

例4.2: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

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

推论4.3 设 $P \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

(i) 如果 $\text{rank}(P) = m$ 则

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

(ii) 如果 $\text{rank}(Q) = n$ 则

$$\text{rank}(PQ) = \text{rank}(A)$$

证: (i) 由定理 4.1 和 4.2

$$\text{rank}(P) + \text{rank}(A) - m \leq \text{rank}(PA) \leq \min(\text{rank}(P), \text{rank}(A))$$

$$m + \text{rank}(A) - m \leq \text{rank}(PA) \leq \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\parallel$$
$$\text{rank}(A)$$

(ii) 类似

注: 推论 4.1 可简述为 矩阵 A 乘以满秩方阵秩不变.

§5 方阵

①

记号: 令 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n} = M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 所有 n 阶方阵的集合.

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

加法封闭且满足, 加法交换和结合律

记 $O_{n \times n}$ 为 O_n 或 O . 则

$$A + O = A \text{ 和 } A + (-A) = O$$

数乘封闭且满足 结合与 $1A = A$

数法封闭 且满足 结合律.

有时记 E_n 为 E 则 $AE = EA = A$
(推论 4.2)

分配律 加. 数乘. 加. 数. 数乘. 数乘

称 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 为 \mathbb{R} 上的 n 阶矩阵代数

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

$$A^k = \underbrace{A \cdots A}_k$$

定义: $A^0 = E$

可直接验证: $\forall k, l \in \mathbb{N}$

$$A^{k+l} = A^k A^l$$

注: 几个容易出错的地方

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

$$AB = BA \quad \text{一般不成立}$$

$$A \neq 0, B \neq 0 \not\Rightarrow AB = 0$$

从而左(右)消去律不成立.

$$(AB)^2 = ABAB \neq A^2 B^2 \quad (\text{一般不说})$$

例: 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$,

展开 $(A+B)^2, (A+B)(A-B)$

解 $(A+B)^2 = (A+B)(A+B) \quad \text{②}$
 $= (A+B)A + (A+B)B \quad [\text{分配律}]$
 $= A^2 + BA + AB + B^2 \quad [\text{分配律}]$

$$(A+B)(A-B) = A(A-B) + B(A-B)$$
$$= A^2 - AB + BA - B^2$$

注: 当 $AB = BA$ 时 $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$

$$(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$$

例: 设 $D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ 求 D^m ($m > 0$)

解 $D^0 = E, D^1 = D.$

$$D^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

猜: $D^m = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^m & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^m \end{pmatrix}$

当 $m=0, 1, 2$ 时公式成立

设 $m-1$ 时公式成立

$$D^m = D^{m-1} D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{m-1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^{m-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^m \end{pmatrix}$$

由归纳法可知，公式对 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$ 成立。

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^m

$$A^0 = E, A^1 = A$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & c(a+b) \\ 0 & b^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & c(a+b) \\ 0 & b^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^3 & c(a^2+ab+b^2) \\ 0 & b^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

精: $A^m = \begin{pmatrix} a^m & c \frac{a^m - b^m}{a-b} \\ 0 & b^m \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{3}$

其中 $\frac{a^m - b^m}{a-b}$ 代表 $a^{m-1} + a^{m-2}b + \dots + ab^{m-2} + b^{m-1}$

$$m=0, 1, 2, 3 \quad \checkmark$$

设 $m-1$ 时上述公式成立

求 m 时

$$A^m = A^{m-1} A = \begin{pmatrix} a^{m-1} & c \frac{a^{m-1} - b^{m-1}}{a-b} \\ 0 & b^{m-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^m & ca^{m-1} + \frac{cb(a^{m-1} - b^{m-1})}{a-b} \\ 0 & b^m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^m & c \frac{a^m - b^m}{a-b} \\ 0 & b^m \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

例: 设 $ij \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

$E_{ij}^{(n)}$ 为 n 阶方阵, 在行 j 列处为 1, 在其它处为 0 的矩阵, 当 n 明确时, $E_{ij}^{(n)}$ 也记为 E_{ij}

