

§7 矩阵求逆

问题：给定 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

判断 A 是否可逆？如果 A 可逆求 A^{-1}

引理 1 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

$$(i) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} A' \\ A'' \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} A'B \\ A''B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \quad B = (B', B'') \quad \text{则 } AB = (AB', AB'')$$

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

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_k B \\ \vec{A}_{k+1} B \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A'B \\ A''B \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$AB = (A\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, A\vec{B}^{(k)}, A\vec{B}^{(k+1)}, \dots, A\vec{B}^{(n)}) \\ = (AB', AB'')$$

注：关于矩阵求逆的行形式和列形式 ①

见讲义 2-4 page 15

给定 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 求 A^{-1}

(1) 设 $B = (A | E)$

(2) 利用行变换把 B 中的子矩阵 A 化为对角形

(如果在变换过程中发现 $\text{rank}(A) < n$ 则 A 不可逆)

设 $P_1, \dots, P_k$ 是初等矩阵使得

$$P_k \cdots P_1 A = E.$$

$$\text{则 } A^{-1} = (P_k \cdots P_1)$$

$$\text{证 } P_k \cdots P_1 B = P_k \cdots P_1 (A | E)$$

$$= (P_k \cdots P_1 A | P_k \cdots P_1)$$

$$= (E | \underbrace{P_k \cdots P_1}_{A^{-1}})$$

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

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_A \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_E$

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

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

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{F_{22}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_E \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}_{A^{-1}}$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = F_{32}(1) F_2(\frac{1}{2}) F_{13}(1) F_{31}(2) F_{12}$$

验证 AA^{-1}

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

例: $A_n = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A_n^{-1}

当 $n=4$ 时 见 ~~线性代数~~ 柯斯马金 P77.

方法2 利用矩阵幂次之间的关系求逆

设 k 是最小正整数使得

$$E = A^0, A^1, \dots, A^k \text{ 线性相关}$$

(把 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 看成 $\mathbb{R}^{n^2}$)

则存在 $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ 不全为零使得

$$\alpha_0 E + \alpha_1 A + \dots + \alpha_k A^k = 0$$

且 $\alpha_k \neq 0$.

~~命题~~ 5.1 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \neq 0$

证: " $\Leftarrow$ " 设 $\alpha_0 \neq 0$ 则

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

$$\left[-\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0}E + \dots + \left(-\frac{\alpha_{k-1}}{\alpha_0}\right)A^{k-2} + \left(-\frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_0}\right)A^{k-1}\right]A = E$$

由推论 5.1 $A^{-1} = \left(-\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0}\right)E + \dots + \left(-\frac{\alpha_{k-1}}{\alpha_0}\right)A^{k-2} + \left(-\frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_0}\right)A^{k-1}$

~~证~~

" $\Rightarrow$ " 假设 $\alpha_0 = 0$. 则

$$\alpha_1 A + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} A^{k-1} + \alpha_k A^k = 0$$

$$(\alpha_1 E + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} A^{k-2} + \alpha_k A^{k-1})A = 0$$

$$(\alpha_1 E + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} A^{k-2} + \alpha_k A^{k-1}) = 0 \quad [\because A \text{ 可逆}]$$

(3)

又因为 $\alpha_k \neq 0$, 所以

$$E, A, \dots, A^{k-2}, A^{k-1} \text{ 线性相关}$$

由此可知: k 不极小 $\rightarrow \leftarrow$ 

重新回到上述例子中:

$$A_n^0 = E, \quad A_n = A_n,$$

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (2n-4)-(n-4) & n-4 & \dots & n-4 \\ n-4 & (2n-4)-(n-4) & & n-4 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n-4 & n-4 & \dots & (2n-4)-(n-4) \end{pmatrix}$$

§8 矩阵分块. (p83. 习题 17) ④

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

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

当 $n \neq 2$ 时 A_n 可逆且

$$A_n^{-1} = \frac{1}{(2n-4)} [A_n^2 - (n-4)A_n]$$

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

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

当 $n=2$ 时 不可逆 $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{rank}(A_2) = 1 < 2.$$

注: 下学期将证明. $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$E, A, \dots, A^n$$

必然线性相关.

