

例: 证明不存在 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 使得

$$AB - BA = E$$

证: 设 $\exists A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使得上式成立

$$\text{则 } \text{tr}(AB - BA) = \text{tr}(E) = n$$

$$\text{tr}(AB) - \text{tr}(BA) = n$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \leftarrow \quad \square$$

回忆: $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 消去律不成立

但如果 A 可逆, $B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$AB = AC \Rightarrow B = C$$

验证: $A^{-1}(AB) = A^{-1}(AC)$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1}A)B = (A^{-1}A)C \Rightarrow B = C.$$

同样, 如果 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$BA = CA \Rightarrow B = C.$$

也可以利用满秩证明

例: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 可逆
 则 A^t 可逆且 $(A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$ ⑦

证: $(A^{-1})^t A^t = (AA^{-1})^t = E^t = E$

由推论 5.2 $(A^{-1})^t = (A^t)^{-1}$ \square

例: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 且 $E+A$ 可逆

证明 $(E+A)^{-1}(E-A) = (E-A)(E+A)^{-1}$

证: 由“消去律”只需证

$$(E+A) [(E+A)^{-1}(E-A)] = (E+A) [(E-A)(E+A)^{-1}]$$

$$L = E - A \quad \text{右} = (E+A)(E-A)(E+A)^{-1}$$

$$(E+A)(E-A) = E^2 - A^2 \quad (\because EA = AE)$$

$$= (E-A)(E+A)$$

$$L = E - A$$

$$L = \text{右} \quad \square$$

定义: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 如果 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

使得 $A^k = 0$, 则称 A 为幂零元

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

例: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 幂零, 证明 $E-A$ 可逆

证: 设 $A^k = 0$

$k=1$. $A=0$ $E-A=E$ 可逆

$k=2$ $A^2=0$ $E = E - A^2 = (E-A)(E+A)$

$(\because AE=EA)$

$\Rightarrow E-A$ 可逆

$k=3$ $A^3=0$ $E = E - A^3 = (E-A)(E+A+A^2)$

$\Rightarrow E-A$ 可逆

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

$\Rightarrow E-A$ 可逆.

例: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$ (8)

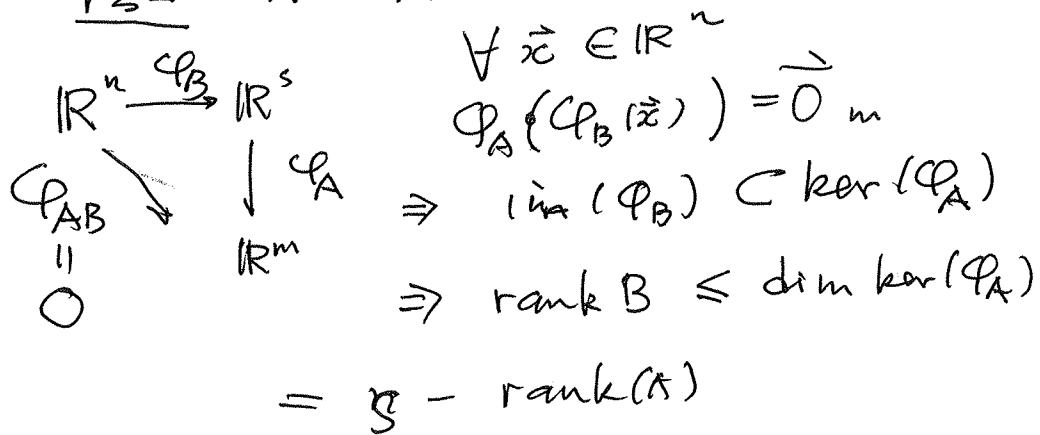
证明: 如果 $AB = 0_{m \times n}$, 则

$\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq s$

证: 证1 (Sylvester's inequality)

$0 = \text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - s$
 $\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq s$

证2 $\text{Ker} + \text{im}$



$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq s$ \square

更正: 推论 5.2 设 $A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 可逆

则 $A_1 \dots A_k$ 也可逆, 且 $(A_1 \dots A_k)^{-1} = A_k^{-1} \dots A_1^{-1}$

证:
$$\underbrace{A_k^{-1} \dots A_1^{-1}}_B A_1 \dots A_k = A_k^{-1} \dots A_2^{-1} \underbrace{(A_1^{-1} A_1)}_E A_3 \dots A_k$$

$$= A_k^{-1} \dots (A_2^{-1} A_2) \dots A_k = \dots = E$$

$\Rightarrow B = (A_1 \dots A_k)^{-1}$ (推论 5.1)

