

02-Nov-2025

习题课,

(作业讲解)

Ex 1 P1 ✓

P2 加强空字集合与映射?

单.满.双

$$f : \begin{bmatrix} x \rightarrow T \\ x \rightarrow f(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

自然语言  $\longrightarrow$  数学语言.

P3 求解变换

$$T_3: a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} + 3a_n$$

由高中技巧(特征方程法)

$$\checkmark \quad x^2 = 2x + 3x \rightarrow x_1 = 3, x_2 = -1$$

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

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

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

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

求数列.

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  $\mathbb{C}$  (复数域)  $\mathbb{Q}_1$

什么是有理数  $\mathbb{Q}$

什么是有理数. Step 1 什么, 该域是怎样的.

例如包含  $\left\{ \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \mid P, Q \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \right\}$

Step 2 把好样子.

ex. 包含  $\sqrt[3]{2}$  的最小域

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

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

$a/b/c$

$\overline{a+b\sqrt[3]{2}+c\sqrt[3]{4}}$  形如  $p+q\sqrt[3]{2}+r\sqrt[3]{4}$

P2 \* ref (-) 算法.

练习  $\forall S \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ , 存在包含  $S$  的最小域

Step 1, Step 2.

P3 计算题非常重 (必须第一)

# HW3

P1 ( $\Leftarrow$  HW2, P2)

线性代数之. ref(-) 与 r(A)

P2



$\Rightarrow P_2-2$  为真

Step 1.  $r(A) \leq r(A|B)$

pf. 由引理.  $\text{ref}(A|B) = (\underbrace{\text{ref}(A)}_{\checkmark} | ?)$

Step 2.  $r(A|B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

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

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

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

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

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

$\begin{pmatrix} AB & O \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix} \leftrightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} O & AB \\ -BC & B \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$r(\cdot \cdot \cdot) < r(\cdot \cdot)$$

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

$$r \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 \\ 2 & Y \end{pmatrix} \geq r \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & Y \end{pmatrix}$$

Recall  $Ax = b \rightarrow \text{ref}(A) \rightarrow \text{ref}(Ax - b)$

HW4 ✓

$$\text{HW5 P1} \quad \text{P} \cdot \text{ref}(A) = \text{P} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{P2} \quad \frac{A = P \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q}{* \text{cef}(\text{ref}(A)) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \text{ref}(\text{cef}(A))$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{cef}} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{ref}} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

ex i.e.  $\exists C \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \text{ s.t. } CA = I \quad \underline{\text{if }} C = B$ .

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

$$(2) \quad C = C(AB) = (CA)B = B.$$

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

$A = C_A \cdot R_A$  ( $C_A, R_A$  互质 -)

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

证  $\exists P$  (m阶3·3)

$Q$  (n阶3·3)

$$\Rightarrow r_{(B)}^A = r_{(B)}^{(A+B)} \Rightarrow r(A+B) = r(A) + r(B)$$

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

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

$$r_{(\text{ref}(A))} = r_{(\text{ref}(B))} = r(\text{ref}(A) + r(\text{ref}(B))$$

pf. 由定理  $A = C_A \cdot R_A$   $\boxed{\quad} \cdot \boxed{\quad} \} r(A)$

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

Step 1

$$\exists \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad} \cdot \boxed{\quad} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} C_A & C_B \\ R_A & R_B \end{bmatrix} \quad (C_A | C_B) \cdot \left( \frac{R_A}{R_B} \right) = A + B$$

( $\equiv$  行拉直)

$(H_A)$

$(H_B)$

下述  $\{ \text{ref}(A) \text{ 为零 } \} \cup \{ \text{ref}(B) \text{ 为零 } \}$

是线性无关.

$\text{ref}(A+B)$

$\text{ref} \left( \boxed{H_A H_B} \right) \leq H_A + H_B$  有相同零多项式.

Step 2  $\exists \boxed{\quad}$  s.t.  $\boxed{\quad} \cdot \boxed{\quad}$  为零  $\exists \boxed{\quad}$  s.t.  $\boxed{\quad} \cdot \boxed{\quad}$  为零.

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_A & C_B \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} R_A & \\ R_B & \\ \text{---} & \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_A & C_B \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} R_A & \\ R_B & \\ \text{---} & \end{pmatrix} = B$$

HW 6

$$\text{e.g. } r\left(\begin{matrix} X & Y \\ 0 & Z \end{matrix}\right) = r\left(\begin{matrix} X & 0 \\ 0 & Z \end{matrix}\right)$$


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若且仅若  $\exists A, B \in \mathbb{R}^n$  s.t.  $AZ + XB = Y$ .