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_p \end{pmatrix}, B = (B_1, \dots, B_q)$$

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

$$(ii) AB = (A_k B_l)_{\substack{k=1,2,\dots,p \\ l=1,2,\dots,q}}$$

证: (i) $p=2$ 时 结论由第 1 题可知

证 $p>1$. (i) 对 $p-1$ 成立

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_{p-1} \\ A_p \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_{p-1} \\ A_p B \end{pmatrix} [B | p \geq 1]$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B \\ \vdots \\ A_{p-1} B \\ A_p B \end{pmatrix} [y \text{ 归纳假设}].$$

$$\text{定义 } A(B_1, \dots, B_2) = (AB_1, \dots, AB_2)$$

$$(ii) \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B \\ \vdots \\ A_p B \end{pmatrix} \quad [\text{按行分块}]$$

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

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

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

令 $A = (A_1, A_2)$, 其中 $A_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s_1}$, $A_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s_2}$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $B_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{s_1 \times n}$, $B_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{s_2 \times n}$

$$\text{则 } AB = (A_1, A_2) \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} = A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2$$

证: 设 $A = (a_{ik})_{m \times s}$, $B = (b_{kj})_{s \times n}$ ⑤

$$C = A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$\overrightarrow{c^{(j)}} = \overrightarrow{(A_1 B_1)^{(j)}} + \overrightarrow{(A_2 B_2)^{(j)}}$$

$$= A_1 \overrightarrow{B_1^{(j)}} + A_2 \overrightarrow{B_2^{(j)}}$$

$$c_{ij} = (A_1)_i \overrightarrow{B_1^{(j)}} + (A_2)_i \overrightarrow{B_2^{(j)}}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{s_1} a_{ik} b_{kj} + \sum_{l=s_1+1}^s a_{il} b_{lj} \quad (s_1 + s_2 = s)$$

$$= \sum_{p=1}^s a_{ip} b_{pj}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = AB. \quad \square$$

引理 8.3 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

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

$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_p \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $B_l \in \mathbb{R}^{s_l \times n}$, $l=1, \dots, p$

$$\text{例 } AB = (A_1, \dots, A_p) \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_p \end{pmatrix} = A_1 B_1 + \dots + A_p B_p$$

证: $p=2$ 见 3 | 理 8.2

设 $p > 2$ 且结论对 $p-1$ 成立.

$$AB = (A_1, \dots, A_{p-1}, A_p) \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_{p-1} \\ B_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (A_1, \dots, A_{p-1}) \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_{p-1} \end{pmatrix} + A_p B_p \quad [3 | \text{理 8.2}]$$

$$= A_1 B_1 + \dots + A_{p-1} B_{p-1} + A_p B_p \quad [\text{归纳假设}]$$

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

$$A = (A_{ik})_{\substack{i=1, \dots, p \\ k=1, \dots, l}}, \quad B = (B_{kj})_{\substack{k=1, \dots, l \\ j=1, \dots, q}}$$

其中 $A_{ik} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s_k}$, $B_{kj} \in \mathbb{R}^{s_k \times n_j}$

$$\text{例 } A = \boxed{(A_{ik} B_{kj})} \quad C =$$

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

$$\text{且 } C_{ij} = A_{i1} B_{1j} + \dots + A_{il} B_{lj} \quad (6)$$

证: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_p \end{pmatrix}$, $B = (B_1, \dots, B_q)$

其中 $A_i = (A_{i1}, \dots, A_{il}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m_i \times s}$

$$B_j = \begin{pmatrix} B_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ B_{lj} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n_j}$$

$$\text{例 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_p \end{pmatrix} (B_1, \dots, B_q)$$

$$= (A_i B_j)_{\substack{i=1, \dots, p \\ j=1, \dots, q}} \quad (\text{理 8.1 (ii)})$$

$$A_i B_j = (A_{i1}, \dots, A_{il}) \begin{pmatrix} B_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ B_{lj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A_{i1} B_{1j} + \dots + A_{il} B_{lj} \quad (3 | \text{理 8.3})$$

$$= C_{ij} \quad \square$$

例: 设 $D = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & D_k \end{pmatrix}$

