

第九次作业

1. 方法一：矩阵相乘定义

$$J_m A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A J_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} \\ 0 & a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2,m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{m,n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

方法二：搬运工引理

$$\begin{aligned} J_m A &= (E_{12}^{(m)} + E_{23}^{(m)} + \dots + E_{m-1,m}^{(m)}) A = E_{12}^{(m)} A + E_{23}^{(m)} A + \dots + E_{m-1,m}^{(m)} A \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_2 \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vec{A}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_2 \\ \vec{A}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A J_n &= A (E_{12}^{(n)} + E_{23}^{(n)} + \dots + E_{n-1,n}^{(n)}) = A E_{12}^{(n)} + A E_{23}^{(n)} + \dots + A E_{n-1,n}^{(n)} \\ &= (\vec{0}, \vec{A}^{(1)}, \vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}, \vec{0}) + (\vec{0}, \vec{0}, \vec{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \vec{0}, \vec{0}) + \dots + (\vec{0}, \vec{0}, \vec{0}, \dots, \vec{0}, \vec{A}^{(n-1)}) \\ &= (\vec{0}, \vec{A}^{(1)}, \vec{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n-2)}, \vec{A}^{(n-1)}) \end{aligned}$$

2. $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. 证明

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & c \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^m = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ma & \frac{m(m-1)}{2}ab + mc \\ 0 & 1 & mb \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

证：方法一：归纳法

注： $E_3 A = A E_3 = A$

方法二： $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & c \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\square \mid \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & c \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^m = (E_3 + A)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} E_3^{m-k} A^k$

$$A^0 = E_3, \quad A^1 = A, \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & c \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & c \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^k = O_3 \quad (k \geq 3)$$

$$\therefore (E_3 + A)^m = E_3 + \binom{m}{1} A + \binom{m}{2} A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ma & \frac{m(m-1)}{2}ab + mc \\ 0 & 1 & mb \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. $A, B, C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. $ABC = O$. 证: $\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(C) \leq 2n$.

证: 由 Sylvester 不等式可得.

$$\text{rank}(AB) + \text{rank}(C) - n \leq \text{rank}(ABC) = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(C) \leq 2n$$

4. $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 对称矩阵, $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 斜对称矩阵. 证:

$$(1) (AB)^t = AB \Leftrightarrow AB = BA.$$

$$(2) \text{若 } A \text{ 可逆, } (A^{-1})^t = A^{-1}$$

$$(3) \text{若 } C \text{ 可逆, } (C^{-1})^t = -C^{-1}$$

证: 已知 $A^t = A, B^t = B, C^t = -C$.

$$(1) \Rightarrow AB = (AB)^t = B^t A^t = BA.$$

$$\Leftarrow (AB)^t = B^t A^t = BA = AB.$$

$$(2). (A^{-1})^t = (A^t)^{-1} = A^{-1}.$$

$$(3). (C^{-1})^t = (C^t)^{-1} = (-C)^{-1}$$

$$\because (-C)^{-1}(-C) = -(-C)^{-1}C = E$$

$$\therefore C^{-1} = -(-C)^{-1} \text{ i.e. } (-C)^{-1} = -C^{-1}.$$

$$\Rightarrow (C^{-1})^t = (-C)^{-1} = -C^{-1}.$$

期中复习

1. 线性方程组

$$L: \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = (A|\vec{b})$$

$$L: A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \quad L \text{ 相容} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$$

$$H: A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad L \text{ 确定} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B) = n$$

对偶定理: $\dim(\text{sol}(H)) + \text{rank}(A) = n$

若 L 有解, 则 $\text{sol}(L) = \vec{v} + \text{sol}(H)$. \vec{v} 是 L 的一个特解.

求解过程: Gauss 消去法. 做初等行变换 (I, II, III)

注: ① 初等行变换不改变方程组的解 ② 任何方程组均可通过初等行变换化为
阶梯型方程组

2. 集合与映射

$$f: S \rightarrow T: \forall x \in S, \exists ! y \in T \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y$$

(或初等行变换可将 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 化为阶梯型矩阵)

像集, 原像集, 单射, 满射, 双射, 逆映射, 映射的复合

$$S' \subset S, f(S') = \{f(x) | x \in S'\}, f(S) = \text{Im} f; T' \subset T, f^{-1}(T') = \{x \in S | f(x) \in T'\}, f^{-1}(T) = S$$

3. 等价关系

S 非空集合, \sim 是 S 上的二元关系. 如果满足

(1) 自反性: $\forall x \in S, x \sim x$.