§6 矩阵的初等等价

引理 6.1 (利用矩阵乘法表示 Gauss 消去法)

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 则存在可逆方阵 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$

使得 (i) P 是若干 m 阶初等矩阵之积

(ii) PA 是阶梯型

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & & & & & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & & & & & 0 \end{array} \right) \Bigg\} r$$

证: 由 Gauss 消去法和初等方程的性质 ①

存在有限个第一类和第二类初等方程

P_1, \dots, P_k 使得

$$\underbrace{(P_k \dots P_1)}_{P'} A = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha_1 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & & & & & \end{array} \right) \Bigg\} r$$

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

于是存在若干第三类初等方程 P_{k+1}, \dots, P_{k+r}

使得

$$(P_{k+r} \dots P_{k+1}) P' A = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & & & & & \end{array} \right)$$

令 $P = P_{k+r} \dots P_{k+1} P'$ 因为每个初等

方程都可逆, 所以 P 可逆 (推论 5.2)

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

利用左乘初等方程把 A 化为阶梯型.

$$F_{21}(-2)A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{31}(-1)F_{21}(-2)A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{23}F_{31}(-1)F_{21}(-2)A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{32}(1)F_{31}(-1)F_{21}(-2)A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)F_{32}(1)F_{31}(-1)F_{21}(-2)}_P A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

PA 是若干个初等变换 $Q_1 \dots Q_k$

$$PA Q_1 \dots Q_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

引理 6.2 (矩阵打洞) ②

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 则存在 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

使得 (i) P 是若干 m 阶初等变换之积

(ii) Q ... n 阶

$$(iii) PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} & O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $r = \text{rank}(A)$

证: 由引理 6.1

$$PA = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{0 \dots 0} & 1 & \overline{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \overline{0 \dots 0} & & \overline{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \overline{0 \dots 0} & & \overline{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \overline{0 \dots 0} & & \overline{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \overline{0 \dots 0} & & \overline{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \overline{0 \dots 0} & & \overline{\quad \quad \quad} \\ \overline{0 \dots 0} & & \overline{\quad \quad \quad} \end{pmatrix} \left. \vphantom{PA} \right\} r$$

其中 $r = \text{rank}(A)$

通过列互换

$$PAQ_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{1 \quad \quad \quad} & O \\ \overline{\quad \quad \quad} & O \\ \overline{\quad \quad \quad} & O \\ \overline{\quad \quad \quad} & O \\ \overline{\quad \quad \quad} & O \\ \overline{\quad \quad \quad} & O \\ \overline{\quad \quad \quad} & O \end{pmatrix} \left. \vphantom{PAQ_1} \right\} r$$

其中 Q_1 是若干第一类 n 阶初等变换

由列 Gauss 消去可知 存在若干 $Q_2 \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$PAQ_1Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

其中 Q_2 是若干第 2 类 n 阶初等矩阵之积

令 $Q = Q_1Q_2$ 即可.

例 定理 6.1 设 $H \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 则

H 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow H$ 是若干 n 阶初等矩阵之积

证: " \Leftarrow " 推论 5.2

" \Rightarrow " 由引理 6.2 $\exists P, Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 可逆

使得 $PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$, 其中 $\text{rank}(A) = r$

$\because A$ 可逆 $\therefore \text{rank}(A) = n$. 于是

$$PAQ = E$$

$$\text{即 } A = P^{-1}EQ^{-1} = P^{-1}Q^{-1}$$

由引理 6.2 P, Q 都是初等矩阵之积 ③

由引推论 5.2 $P^{-1}, Q^{-1} \dots \dots \dots$ 的逆之积

由初等矩阵逆的性质

$$F_{ij} F_{ij} = E, F_{ij}(\alpha) F_{ij}(\alpha) = E, F_i(\alpha) F_i(\alpha) = E$$