其中 $D_i \in M_{n_i}(\mathbb{R})$, $i=1, 2, \dots, k$

$$D^m = \begin{pmatrix} D_1^m & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & D_k^m \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 设 $D = \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & V \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

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

$A_{11} \in M_k(\mathbb{R})$, $A_{22} \in M_l(\mathbb{R})$

[证: 此时必有 $A_{12} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times l}$, $A_{21} \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times k}$]

求 DA

$$\begin{aligned} DA &= \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} UA_{11} & UA_{12} \\ VA_{21} & VA_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

类似 ~~证~~ $AD = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}U & A_{12}V \\ A_{21}U & A_{22}V \end{pmatrix}$ ⑦

例: 矩阵乘法分块:

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rank}(A) = r > 0$
 则存在 n 行 r 列 $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$
 使得 $A = BC$ $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(C) = r$

$$A = \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right]}_B \underbrace{\left[\begin{array}{cc} \hline \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \right]}_C \} r$$

证: 由打洞定理 $\exists P \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$
 可逆

使得: $A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} Q$

$$= P \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{m \times r} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{r \times n} Q$$

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设 $B = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = (E_r, 0)Q$

例 $A = BC$ 且 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(C) = r$.

注: 下学期用线性映射证明该公式

思考题: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

其中 $X = (x_{ji})_{n \times m}$. x_{ji} 是未知数

证明 $AXA = A$ 有解

引理 8.4 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times l}$

$C \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}$

例 $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}_{(m+k) \times (n+l)}$

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

特别地, 当 $C = O_{k \times n}$ 时 等号成立

证: 设 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}$

又设 $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(p)}$ 是 $V_C(A)$ 的基

$\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(q)}$ 是 $V_C(B)$ 的基

设 $\alpha_1 \vec{M}^{(1)} + \dots + \alpha_p \vec{M}^{(p)} + \beta_1 \vec{M}^{(m+1)} + \dots + \beta_q \vec{M}^{(m+q)} = \vec{0}_{m+k}$ ⑧

其中 $\alpha_i, \beta_j \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}^{(1)} \\ \vec{C}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \alpha_p \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}^{(p)} \\ \vec{C}^{(p)} \end{pmatrix} + \beta_1 \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0}_m \\ \vec{B}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \beta_q \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0}_m \\ \vec{B}^{(q)} \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}_{m+k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 \vec{A}^{(1)} + \dots + \alpha_p \vec{A}^{(p)} = \vec{0}_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \vec{B}^{(1)} + \dots + \beta_q \vec{B}^{(q)} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_q = 0$$

于是 $\vec{M}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{M}^{(p)}, \vec{M}^{(m+1)}, \dots, \vec{M}^{(m+q)}$ 线性无关

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(M) \geq p+q = \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$$

当 $C = O_{k \times n}$ 时

$\forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n+l\}$

$$\vec{M}^{(j)} \in \langle \vec{M}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{M}^{(p)} \rangle + \langle \vec{M}^{(m+1)}, \dots, \vec{M}^{(m+q)} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \vec{M}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{M}^{(p)}, \vec{M}^{(m+1)}, \dots, \vec{M}^{(m+q)} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(M) \leq p+q$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(M) = p+q \quad \square$$

例: 证明 Sylvester's 不等式 即

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

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

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

证: 证 1 设 $M = \begin{pmatrix} AB & O \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}_{(m+s) \times (n+s)}$

$$\text{rank}(M) = \text{rank}(AB) + \text{rank}(E_s) \quad (\text{证 8.4})$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}}_P \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} AB & O \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}}_M = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} AB & A \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}}_N$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} AB & A \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}}_N \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ -B & E_s \end{pmatrix}}_Q = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ -B & E_s \end{pmatrix}}_R$$

$$P M Q = R$$

$$\text{rank}(P) = m+s, \text{rank}(Q) = n+s \quad \text{证 8.4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(M) = \text{rank}(R)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) + s \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \quad [\text{证 8.4}]$$