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{n+2} & 0 \\ 0 & A^n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row}} \begin{pmatrix} A^{n+2} & A^{n+1} \\ 0 & A^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{col} \\ \text{col} \end{array} \right\}$

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

$$r\left(\begin{pmatrix} A^{n+1} & 0 \\ 0 & A^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

## 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

$$(1:1) \cdot (1:1) = 0$$

2 X

$$3 X \quad (1:1) \quad (1:1)$$

4  $\checkmark r(AB) = r(B) \rightarrow \text{ref}(AB), \text{ref}(B) \text{ 互为} \frac{1}{2} \text{ 倍}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{ref}(AB)} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ 0 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{ref}(AB) \text{ 互为} \frac{1}{2} \text{ 倍}$

$$CA\beta = \beta, \quad r(\beta) \geq r(A\beta) \geq r((A\beta))$$

5 ✓

6 X

P2

P3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 6 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

故  $v$  中 线性独立且 - $v$ .

即  $v_1, v_2$

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

HW8 P1 1 ✓

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

3 ✓

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

5 矩阵、计算 / 我们的能力

P2 ✓

P3

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

是吗?

\*  $f: V \rightarrow W$  为  $\boxed{1}$   
 $v \longmapsto f(v)$

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

$$w \in f(kv) = kw$$

"from the"

Vandermonde

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\downarrow \text{uvw}}$$

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

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

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

(n ≥ 2)

⇒

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

$$\exists \exists \cup_{i=1}^m V_i \neq \mathbb{R}^n$$

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

\*  $S$  中有  $n$  个向量线性无关.

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

HW9 P1  $r(A) = n-k-1$

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



P2  $I + xy^T$  五元 .  $\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & I+xy^T \end{pmatrix}$  五元

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & y^T \\ 0 & I+xy^T \end{pmatrix}$  五元

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

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

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

右部は零

$$\Leftrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1+y^T x & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{array} \right)$$
 五元.  
 $\Leftrightarrow 1+y^T x \neq 0$

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

HW 10

$$P1-1 \quad (Q | I) \xrightarrow{\text{row}} (\tilde{U}^* | \tilde{L}^*)$$

Diagram illustrating the row operation:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Initial Matrix: } (Q | I) \\ \text{Row } n-1 \text{ is circled in orange. Row } n \text{ is circled in blue.} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{row}} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} Q_1 & * \\ \hline * & * \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ \text{Matrix after row } n-1 \text{ is swapped with row } n: \\ \xrightarrow{\text{row}} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} Q_2 & * \\ \hline 0 & * \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ \hline * & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ \text{Matrix after row } 2 \text{ is swapped with row } 1: \\ \xrightarrow{\text{row}} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} Q_2 & * * \\ \hline 0 & * * \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_{n-2} & 0 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 0 \\ * & * 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$(U | L)$

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

$$P1-4 \quad \left( \begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \neq \left( \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ \hline * & 1 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c|c} * & * \\ \hline 0 & * \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

P1-2 ✓

P2 行滿秩的等價定義.  $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$

① ref 元素行 (\*各行有零)

②  $\text{ref}(A) = (\mathbf{I}_m | \mathbf{0})$  \* 列滿秩的定義  $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$

③  $\mathbb{F}^m$  的子線性向量是  $A$  的乘性組合.

$\Leftrightarrow \forall b, Ax=b$  有解

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

$4 \rightarrow 5$

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

滿

⑤ 有右逆元  $(AR = I)$

$5 \rightarrow 4 \quad \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \text{ 都} \in \mathcal{L}_A$  的

取反序組即 R2D2M

(1 1)

⑥  $A$  有成性元素.

⑦  $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{F}^{1 \times m} & \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{1 \times n} \\ u^\top & \longmapsto u^\top \cdot A \end{bmatrix}$  單.

P3  $MXN + PX + XQ = 0 \quad | \quad A \xrightarrow{\text{易}} \text{AX} = 0$

$m \cdot n$  個未知數

$m \cdot n$  個方程

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

$A$  列滿秩  $\leftrightarrow$  ①  $AX = 0$  無非零解

$A$  行滿秩  $\leftrightarrow$  ②  $AX = b$  必有解

$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{F}^m & \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^m \\ x & \longmapsto Ax \end{bmatrix}$   $\leftrightarrow$  ③  $AX = b$  必有唯一解

$(1, x) \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$



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

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

$$r(BA) = r(A)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \text{ref}(A)$$

$$\underbrace{\left( \begin{array}{c|cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)}_{A}$$

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

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

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

!!

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

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