

更正板书：线性映射基本定理中关于映射  $\varphi$  的线性性的验证：

设  $\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_n$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的一组基  
 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$  是  $\mathbb{R}^m$  中的任意向量

定义映射  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\vec{x} \mapsto x_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{v}_n$

其中  $\vec{x} = x_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{b}_n$ ,  $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$

验证  $\varphi$  是线性的。

设  $\vec{y} = y_1 \vec{b}_1 + \dots + y_n \vec{b}_n$ ,  $y_1, \dots, y_n \in \mathbb{R}$

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

$$\varphi(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \varphi\left(\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{b}_i + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \vec{b}_i\right)$$

$$= \varphi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha x_i + \beta y_i) \vec{b}_i\right) \quad [\mathbb{R}^n \text{ 中线性运算}]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha x_i + \beta y_i) \vec{v}_i \quad [\varphi \text{ 的定义}]$$

$$= \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \vec{v}_i + \beta \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \vec{v}_i \quad [\mathbb{R}^m \text{ 中线性运算}]$$

$$= \alpha \varphi(\vec{x}) + \beta \varphi(\vec{y}) \quad [\varphi \text{ 的定义}]$$

于是  $\varphi$  线性

回忆：设  $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  线性

$$A_\varphi = (\varphi(\vec{e}^{(1)}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}^{(n)})) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

是  $\varphi$  在标准基  $\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}, \vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(m)}$  下的

矩阵。

设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\varphi_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ 满足}$$

$$\varphi_A(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \vec{A}^{(j)}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n. \text{ 的线性映射}$$

称  $\varphi_A$  是矩阵  $A$  对应的线性映射

符号: 设  $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$  是从  $\mathbb{R}^n$  到  $\mathbb{R}^m$  所有线性映射的集合.

定理 4.1 设  $\Phi: \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$   
 $\varphi \mapsto A_\varphi$

则  $\Phi$  是双射, 且  $\Phi^{-1}$  是

$$\Psi: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$$
$$A \longmapsto \varphi_A.$$

证:  $\Phi \circ \Psi(A) = \Phi(\varphi_A)$  [ $\Psi$  的定义]

$$= A(\varphi_A)$$
 [ $\Phi$  的定义]

$$= (\varphi_A(\vec{e}^{(1)}), \dots, \varphi_A(\vec{e}^{(n)}))$$
 [ $A(\varphi_A)$  的定义]

$$= (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$$
 [ $\varphi_A$  的定义]  
 $= A$

$$\text{于是 } \Phi \circ \Psi = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}}$$

反之:  $\Psi \circ \Phi(\varphi) = \Psi(A_\varphi)$  [ $\Phi$  的定义]

$$= \varphi_{(A_\varphi)}$$
 [ $\Psi$  的定义]

$$\forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \quad \varphi_{(A_\varphi)}(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \vec{A}_\varphi^{(j)}$$
 [ $\varphi_{(A_\varphi)}$  的定义]

$$= \varphi(\vec{e}^{(j)})$$
 [ $A_\varphi$  的定义]

由线性映射基本定理的逆命题

$$\varphi_{(A_\varphi)} = \varphi$$

即  $\Psi \circ \Phi(\varphi) = \varphi \Rightarrow \Psi \circ \Phi = \text{id}_{\text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)}$   $\square$

注: 由上述定理可知  
 $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$  总在标准基下矩阵  
对应的线性映射是  $\varphi$  本身.