证 2

$$\text{设 } M = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ E_s & B \end{pmatrix}_{(m+s) \times (n+s)}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}}_P \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ E_s & B \end{pmatrix}}_M$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} O & -AB \\ E_s & B \end{pmatrix}}_N$$

$$N \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_n & B \\ -B & E_s \end{pmatrix}}_Q = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} O & -AB \\ E_s & O \end{pmatrix}}_R$$

$$P M Q = R$$

$$\text{rank}(M) = \text{rank}(R) \stackrel{\text{证 8.4}}{=} \text{rank}(AB) + s$$

$$\text{证 8.4}$$

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

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例: 证明 Sylvester's 等式

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

则 $\text{rank}(AB + E_m) + m = \text{rank}(BA + E_n) + m$

证: 证 $M_1 = \begin{pmatrix} AB + E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{P_1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} AB + E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{M_1} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} AB + E_m & -A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{M_2}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} AB + E_m & -A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{M_2} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & B & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{Q_1} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ 0 & B & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{M_3}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{P_2} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{M_3} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ 0 & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix}}_{M_4}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ 0 & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix}}_{M_4} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{Q_2} \quad (10)$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ 0 & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix}}_{M_5}$$

$$M_2 = P_1 M_1, \quad M_3 = M_2 Q_1$$

$$M_4 = P_2 M_3, \quad M_5 = M_4 Q_2$$

$$M_5 = P_2 M_3 Q_2 = P_2 M_2 Q_1 Q_2 = (P_2 P_1) M_1 (Q_1 Q_2)$$

$\therefore P_1, P_2, Q_1, Q_2$ 可逆

$$\therefore \text{rank}(M_5) = \text{rank}(M_1)$$

$$\parallel \quad m + \text{rank}(E_n + BA) \quad n + \text{rank}(E_m + AB)$$

注: 下学期我们学习线性代数时证明

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

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

§9 线性流形 (补充)

引理 9.1 设 $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 是 d -维子空间

则 V 是某个 n 元齐次线性方程组的解空间.

证: 若 $V = \{\vec{0}\}$, 则 $V = V_E$.

设 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_d$ 是 V 的一组基. 由此扩充为 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的一组基 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_d, \vec{v}_{d+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_n$

由线性映射基本定理, $\exists$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{满足 } \varphi(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{0}, \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_d) = \vec{0}, \\ \varphi(\vec{v}_{d+1}) = \vec{v}_{d+1}, \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_n) = \vec{v}_n$$

$$\text{则 } \dim \ker(\varphi) \geq d$$

$$\dim(\text{im}(\varphi)) \geq n - d$$

$$\text{由秩零定理 } \dim(\ker(\varphi)) = d$$

$$\therefore V \subseteq \ker(\varphi)$$

$$\therefore V = \ker(\varphi)$$

①

设 A 是 φ 在 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的标准基下的矩阵表示. 则 $V = V_A$
(见讲义 2-3 例 p14 的注) $\square$

定义: 设 $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 是子空间
 $\vec{v} + V$ 称为线性流形

定理 9.1. ~~$\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的线性流形~~
设 $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 是线性流形. 则 $\Leftrightarrow$
 S 是某个 n 元线性方程组的解.

证: " $\Leftarrow$ " 见讲义 2-4. p14 例

" $\Rightarrow$ " 设 $S = \vec{v} + V$, 其中 $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 是子空间. 由引理 9.1

$\exists$ n 列矩阵 A 使得

$$V = V_A$$

设 $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 使得 $A\vec{v} = \vec{w}$

设 $\vec{v}$ 是 $A\vec{x} = \vec{w}$ 的解

再由讲义再由讲义2-4, p14 例1)
 $A\vec{z} = \vec{w}$ 的解是 $\vec{v} + V_A = \vec{v} + V = S$

注: $\odot$ 也称为线性流形, 它是不相容的方程组解的集合

例:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = -3 \\ -5x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 3x_3 - 19x_4 = 6 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 - 24x_4 = 7 \end{cases}$$

