

### §4.4 線性方程組 (revisited)

證:  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_H$ .  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\text{設 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(L) \quad A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$(H) \quad A\vec{x} = \vec{0}_m$$

証: 設  $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ .  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\vec{v} + S = \{ \vec{v} + \vec{w} \mid \vec{w} \in S \}$$

$S$  為  $\vec{v}$  的平移

$$\text{命題 4.3 設 } V_H \text{ 为 } A\vec{x} = \vec{0}_m \text{ 的解的集合}$$

解的集合.

- 則
- $V_H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  为子空間
  - $\dim V_0 \in V_L$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2) &= \alpha_1 A\vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 A\vec{v}_2 \\ &= \alpha_1 \vec{0}_m + \alpha_2 \vec{0}_m = \vec{0}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\exists \vec{w} \equiv \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{v}_2 \in V_H. \quad \forall \vec{v} \in V_H \quad \exists \vec{w}$$

$$\forall \vec{w} \in V_0 + V_H. \quad \exists \vec{v} \in V_H \quad \text{使} \quad \vec{w} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{w} &= \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v} \\ A\vec{w} &= A(\vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}) = A\vec{v}_0 + A\vec{v} \\ &= \vec{b} + \vec{0}_m = \vec{b} \quad \exists \vec{w} \in V_L \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}_H \in V_L$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \vec{u} \in V_L &\quad \vec{u} \in V_L \\ A\vec{u} &= A(\vec{v}_0 - \vec{v}_0) = A\vec{v}_0 - A\vec{v}_0 = \vec{b} - \vec{b} = \vec{0}_m \\ \vec{u} &= \vec{v}_0 - \vec{v}_0 \in V_H \quad \exists \vec{u} = \vec{v}_0 + \vec{v}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} \in \vec{v}_0 + V_H \Rightarrow V_L \subset V_0 + V_H. \quad \square$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(L) 相容} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|\vec{b}) \\ \text{(L) 不相容} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) < \text{rank}(A|\vec{b}) \\ \text{(H) 非平凡解} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) < n \\ \dim V_H + \text{rank}(A) = n \end{array} \right\} \text{定理 4.3}$$

## §5 方阵

### §5.1 方阵的代数运算

$\forall \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \ni M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$\forall A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

加法律:

$$A+B = B+A$$

$$A+(B+C) = (A+B)+C$$

$$A+O_{n \times n} = A$$

$$A+(-A) = O_{n \times n}$$

$$A(BC) = (AB)C$$

$$AEn = EnA = A$$

(3)  $(A+B)(A-B)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A(A-B) + B(A-B) \\ &= A^2 + A(-B) + BA + B(-B) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A^2 + AB + BA + B^2 \\ &= A^2 - AB + BA - B^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} &A(\alpha B) = (\alpha A)B = \alpha(AB) \\ &\alpha(A+B) = \alpha A + \alpha B \\ &(\alpha + \beta)A = \alpha A + \beta A \end{aligned}$$

矩阵乘法的性质和  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  的子代数

$\forall \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \ni M_n(\mathbb{R})$

若只考虑加法和乘法环

例: 设  $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

展开  $(AB)^2, (A+B)^2$  ( $A-B$ )

$$(AB)^2 = (AB)(AB) = ABA B$$

$$(1) \quad (AB)^2 = (A+B)(A+B)$$

$$(2) \quad (A+B)^2 = (A+B)(A+B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A(A+B) + B(A+B) \\ &= A^2 + AB + BA + B^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A(B+C) = AB+AC$$

$$(B+C)A = BA+CA$$

分配律

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \ni M_n(\mathbb{R}) \\ &(AB)^2 = A^2B^2 \quad (A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2 \\ &(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\text{Ex 1: } \text{If } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex 2: i) } A^n &= A^{n-2} + A^2 - E \quad (n \geq 3) \\ \text{ii) } A^2 - E &= A^{n-1} + A^3 - A = A^{n-1} + A + A^2 - E - A \\ &= A^{n-1} + A^2 - E = A^{(n+1)-2} + A^2 - E \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ex: ii) } A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$A + A^2 - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii) } A^2 - E &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A^2 - E = (A^{n-2} + A^2 - E) + (A^2 - E) \\ &= A^{n-1} + A^3 - A = A^{n-1} + A + A^2 - E - A \\ &= A^{n-1} + A^2 - E = A^{(n+1)-2} + A^2 - E \end{aligned}$$