设 $E_{ij}, A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

证明: (i) $E_{ij}A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \\ \vec{A}_j \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$

其中 $\vec{0} = (\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_n)$

(ii) $AE_{ij} = (\vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}, \underbrace{\vec{A}^{(i)}}_j, \vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0})$

其中 $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

证: (i) $E_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $E_{ij}A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} & A \\ \vdots & A \\ \vec{0} & A \\ \vdots & A \\ \vec{0} & A \end{pmatrix}$ (4)

$\vec{e}_j = (0, \dots, 0, \underbrace{1}_j, 0, \dots, 0)$

$= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \\ \vec{A}_j \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $E_{ij} = (\vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}, \underbrace{\vec{e}^{(i)}}_j, \vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0})$, $\vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$AE_{ij} = (A\vec{0}, \dots, A\vec{0}, \underbrace{A\vec{e}^{(i)}}_j, A\vec{0}, A\vec{0})$

$= (\vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}, \underbrace{\vec{A}^{(i)}}_j, \vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0})$

§5.2 中心元

设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. $A \neq \lambda E \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$AB = BA$$

则称 A 是 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 中的中心元

例: $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ λE 是中心元

$$\forall B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad (\lambda E)A = \lambda A$$

$$A(\lambda E) = \lambda AE = \lambda A$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda E)A = A(\lambda E)$$

定理 5.1 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 中的中心元

都是数量矩阵. 即 $\lambda E, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

证: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是中心元

设 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad i \neq j$

$$E_{ij}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{ji} & \dots & a_{jj} & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{--- } i$$

$$AE_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{iz} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & a_{iz} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & a_{iz} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & a_{iz} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{nz} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{--- } z$$

$$\therefore EA = AE_{ij} \Rightarrow a_{ij} = 0, \quad i \neq j$$

$$\forall a_{ii} = a_{jj}$$

例: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 求

$$(A + \lambda E)^k$$

$$\therefore A(\lambda E) = \lambda EA$$

$$= A^k + \binom{k}{1} A^{k-1} \lambda E + \dots + \binom{k}{k-1} A \lambda^{k-1} E + \binom{k}{k} \lambda^k E$$

$$= A^k + \binom{k}{1} \lambda A^{k-1} + \dots + \binom{k}{k-1} \lambda^{k-1} A + \binom{k}{k} \lambda^k E$$

§5.3 可逆元

定义: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 如果存在

$$B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \text{ 使得 } AB = BA = E$$

网称 A 是可逆元 (可逆矩阵)

~~网称~~ 注:

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$

网 $AB = BA = E \Rightarrow A$ 可逆

命题 5.1 设 $A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$AB = BA = E$$

若 $CA = E$ 或 $AC = E$, 网 $B = C$

证: 设 $CA = E$, 网

$$(CA)B = EB$$

$$C(AB) = B \Rightarrow CE = B$$

$$\Rightarrow C = B.$$

另一种情况类似.

注: 由上述命题可知, 当 $AB = BA = E$ 时, B 是唯一的一个称为 A 的逆矩阵, 记为 A^{-1} . (6)

定理 5.2 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

网 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 满秩. (即 $\text{rank}(A) = n$)

证: " \Rightarrow " 设 $B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 使得

$$AB = E$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n.$$

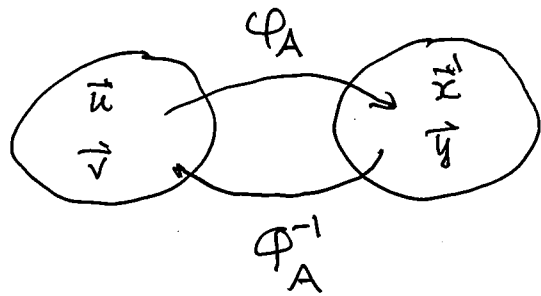
" \Leftarrow " 考虑 $\varphi_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\dim(\text{Im}(\varphi_A)) = \text{rank}(A) = n$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_A$ 是满射