例: 设  $O_{m \times n}$  是零矩阵

$$\varphi_{O_{m \times n}}(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \vec{0}_{m \times n}^{(j)} = \vec{0}_m, j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \varphi_{O_{m \times n}}(x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)}) \\ = x_1 \varphi_{O_{m \times n}}(\vec{e}^{(1)}) + \dots + x_n \varphi_{O_{m \times n}}(\vec{e}^{(n)}) \\ = x_1 \vec{0}_m + \dots + x_n \vec{0}_m = \vec{0}_m \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi_{O_{m \times n}}$  对应零映射

例: 设  $E_n$  是  $n$  阶单位矩阵

$$\varphi_{E_n}(\vec{e}^{(j)}) = \vec{E}_n^{(j)} = \vec{e}^{(j)}, j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{E_n}(x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)}) \\ = x_1 \varphi_{E_n}(\vec{e}^{(1)}) + \dots + x_n \varphi_{E_n}(\vec{e}^{(n)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)} \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{E_n} \text{ 是恒等映射.}$$

注: 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$   $|A|$

$$V_A = \ker(\varphi_A), \quad V_c(A) = \text{im}(\varphi_A)$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)}$$

$$\varphi_A(\vec{x}) = \varphi_A(x_1 \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{e}^{(n)})$$

$$= x_1 \varphi_A(\vec{e}^{(1)}) + \dots + x_n \varphi_A(\vec{e}^{(n)}) \quad [\varphi_A \text{ 线性}]$$

$$= x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)} \quad [\varphi_A \text{ 定义}]$$

$$\vec{x} \in \ker(\varphi_A) \Leftrightarrow x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)} = \vec{0}_m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \in V_A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{x} \in V_A$$

由此得证:  $\ker(\varphi_A) = V_A$

同义  $\text{Im}(\varphi_A) = \{\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid \exists \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \varphi_A(\vec{x}) = \vec{y}\}$

所以由  $\varphi_A(\vec{x}) = x_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + x_n \vec{A}^{(n)}$

可以  $\text{Im}(\varphi_A) = V_c(A)$ .

### §4.2 矩阵的线性运算

命题4.1 设  $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

定义:  $\varphi + \psi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\vec{x} \mapsto \varphi(\vec{x}) + \psi(\vec{x})$

$\alpha\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$   
 $\vec{x} \mapsto \alpha\varphi(\vec{x})$

例:  $\varphi + \psi$  和  $\alpha\varphi$  都是线性映射

证: 设  $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$(\varphi + \psi)(\lambda\vec{x} + \mu\vec{y})$

$$= \varphi(\lambda\vec{x} + \mu\vec{y}) + \psi(\lambda\vec{x} + \mu\vec{y}) \quad [\text{定义}] \textcircled{4}$$

$$= \lambda\varphi(\vec{x}) + \mu\varphi(\vec{y}) + \lambda\psi(\vec{x}) + \mu\psi(\vec{y}) \quad [\text{线性}]$$

$$= \lambda[\varphi(\vec{x}) + \psi(\vec{x})] + \mu[\varphi(\vec{y}) + \psi(\vec{y})]$$

$$= \lambda[(\varphi + \psi)(\vec{x})] + \mu[(\varphi + \psi)(\vec{y})]$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi + \psi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$$

$$(\alpha\varphi)(\lambda\vec{x} + \mu\vec{y})$$

$$= \alpha\varphi(\lambda\vec{x} + \mu\vec{y}) \quad [\text{定义}]$$

$$= \alpha(\lambda\varphi(\vec{x}) + \mu\varphi(\vec{y})) \quad [\text{线性}]$$

$$= \lambda\alpha\varphi(\vec{x}) + \mu\alpha\varphi(\vec{y})$$

$$= \lambda(\alpha\varphi)(\vec{x}) + \mu(\alpha\varphi)(\vec{y}) \quad \text{定义} \square$$

问题  $\varphi + \psi$  和  $\alpha\varphi$  在标准基下的矩阵是什么?

