

1. (1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 7 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 13 & 17 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{11}{2} & -2 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{13}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 13 & 17 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{135}{26} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{191}{26} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & x & 5 \\ 1 & 10 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1-2x & x+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10-x & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ① 当 $-1-2x=0$ 时, $x=-\frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore 10-x \neq 0$ 秩为3.
② 当 $-1-2x \neq 0$ 时, 作初等行变换

②
$$\xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1-2x & x+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5+\frac{(x+2)(10-x)}{1+2x} & -1+\frac{10-x}{1+2x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1-2x & x+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{(-x+3)(x+5)}{1+2x} & \frac{-3x+9}{1+2x} \end{pmatrix}$$
 ②.1 当 $(-x+3)(x+5) \neq 0$, $\mathbb{R}^4$
 $x \neq 3$ 且 $x \neq -5$ 时, $-3x+9 \neq 0$ 秩为4.
②.2 当 $-x+3=0$ 时 $-3x+9=0$, 秩为3.
②.3 当 $x+5=0$ 时 $x=-5$, $-3x+9 \neq 0$, 秩为3.

综上所述 当 $x=3$ 时, 秩为2. 当 $x \neq 3$ 时, 秩为3.

(3)
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 秩为 $n+1$.
第1列减 a_0 倍
最后一列减 a_n 倍
倒数第二列...

2. (1) 证明: $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ $\varphi(a\vec{x}+b\vec{y}) = \lambda(a\vec{x}+b\vec{y}) = \lambda a\vec{x} + \lambda b\vec{y} = a\varphi(\vec{x}) + b\varphi(\vec{y})$ 故是线性映射
在标准基下的矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ 令 $\varphi(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} = \lambda\vec{x}$ 若 $\lambda=0$ 时, $\ker(\varphi) = \mathbb{R}^n$ 基为 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \varphi(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} \in \text{Im}(\varphi)$
若 $\lambda \neq 0$ $\ker(\varphi) = \vec{0}$ 基为 $\vec{0}$, 即只有 $\vec{x} = \vec{0}, \lambda\vec{x} = \vec{0}$. $\text{Im}(\varphi) = \mathbb{R}^n$ 基为 $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$

(2) 证明 $\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ $\varphi(a\vec{x}+b\vec{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} a x_1 + b y_1 \\ a x_2 + b y_2 \\ a x_3 + b y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a x_1 + b y_1 + a x_2 + b y_2 + 2(a x_3 + b y_3) \\ a x_1 + b y_1 + a x_2 + b y_2 \\ 3(a x_1 + b y_1) - (a x_2 + b y_2) + 2(a x_3 + b y_3) \\ 5(a x_1 + b y_1) - 4(a x_2 + b y_2) + a x_3 + b y_3 \end{pmatrix}$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} (a x_1 + a x_2 + 2a x_3) + (b y_1 + b y_2 + 2b y_3) \\ a x_2 + a x_3 + b y_2 + b y_3 \\ (3a x_1 - a x_2 + 2a x_3) + (3b y_1 - b y_2 + 2b y_3) \\ (5a x_1 - 4a x_2 + a x_3) + (5b y_1 - 4b y_2 + b y_3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a x_1 + a x_2 + 2a x_3 \\ a x_2 + a x_3 \\ 3a x_1 - a x_2 + 2a x_3 \\ 5a x_1 - 4a x_2 + a x_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b y_1 + b y_2 + 2b y_3 \\ b y_2 + b y_3 \\ 3b y_1 - b y_2 + 2b y_3 \\ 5b y_1 - 4b y_2 + b y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \\ x_2 + x_3 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \\ 5x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3 \\ y_2 + y_3 \\ 3y_1 - y_2 + 2y_3 \\ 5y_1 - 4y_2 + y_3 \end{pmatrix} = a\varphi(\vec{x}) + b\varphi(\vec{y})$$

在标准基下的矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 令 $\varphi(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}$ 对线性齐次方程组的系数矩阵作初等变换:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \end{matrix} \therefore \text{基础解系为 } (-1, -1, 1)^T$$

