

第六次作业.

1. $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$ 证以下结论:

(1) v_1, v_2 线性无关; (2) $v \in \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle$. 计算系数. (3) 将 v_1, v_2 扩充成 \mathbb{R}^3 -组基.

证: (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 只有零解. $\therefore v_1, v_2$ 线性无关.

(2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 12 \\ 0 & -8 & 24 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = 4 \\ \alpha_2 = -3 \end{cases}$
 $\therefore v = 4v_1 - 3v_2$

(3) $\because \dim \mathbb{R}^3 = 3$ \therefore 只需找 $v_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ s.t. v_1, v_2, v_3 线性无关即可.

设 $v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}, a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

做 Gauss 消去 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & a \\ 2 & 2 & b \\ 3 & 1 & c \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & a \\ 0 & -4 & b-2a \\ 0 & -8 & c-3a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & a \\ 0 & -4 & b-2a \\ 0 & 0 & a+c-2b \end{pmatrix}$

只要 $a+c-2b \neq 0$, 那么 v_1, v_2, v_3 就是线性无关的.

注: v_1, v_2, v_3 两两线性无关, 无法保证 v_1, v_2, v_3 线性无关 (参考第五次作业题3)

2. $V, W \subset \mathbb{R}^n (n > 1)$ 子空间, 且 $V \neq W, \dim(V) = \dim(W) = n-1$. 证明

$$\dim(W+V) = n, \dim(W \cap V) = n-2.$$

分析:

证: 维数公式. $\dim(W+V) + \dim(W \cap V) = \dim W + \dim V = 2n-2$.

$\because V \subset V+W \subset \mathbb{R}^n \therefore \dim V \leq \dim(V+W) \leq \dim \mathbb{R}^n$ 即 $n-1 \leq \dim(W+V) \leq n$

$\because V \cap W \subset V \therefore \dim(W \cap V) \leq n-1$. 由于 $\dim(W+V) \leq n$ 和维数公式可知

$$\dim(W \cap V) \geq n-2.$$

因此: $n-1 \leq \dim(W+V) \leq n, n-2 \leq \dim(W \cap V) \leq n-1$.

方法一: 证明 $\dim(W+V) = n$. 如果 $\dim(W+V) = n-1$, 则由 $W, V \subset W+V$ 且 $\frac{\dim(W+V)}{\dim(W)} = \frac{n-1}{n-1} = 1$ 可得 $W=V=W+V$, 矛盾. 因此 $\dim(W+V) = n$. 由维数公式可得 $\dim(W \cap V) = n-2$.

方法二: 证明 $\dim(W \cap V) = n-2$. 如果 $\dim(W \cap V) = n-1$, 则由 $W \cap V \subset W, W \cap V \subset V$ 且 $\frac{\dim(W \cap V)}{\dim(W)} = \frac{n-1}{n-1} = 1$ 可得 $W=V=W \cap V$, 矛盾. 因此 $\dim(W \cap V) = n-2$. 由维数公式可得 $\dim(W+V) = n$.

3. 设 $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m+1} \in \mathbb{R}$, 求下列矩阵的秩:

解: (1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -39 & -3 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & -26 & -2 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 13 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

或者
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 7 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -39 & -3 & -6 & 3 \\ 3 & -26 & -2 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \text{rank} = 2$

(2)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank} = 5$$

(3)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & a_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{将第一行换到} \\ \text{最后一行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & a_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$a_0 \neq 0, \text{rank} = n$
 $a_0 = 0, \text{rank} = n-1$

4. $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{(m+1) \times n}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \\ \vec{A}_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$V_r(A) = \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_m \rangle$

$V_r(B) = \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_m, \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$

$\text{rank}(A) = \dim(V_r(A)), \text{rank}(B) = \dim(V_r(B))$

(1) $V_r(B) = V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$

(2) $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A)$ 或 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A) + 1$

(3) 若 $\text{rank}(A) = k$, 且 A_s 是 A 的任意 s 行组成的矩阵, 证明 $\text{rank}(A_s) \geq k + s - m$.

证:

(1) "⊂" $\forall \vec{v} \in V_r(B)$, $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1} \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\vec{v} = \alpha_1 \vec{A}_1 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{A}_m + \alpha_{m+1} \vec{A}_{m+1}$
 其中 $\alpha_1 \vec{A}_1 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{A}_m \in V_r(A)$, $\alpha_{m+1} \vec{A}_{m+1} \in \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle \therefore \vec{v} \in V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$
 因此 $V_r(B) \subset V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$

"⊃" $\forall \vec{w} \in V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$. 则 $\exists \vec{v}_1 \in V_r(A)$, $\vec{v}_2 \in \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$ s.t. $\vec{w} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2$.
 $\therefore \vec{v}_1 \in V_r(A) \therefore \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\vec{v}_1 = \alpha_1 \vec{A}_1 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{A}_m$
 $\therefore \vec{v}_2 \in \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle \therefore \exists \alpha_{m+1} \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\vec{v}_2 = \alpha_{m+1} \vec{A}_{m+1}$
 因此 $\vec{w} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 = \alpha_1 \vec{A}_1 + \dots + \alpha_m \vec{A}_m + \alpha_{m+1} \vec{A}_{m+1} \in V_r(B) \therefore V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle \subset V_r(B)$
 从而 $V_r(B) = V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$.