设  $\varphi$  的矩阵是  $A$ ,  $\psi$  的矩阵是  $B$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\varphi+\psi} &= ((\varphi+\psi)(\vec{e}^{(1)}), \dots, (\varphi+\psi)(\vec{e}^{(n)})) \\ &= (\varphi(\vec{e}^{(1)}) + \psi(\vec{e}^{(1)}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}^{(n)}) + \psi(\vec{e}^{(n)})) \\ &= (\vec{A}^{(1)} + \vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} + \vec{B}^{(n)}) \end{aligned}$$

设  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$A_{\varphi+\psi}$  中第  $i$  行, 第  $j$  列的元素  
是  $(\vec{A}^{(i)} + \vec{B}^{(i)})$  中第  $j$  个元素  
为  $a_{ij} + b_{ij}$

定义:  $A + B$  为  $m \times n$  阶矩阵

$$C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n} \text{ 其中 } c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$$

注 设  $C = A + B$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= (\vec{A}^{(1)} + \vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} + \vec{B}^{(n)}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 + \vec{B}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m + \vec{B}_m \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\alpha\varphi} &= ((\alpha\varphi)(\vec{e}^{(1)}), \dots, (\alpha\varphi)(\vec{e}^{(n)})) \\ &= (\alpha\varphi(\vec{e}^{(1)}), \dots, \alpha\varphi(\vec{e}^{(n)})) \\ &= (\alpha\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha\vec{A}^{(n)}) \end{aligned}$$

$A_{\alpha\varphi}$  中第  $i$  行, 第  $j$  列的元素是  
 $\alpha\vec{A}^{(i)}$  中第  $j$  个元素  $\cdot \alpha a_{ij}$

定义:  $\alpha A$  为  $m \times n$  阶矩阵  $C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$$\text{其中 } c_{ij} = \alpha a_{ij}$$

注: 设  $C = \alpha A$

$$\text{则 } C = (\alpha\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha\vec{A}^{(n)}) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha\vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha\vec{A}_m \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)

例: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

求  $A - B$

解  $A - B = (A + (-1)B) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \\ 10 & 12 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -2 & -5 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

推论 4.1 设  $\Phi: \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

如定理 4.1 定义, 则  $\forall \varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$

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

$\Phi(\alpha\varphi + \beta\psi) = \alpha\Phi(\varphi) + \beta\Phi(\psi)$

证:  $\Phi(\alpha\varphi + \beta\psi) = A_{\alpha\varphi + \beta\psi}$

$= A_{\alpha\varphi} + A_{\beta\psi}$

[矩阵线性组合]

$= \alpha A_{\varphi} + \beta A_{\psi}$

[标量系数]

$= \alpha\Phi(\varphi) + \beta\Phi(\psi)$ . [线性组合] 6

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

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

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

$V_c(A+B) = \langle \vec{A}^{(1)} + \vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} + \vec{B}^{(n)} \rangle$

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

$V_c(A+B) \subset V_c(A) + V_c(B)$

$\dim(A+B)$

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

$\leq \dim(V_c(A) + V_c(B))$

$\leq \dim(V_c(A)) + \dim V_c(B)$

[秩不等式]

$= \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$ . □

### § 4.3 矩阵的转置

定义: 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

A 的转置 (transpose)  $\stackrel{\text{记}}{=} n \times m$  矩阵

记为  $A^t$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

记为  $A^t$

注: 设  $A^t = (a'_{ji})_{\substack{j=1, \dots, n \\ i=1, \dots, m}}$

$$\text{则 } a'_{ji} = a_{ij}$$

例:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(a, b, c, d)^t = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

命题 4.2 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  (7)

$$\text{则 } (A^t)^t = A, \quad \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^t).$$

证:

$$\begin{aligned} (A^t)^t &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}^t \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = A \end{aligned}$$

$$\dim V_r(A^t) = \dim V_c(A) \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^t) = \text{rank}(A) \quad \square$$

命题 4.3 设  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(A+B)^t = A^t + B^t$$

$$(\alpha A)^t = \alpha A^t$$

证: 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$$C = A+B = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$D = \alpha A = (d_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$(A+B)^t = C^t = (c_{ji})_{n \times m} = (a_{ji} + b_{ji})_{n \times m}$$

$$= (a_{ji})_{n \times m} + (b_{ji})_{n \times m} = (a_{ji} + b_{ji})_{n \times m}$$

$$(\alpha A)^t = D^t = (d_{ji})_{n \times m} = (\alpha a_{ji})_{n \times m}$$

$$= \alpha (a_{ji})_{n \times m} = \alpha A^t \quad \square$$

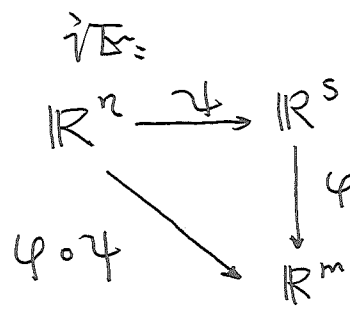
§4.4 矩阵的乘法.