$n=3$  i)  $A^2 - E$

§5.2  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  的性质:

为简单  $M_n(\mathbb{R})$  记作  $M_n$

定理:  $M_n$  中心量子

$$C_{M_n} = \{ M \in M_n \mid \forall A \in M_n \quad AM = MA \}$$

例:  $O_{n \times n}, E_n \in C_{M_n}$

定理 5.1  $M \in C_{M_n} \Leftrightarrow \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \quad M = \alpha E_n$

注: 称  $\alpha E_n$  为数乘矩阵.

证: "⇒"  $\forall A \in M_n$

$$\begin{aligned} M(\alpha E_n) &= \alpha(M E_n) = \alpha M \\ (\alpha E_n) M &= \alpha(E_n M) = \alpha M \end{aligned}$$

于是  $M \in C_{M_n}$

"⇒"  $\forall M \in C_{M_n}$   
设  $L_{ij}$  为  $n$  阶方阵. 在进行  $j$  行  
处的元素是 1, 其它处元素是 0.  
 $i=1, \dots, n, j=1, \dots, n$

$\forall M = (m_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, n; j=1, \dots, n}$

$$E_{ij} M = \begin{pmatrix} O_{1 \times n} \\ \vdots \\ \overset{i}{\underset{\text{---}}{M_{ij}}} \\ \vdots \\ O_{1 \times n} \end{pmatrix} - i$$

$$M E_{ij} = (\vec{0}_n, \dots, \overset{j}{\underset{\text{---}}{M_{ij}}}, \vec{0}_n, \dots, \vec{0}_n)$$

$$M E_{ij} = (\vec{0}_n, \dots, \vec{0}_n, \overset{i}{\underset{\text{---}}{M_{ij}}}, \vec{0}_n, \dots, \vec{0}_n) \Rightarrow m_{ki} = 0 \quad k \neq i$$

$$M E_{ij} = E_{ij} M \quad \text{且} \quad m_{ii} = m_{jj}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = m_{ii}. \quad \forall i \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \alpha E_n \quad \square$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例} \quad \text{计算 } & \quad \forall A \in M_n, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{及} \\ & (A - \alpha E_n)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= A^3 - 3\alpha A^2 + 3\alpha^2 A - \alpha^3 E_n$$

### §5.3 可逆元

若  $A \in M_n$ . 则  $\exists B \in M_n$ . 使得

$$AB = BA = E_n$$

定理 5.2  $A$  为可逆元,  $B$  称为  $A$  的逆元.

例  $E_n$  可逆.  $O_{nn}$  不可逆.

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{设 } A \text{ 为可逆元, } B, C \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的逆.} \\ &AB = E_n \Rightarrow C(AB) = CE_n = C \\ &\Rightarrow (CA)B = C \Rightarrow E_n B = C \Rightarrow B = C. \end{aligned}$$

故  $A$  为可逆元  $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$ .

定理 5.2  $A \in M_n$  可逆  $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n$

证明: 令  $\varphi_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  为

A 为矩阵表示的线性映射

若  $A \in M_n$ . 则  $\varphi_A$  为双射. 则  $\varphi_A^{-1}$  也是双射

映射.

由定理 5.2:  $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\exists \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  使得  $\varphi_A(\vec{u}) = \vec{x}, \varphi_A(\vec{v}) = \vec{y}$

$$\varphi_A(\alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}) = \alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} \quad (\because \varphi_A \text{ 是线性})$$

$$\varphi_A^{-1}(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v} = \alpha \varphi_A^{-1}(\vec{x}) + \beta \varphi_A^{-1}(\vec{y})$$

$\varphi_A^{-1}$  为线性的.  $\varphi_A$  为线性的.