可知: 初等矩阵的逆还是初等矩阵

于是 $A = P^{-1}Q^{-1}$ 也是初等矩阵之积 ④

定义: 设 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 如果存在可逆矩阵

$P \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使得 $B = PAQ$

则称 A 和 B 初等等价.(相抵)记为

$$A \sim_e B$$

验证 " \sim_e " 是等价关系

自反: $A = E_m A E_n$

对称: 设 $A \sim_e B$ 则 $B = PAQ$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1}BQ^{-1} = A \Rightarrow B \sim_e A$$

传递: 设 $A \sim_e B$, $B \sim_e C$ 则

$\exists P, R \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), Q, S \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

使得 $B = PAQ$ $C = RBS$

$$C = (RP)A(QS) \quad RP, QS \text{ 可逆} \\ (\text{推论 5.2})$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_e C \quad \square$$

定理 6.2 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $r = \text{rank}(A)$

$$\text{则 } A \sim_e \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

证: 定理 6.2 的直接推论.

推论 6.1 设 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. 则

$$A \sim_e B \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$$

证: $A \sim_e B \Rightarrow \exists P \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$
使得 $A = PBQ$

$$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) \quad [\quad] \quad \textcircled{4}$$

[矩阵乘以满秩矩阵秩不变]

" \Leftarrow " 由定理 6.2.

$$A \sim_e \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}, B \sim_e \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_e B \quad \square$$

推论 6.2 $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n} / \sim_e$ 共有 $\min(m, n) + 1$ 个
等价类. 它们的代表元分别为

$$O_{m \times n}, \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}, \quad r = 1, 2, \dots, \min(m, n)$$

证 由定理 6.2 和 $\text{rank}(A) \leq \min(m, n)$ 可得 \square

§7 方程求逆

问题: 给定 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

- (i) 判断 A 是否可逆? \checkmark
- (ii) 如果 A 可逆, 计算 A^{-1} (?).

引理 7.1. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m B \end{pmatrix} = (AB^{(1)}, \dots, AB^{(m)})$$

证: 设 $C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n} = AB$

$$G = (g_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = (h_{ij}) = (AB^{(1)}, \dots, AB^{(m)})$$

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_i B \end{pmatrix} \text{ 中第 } j \text{ 个元素}$$

$$= \vec{A}_i B^{(j)} = c_{ij}$$

$$h_{ij} = AB^{(j)} \text{ 中第 } i \text{ 个元素} = \vec{A}_i B^{(j)} = c_{ij}$$

引理 7.2 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

(i) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A' \\ A'' \end{pmatrix}$ $A' \in \mathbb{R}^{m' \times s}$, $A'' \in \mathbb{R}^{m'' \times s}$

$$m' + m'' = s$$

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} A' B \\ A'' B \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) 设 $B = (B', B'')$ $B' \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n'}$, $B'' \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n''}$ (5)

$$\text{则 } AB = (AB', AB'')$$

证: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_k \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \end{pmatrix}$ $A'' = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \end{pmatrix}$

$$A'B = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_k B \end{pmatrix}, A''B = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_{k+1} B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m B \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (3/理 7.1)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A'B \\ A''B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_k B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m B \end{pmatrix} = AB \text{ (3/理 7.1)}$$

设 $B' = (\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(k)})$, $B'' = (\vec{B}^{(k+1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(m)})$

$$(AB', AB'') = (AB^{(1)}, \dots, AB^{(k)}, AB^{(k+1)}, \dots, AB^{(m)})$$

$$= AB \text{ (3/理 7.1) } \square$$

给定 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 求 A^{-1}

(1) 设 $B = (A, E)$

(2) 利用初等行变换把 A 化为 E

$$P_k \cdots P_1 A = E \Rightarrow P_k \cdots P_1 = A^{-1}$$

$$P_k \cdots P_1 B = P_k \cdots P_1 (A, E)$$

$$= (P_k \cdots P_1 A, P_k \cdots P_1 E)$$

$$= (E, P_k \cdots P_1)$$

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A^{-1}

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

$$\xrightarrow{F_{12}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_{31}(-2)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_{13}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_2(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_{12}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

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

设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

如果 $\exists \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha_k \alpha_0 \neq 0$