证号 设  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的标准基是  $\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}$   
 $\mathbb{R}^s$  -----  $\vec{\delta}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{\delta}^{(s)}$   
 $\mathbb{R}^m$  -----  $\vec{\varepsilon}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{\varepsilon}^{(m)}$

命题 4.4 设  $\psi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^s)$

$\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^s, \mathbb{R}^m)$ .  $\square$

$\varphi \circ \psi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$



设  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  (8)

$$\varphi \circ \psi (\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y})$$

$$= \varphi (\psi (\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y})) \quad [\text{复合}]$$

$$= \varphi (\alpha \psi (\vec{x}) + \beta \psi (\vec{y})) \quad [\psi \text{ 线性}]$$

$$= \alpha \varphi (\psi (\vec{x})) + \beta \varphi (\psi (\vec{y})) \quad [\varphi \text{ 线性}]$$

$$= \alpha \varphi \circ \psi (\vec{x}) + \beta \varphi \circ \psi (\vec{y}) \quad [\text{复合}]$$

问题: 设  $\psi$  在标准基下的矩阵是  $B$   
 $\varphi$  -----  $A$

$\varphi \circ \psi$  在标准基下的矩阵是什么?



⑨

设  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  为  $\varphi \circ \psi$  的矩阵

$$C = (\varphi \circ \psi(\vec{e}^{(1)}), \dots, \varphi \circ \psi(\vec{e}^{(n)}))$$

$$= (\varphi(\psi(\vec{e}^{(1)})), \dots, \varphi(\psi(\vec{e}^{(n)})))$$

$$= (\varphi(\vec{B}^{(1)}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{B}^{(n)}))$$

设  $B = (b_{kj})_{s \times n}$

~~$C = (\varphi$~~

$$\forall \vec{B}^{(j)} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{sj} \end{pmatrix} = b_{1j} \vec{\delta}_1 + \dots + b_{sj} \vec{\delta}_s$$

$$\varphi(\vec{B}^{(j)}) = \varphi(b_{1j} \vec{\delta}_1 + \dots + b_{sj} \vec{\delta}_s)$$

$$= b_{1j} \varphi(\vec{\delta}_1) + \dots + b_{sj} \varphi(\vec{\delta}_s)$$

$$= b_{1j} \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + b_{sj} \vec{A}^{(s)}$$

$\vec{c}^{(j)}$

$$\vec{c}^{(j)} = b_{1j} \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + b_{sj} \vec{A}^{(s)}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\triangleq C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}, \quad A = (a_{ik})_{m \times s}$$

$$\forall c_{ij} = b_{1j} a_{i1} + \dots + b_{sj} a_{is}$$

$$= a_{i1} b_{1j} + \dots + a_{is} b_{sj} = \sum_{s=1}^k a_{is} b_{sj}$$

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

$A$  和  $B$  的积  $\triangleq m \times n$  的矩阵

$$C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$\text{其中 } c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik} b_{kj}, \quad i \in \mathbb{I} = \mathbb{I}^m, j \in \mathbb{J} = \mathbb{I}^n$$

注: 设  $\varphi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$

$\psi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^s, \mathbb{R}^n)$  它们的矩阵

其下的矩阵  $\triangleq A$  和  $B$

例  $\varphi, \psi$  在标准基下的矩阵  
 $\frac{1}{2} AB$  即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi & \psi \end{pmatrix}$$