注: 类似可证 $\langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_m, \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle = \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_i \rangle + \langle \vec{A}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{A}_m, \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle (1 \leq i \leq m)$

(2) 分析: $V_r(A) \subset V_r(B) = V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$
 $\Rightarrow \dim(V_r(A)) \leq \dim(V_r(B)) \leq \dim(V_r(A)) + 1$
 (维数公式)

即 $\text{rank}(A) \leq \text{rank}(B) \leq \text{rank}(A) + 1$.

下面是具体分析什么情况下 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A)$, 什么情况下 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A) + 1$

方法一: 设 $\text{rank}(A) = k$. 不妨设 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k$ 是 $V_r(A)$ 的一组基, 其中 $k \leq m$.

下面分情况讨论:

① 如果 \vec{A}_{m+1} 是 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k$ 的线性组合, 则 $\vec{A}_{m+1} \in \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k \rangle = V_r(A)$

$\therefore V_r(B) \subset V_r(A)$, 显然有 $V_r(B) \supset V_r(A)$. 因此 $V_r(A) = V_r(B)$ 即 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A)$

② 如果 \vec{A}_{m+1} 不是 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k$ 的线性组合, 则 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k, \vec{A}_{m+1}$ 线性无关

下说明 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k, \vec{A}_{m+1}$ 是 $V_r(B)$ 的一组基.

因为 $\forall \vec{v} \in V_r(B) = V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle = \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k \rangle + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle = \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k, \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$

则 $\exists \vec{v}_1 \in \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k \rangle, \vec{v}_2 \in \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$ s.t. $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{v} \in \langle \vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k, \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$

从而 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_k, \vec{A}_{m+1}$ 是 $V_r(B)$ 的一组基 $\Rightarrow \text{rank}(B) = \dim(V_r(B)) = k + 1 = \text{rank}(A) + 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{方法} = : \dim(V_r(B)) &= \dim(V_r(A) + \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle) \\ &= \dim(V_r(A)) + \dim(\langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle) - \dim(V_r(A) \cap \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

如果 $\vec{A}_{m+1} = \vec{0}$, 则 $\dim(V_r(B)) = \dim(V_r(A))$ i.e. $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A)$

下考虑 $\vec{A}_{m+1} \neq \vec{0}$. 此时 $\dim(\langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle) = 1$

$$\because V_r(A) \cap \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle \subset \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle. \therefore \dim(V_r(A) \cap \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle) \leq 1$$

① 若 $\dim(V_r(A) \cap \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle) = 0$, i.e. $V_r(A) \cap \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle = \{\vec{0}\}$ ($\Rightarrow \vec{A}_{m+1} \notin V_r(A)$)

由维数公式可得 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A) + 1$

② 若 $\dim(V_r(A) \cap \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle) = 1$, i.e. $V_r(A) \cap \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle = \langle \vec{A}_{m+1} \rangle$ ($\Rightarrow \vec{A}_{m+1} \in V_r(A)$)

由维数公式可得 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A) + 1 - 1 = \text{rank}(A)$.

综上所述, $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A)$ 或者 $\text{rank}(B) = \text{rank}(A) + 1$.

(3).

方法一: 设 A_{s+t} 是 A_s 中增加 t 行得到的矩阵, 由(2)的结论可知

$$\text{rank}(A_{s+t}) \leq \text{rank}(A_s) + t.$$

[或者由第七周讲义例3.12也可得到: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k}$, 则 $\text{rank}(A, B) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$]

$$\therefore k = \text{rank}(A) \leq \text{rank}(A_s) + m - s \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A_s) \geq k + s - m.$$

方法二: 设 A_{m-s} 是 A 中去掉 A_s 的行向量后剩余行向量组成的矩阵, 则

$$V_r(A) = V_r(A_s) + V_r(A_{m-s})$$

由维数公式可得

$$\dim(V_r(A)) \leq \dim(V_r(A_s)) + \dim(V_r(A_{m-s}))$$

$$\text{则 } k = \text{rank}(A) \leq \text{rank}(A_s) + m - s \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A_s) \geq k + s - m$$

例题:

1. $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n, k > 2$, 令

$$\vec{w}_1 = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2, \vec{w}_2 = \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3, \vec{w}_3 = \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_4, \dots, \vec{w}_{k-1} = \vec{v}_{k-1} + \vec{v}_k, \vec{w}_k = \vec{v}_k + \vec{v}_1$$

(i) 证明: 如果 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关, 则 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k$ 也线性相关.

(ii) 当 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性无关时, $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k$ 一定线性无关吗? 如果是, 请证明; 否则, 请举出反例.