 $\ker(\varphi) = \langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$

$$\text{对 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & -4 \\ 5 & -9 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 5 & -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Im}(\varphi) = \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -4 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

3. 1) 证明: " $\Rightarrow$ " 若 A 不是列满秩 $\exists$ 非零 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 使 $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \varphi(\vec{e}_i) = \vec{0}$ 其中 $\vec{e}_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{即 } \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \vec{e}_i\right) = \vec{0}. \quad \text{令 } \vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \vec{e}_i \quad \therefore \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ 不全为零} \quad \therefore \exists i \text{ 使 } \lambda_i = \lambda_i \neq 0 \quad \therefore \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi(\vec{0}) = \vec{0} \quad \therefore \varphi \text{ 不是单射. 矛盾.}$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 若 φ 是列满秩, 假设 $\varphi(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} = \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{e}_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \varphi(\vec{e}_i) \quad \therefore \varphi$ 列满秩

$$\therefore \varphi(\vec{e}_i) \text{ 线性无关} \quad \therefore \text{只有零解} \quad \text{即 } x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0 \quad \therefore \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \varphi \text{ 是单射}$$

2) 证明: " $\Rightarrow$ " φ 是满射 $\therefore \text{Im}(\varphi) = \mathbb{R}^m = \langle \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m \rangle = \langle A \text{ 的列向量} \rangle \quad \therefore \text{rank}(V_C(A)) = m = \text{rank}(V_R(A))$

$\therefore A$ 是行满秩

" $\Leftarrow$ " A 行满秩 $\therefore \text{rank}(V_C(A)) = \text{rank}(V_R(A)) = m \quad \therefore \text{Im}(\varphi) = \langle V_C(A) \rangle$ 由 A 的列向量的极大线性无关组有 m 个向量, 而 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 的极大线性无关组也有 m 个向量. $\therefore$ 对于 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 中任意向量可由 A 的列向量的极大线性无关组线性表出. 即 $\forall \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m, \vec{y} = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i A^{(i)}$ (不妨设 $A^{(1)}, \dots, A^{(m)}$ 是极大线性无关组).
 $\therefore \vec{y} = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \varphi(\vec{e}_i) = \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \vec{e}_i\right)$. 则 $\vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \vec{e}_i$ 是 $\vec{y}$ 的原象. $\therefore \varphi$ 是满射. (当 $A^{(1)}, \dots, A^{(m)}$ 是极大线性无关组时, 也有同样的结论)

4. 证明: φ 是线性映射 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \varphi(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha t_1(\vec{x}) + \beta t_1(\vec{y}) \\ \vdots \\ \alpha t_m(\vec{x}) + \beta t_m(\vec{y}) \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{y})$

$$\text{即 左边} = \begin{pmatrix} t_1(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) \\ t_2(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) \\ \vdots \\ t_m(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha t_1(\vec{x}) + \beta t_1(\vec{y}) \\ \alpha t_2(\vec{x}) + \beta t_2(\vec{y}) \\ \vdots \\ \alpha t_m(\vec{x}) + \beta t_m(\vec{y}) \end{pmatrix} = \text{右边} \Leftrightarrow t_i \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 上的线性函数.}$$

$$3. \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi)) = m \Rightarrow \text{Im}(\varphi) = \mathbb{R}^m$$

证明: $\text{Im}(\varphi)$ 中极大线性无关组有 m 个向量. 而 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 中极大线性无关组有 m 个向量. $\therefore \forall \mathbb{R}^m$ 中 $m+1$ 个向量线性相关. $\therefore \forall \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m, \vec{y}$ 与 $\text{Im}(\varphi)$ 中 m 个极大线性无关组中向量线性相关. 即 $\vec{y}$ 可由 $\text{Im}(\varphi)$ 中向量线性表出. $\therefore \mathbb{R}^m \subseteq \text{Im}(\varphi). \quad \therefore \mathbb{R}^m = \text{Im}(\varphi)$

问题一: 什么时候可以行, 列初等变换同时用, 什么时候不能?