的解

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 & -19 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 & -24 & 7 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -9 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & -27 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -36 & 16 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -9 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

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$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = -3 \\ x_3 + 3x_4 = -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

特解: $\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \vec{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{w}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

~~$x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$~~
 解流形是 $\vec{v} + \langle \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2 \rangle$ 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

定义: 设 $\vec{v} + V$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的线性流形

如果 $\dim V_{\text{基}} = n-1$, 则称 $\vec{v} + V$

是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中的超平面 (hyperplane)

命题 9.1 设 $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

则 P 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的超平面 $\Leftrightarrow$

$\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$, 不全为零, $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$

使得 $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = \beta\}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中线的集合.

证: " $\Leftarrow$ " 因为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 不全为零

$$\therefore \text{rank}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 1$$

$$\text{rank}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n; \beta) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$ 方程 $\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = \beta$ 的解

$\vec{v} + V$ 其中 $\dim V = n-1$

" $\Rightarrow$ " 设 $P = \vec{v} + V$, 其中 $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 是 $n-1$ 维子空间. 由 9.1 例

$\exists$ n 列矩阵 A 使得 $V = V_A$. $\because \dim V = n-1$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = 1. \quad [\text{对偶定理}]$$

因此设 $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 是 A 中一行非零行

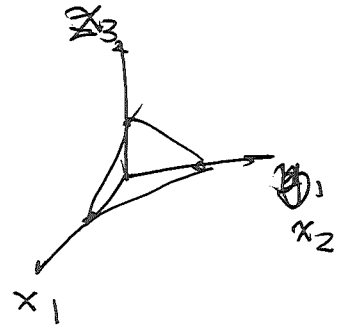
则 $V = V_{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)}$. 由定理 9.1 证可得

$$P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n = \beta\}$$

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其中 $\beta = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \vec{v}$

例: 求过 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的平面方程



设方程为 $\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \alpha_3 x_3 = \beta$

代入点得

$$\alpha_1 = \beta, \alpha_2 = \beta, \alpha_3 = \beta$$

取 $\beta = 1$. 则方程 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$.

第三章 行列式 (determinant)

§0 行列式的定义

定义: 设 $f: \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^n \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^n}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \mapsto f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$

是 m 重线性函数 如果

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n, k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$$

$$f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{k-1}, \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}, \vec{x}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$$

$$= \alpha f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{k-1}, \vec{u}, \vec{x}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$$

$$+ \beta f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{k-1}, \vec{v}, \vec{x}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$$

例：当 $m=1$ 时 f 是 $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 线性函数

$$f(\vec{x}) = \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n$$

其中 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$ 与 $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{例： } f: \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1$$

$$f\left(\alpha \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= f\left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha u_1 + \beta v_1 \\ \alpha u_2 + \beta v_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \alpha u_1 + \beta v_1 & y_1 \\ \alpha u_2 + \beta v_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = (\alpha u_1 + \beta v_1) y_2 - y_1 (\alpha u_2 + \beta v_2)$$

$$= \alpha (u_1 y_2 - y_1 u_2) + \beta (v_1 y_2 - y_1 v_2)$$

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$$= \alpha \begin{vmatrix} u_1 & y_1 \\ u_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} + \beta \begin{vmatrix} v_1 & y_1 \\ v_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha f\left(\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right) + \beta f\left(\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

类似可验证 f 对第二个(行向量)变元也是线性的。于是

f 是双线性函数。

例：设 f 是多重线性函数。则

$$f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_k, \vec{0}, \vec{x}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = 0$$

证：不妨设 $k=1$

$$f(\vec{0}, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = f(\vec{0} + \vec{0}, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$$

$$= f(\vec{0}, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_m) + f(\vec{0}, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\vec{0}, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = 0 \quad \square$$

设 $\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}$ 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的标准基

$$\vec{x}_k = x_{1k} \vec{e}^{(1)} + \dots + x_{nk} \vec{e}^{(n)}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, m$$

