2 & z^2-x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

⋮

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & y-x & z-x \\ 0 & 0 & (z-x)(z+y) \end{pmatrix}$$

($n \geq 2$)

\Rightarrow

e.g. 给定 \mathbb{R}^n 中 有限个 $(n-1)$ 维线性子空间 $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^m$

$$\text{证明 } \bigcup_{i=1}^m V_i \neq \mathbb{R}^n$$

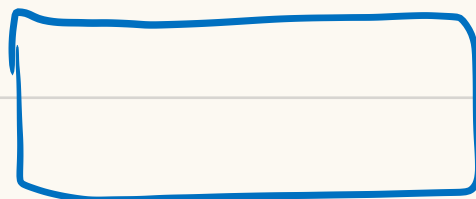
pf. 取所有 $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ \vdots \\ x^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \right\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}} =: S$

* S 中任意 n 个向量线性无关.

if not, then $S \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^m V_i$ ✓

HW 9 P1 $r(A) = n - k - 1$

$$A = \boxed{C_A} \cdot \boxed{R_A} \quad \} n-k-1$$



$n \times (n+2)$

P2 $\overset{1}{\boxed{I + \lambda y^T}} \exists \xi \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & I + \lambda y^T \end{pmatrix} \exists \xi$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \boxed{y^T} \\ 0 & I + \lambda y^T \end{pmatrix} \exists \xi'$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & y^T & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & I + \lambda y^T & 0 & I \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & \boxed{y^T} & 1 & 0 \\ -\lambda & I & -\lambda & I \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 + y^T \lambda & 0 & 1 + y^T \lambda & -y^T \\ \boxed{-\lambda} & I & 0 & I \end{array} \right)$$

逐行消去

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 + y^T \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \exists \xi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + y^T \lambda \neq 0$$

$$(A + BC)^{-1}$$

HW 10

P1-1 $(Q | I) \xrightarrow{\text{row}} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & * & * \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \right.$

7.2 $\begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & * & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & * & * \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right.$

$(U | L)$

$\xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} Q_2 & * & * \\ 0 & * & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ * & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \right.$

$\xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} Q_2 & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ * & * & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right.$

$\xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} Q_2 & * & * \\ 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-2} & 0 & 0 \\ * & 1 & 0 \\ * & * & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right.$

$L^{-1} \cdot U = Q$

P1-4 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ * & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$

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

P1-2 ✓

P2 行满秩的定义 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$

① 无零行 (每行有主元)

② $\text{ref}(A) = (I_m \mid 0)$ * 列满秩的 ref 是 $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

③ \mathbb{F}^m 的子集, 向是 A 的线性组合

$\Leftrightarrow \forall b, Ax=b$ 有解

④ $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{F}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^m \\ v \longmapsto A \cdot v \end{bmatrix}$ 满 \mathcal{L}_A

4 \rightarrow 5

$$\mathcal{L}_A \circ \mathcal{L}_R = \mathcal{L}_{AR} = \text{id}$$

满 单

5 \rightarrow 4 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 都 $\in \mathcal{L}_A$ 的

取这基底, 即 R 的列

⑤ 有右逆元 ($AR=I$)

⑥ A 的线性无关

⑦ $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{F}^{1 \times m} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{1 \times n} \\ u^T \longmapsto u^T \cdot A \end{bmatrix}$ 单

"2/2"

P3 $M \times N + P \times X + X \times Q = 0$

$Ax = 0$

$m \cdot n$ 个未知数 $m \cdot n$ 个方程

$A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$

A 列满秩 \Leftrightarrow ① $Ax=0$ 只有 $x=0$

A 行满秩 \Leftrightarrow ② $Ax=b$ 总有解

$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{F}^m \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^m \\ x \longmapsto Ax \end{bmatrix}$ \Leftrightarrow ③ $Ax=b$ 总有唯一解



$(1, 2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$

$$\dim N(A) + \underline{r(A)} = n$$

$$\{ \text{cf} \} A = \text{cf}(A)$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A$$

$$\underline{r(BA) = r(A)}$$

$$\underline{r(A) = r(A^T A)}$$

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

$$c(A) = c(AA^T)$$

$$c(A) + c(B) = c(A|B)$$

||

$$c(AA^T + BB^T)$$

$$(A|B) \cdot (A|B)^T = AA^T + BB^T$$