行变换不改变行向量生成的空间, 但改变了列向量生成的空间, 列变换不改变列向量生成的空间, 但改变了行向量生成的空间, 它们都不改变行向量和列向量生成的空间的维数.

不能: 求极大线性无关组 ~~有~~

能: 求维数.

初等行变换与矩阵乘法的关系:

A的第i行加k倍的第j行 $\Leftrightarrow$ 将如下矩阵左乘矩阵A.

$$\begin{matrix} j \\ i \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & k & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1j} & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{jj} & a_{ji} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{ij} & a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{nj} & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1j} & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{ji} & a_{jj} & a_{ji} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} + a_{j1} & ka_{ij} + a_{ji} & ka_{ii} + a_{ji} & \cdots & ka_{in} + a_{ji} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{nj} & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

初等行变换改变列向量的空间.

A的第i列加k倍的第j列 $\Leftrightarrow$ 将如下矩阵右乘矩阵A

$$\begin{matrix} j \\ i \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1j} & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{jj} & a_{ji} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{ij} & a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{nj} & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & k \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1j} & ka_{1j} + a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{jj} & ka_{jj} + a_{ji} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{ij} & ka_{ij} + a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{nj} & ka_{nj} + a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

类似的, A的第i行与j行互换 $\Leftrightarrow$ 将矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 左乘矩阵A; A的第i列乘k $\Leftrightarrow$ 将矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 右乘矩阵A.

左乘矩阵A; A的第i列与第j列互换 $\Leftrightarrow$ 将矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 左乘矩阵A; A的第i行乘k $\Leftrightarrow$ 将矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 右乘矩阵A.

矩阵乘法:

映射 φ 在标准基下的矩阵为 $A_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的标准基 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ ~~的坐标~~

问映射 φ 将 A_φ 的行向量映射成什么? 对于 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中向量 $\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ 它在标准基 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_n$ 下的坐标为 $b_1, \dots, b_n$.

问 $\varphi(\vec{b})$ 在以 A_φ 的列向量为基底下的坐标是什么? 问 $\varphi(\vec{b})$ 在以 A_φ 的列向量为基底下的坐标是什么?

$\varphi(\vec{b}) = b_1 \varphi(\vec{e}_1) + b_2 \varphi(\vec{e}_2) + \cdots + b_n \varphi(\vec{e}_n) = b_1 A_\varphi^{(1)} + b_2 A_\varphi^{(2)} + \cdots + b_n A_\varphi^{(n)}$ 故 $\varphi(\vec{b})$ 在 A_φ 的列向量为基底下的坐标

是 $b_1, \dots, b_n$. 若 $A_\varphi^{(1)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(k)}$ 线性相关且 $A_\varphi^{(k+1)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(n)}$ 线性无关, 则 $\varphi(\vec{b})$ 在 $A_\varphi^{(1)}$ 上的投影是 $\varphi(\vec{b})$ 在 $A_\varphi^{(1)}$

$A_\varphi^{(k)}$ 上的坐标的线性组合. 即 $b_1 A_\varphi^{(1)} + \cdots + b_k A_\varphi^{(k)}$ 可由 $A_\varphi^{(k+1)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(n)}$ 线性表出. 且对 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中向量都成立. 即 $\varphi(\vec{b})$ 对

$\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, b_1 都与 $b_2, \dots, b_n$ 有同样的线性关系. 若 $A_\varphi^{(1)} = \sum_{j=1}^k a_{1j} A_\varphi^{(j)}$ 则 $b_1 = \sum_{j=1}^k a_{1j} b_j$ 若 $A_\varphi^{(1)} = \sum_{j=1}^k a_{1j} A_\varphi^{(j)}$

则 $b_1 A_\varphi^{(1)} = \sum_{j=1}^k b_1 a_{1j} A_\varphi^{(j)}$. 若去掉 A 的列向量的极大线性无关组以外的向量后, 仍可找到对 $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\varphi(\vec{x})$ 关于 $A_\varphi^{(1)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(k)}$ (不妨设它们是极大线性无关组)的坐标表示, 又 $\because A_\varphi^{(1)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(k)}$ 线性无关, 故坐标表示是