由推论 3.1, φ_A 是双射

下面验证: φ_A^{-1} 也是线性映射



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

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

$\varphi_A(\vec{v}) = \vec{y}$. $\therefore \varphi_A$ 线性 $\therefore \varphi_A(\alpha\vec{u} + \beta\vec{v}) = \alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}$

于是 $\varphi_A^{-1}(\alpha\vec{x} + \beta\vec{y}) = \alpha\vec{u} + \beta\vec{v}$ [φ_A^{-1} 的定义]

$= \alpha\varphi_A^{-1}(\vec{x}) + \beta\varphi_A^{-1}(\vec{y})$ [φ_A^{-1} 的定义]

设 由此可知 φ_A^{-1} 线性. 设其矩阵为 B

则 $\varphi_A^{-1} = \varphi_B$.

$\varphi_{AB} = \varphi_A \circ \varphi_B = \varphi_A \circ \varphi_A^{-1} = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Rightarrow AB = E$

$\varphi_{BA} = \varphi_B \circ \varphi_A = \varphi_A^{-1} \circ \varphi_A = \text{id}_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Rightarrow BA = E$

A 可逆

□

推论 5.1 设 $A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$
 如果 $AB = E$ 或 $CA = E$. 则 $B = A^{-1}$ 或 $C = A^{-1}$

证: 设 $CA = E$. (7)

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

↓
 P16 定理 4.1

↓
 讲义 2-3
 page. 2

于是 $\text{rank}(A) = n$. 由定理 5.2

A 可逆.

$$CA = E \rightarrow CAA^{-1} = EA^{-1} \Rightarrow C = A^{-1} \quad \square$$

推论 5.2 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 如果 A, B 可逆

则 AB 也可逆且 $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

证: $(AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = A(BB^{-1})A^{-1}$

$$= AEA^{-1} = AA^{-1} = E$$

$$\Rightarrow B^{-1}A^{-1} = (AB)^{-1} \quad [\text{推论 5.1}] \quad \square$$

推论 5.3 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 可逆. 则 A^t 可逆

$$\text{且 } (A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$$

证: $A^t(A^{-1})^t = (A^{-1}A)^t$ [命题 4.5]

$$= E^t = E$$

由推论 5.1. $(A^{-1})^t = (A^t)^{-1}$. \square

§5.3 若干特殊的方阵,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 斜对称.}$$

(8)

定义: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 如果

$$A^t = A \text{ 则称 } A \text{ 是对称的}$$

$$A^t = -A \text{ 斜对称的}$$

$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 使得 $A^k = O$. 则称 A 是幂零的

$$A^2 = A \text{ 则称 } A \text{ 是幂等的}$$

例: $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 是对称的 $\Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji}$
 $(i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\})$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是对称的}$$

A 是斜对称的 $\Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$,
 $(i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\})$

$$\text{特别地 } a_{ii} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{ii} = 0, (\because 2 \neq 0)$$

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

一般而言

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_n \quad J^n = O$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{k}{\circlearrowleft} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是幂零的}$$

直接验证

例: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 幂零

证: $E - A$ 可逆, ~~其中 $E \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$~~

证: 设 $A^k = O$

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

$$\text{于是 } (E - A)^{-1} = E + A + \dots + A^{k-1} \quad \square$$

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

证: $(AB)^t = B^t A^t = BA = AB$

例 5.4 - 4 例子

科斯特金 p72. 例 3

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 计算 A^m ($m \geq 0$)
 $A^0 = E, A^1 = A$
 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

不难看出: $A^m = \begin{pmatrix} f_{m-1} & f_m \\ f_m & f_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$

其中 $f_{m+1} = f_m + f_{m-1}, f_0 = 0, f_1 = 1$

令 $\lambda_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$

"对称" 计算

$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & -\frac{\lambda_2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

验证:

$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & -\frac{\lambda_2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

"不难"计算

$$A = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} B$$

验证:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & -\frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\lambda_2 \\ \sqrt{5}\lambda_1^2 & -\frac{\lambda_2^2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2) & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是