使得 $\alpha_0 E + \alpha_1 A + \dots + \alpha_k A^k = O$

$$\text{例} \quad \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0} E + \dots + \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_0} A^{k-1} \right) A = E$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = - \left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0} E + \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_0} A + \dots + \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_0} A^{k-1} \right)$$

$$\text{例: 设 } A_n = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ & & \dots & \dots & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

问 A_n 是否可逆. 如果是求 A_n^{-1} , $n \geq 2$

$$\text{解 } A_n^0 = E, \quad A_n^1 = A_n$$

$$A_n^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ & & \dots & \dots & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ & & \dots & \dots & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} n & n-4 & \dots & n-4 \\ n-4 & n & \dots & n-4 \\ & & \dots & \\ n-4 & n-4 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= nE + (n-4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ & & \dots & \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= nE_n + (n-4)A_n + (n-4)E_n \quad (7)$$

$$A_n^2 - (n-4)A_n = (2n-4)E_n$$

$$\frac{1}{2n-4} (A_n - (n-4)E) A_n = E_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{当 } n \neq 2 \text{ 时 } A_n^{-1} = A_n - (n-4)E$$

$$\text{当 } n=2 \text{ 时 } A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ rank}(A) = 1, \text{ 不可逆.}$$

§8 矩阵分块及其应用

(p 83. 习题 17)

引理 8.1 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

$$\text{例 (i) } AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B \\ \vdots \\ A_p B \end{pmatrix} = (AB_1, \dots, AB_2)$$

$$(ii) AB = (A_i B_j)_{\substack{i=1, \dots, p \\ j=1, \dots, q}}$$

证: (i) 不妨设 $p > 1$, $p=2$ 时由引理 7.2

$$\text{由引理 7.2 设 } p \text{ 时成立 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} (A_1) \\ \vdots \\ (A_p) \\ A_p \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} (A_1) B \\ \vdots \\ (A_p) B \\ A_p B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B \\ \vdots \\ A_p B \end{pmatrix} (\because \text{按列做}) \quad \square$$

引理 $AB = A(B_1, \dots, B_2) = (AB_1, \dots, AB_2)$

$$(ii) \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B \\ \vdots \\ A_p B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 (B_1, \dots, B_2) \\ \vdots \\ A_p (B_1, \dots, B_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_1, \dots, A_1 B_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_p B_1, \dots, A_p B_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

引理 8.2 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

设 $A = (A_1, \dots, A_p)$ 其中 $A_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s_i}$

$i=1, \dots, p$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_p \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $B_i \in \mathbb{R}^{s_i \times n}$, $i=1, \dots, p$

证 $AB = A_1 B_1 + \dots + A_p B_p$

证: 注意 λ

$$\lambda = \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \alpha_2 \beta_2 + \dots + \alpha_s \beta_s$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \beta_1 + \dots + \alpha_{s_1} \beta_{s_1}) + (\alpha_{s_1+1} \beta_{s_1+1} + \dots + \alpha_{s_2} \beta_{s_2})$$

$$+ \dots + (\alpha_{s_1+\dots+s_{p-1}+1} \beta_{s_1+\dots+s_{p-1}+1} + \dots + \alpha_{s_1+\dots+s_p} \beta_{s_1+\dots+s_p})$$

其中 $s_1 + \dots + s_p = s$

$$= (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{s_1}) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{s_1} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + (\alpha_{s_1+\dots+s_{p-1}+1}, \dots, \alpha_{s_1+\dots+s_p}) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{s_1+\dots+s_{p-1}+1} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{s_1+\dots+s_p} \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n} = AB$

$$C^{(i)} = (c_{ij}^{(i)})_{m \times n} = A_i B_i$$

$$c_{ij} = \vec{A}_i \vec{B}_j = (\vec{A}_1)_i (\vec{B}_1)_j + \dots + (\vec{A}_p)_i (\vec{B}_p)_j$$

$$= c_{ij}^{(1)} + \dots + c_{ij}^{(p)}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = A_1 B_1 + \dots + A_p B_p$$

(8)