" $\Rightarrow$ " 若  $A$  可逆.  $\varphi_A^{-1}$  为线性的.

$$\therefore \varphi_A^{-1} = \varphi_{A^{-1}} = \varphi_{E_n}$$

$$\text{同理 } \varphi_{A^{-1}} \circ \varphi_A = \varphi_{E_n}$$

因此  $\varphi_A \circ \varphi_{A^{-1}} = \varphi_{A^{-1}} \circ \varphi_A = \varphi_{E_n}$

$\varphi_A$  为  $M_n$  上的双射.  $\varphi_{A^{-1}}$  为  $M_n$  上的双射

$\varphi_A$  为满射.  $\varphi_{A^{-1}}$  为单射

$\varphi_A$  为  $M_n$  上的双射.  $\varphi_{A^{-1}}$  为满射

$\varphi_A$  为满射.  $\varphi_{A^{-1}}$  为单射

(16)

" $\Leftarrow$ " 且  $\text{rank}(A) = n$

$\forall R \in \text{im}(g_A)$  有  $\exists \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in R$

$\exists \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \in R^n$

$\text{im}(g_A) = R^n$

$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$  为单. 由推论 3.2

$g_A$  为双. 由推论 3.2 可知  $R$  为单. 其中  $B \in M_n$  也 为 单. 由  $g_B$ , 其中  $B \in M_n$  为 双. 由定理 3.2 可得

$\text{im}(g_B) = R$ .

$\text{id}_R = g_A \circ g_B = g_{AB} \stackrel{\text{定理 3.2}}{=} AB = E_n$

$= g_{E_n}$

$BA = E_n$  于  $A$  可逆

" $\Rightarrow$ " 由 A 可逆.  $\exists B \in M_n$  使得

$AB = E_n$  且  $\text{rank}(A) = n$

$\text{rank}(AB) = n \leq \text{rank}(A) \leq n$

定理 4.4

其中  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in R$

$j=1, 2, \dots, n$

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = n$   $\square$

$$\begin{aligned} E_n &= (\vec{e}^{(1)}, \vec{e}^{(2)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}) \\ &= (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \vec{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}) \underbrace{\left( \begin{array}{cccc} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{array} \right)}_{B} \end{aligned}$$

因  $\text{rank}(A) = n$ , 故  $\text{rank}(A^t) = n$

由 上述推理  $\exists C \in M_n$  使得

$$A^t C = E_n$$

$$C^t A = E_n$$

$$C^t A B = B \Rightarrow$$

$$C^t B A = E_n.$$

" $\Rightarrow$ " 由  $A$  可逆.  $\exists B \in M_n$  使得

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{由 } BA = E_n \text{ 于 } A \text{ 可逆} \\ &\text{且 } AB = E_n \text{ 且 } \text{rank}(A) = n \\ &\text{由 } \text{rank}(AB) = n \leq \text{rank}(A) \leq n \\ &\text{故 } \text{rank}(AB) = n \leq \text{rank}(A) \leq n \end{aligned}$$

条件： $\forall A \in M_n$ .  $\text{rank}(A) = n$

$\forall A$  为满秩的，(非零行，列)

(定理) full rank nonsingular invertible

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) < n$  则  $A$  为  
defective singular non-invertible

推论 5.1  $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in M_m$ ,  $C \in M_n$

定理:  $B, C$  都满秩,  $\forall |$

$\text{rank}(BA) = \text{rank}(A)$ ,  $\text{rank}(AC) = \text{rank}(A)$

定理 4.1 (i),  $\text{rank}(BA) \leq \text{rank}(A)$

$$BA = E_m A = B^{-1} B A$$

$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B^{-1} B A) \leq \text{rank}(BA)$

(定理 4.1 (ii))

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(BA)$

定理

推论 5.2  $\text{rank}(AC) = \text{rank}(A)$   $\square$

推论 5.2  $\forall A, B \in M_n$   $AB = E_n$   $\Leftrightarrow BA = E_n$

定理:  $\forall A \in M_n$ .  $BA = E_n \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n$

定理:  $\forall A \in M_n$ .  $\text{rank}(A) = n \Rightarrow AB = E_n$

定理:  $\forall A \in M_n$ .  $\text{rank}(A) \geq \text{rank}(E_n) = n \Rightarrow BA = E_n$