由定理 4.1  $\varphi = \varphi_A, \psi = \varphi_B$

于是  $\varphi_A \circ \varphi_B = \varphi_{AB}$

~~注:  $c_{ij} = \dots$~~

注:  $AB$  只在  $A$  的列数等于  $B$  的行数时有定义. 此时  $AB$  行数是  $A$  的行数, 列数是  $B$  的列数

例:  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times s}, \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times 1}$

$$(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix}$$

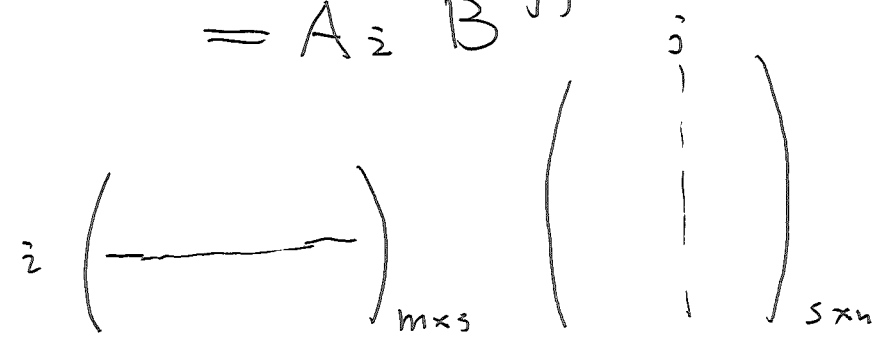
$$= \alpha_1 \beta_1 + \dots + \alpha_s \beta_s$$

注: 设  $A = (a_{ik})_{m \times s}, B = (b_{kj})_{s \times n}$

$$C = AB = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik} b_{kj} = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{is}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{sj} \end{pmatrix}$$

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



例:  $AB = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \vec{B}^{(1)} & \dots & \vec{A}_1 \vec{B}^{(n)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vec{A}_m \vec{B}^{(1)} & \dots & \vec{A}_m \vec{B}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$

例:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

求  $AB$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

注  $BA$  没有定义

注: 如果  $A, B$  都是  $n \times n$  矩阵  $AB \neq BA$  是  $n$  阶方阵

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

注:  $AB$  一般不等于  $BA$  ①  
 $A \neq O_{n \times n}, B \neq O_{n \times n} \nRightarrow AB \neq O_{n \times n}$

注: 设  $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$AB = AC \quad \text{且} \quad A \neq O_{n \times n}$$

$$\nRightarrow B = C \quad [\text{左消去律不成立}]$$

类似 (右消去律不成立)

例: 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \text{rank}(A) = 1$

则  $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使得

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$$

证:  $\because \text{rank}(A) = 1 \therefore \dim V_c(A) = 1$

设  $\dim \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{V} V_c(A)$  为基

则  $\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad \vec{A}^{(j)} = \beta_j \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix}, j = 1, \dots, n$   $\beta_j \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $[A \text{ 中第 } j \text{ 列元素} \xrightarrow{V} \beta_j \alpha_1]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_i \beta_j)_{m \times n} = A \quad \square$$

§4.5 矩阵乘法的规律

~~交换律 结合律~~

设  $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$   $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

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

(加法交换)

$$A+B = B+A$$

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

(加法结合)

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

(加法单位)

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

(加法逆)

$$\alpha(\beta A) = (\alpha\beta)A$$

(数乘结合)

$$1A = A$$

(数乘单位)

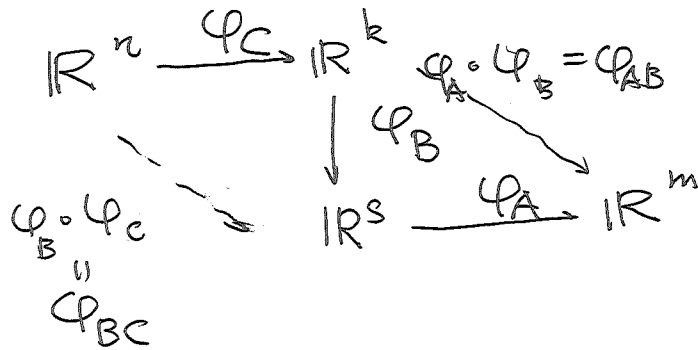
$$\alpha(A+B) = \alpha A + \alpha B \quad (\text{分配})$$

$$(\alpha+\beta)A = \alpha A + \beta A \quad (\text{分配})$$

(自己验证)