定理 8.1 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

$$A = (A_{ik})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, p \\ k=1, \dots, h}} \quad \# \# A_{ik} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i \times s_k}$$

$$m_1 + \dots + m_p = m \quad s_1 + \dots + s_h = s$$

$$B = (B_{kj})_{\substack{k=1, \dots, h \\ j=1, \dots, q}} \quad \# \# B_{kj} \in \mathbb{R}^{s_k \times n_j}$$

$$n_1 + \dots + n_q = n$$

$$\# \# AB = (C_{ij})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, p \\ j=1, \dots, q}} \quad C_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i \times n_j}$$

$$C_{ij} = A_{i1} B_{1j} + \dots + A_{ih} B_{hj}$$

证: 设 $A_i = (A_{i1}, A_{i2}, \dots, A_{ih})$

$$B_j = \begin{pmatrix} B_{1j} \\ B_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ B_{hj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i = 1, \dots, p, \quad j = 1, \dots, q$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_p \end{pmatrix} (B_1, \dots, B_q) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_i B_j \end{pmatrix}_{\substack{i=1, \dots, p \\ j=1, \dots, q}} \quad \# \# \text{按 } (1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} B_{1j} \\ B_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ B_{hj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_i B_j = (A_{i1}, A_{i2}, \dots, A_{ih}) \begin{pmatrix} B_{1j} \\ B_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ B_{hj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A_{i1} B_{1j} + A_{i2} B_{2j} + \dots + A_{ih} B_{hj} \quad \square$$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A_{11} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_1 \times s_1}, \quad A_{12} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_1 \times s_2}$$

$$A_{21} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_2 \times s_1}, \quad A_{22} \in \mathbb{R}^{m_2 \times s_2}$$

$$B_{11} \in \mathbb{R}^{s_1 \times n_1}, \quad B_{12} \in \mathbb{R}^{s_1 \times n_2}$$

$$B_{21} \in \mathbb{R}^{s_2 \times n_1}, \quad B_{22} \in \mathbb{R}^{s_2 \times n_2}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} B_{11} + A_{12} B_{21}, & A_{11} B_{12} + A_{12} B_{22} \\ A_{21} B_{11} + A_{22} B_{21}, & A_{21} B_{12} + A_{22} B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times l}$.

$U \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $V \in M_k(\mathbb{R})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} U & O \\ O & V \end{pmatrix}_{(m+k) \times (m+k)} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}_{(m+k) \times (m+l)}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} U & O \\ O & V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} UA & O \\ O & VB \end{pmatrix}$$

同理 $\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U' & O \\ O & V' \end{pmatrix}_{(n+l) \times (n+l)}$

$U' \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $V' \in M_l(\mathbb{R})$

等于 $\begin{pmatrix} AU & O \\ O & BV \end{pmatrix}$ (10)

例: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, 其中 $X = (x_{ij})_{n \times m}$
 x_{ij} 未知. 证明

$$AXA = A \text{ 有解.}$$

证: $A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q$. $r = \text{rank}(A)$
 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 可逆 (定理 6.2)

$$P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q X P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Z \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $Z = QXP$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \begin{pmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times m} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{11} &\in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r} & Z_{12} &\in \mathbb{R}^{r \times (m-r)} \\
 Z_{21} &\in \mathbb{R}^{(n-r) \times r} & Z_{22} &\in \mathbb{R}^{(n-r) \times (m-r)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Z_{11} = 0} \quad Z_{11} = E_r$$

Z_{12}, Z_{21}, Z_{22} 任意

$$X = Q^{-1} Z P^{-1} = Q^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{12} &\in \mathbb{R}^{r \times (m-r)} \\
 Z_{21} &\in \mathbb{R}^{(n-r) \times r} & Z_{22} &\in \mathbb{R}^{(n-r) \times (m-r)}
 \end{aligned}$$

任意矩阵

回忆若干秩的等式和不等式

(10) f

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times l}$

$$(i) \operatorname{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{rank}(A) + \operatorname{rank}(B)$$

$$(ii) \operatorname{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ D & B \end{pmatrix} \geq \operatorname{rank}(A) + \operatorname{rank}(B)$$

例: 设 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\text{证明: } \operatorname{rank}(A+B) \leq \operatorname{rank}(A) + \operatorname{rank}(B)$$

$$\text{证: 设 } C = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} (2m \times 2n) \\ (m+n) \times n \end{matrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ A & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{初等列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ A+B & B \end{pmatrix} = D$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{rank}(A) + \operatorname{rank}(B) &= \operatorname{rank}(C) = \operatorname{rank}(D) \\
 &\geq \operatorname{rank}(A+B)
 \end{aligned}$$