定理 5.3  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $\text{rank}(A_1 \dots A_k) = \text{rank}(A_1) + \dots + \text{rank}(A_k)$

定理 5.4  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $\text{rank}(A_1 \dots A_k) \leq \min(\text{rank}(A_1), \dots, \text{rank}(A_k))$

定理 5.5  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $(A_1 \dots A_k)^{-1} = A_k^{-1} \dots A_1^{-1}$

定理 5.6  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $\text{rank}(A_1 \dots A_k) = n$

定理 5.7  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $\text{rank}(A_1 \dots A_k) = \text{rank}(A_1) + \dots + \text{rank}(A_k)$

定理 5.8  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $\text{rank}(A_1 \dots A_k) = \text{rank}(A_1) + \dots + \text{rank}(A_k)$

定理 5.9  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $(A_1 \dots A_k)^{-1} = A_k^{-1} \dots A_1^{-1}$

定理 5.10  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $(A_1 \dots A_k)^{-1} = (A_1^{-1} \dots A_k^{-1})^{-1}$

定理 5.11  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $(A_1^{-1} \dots A_k^{-1})^{-1} = (A_k \dots A_1^{-1})^{-1}$

定理 5.12  $\forall A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n$ .  $(A_1^{-1} \dots A_k^{-1})^{-1} = E$

定理 5.13  $(A_1 \dots A_k^{-1})^{-1} = A_1^{-1} \dots A_k^{-1}$   $\square$

建议：利用线性映射的性质证明。

推论 5.4 若  $A \in M_n$  可逆，则  $A^t$  也可逆且  $(A^t)^{-1} = A^{-1}$

$\forall \alpha: A$  可逆  $\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^t) = n$

$\Rightarrow A^t$  可逆 (定理 5.2)

$$\text{例: } \begin{cases} \text{若 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } A^t \text{ 可逆} \Leftrightarrow a_1, \dots, a_n \text{ 线性无关.} \\ \text{即 } A^t = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T & \dots & a_n^T \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \alpha: A \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n \Rightarrow a_1, \dots, a_n \text{ 线性无关.} \\ \text{即: } A^t = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T & \dots & a_n^T \end{pmatrix} \quad A^t = E. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

定理: 若  $A \in M_n$  且  $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ , 使得

$$A^k = 0_{n \times n}$$

则称  $A$  是  $k$  阶矩阵

$$\text{例: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

定理: 若  $A \in M_n$  且  $A^k = 0_{n \times n} \Rightarrow A^{k-1} = 0_{n \times n}$

$$\dots \Rightarrow A = 0_{n \times n} \quad \rightarrow \leftarrow$$

$\forall \alpha: \begin{cases} \text{若 } A \in M_n. \text{ 则 } A^t \text{ 为 } M_n \text{ 中的矩阵.} \\ A \text{ 可逆} \Leftrightarrow A = E \text{ (零等价)} \end{cases}$

$\exists \beta: \begin{cases} \text{若 } A \in M_n. \text{ 则 } A^t = E \Leftrightarrow A = E \text{ (零等价)} \end{cases}$

$\forall \beta: \begin{cases} \text{若 } A \in M_n. \text{ 则 } A^t = E \Leftrightarrow A = E \text{ (零等价)} \end{cases}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} \text{若 } A \in M_n. \text{ 则 } A^t = E \Leftrightarrow A = E \text{ (零等价)} \end{cases}$

$\forall \beta: \begin{cases} \text{若 } A \in M_n. \text{ 则 } A^t = E \Leftrightarrow A = E \text{ (零等价)} \end{cases}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} \text{若 } A \in M_n. \text{ 则 } A^t = E \Leftrightarrow A = E \text{ (零等价)} \end{cases}$

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定理 5.1.  $\forall A \in M_n \cdot \forall \beta$

$$(1) \quad E_{ij}^{(m)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$(ii) A E_{ij}^{(n)} = (\hat{A}_{11}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{A}_{1j}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{A}_{ij}^{(n)}, \dots, \hat{A}_{1m}^{(n)})$$