设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times k}$ ,  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$  ⑫

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



由定理3.2 [第 3 章]

$$\varphi_A \circ (\varphi_B \circ \varphi_C) = (\varphi_A \circ \varphi_B) \circ \varphi_C$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\varphi_A \circ \varphi_{BC}$$

$$\varphi_A(BC)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\varphi_{AB} \circ \varphi_C$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\varphi_{(AB)C}$$

由定理 4.1  $A(BC) = (AB)C$

### 乘法与加法分配律

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

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

设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k}$

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

设  $P = A(B+C)$ ,  $Q = AB+AC$

$$A = (a_{ik})_{m \times s}, B = (b_{kj})_{s \times n}, C = (c_{kj})_{s \times n}$$

$$P = (p_{ij})_{m \times n}, Q = (q_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$p_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik}(b_{kj} + c_{kj})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik}b_{kj} + \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik}c_{kj}$$

$$= q_{ij}$$

类似可证:  $(B+C)A = BA+CA$

### 乘法与数乘分配

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

$$(\alpha A)B = A(\alpha B) = \alpha(AB)$$

自己验证.

命题 4.5 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

$$\text{则 } (AB)^t = B^t A^t$$

证: 设  $A = (a_{ik})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, m \\ k=1, \dots, s}}$ ,  $B = (b_{kj})_{\substack{k=1, \dots, s \\ j=1, \dots, n}}$

$$A^t = (a'_{ki})_{s \times m}, B^t = (b'_{jk})_{n \times s}$$

$$C = AB = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}, D = B^t A^t = (d_{ji})$$

$$d_{ji} = \sum_{k=1}^s b'_{jk} a'_{ki} \quad (\text{乘法定义})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^s b_{kj} a_{ik} \quad (\text{转置定义})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik} b_{kj} = c_{ij}$$

$$\text{故 } C = (c'_{ji})_{n \times m}, c'_{ji} = c_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{ji} = c'_{ji} \Rightarrow D = C^t. \quad \square$$

例: 利用矩阵乘法化简符号

$$\text{设 } A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

以  $A$  为系数的齐次线性方程组

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0}_m$$

设  $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ . 以  $(A | \vec{b})$  为增广矩阵

的线性方程组

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

以  $A$  为矩阵的线性映射

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = A\vec{x}$$

验证:  $V_A \cong \ker \varphi$  (14)

设  $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in V_A$ .  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} A(\alpha\vec{u} + \beta\vec{v}) &= \alpha A\vec{u} + \beta A\vec{v} \quad (\text{分配律}) \\ &= \alpha \vec{0}_m + \beta \vec{0}_m = \vec{0}_m \end{aligned}$$

设  $S \cong A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  解的集合

$$\vec{v} \in S$$

$$\text{则 } S = \vec{v} + V_A = \{ \vec{v} + \vec{z} \mid \vec{z} \in V_A \}$$

$$\text{设 } \vec{u} \in S \quad A(\vec{u} - \vec{v}) = A\vec{u} - A\vec{v}$$

$$= \vec{b} - \vec{b} = \vec{0}_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{u} - \vec{v} \in V_A \Rightarrow S \subset \vec{v} + V_A$$

$(\vec{u} = \vec{v} + (\vec{u} - \vec{v}))$

设  $\vec{w} \in \vec{v} + V_A$ . 则  $\exists \vec{z} \in V_A$

$$\vec{w} = \vec{v} + \vec{z}$$

$$A\vec{w} = A(\vec{v} + \vec{z}) = A\vec{v} + A\vec{z} = \vec{b} + \vec{0}_m = \vec{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{w} \in S \Rightarrow \vec{v} + V_A \in S$$