设 f 是 m 重线性函数

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m) &= f\left(\sum_{i_1=1}^n x_{i_1,1} \vec{e}^{(i_1)}, \vec{x}_2, \dots, \vec{x}_m\right) \\
 &= \sum_{i_1=1}^n x_{i_1,1} f(\vec{e}^{(i_1)}, \sum_{i_2=1}^n x_{i_2,2} \vec{e}^{(i_2)}, \vec{x}_3, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \\
 &= \sum_{i_1=1}^n x_{i_1,1} \sum_{i_2=1}^n x_{i_2,2} f(\vec{e}^{(i_1)}, \vec{e}^{(i_2)}, \vec{x}_3, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \\
 &= \sum_{i_1=1}^n \sum_{i_2=1}^n x_{i_1,1} x_{i_2,2} f(\vec{e}^{(i_1)}, \vec{e}^{(i_2)}, \sum_{i_3=1}^n x_{i_3,3} \vec{e}^{(i_3)}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \\
 &\quad \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i_1=1}^n \sum_{i_2=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_m=1}^n x_{i_1,1} x_{i_2,2} \dots x_{i_m,m} f(\vec{e}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(i_m)})$$

$$\triangleq a_{i_1, \dots, i_m} = f(\vec{e}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(i_m)})$$

则

$$(*) \quad f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = \sum_{i_1=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_m=1}^n a_{i_1, \dots, i_m} x_{i_1,1} \dots x_{i_m,m}$$

设 $f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$ 是 m 重线性函数

则 $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, m\}, i \neq j$

$$f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_j, \dots, \vec{x}_i, \dots, \vec{x}_j, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = -f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_i, \dots, \vec{x}_j, \dots, \vec{x}_j, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$$

则称 f 是斜对称的。

引理 0.1 设 f 是 m 重斜对称线性函数

则 $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, m\}, i \neq j$

$$f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{v}, \dots, \vec{v}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = 0$$

$$\text{证: } f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{v}, \dots, \vec{v}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = -f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{v}, \dots, \vec{v}, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{v}, \dots, \vec{v}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = 0$$

因为 $2 \neq 0$. 所以 $f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_i, \dots, \vec{x}_j, \dots, \vec{x}_m) = \vec{0}$ 且

设 f 是 m 重对称的

则 (*) 变为

$$f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n) = \sum_{i_1=1}^n \dots \sum_{i_m=1}^n a_{i_1, \dots, i_m} x_{i_1,1} \dots x_{i_m,1}$$

其中 $i_1, \dots, i_m \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 且 $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_m$

进一步再设 $m=n$

则 $i_1, \dots, i_n \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 且 $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n$

即 $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix}$ 是一个置换

此时 (*)

$$f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n)} x_{\sigma(1),1} \dots x_{\sigma(n),1}$$

定义 $\forall \sigma \in S_n$

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$$a_{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n)} = \epsilon_{\sigma} a_{12 \dots n}$$

证: 设 $\sigma = \tau_1 \dots \tau_k$, 其中 $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_k$ 是互不相换

我们对于 k 归纳. 当 $k=0$

σ 是恒等映射. 于是

$$a_{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n)} = a_{12 \dots n} = \epsilon_{\sigma} a_{12 \dots n} \quad \checkmark$$

$k=1$ 设 $\sigma = (i, j)$

$$a_{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n)} = f(\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(j)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)})$$

$$= -f(\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(j)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)})$$

$$= -a_{12 \dots n} = \epsilon_{\sigma} a_{12 \dots n} \quad \checkmark$$

设 $k > 1$, 且 $k-1$ 时命题成立

设 $\pi = \tau_2 \dots \tau_k$ 则 $\sigma = \tau_1 \pi$

$$a_{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n)} = f(\vec{e}^{(\sigma(1))}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(\sigma(n))})$$

$$= f(\vec{e}^{(\tau_1 \pi(1))}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(\tau_1 \pi(n))})$$

$$= -f(\vec{e}^{(\pi(1))}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(\pi(n))}) = -\epsilon_{\pi} a_{12 \dots n} = \epsilon_{\sigma} a_{12 \dots n} \quad \checkmark$$

归纳假设