例: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

证: (i) $\text{rank}(AB) \leq \min(\text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(B))$

(ii) $\text{rank}(AB) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - s$

证: (i) $C := AB = (\vec{A}B^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}B^{(n)})$

$\Rightarrow \vec{A}B^{(j)} \in V_c(A), j=1, \dots, n$

$\therefore V_c(C) \subset V_c(A)$

$$[\vec{A}B^{(j)} = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(s)}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{sj} \end{pmatrix} = b_{1j}\vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + b_{sj}\vec{A}^{(s)}]$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(C) \leq \text{rank}(A)$

$$C := \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m B \end{pmatrix} \quad \because \vec{A}_i B \in V_r(B)$$

$\therefore V_r(C) \subset V_r(B)$

$$[\vec{A}_i B = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{is}) \begin{pmatrix} \vec{B}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{B}_s \end{pmatrix} = a_{i1}\vec{B}_1 + \dots + a_{is}\vec{B}_s]$$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(C) \leq \text{rank}(B) \quad \square$

$$(ii) \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} E_s & O \\ O & AB \end{pmatrix}_{(s+m) \times (s+n)} \quad (1)$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} E_s & O \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix} C$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_s & O \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_s & O \\ O & AB \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_s & O \\ A & AB \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D \begin{pmatrix} E_s & -B \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_s & O \\ A & AB \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_s, B \\ O, E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_s & \textcircled{B} - B \\ A & O \end{pmatrix} =: F$$

$\text{rank}(C) \geq \text{rank}(F) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$

\parallel
 $s + \text{rank}(AB)$

例 (Sylvester 等式) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$

证: $\text{rank}(E_m - AB) + n = \text{rank}(E_n - BA) + m$

证: $C = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m - AB \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix}}_{P_1} C = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m - AB \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ A & E_m - AB \end{pmatrix} =: D$$

$$D \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_n & B \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix}}_{P_2} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ A & E_m - AB \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & B \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_n & B \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix} =: F$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -A & E_m \end{pmatrix} F \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -A & E_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & B \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} E_n & B \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_n & -B \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix}}_{P_3} F = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & -B \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & B \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_n - BA & 0 \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix} =: G$$

$$G \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -A & E_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n - BA & 0 \\ A & E_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -A & E_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_n - BA & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix} =: H$$

由所给型矩阵的秩可知 P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 都可逆, $\Rightarrow \text{rank}(C) = \text{rank}(H)$ \square

例: 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), AB=BA$

证: $\text{rank}(A+B) + \text{rank}(AB) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$

如何用矩阵分块做.

证:

解: 方程组 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0}, \quad A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \vec{x} \in \ker(\varphi_A)$$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow \vec{b} \in \text{im}(\varphi_A)$$

$$\varphi_A \text{ 是满射} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m, A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 有解}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A | \vec{b}) = \text{rank}(A) = m$$

当 $m=n$ 时且 A 可逆

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \quad \vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{b}$$

(13)

解存在且唯一

证: 设 $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 中是线性壳型

则 L 是某方程组

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 的解.}$$

证: 设 $L = \vec{v} + V$

其中 $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n, V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是子空间

则存在矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 其中 $m = n - \dim V$

使得 V 是 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 的解空间

$$\text{设 } A\vec{v} = \vec{b}$$

考虑: $\vec{u} \in L$ 则 $\vec{u} = \vec{v} + \vec{w}, \vec{w} \in V$

$$A\vec{u} = A(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = A\vec{v} + A\vec{w} = \vec{b}$$

$\Rightarrow \vec{u}$ 是 L 的解.

反之 设 $\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{w}{=} L$ 的一个解

$$\text{则 } A(\vec{u} - \vec{v}) = A\vec{u} - A\vec{v} = \vec{b} - \vec{b} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} - \vec{v} \in V_A \Rightarrow \exists \vec{w} \in V_A = V$$

$$\text{使得 } \vec{u} = \vec{v} + \vec{w} \in L \quad \square$$

(14)