例 矩阵乘法的行形式和列形式

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

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

证:  $AB$  的第  $i$  行是

$(\vec{A}_i \vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}_i \vec{B}^{(m)})$

而  $\begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m B \end{pmatrix}$  的第  $i$  行是  $\vec{A}_i B = (\vec{A}_i \vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}_i \vec{B}^{(m)})$

类似: 列形式成立

命题 4.6 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  则

(i)  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \vec{A}_m \end{pmatrix}$

(ii)  $A \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_1 \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda_n \vec{A}^{(n)})$

证: (i)

$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} A$  的第  $i$  行是  $(0 \dots 0 \lambda_i 0 \dots 0) A = (0 \dots 0 \lambda_i 0 \dots 0) \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_i \vec{A}_i, i=1, \dots, m$

$A \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$  的第  $j$  列是

$A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_j \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(m)}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_j \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_j \vec{A}^{(j)}, j=1, 2, \dots, n$

推论 4.2 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

则:  $(\lambda E_m) A = A (\lambda E_n) = \lambda A$

证: 在命题 4.6 中取  $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_m = \lambda$  和  $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n = \lambda$  即可

证: 由此可知  $O_{m \times m} A = A O_{n \times n} = O_{m \times n}$

$E_m A = A E_n = A$

定义:  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$  称为  $n$  阶 ~~实~~ 对称阵

记为  $\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ .

$O_{n \times n}$  称为  $O_n$ .

例: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$   $D = \text{diag}(1, 2, 3)$

求  $DA$  和  $AD$

证:  $DA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 21 & 24 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $AD = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 \\ 4 & 10 & 18 \\ 7 & 16 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$

例: ~~Hadamard's product~~

设  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$A \odot B = (a_{ij} b_{ij})_{m \times n}$ .

也 称为 ~~Children's product~~

### §4.6 关于秩的(尔)等式

(16)

回忆

设  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\text{rank}(A) \leq \min(m, n)$$

$$\text{rank}(A^t) = \text{rank}(A)$$

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

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

定理 4.1 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

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

证:

$$\text{im}(\varphi_B) \subset \mathbb{R}^s$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\varphi_B} \mathbb{R}^s$$

$$\varphi_{AB} \searrow \quad \downarrow \varphi_A$$

$$\mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\varphi_A(\text{im}(\varphi_B)) \subset \varphi_A(\mathbb{R}^s)$$

$$\parallel \quad \parallel$$

$$\text{im}(\varphi_{AB}) \quad \text{im}(\varphi_A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{im}(\varphi_{AB})) \leq \dim(\text{im}(\varphi_A))$$

$$\parallel \quad \parallel$$

$$\text{rank}(AB) \quad \text{rank}(A)$$

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



设  $\vec{x} \in \ker(\varphi_B)$ .  $\forall \varphi_B(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}_s$   
 $\varphi_{AB}(\vec{x}) = \varphi_A \circ \varphi_B(\vec{x}) = \varphi_A(\vec{0}_s) = \vec{0}_m$

$\Rightarrow \vec{x} \in \ker(\varphi_{AB})$

$\ker(\varphi_B) \subseteq \ker(\varphi_{AB})$

$\Rightarrow \dim(\ker(\varphi_B)) \leq \dim(\ker(\varphi_{AB}))$

$\Rightarrow n - \dim(\text{im}(\varphi_B)) \leq n - \dim(\text{im}(\varphi_{AB}))$

对偶定理

$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{im}(\varphi_{AB})) \leq \dim(\text{im}(\varphi_B))$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank}(B)$ .  $\square$