证: (ii) 与  $E_{kk}$  的情形一样

$$E_{ij}^{(n)} A \text{ 的第 } k \text{ 行与 } E_{mm} A \text{ 的第 } k \text{ 行一样} \\ \text{于是它也是 } \hat{A}_{ij}^{(k)} \quad E_{ij}^{(n)} = E - L_{i,-1,j,-1} + L_{i,-1,j,-1}$$

$E_{ij}^{(n)} A$  的第  $i$  行与  $E_{mm} A$  的第  $i$  行一样

于是它也是  $\hat{A}_{ij}^{(i)}$

同理  $E_{ij}^{(n)} A$  的第  $j$  行也是  $\hat{A}_{ij}^{(j)}$

$$(iii) \text{ 当 } k \neq i, j \text{ 时} \\ A E_{ij}^{(n)} \text{ 的第 } k \text{ 行} \text{ 是 } \hat{A}_{ik}^{(k)} = \hat{A}_{ik}^{(n)} \\ A E_{ij}^{(n)} \text{ 的第 } i \text{ 行} \text{ 是 } \hat{A}_{i\bar{k}}^{(\bar{k})} = \hat{A}_{i\bar{k}}^{(n)} \\ A E_{ij}^{(n)} \text{ 的第 } j \text{ 行} \text{ 是 } \hat{A}_{\bar{i}k}^{(\bar{i})} = \hat{A}_{\bar{i}k}^{(n)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{命理 5.2} \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \\ (i) \quad & E_{ij}^{(n)} A = \left( \begin{array}{c|ccccc} \hat{A}_1 & & & & & \\ \hline \hat{A}_{i1} + \lambda \hat{A}_{j1} & \hat{A}_2 & \cdots & \hat{A}_{i-1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \\ \hat{A}_{i2} & \hat{A}_3 & \cdots & \hat{A}_{i-1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{A}_{i-1} & \hat{A}_i & \cdots & \hat{A}_{i-1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \\ \hline \hat{A}_{i+1} & \hat{A}_i & \cdots & \hat{A}_{i+1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{A}_m & \hat{A}_m & \cdots & \hat{A}_m & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \end{array} \right) \\ (ii) \quad & A E_{ij}^{(n)} = \left( \begin{array}{c|ccccc} \hat{A}_1 & & & & & \\ \hline \hat{A}_{i1} & \hat{A}_2 & \cdots & \hat{A}_{i-1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \\ \hat{A}_{i2} & \hat{A}_3 & \cdots & \hat{A}_{i-1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{A}_{i-1} & \hat{A}_i & \cdots & \hat{A}_{i-1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \\ \hline \hat{A}_{i+1} & \hat{A}_{i+1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_{i+1} & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hat{A}_m & \hat{A}_m & \cdots & \hat{A}_m & \cdots & \hat{A}_m \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

推论 5.5  $E_{ij}^{(n)}$  可逆.

$$\text{证: } E_{ij}^{(n)} - E_{ij}^{(n)} = E_n.$$

所以方程

(10)

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ij}^{(m)}(\lambda)A &= \left(E_m + \lambda L_{ij}^{(m)}\right)A = A + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0_{1 \times n} \\ 0_{1 \times n} \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_{ij}^1 + \lambda \widehat{A}_{ij}^2 \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_{ij}^m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= A + \lambda L_{ij}^{(m)}A = A + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 0_{1 \times n} \\ 0_{1 \times n} \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_{ij}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_{ij}^m \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

注  $E_{ij}^{(m)}(\lambda)$  是 可逆 矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} \text{注 } \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad &E_{ij}^{(m)} A = \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{A}_1 \\ \widehat{A}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_m \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{注 } \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad &E_{ij}^{(m)} A = \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{A}_1 \\ \widehat{A}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_m \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{注 } \forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad &A E_{ij}^{(m)} = \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{A}_1 \\ \widehat{A}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_j \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{A}_m \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(因为  $\lambda$  第  $j$  行 元素 相等 为 0).