(10)

$$A^2 = AA$$

$$= B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} B B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} B$$

$$= B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 \end{pmatrix} B$$

于是: $A^m = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} B$

$m=2$ v. 以后 $m-1$ 时 A^{m-1}

$$A^m = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{m-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{m-1} \end{pmatrix} B \underbrace{B^{-1} B}_{E} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} B$$

$$= B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} B$$

公式成立

Fibonacci 序列

$$f_0 = 0, f_1 = 1, f_m = f_{m-1} + f_{m-2}, m=2, 3, \dots$$

$$f_0 = 0, f_1 = 1, f_2 = 1, f_3 = 2, f_4 = 3$$

$$\dots f_{20} = 6765, \dots f_{50} = 12586269025$$

f_m 的通项公式

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_{m-1} & f_m \\ f_m & f_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_m = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5}\lambda_1^m & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\lambda_2^m \\ \sqrt{5}\lambda_1^{m+1} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\lambda_2^{m+1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda_2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\sqrt{5}\lambda_1 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_m = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} (\lambda_1^m - \lambda_2^m)$$

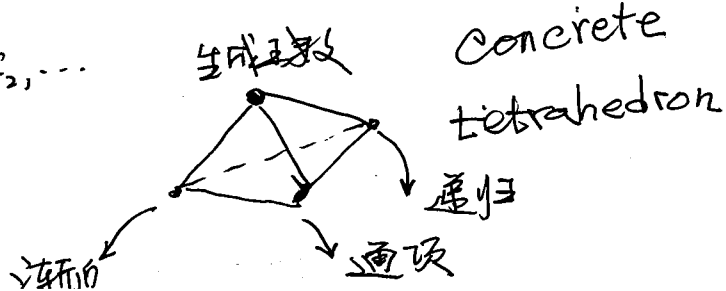
$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m \right)$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_m}{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$f_m \sim \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^m$$

(f_m 的渐近行为)

f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots



①①

$$f(x) = f_0 + f_1 x + f_2 x^2 + \dots$$

concrete = continuous + discrete

§6 矩阵的等价

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

如果存在 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

且 P, Q 可逆 使得

$$A = PBQ$$

则称: A 和 B 初等等价.

记为 $A \sim_e B$

验证: \sim_e 是等价关系

1. $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$A = E_m A E_n$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_e A$$

自反性成立

2. 对称: 设 $A \sim_e B$, 则存在 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 都可逆. 使得

$$A = PBQ$$

$$\text{则 } P^{-1}AQ^{-1} = P^{-1}(PBQ)Q^{-1}$$

$$= (P^{-1}P)B(QQ^{-1}) = B$$

$$\Rightarrow B \sim_e A$$

3. 传递: 设 $A \sim_e B, B \sim_e C$

则 $\exists P, S \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), Q, T \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$
使得 $A = PBQ, B = SCT$

$$\Rightarrow A = P(SCT)Q = (PS)C(TQ)$$

由推论 5.2 PS, TQ 都可逆

$$\text{于是 } A \sim_e C$$

由此可知 \sim_e 是等价关系

命题 6.1. 设 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ (2)

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

证: $\exists P \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 都可逆

使得 $A = PBQ$

则 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(PBQ) = \text{rank}(B)$
(推论 4.3) 定理 5.2)

定义: 把 $E \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 中第 i 行和第 j 行
对调所得到的矩阵记为 $F_{ij}^{(n)}$

($i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$)

$$\text{验证: } F_{ij}^{(n)} A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_j \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} j \\ i \end{matrix}$$

$$A F_{ij}^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}^{(1)} & \cdots & \vec{A}^{(j)} & \cdots & \vec{A}^{(i)} & \cdots & \vec{A}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} j \\ i \end{matrix}$$