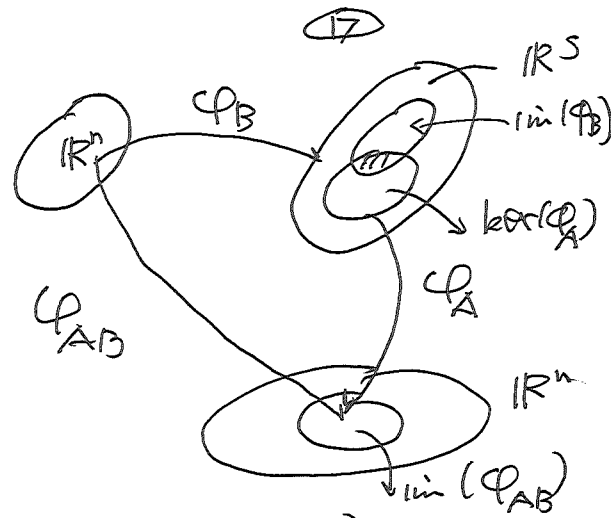
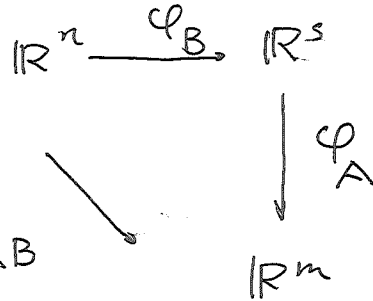
推论 4.3

定理 4.2 (Sylvester's 不等式)

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

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

证:



设:  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d \in \ker(\varphi_A) \cap \text{im}(\varphi_B)$   
 的一组基. 将其扩充为  $\text{im}(\varphi_B)$  的基

$\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d, \vec{u}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{u}_k$

断言:  $\varphi_A(\vec{u}_{d+1}), \dots, \varphi_A(\vec{u}_k) \in \text{im}(\varphi_{AB})$

是一组线性无关.

断言的理由: 设  $\alpha_{d+1}, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$  使得

$\alpha_{d+1} \varphi_A(\vec{u}_{d+1}) + \dots + \alpha_k \varphi_A(\vec{u}_k) = \vec{0}_n$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_A(\alpha_{d+1} \vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{u}_k) = \vec{0}_n$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_{d+1} \vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{u}_k \in \ker(\varphi_A)$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_{d+1} \vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{u}_k \in \ker(\varphi_A) \cap \text{im}(\varphi_B)$

$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d \in \mathbb{R}$  使得

$$\alpha_{d+1} \vec{u}_{d+1} + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{u}_k = \alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \alpha_d \vec{u}_d$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{d+1} = \dots = \alpha_k = 0 \quad [\because \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d, \vec{u}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{u}_k \text{ 线性无关}]$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(\vec{u}_{d+1}), \dots, \varphi(\vec{u}_k)$  线性无关

故  $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$

$$\text{rank}(AB) = \dim(\text{im}(\varphi_{AB}))$$

$$\geq k - d \quad (\text{秩不等式})$$

$$= \text{rank}(B) - d \quad [k = \dim(\varphi_B) = \text{rank}(B)]$$

$$\geq \text{rank}(B) - \dim \ker(\varphi_A)$$

$$[\ker(\varphi_A) \cap \text{im}(\varphi_B) \subseteq \ker(\varphi_A)]$$

$$= \text{rank}(B) - (s - \text{rank}(A)) \quad [\text{秩不等式}]$$

$$= \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - s. \quad \square$$

推论 4.3

设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $P \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ ,  $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  (18)

- 证 (i) 若  $\text{rank}(P) = m$ , 则  $\text{rank}(PA) = \text{rank}(A)$   
 (ii) 若  $\text{rank}(Q) = n$ , 则  $\text{rank}(AQ) = \text{rank}(A)$

证: (i)  $\text{rank}(PA) \leq \text{rank}(A)$ . [定理 4.1]

$$\text{rank}(PA) \geq \text{rank}(P) + \text{rank}(A) - m = \text{rank}(A)$$

[定理 4.2]

$$\text{rank}(PA) = \text{rank}(A).$$

(ii) 类似可证.