唯一的 (设 $U_1 = \langle A_\varphi^{(1)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(k)} \rangle$, $U_2 = \langle A_\varphi^{(k+1)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(n)} \rangle$. 则 $U_1 \cap U_2 = \{\vec{0}\}$. 因为若 $\vec{u} = \sum_{j=1}^k a_j A_\varphi^{(j)} = \sum_{j=k+1}^n a_j A_\varphi^{(j)}$ 则只有 $a_1 = \cdots = a_k = 0, a_{k+1} = \cdots = a_n = 0$

$\therefore \varphi(\vec{x}) = u_1 + u_2$ 分解唯一, $u_1 \in U_1, u_2 \in U_2$, 依此类推. $\varphi(\vec{x}) = u_1 + \cdots + u_k$ 分解都唯一, $u_1 \in \langle A_\varphi^{(1)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(k)} \rangle, \dots, u_k \in \langle A_\varphi^{(k)}, \dots, A_\varphi^{(n)} \rangle$)

$\therefore \varphi(\vec{x})$ 只将 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中元素映射到 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 中某子空间中的向量, 降维. 且将那些在 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中分量上为零的向

量映射到向量 $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 满足某些线性分量满足某些线性关系的向量映射成 $\vec{0} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\varphi(\vec{x}) = A_\varphi \vec{x}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^m$

中的标准基下的坐标为 $A_\varphi \vec{x}$. $AB = (\varphi(A_1), \dots, \varphi(A_p)) = (\varphi(A_1), \dots, \varphi(A_p))$ 将 B 的列向量变成 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 中某子空间的向量

组成关于 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 的标准基下的坐标按照列排列

若矩阵A的第j行关于前面的小于j的某些行有线性关系, 则记: $i_1, \dots, i_k$ 等价于 而第 $i_1, \dots, i_k$ 行是小于j的行向量的线性极大线性无关组, 则等价于 $(A_j + \sum_{p=1}^k k_{ipj} A_{ip} = 0)$

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & i_1 & i_k & j & \dots & n \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \dots i_1 \\ i_1 \dots \\ i_k \dots \\ j \dots \\ \vdots \\ n \dots \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & k_{i_1 j} & \dots & k_{i_k j} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{i_1 1} & \dots & a_{i_1 n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_k 1} & \dots & a_{i_k n} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (\text{即第 } j \text{ 行为零其余行不变})$$

依次类推

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & k_{i_1 1} & k_{i_1 2} & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & k_{i_1 n} & k_{i_1 n} & \dots & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{i_1 1} & \dots & a_{i_1 n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_k 1} & \dots & a_{i_k n} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} (\text{即第 } i_1, \dots, i_k \text{ 行不变其余} \\ \text{行为零}) \end{matrix}$$

$\text{diag}(1, \dots, 1)$ 的

若 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, A, B 的秩为 n , 则 A, B 可由初等变换变成单位矩阵 $\text{diag}(1, \dots, 1)$, 同样 B 可由初等变换得到

$\therefore A, B$ 可写成某些初等矩阵的乘积. 若 $C = AB$, C 的行空间与 B 的行空间相同, C 的列空间与 A 的列空间相同, 若 $D = BA$, 则 D 不一定与 C 相同.

$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $\psi: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $\gamma: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 分别对应标准基下的矩阵 A, B, C .

$$\text{rank}(ABC) = \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi \circ \psi \circ \gamma))$$

$$= \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi) / \text{Im}(\psi \circ \gamma))$$

$$= \dim(\text{Im}(\psi \circ \gamma)) - \dim(\ker(\varphi) / \text{Im}(\psi \circ \gamma))$$

$$\geq \text{rank}(BC) - \dim(\ker(\varphi) / \text{Im}(\psi))$$

$$= \text{rank}(BC) - \dim(\text{Im}(\psi)) + \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi) / \text{Im}(\psi))$$

$$= \text{rank}(BC) - \dim(\text{Im}(\psi)) + \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi \circ \psi))$$

$$= \text{rank}(BC) - \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(AB)$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(ABC) + \text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(BC) + \text{rank}(AB)$$