其中 A 是 $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 中任意矩阵

$$F_{i,j}^{(m)} = E_m - E_{i,i}^{(m)} - E_{j,j}^{(m)} + E_{i,j}^{(m)} + E_{j,i}^{(m)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{i,j}^{(m)} A &= E_m A - E_{i,i}^{(m)} A - E_{j,j}^{(m)} A + E_{i,j}^{(m)} A + E_{j,i}^{(m)} A \\ &= A - \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}_i - \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_j \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}_j + \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}_i + \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_j \end{pmatrix}_j \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_j \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

类似地 $A F_{i,j}^{(n)} = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$

由此可知 $F_{i,j}^{(n)} F_{i,j}^{(n)} = E_n \Rightarrow F_{i,j}^{(n)}$ 可逆

定义：设 $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $i \neq j, \lambda \in R$

$F_{i,j}^{(n)}(\lambda)$ 是把 E_n 中第 i 行通乘 λ 加到第 j 行所得到的矩阵

验证： $F_{i,j}^{(m)}(\lambda) A$ 是把 A 中第 i 行通乘 λ 后加到第 j 行所得矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} F_{i,j}^{(n)}(\lambda) A &= (E_n + \lambda E_{i,j}^{(n)}) A \\ F_{i,j}^{(m)}(\lambda) A &= [E_m + \lambda E_{i,j}^{(m)}] A \\ &= A + \lambda E_{i,j}^{(m)} A \\ &= A + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}_j = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_j + \lambda \vec{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

类似地可验证

$$A F_{i,j}^{(n)}(\lambda) = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j)} + \lambda \vec{A}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$$

特别地 $F_{i,j}^{(n)}(\lambda) F_{i,j}^{(n)}(-\lambda) = E$

$\Rightarrow F_{i,j}^{(n)}(\lambda)$ 可逆

定义: 设 $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

$$F_i^{(n)}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \lambda & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}_i \quad \text{且 } \lambda \neq 0$$

验证:

$$F_i^{(n)}(\lambda)A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vec{A}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda \vec{A}_i \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i-1)}, \lambda \vec{A}^{(i)}, \vec{A}^{(i+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(m)})$$

$$F_i^{(n)}(\lambda) = E_m + (\lambda - 1) E_{ii}^{(m)}$$

$$A F_i^{(n)}(\lambda) = A E_m + (\lambda - 1) A E_{ii}^{(n)}$$

$$= A + (\vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}, (\lambda - 1) \vec{A}^{(i)}, \vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0})$$

$$= (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i-1)}, \lambda \vec{A}^{(i)}, \vec{A}^{(i+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(m)})$$

特别地 $F_i^{(n)}(\lambda) F_i^{(n)}\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = E_n$

$\Rightarrow F_i^{(n)}(\lambda)$ 可逆

定义: $F_{ij}^{(n)}$, $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$,

$$F_{ij}^{(n)}(\lambda), \quad i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad i \neq j$$

$$F_i^{(n)}(\lambda) \quad i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad \lambda \neq 0$$

分别为 n 阶 I, II, III 类初等矩阵

注: 初等矩阵都可逆, 且它们的逆, 也是同类的初等矩阵

证: 由定理 6.1 直接可得

$$\text{其中 } \overline{(E_r \ 0)} = \{A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \mid A \sim \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\}$$

例: 证设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 秩为 r

证 A 是若干初等矩阵之积.

证: 由定理 5.2 $\text{rank}(A) = r$

由定理 6.1 $\exists P, Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

都是若干初等矩阵之积. 使得

$$PAQ = E_r$$

$$\cancel{A = P^{-1}Q^{-1}}$$

设 $P = P_1 \dots P_s, Q = Q_1 \dots Q_t$

其中 $P_1, \dots, P_s, Q_1, \dots, Q_t$

都是初等矩阵. 则它的

的逆也是初等矩阵

$$\text{而 } P^{-1} = P_s^{-1} \dots P_1^{-1}, Q^{-1} = Q_t^{-1} \dots Q_1^{-1} \quad (16)$$

(见推论 5.2)

$$\text{而 } A = P_s^{-1} \dots P_1^{-1} Q_t^{-1} \dots Q_1^{-1} E_r$$