证: (i) 方法一: 令 $V = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \rangle$. $\because \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关 $\therefore \dim V < k$

又 $\because \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k \in V$. $\therefore \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k$ 线性相关

注: 如果一个子空间的维数小于 k , 则它不会含有 k 个线性无关的向量.

方法二: $\because \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关 \therefore 不妨设 $\vec{v}_k \in \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{k-1} \rangle$

$\therefore \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k \in \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{k-1}, \vec{v}_k \rangle = \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{k-1} \rangle$

即 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k$ 都是 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{k-1}$ 的线性组合.

\therefore 由线性组合引理可知 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k$ 线性相关.

(ii) 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\alpha_1 \vec{w}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{w}_k = \vec{0}$.

$$\text{则 } \alpha_1(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2) + \alpha_2(\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3) + \alpha_3(\vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_4) + \dots + \alpha_{k-1}(\vec{v}_{k-1} + \vec{v}_k) + \alpha_k(\vec{v}_k + \vec{v}_1) = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_1 + \alpha_k)\vec{v}_1 + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)\vec{v}_2 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)\vec{v}_3 + \dots + (\alpha_{k-2} + \alpha_{k-1})\vec{v}_{k-1} + (\alpha_{k-1} + \alpha_k)\vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$$

$\therefore \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_k = 0 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0 \\ \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{k-2} + \alpha_{k-1} = 0 \\ \alpha_{k-1} + \alpha_k = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = -\alpha_k \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_k \\ \alpha_3 = -\alpha_k \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{k-1} = (-1)^{k-1} \alpha_k \\ \alpha_{k-1} = -\alpha_k \end{cases}$$

① 若 k 是偶数, 则 $\alpha_{k-1} = -\alpha_k$.

解空间是 1 维, 基-组基为 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k$ 线性相关

② 若 k 是奇数, 由 $\alpha_{k-1} = \alpha_k = -\alpha_k \Rightarrow \alpha_k = 0$.

齐次方程组只有零解, $\therefore \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k$ 线性无关

举例: $k=3$, 第五周作业习题 4

$$k=4, \underbrace{(\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2)}_{\vec{w}_1} - \underbrace{(\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3)}_{\vec{w}_2} + \underbrace{(\vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_4)}_{\vec{w}_3} - \underbrace{(\vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_1)}_{\vec{w}_4} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3, \vec{w}_4 \text{ 线性相关}$$

2. 对 \mathbb{R}^n 中的向量 v_1, \dots, v_n . 证明: $\mathbb{R}^n = \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle \Leftrightarrow v_1, \dots, v_n$ 线性无关.

证: \Rightarrow (反证法). 如果 v_1, \dots, v_n 线性相关, 则 $\{v_{k_1}, \dots, v_{k_d}\} \subsetneq \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ ($d < n$) 构成 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组基. $\therefore \dim(\mathbb{R}^n) = d < n$. 矛盾 $\therefore v_1, \dots, v_n$ 线性无关.

\Leftarrow 证法一: v_1, \dots, v_n 线性无关且 $\dim(\mathbb{R}^n) = n$. $\therefore v_1, \dots, v_n$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组基
因此 $\mathbb{R}^n = \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$

[注: 第六周讲义命题 2.3: (ii) $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 设 $v_1, \dots, v_l \in S$ 线性无关, S 极大线性无关组的个数是 m . 则 v_1, \dots, v_l 是 S 极大线性无关组 $\Leftrightarrow l = m$

证法二: 显然, $\mathbb{R}^n \supset \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$. 下证 $\mathbb{R}^n \subset \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$.

$\forall \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, \vec{w}, v_1, \dots, v_n 线性相关 (\mathbb{R}^n 中任意 $n+1$ 个向量线性相关)

则 $\vec{w} \in \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$. 因此 $\mathbb{R}^n = \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$. (其实证明 v_1, \dots, v_n 是 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组基)

3. 求下列矩阵的秩. $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu & \dots & \mu & 1 \\ \mu & \lambda & \dots & \mu & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mu & \mu & \dots & \lambda & 1 \\ \mu & \mu & \dots & \mu & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \xrightarrow[\text{最后一列乘 } \mu \text{ 加到前 } n-1 \text{ 列}]{\text{做列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \mu & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - \mu & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda - \mu & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

如果 $\lambda = \mu$, 则 $\text{rank} = 1$; 如果 $\lambda \neq \mu$, 则 $\text{rank} = n$.

(2) $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 其中 $a_{ij} = \min\{i, j\}$.

$$n=2. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(A) = 2.$$

$$n=3. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(A) = 3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 3 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n & n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \xrightarrow[\text{后一行减前一行}]{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \quad \text{rank}(A) = n.$$

(3) $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$. 其中 $a_{ij} = \max\{i, j\}$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1 & n-1 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ n & n & n & \dots & n & n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{前一行减后一行}]{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & 0 \\ n & n & n & \dots & n & n \end{pmatrix}$$

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