

法一: 即证 $r(A+B)+r(AB) \leq r(A)+r(B) = r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} + r(A) = \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_A)) + \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_B)) = \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_A) + \text{Im}(\varphi_B)) + \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_A) \cap \text{Im}(\varphi_B))$

$r(A+B) = \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_{A+B})) \because A+B \text{ 的列向量已含于 } \{\vec{\alpha}+\vec{\beta} \mid \vec{\alpha} \in A \text{ 的列空间}, \vec{\beta} \in B \text{ 的列空间}\} = \text{Im}(\varphi_A) + \text{Im}(\varphi_B)$

$\therefore \text{Im}(\varphi_{A+B}) \subseteq \text{Im}(\varphi_A) + \text{Im}(\varphi_B) \therefore r(A+B) \leq \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_A) + \text{Im}(\varphi_B))$

即证 $r(AB) \leq \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_A) \cap \text{Im}(\varphi_B))$ 即证 $\dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_{AB})) \leq \dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_A) \cap \text{Im}(\varphi_B))$

已知 AB 是 A 的列向量的线性组合 $\therefore \text{Im}(\varphi_{AB}) \subseteq \text{Im}(\varphi_A)$

$\because AB=BA \therefore BA$ 的列向量是 B 的列向量的线性组合 $\therefore \text{Im}(\varphi_{AB}) \subseteq \text{Im}(\varphi_B)$

$\therefore \text{Im}(\varphi_{AB}) \subseteq \text{Im}(\varphi_A) \cap \text{Im}(\varphi_B)$ 得证

法二: 即证 $\dim(V_A) + \dim(V_B) \leq \dim(V_{A+B}) + \dim(V_{AB})$

$\because r(V_A) + r(V_B) = r(V_A \cup V_B) \therefore \dim(V_A) + \dim(V_B) = \dim(V_{A+B}) + \dim(V_A \cap V_B)$

即证 $\dim(V_{A+B}) + \dim(V_A \cap V_B) \leq \dim(V_{A+B}) + \dim(V_{AB})$

$\forall \vec{x} + \vec{y} \in V_{A+B} \quad \vec{x} \in V_A \quad \vec{y} \in V_B \text{ 有 } A(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = A\vec{x} + A\vec{y} = \vec{0} \therefore V_{A+B} \subseteq V_{AB}$

$\forall \vec{x} \in V_A \cap V_B \text{ 有 } (A+B)\vec{x} = A\vec{x} + B\vec{x} = \vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0} \quad V_A \cap V_B \subseteq V_{A+B}$

$\therefore \dim(V_{A+B}) \leq \dim(V_{AB}) \quad \dim(V_A \cap V_B) \leq \dim(V_{A+B})$

法三: $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_1+I_2} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2+C_1} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \therefore r\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = r\begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = r(A) + r(B)$

$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ (A+B)B & (A+B)B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ B(A+B) & B(A+B) \end{pmatrix} \therefore r\begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \geq r\begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ B(A+B) & B(A+B) \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ B(A+B) & B(A+B) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_2-BI_1} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & AB \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ B(A+B) & B(A+B) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & AB \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore r\begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ B(A+B) & B(A+B) \end{pmatrix} = r\begin{pmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & AB \end{pmatrix} \geq r(A+B) + r(AB) \therefore r(A) + r(B) \geq r(A+B) + r(AB)$

3. (1)

$\begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_1-AB I_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2+C_1 A} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B & BA \end{pmatrix} \therefore r\begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} = r\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B & BA \end{pmatrix}$

$I_1-AB I_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E_n & -A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} = S \quad C_2+C_1 A \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E_n & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} = T \quad ST = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} = TS = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore T=S^{-1} \quad S\begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B & BA \end{pmatrix}$

(2)

$(S[tI_m - \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}]S^{-1})^k = S[tI_m - \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}]^k S^{-1} (S[tI_m - \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}]S^{-1})^{k-2}$
 $= S[tI_m - \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}]^k S^{-1} = S \begin{pmatrix} tI_m - AB & 0 \\ B & tI_n \end{pmatrix} S^{-1} = S \begin{pmatrix} (tI_m - AB)^k & 0 \\ * & t^k I_n \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}$

$$\text{右边} = (S t I_m S^{-1} - S \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1})^k = (t I_m - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B & BA \end{pmatrix})^k = \begin{pmatrix} t I_m & 0 \\ B & t I_n - BA \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} t I_m & 0 \\ * & (t I_n - BA)^k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(S \begin{pmatrix} (t I_m - AB)^k & 0 \\ * & t I_n \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}) = r \begin{pmatrix} t I_m & 0 \\ * & (t I_n - BA)^k \end{pmatrix} \quad S \text{ 是满秩的}$$

$$\therefore r \begin{pmatrix} (t I_m - AB)^k & 0 \\ * & t I_n \end{pmatrix} = r(t I_m - AB)^k + n = r \begin{pmatrix} t I_m & 0 \\ * & (t I_n - BA)^k \end{pmatrix} = m + r(t I_n - BA)^k$$