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{ii}) \quad A E_{ij}^{(n)}(\lambda) &= A (E_n + \lambda L_{ij}^{(n)}) \\ &= A + \lambda A L_{ij}^{(n)} = A + \lambda (0_n, \widehat{0}_n, \widehat{A}_{ij}^1, 0_n, \dots, 0_n) \\ &= (A^1, \dots, \widehat{A}_{ij}^1, \widehat{A}_{ij}^1 + \lambda \widehat{A}_{ij}^2, \widehat{A}_{ij}^2 + \lambda \widehat{A}_{ij}^3, \dots, \widehat{A}_{ij}^m) \end{aligned}$$

推论 5.6  $E_{ij}^{(n)}(\lambda)$  可逆  
 $E_{ij}^{(n)}(\lambda) E_{ij}^{(n)}(-\lambda) = E_n$ .

 $P_k \cdots P_1 A$  为 斯密型注  $\forall$  令  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 

$\hat{\alpha}$ :  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \lambda \in \underline{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n}$   
 $E_{ij}^{(n)}(\lambda) = \text{diag}(1 \underbrace{-1}_{n} \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n)$   
 并称为 第  $j$  列 稀 缺

定理 5.4 之後  $A \in M_n$

$A$  可逆  $\Leftrightarrow$  存在  $P_1, \dots, P_k$

使得

$$P_k \cdot P_1 \cdot A = E$$

证: " $\Leftarrow$ " 由  $P = P_k \cdots P_1$ ,  $\forall i | P_i \neq E$

由推论 5.2  $A$  可逆

" $\Rightarrow$ " 由定理 5.3 存在  $P_1, \dots, P_k$

使得

$B = P_k \cdots P_1 \cdot A$  且  $B$  是阶梯型

由  $P_1, \dots, P_k$  可逆. 从而

$\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A) = n$

( 推论 5.1 )

于  $B$  不可能有 - 行 全是 0. 又因为

$B$  是方阵.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } QM &= Q(\vec{M}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{M}^{(s)}, \vec{M}^{(s+1)}, \dots, \vec{M}^{(n)}) \\ \text{及: } &= (Q\vec{M}^{(1)}, \dots, Q\vec{M}^{(s)}, Q\vec{M}^{(s+1)}, \dots, Q\vec{M}^{(n)}) \\ &= (Q\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, Q\vec{B}^{(s)}, Q\vec{C}^{(s)}, \dots, Q\vec{C}^{(n)}) \\ &= (QB, QC). \end{aligned}$$

求逆方法：設  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  且  $A$

$$\text{設 } B = (A, E_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (2n)}$$

由 定理 5.4 存在單體矩陣  $P$ . 按着

$$PA = E_n \quad \text{且} \quad P = A^{-1}$$

$$\text{且 } PB = (PA, P) = (E_n, A^{-1})$$

換言之：通過  $P$  的單體矩陣進行變換把

$B$  的前  $n$  列組成的  $n \times n$  方陣化為  $E_n$  而  
後  $n$  列組成的  $n \times n$  方陣不是  $A^{-1}$

即單體矩陣進行變換過程中得名  $B$  的前  $n$  列  
之  $\frac{1}{2}$  互換. 而  $A$  不可逆

例： $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  求  $A^{-1}$

$$\underline{\text{解}}: \quad E_2 \xrightarrow{(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_2(-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\text{解}}: \quad E_2\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{12}(-3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{驗證: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

計  $A^{-1}$

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

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消去法}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消去法}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad \rightarrow \quad} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad \rightarrow \quad} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad \rightarrow \quad} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad \rightarrow \quad} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad \rightarrow \quad} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

解説:  $A$  は零零矩陣、 $\sqrt{k} E - A$  は零

$$\text{解説: } \sqrt{k} E - A^k = 0$$

$$\text{解説: } (\underbrace{E-A}_{A=kE}) \cdot (\underbrace{A^{k-1} + A^{k-2} + \dots + E}_{(A-E)^{-1}})$$

$$= E - A^k = E$$

$$\text{解説: } E - A \text{ は零且々 } k \text{ 零}$$

$$(A^k + A^{k-1} + \dots + E)$$