4. (1), (2) 略

(3) 假设有 Y, Δ, t . $AY = YA, YAY = Y, AYA = A, A^{q+1}Y = A^q$

$$Y = YAY = Y(AXA)Y = Y(AXA)XAY = Y(AX)^{q+1}AY = X^{q+1}A^{q+2}Y^2 = X^{q+1}A^{q+1}Y = X^{q+1}A^q$$

$$= (XAX)X^{q-1}A^{q-1} = X^q A^{q-1} = \dots = XAX = X$$

$$\text{法二: 设 } X = S \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} S^{-1} \quad AX = S \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} S^{-1} = S \begin{pmatrix} BX_{11} & BX_{12} \\ NX_{21} & NX_{22} \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}$$

$$XA = S \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} S^{-1} = S \begin{pmatrix} X_{11}B & X_{12}N \\ X_{21}B & X_{22}N \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}$$

$$AX = XA, \text{ 又 } S \text{ 可逆的 } \therefore BX_{11} = X_{11}B \quad X_{12}N = BX_{12} \quad X_{21}B = NX_{21} \quad X_{22}N = NX_{22}$$

(即分块矩阵中分别相等) $\therefore N$ 幂零. 设 m 使 $N^m = 0, N^{m-1} \neq 0$

$$\therefore 0 = X_{12}N^m = BX_{12}N^{m-1} = B^2X_{12}N^{m-2} = \dots = B^mX_{12}$$

$\therefore B$ 可逆 $\therefore X_{12} = 0$ 同理 $X_{21} = 0$

$$\therefore X = S \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} S^{-1} \quad XAX = X \Leftrightarrow S \begin{pmatrix} X_{11}BX_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & X_{22}NX_{22} \end{pmatrix} S^{-1} = S \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}$$

$$\therefore X_{11}BX_{11} = X_{11} \quad X_{22}NX_{22} = X_{22} \quad \text{同理由 } AXA = A \Leftrightarrow BX_{11}B = B \quad NX_{22}N = N$$

由 $BX_{11}B = B$ 两边同乘 B^{-1} 有 $X_{11}B = E \therefore X_{11}$ 是 B^{-1}

$$\therefore \text{由 } X_{22}NX_{22} = X_{22} \text{ 得 } X_{22}^q = (X_{22}NX_{22})^q = X_{22}^{2q}N^q = 0$$

$$\therefore NX_{22}^2 = X_{22} \therefore NX_{22}^q = X_{22}^{q-1} = 0 \quad \text{以此类推 } X_{22} = 0$$

$$\therefore X = S \begin{pmatrix} B^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1} \text{ 唯一.}$$

上节课三个思考题: 1. 已知 V_A 是 A 的解空间, V_A 的一组基 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 令 $B = (\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k)$ 矩阵, 则 B^T 的解空间是? $A_{m \times n}$, 则 $V_A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \therefore B$ 是 n 行 k 列的 $B \in M_{n \times k}(\mathbb{R})$

2. 1) $V(A) = V_A \cap V_B$; 2) V_A, V_B 分别是 A, B 的行空间, 则设 $U = V_A \cap V_B$, U 中的一组基是 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_t$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{u}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{u}_t \end{pmatrix}$ 是矩阵, 则 $V_C = V_A + V_B$. $A_{m \times n} B_{k \times n}$

3. 已知 U 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 空间中的子空间, V 与 U 正交, 且 V 是 $(n - \dim(U))$ 维的, 则 V 唯一吗?

1. 由已知条件和 $A\vec{v}_1 = A\vec{v}_2 = \dots = A\vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$ 将 A 写作行向量的形式 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \end{pmatrix}$ 则

$$A\vec{v}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \vec{v}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \vec{v}_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times 1} \quad i=1, \dots, k \quad \therefore \vec{v}_i^T A^T = (\vec{v}_i^T \vec{A}_1^T, \dots, \vec{v}_i^T \vec{A}_m^T) = \underbrace{(0, \dots, 0)}_{m \text{ 个}}$$

$$B^T = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_k^T \end{pmatrix}_{k \times n} \quad \text{检查 } B^T \vec{A}_j^T \quad j=1, \dots, m \quad B^T \vec{A}_j^T = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_1^T \vec{A}_j^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_k^T \vec{A}_j^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{k \times 1}$$

$\therefore \vec{A}_j^T \in V_{B^T}$ 又 $\{\vec{A}_j^T | j=1, \dots, m\}$ 的极大线性无关组个数为 $r(A)$, 而 $\dim(V_{B^T}) = n - \dim(\varphi_{B^T}) = n - r(B^T) = n - k$

$\dim(\varphi_A) = r(A) = n - \dim(V_A) = n - k \therefore V_{B^T} = \langle \vec{A}_j^T | j=1, \dots, m \rangle$ 即 $AB = 0_{m \times k} \therefore B^T A^T = 0_{k \times m}$

2. 2) ~~$\forall \vec{x} \in V_C$ 有 $\vec{u}_1^T \vec{x} = 0, \vec{u}_2^T \vec{x} = 0, \dots, \vec{u}_t^T \vec{x} = 0$ 即 $\vec{u}_i, i=1, \dots, t \in V_{C^T} \cap V_{C^T} = V_{C^T}$~~

~~$\vec{x} = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \vec{A}_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_j \vec{B}_j$ 设 $C = (\vec{C}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{C}^{(n)})$, $D = (\vec{D}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{D}^{(n)})$ 其中 $\vec{C}^{(i)}$ 是 V_A 的组基,~~

~~$\vec{D}^{(i)}$ 是 V_B 的一组基~~ 由思考题1. 知 C^T 的解空间是 A^T 的列空间即 A 的行空间,

D^T 的解空间是 B^T 的列空间即 B 的行空间 由 $V(A) = V_A \cap V_B$ 得 $V(\begin{pmatrix} C^T \\ D^T \end{pmatrix}) = V_{C^T} \cap V_{D^T}$

$\therefore$ 即 $V(\begin{pmatrix} C^T \\ D^T \end{pmatrix}) = V_A \cap V_B = U \therefore V_C = (\begin{pmatrix} C^T \\ D^T \end{pmatrix})$ 的行空间 $= (C^T; D^T)$ 的列空间 $= V_A + V_B$

3. 设 $U = \langle \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k \rangle$, $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$ 是 U 的一组基, 不妨设 V 与 U 正交的空间, 且维数为 $n - k$

设 $\vec{\alpha}$ 与 U 正交 若 $\vec{\alpha} \in V$, 令 $V^* = V + \langle \vec{\alpha} \rangle$ 是 $n - k + 1$ 维的, 令 $A = (\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k)$ 则 $U \subseteq \text{Im}(A)$

令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{u}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{u}_k^T \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $V^* \subseteq V_A \therefore \dim(V^*) \leq \dim(V_A) = n - k$ 矛盾 $\therefore \vec{\alpha} \notin V$, 故 V 与 U 正交的空间

子空间包含于 V 若维数与 V 的维数相同, 则 $V^* = V$, 正交空间唯一.

已知 $A_{m \times n}$ 求左逆和右逆?

1) 假设 A 列满秩, 单射, 有左逆, 求 A^* , 使 $A^*A = E_{n \times n}$ ① 当 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n \text{ 行} \\ m-n \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$ A_1 是列满秩时

A 可通过初等列变换变成 $AQ_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ A' \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n \text{ 行} \\ m-n \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ A' \end{pmatrix} Q_{n \times n}^{-1} \quad \text{令 } A^* = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } A^*A = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & A'A' \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = E_n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ \vdots \\ E_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ A' \\ Q \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ \vdots \\ E_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ Q' \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{若 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n \text{ 行} \\ m-n \text{ 行} \end{matrix} \quad \text{则 } Q^{-1} = A_1, Q = A_1^{-1}$$

② 当 A 不是列满秩时, A 可通过初等列变换变成 $P_{n \times n} A Q_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \\ A' \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r \text{ 行} \\ m-r \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$

$$\therefore A = P_{n \times n}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \\ A' \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} \quad \text{令 } A^* = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 & 0 \\ P_{1 \times r} & P_{2 \times (m-r)} \\ P_{3 \times (m-r)} & P_{4 \times (m-r)} \end{pmatrix} = (Q P_1 \quad Q P_2)$$

$$A^*A = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \\ A' \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = E_r$$

P 只是一些行的互换的初等变换, 即 I 类初等行变换.

2) 假设 A 行满秩, 满射, 有右逆? 思考题

~~$A_{m \times n}$ 线性方程组求解:~~ $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

若 A 满秩, 解为 $x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & b_n & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}, \quad \dots \quad x_n = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$

(即将 A 的第 i 列换成 $\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$, 再求行列式, 再除 A 的行列式) why?

先证 $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$