(2) 对称性: 设 $x, y \in S$ 且 $x \sim y$, 则 $y \sim x$

(3) 传递性: 设 $x, y, z \in S, x \sim y$ 且 $y \sim z$, 则 $x \sim z$. 则称 \sim 是等价关系.

4. 带余除法

设 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. 则 $\exists ! q, r \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$ s.t.

$$x = qm + r.$$

$r = \text{rem}(x, m)$. x 关于 m 的余数

$q = \text{quo}(x, m)$ x 关于 m 的商

5. 置换

$T = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. $\sigma: T \rightarrow T$ 双射, 称为一个置换.

记为 $\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix}$

循环分解: $\sigma = \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_s$. 不相交循环之积, 设 l_i 为 τ_i 的长度.

[ord]: σ 的阶 (s.t. $\sigma^k = e$ 的最小正整数 k) 为 $\text{lcm}(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_s)$.

[sgn]: σ 的符号 (i.e. 可分解为奇/偶数个对换之积). $(-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^s (l_i - 1)}$

6. 整数的算数

gcd, lcm. 设 $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $\text{gcd}(m, n) = um + vn$.

算 gcd: Euclidean 算法.

算 gcd(m, n), 且 $\text{gcd}(m, n) = um + vn$: Extended Euclidean Algorithm.

算 lcm(m, n): $\text{lcm}(m, n) = \frac{|mn|}{\text{gcd}(m, n)}$ | prop: $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$,
定理 $\text{gcd}(m, n) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t.
 $um + vn = 1$

素数: $p \in \mathbb{Z}_{>2}$: 因子只有 ± 1 和 $\pm p$ (素数有无穷个)

算术基本定理: $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>2}$ 都可分解成若干素数之积且不计序唯一.

7. 向量空间

(1) 线性组合: $\exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\vec{w} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k$.

线性相关: \exists 不全为 0 的 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ s.t. $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$.

线性无关: 如果 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$, 则 $\alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_k = 0$.

$L: A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$. $A = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$. $H: A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$.

L 相容 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{b}$ 是 $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}$ 的线性组合.

H 有非 0 解 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}$ 线性相关.

命题 1.11:

(1) $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关 $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关

(2) $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性无关

(3) $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \exists \vec{v}_i, i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ s.t. \vec{v}_i 是 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{i-1}, \vec{v}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性组合

(4) $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性无关, $\vec{v}, \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \exists! \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\vec{v} = \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k$

引理 1.12 (线性组合引理)

$\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_l$ 是 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 线性组合, $l > k$, 则 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_l$ 线性相关

例: \mathbb{R}^n 中任意 $n+1$ 个向量线性相关

(2) 子空间: $\vec{x} + \vec{y} \in U, \alpha \vec{x} \in U$

$U_1, U_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 子空间. 则 $U_1 \cap U_2, U_1 + U_2 = \{ \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 \mid \vec{v}_1 \in U_1, \vec{v}_2 \in U_2 \}$ 也是子空间

$\langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \rangle = \{ \alpha_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{v}_k \mid \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$ 是包含 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k$ 最小子空间
i.e. $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in U \Rightarrow \langle \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \rangle \subset U$

(3) 基与维数

$\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k \in U$ 是 U 的一组基: ① $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$ 线性无关

② $\forall \vec{u} \in U, \vec{u} \in \langle \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k \rangle \Rightarrow U = \langle \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k \rangle$

基的个数称为维数 $\dim(U)$

基扩充定理: $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$ 是子空间 U 中线性无关的向量, 则 U 有一组基包含 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$

维数公式: $\dim(U+W) + \dim(U \cap W) = \dim(U) + \dim(W)$

直和: $U \cap W = \{0\} \Leftrightarrow U+W = U \oplus W, \Leftrightarrow \dim(U \oplus W) = \dim(U) + \dim(W)$

8. 矩阵的秩

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

$V_r(A)$ $V_c(A)$

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

计算秩: 初等行列变换

$$\text{rank}(A) \leq \min(m, n). \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

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

$$\text{转置: } A^t, \quad (A^t)^t = A, \quad \text{rank}(A^t) = \text{rank}(A), \quad (AB)^t = B^t A^t$$

9. 线性映射

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \quad \varphi(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = \varphi(\vec{x}) + \varphi(\vec{y}), \quad \varphi(\alpha \vec{x}) = \alpha \varphi(\vec{x}), \quad \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$

命题 5.6: $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 线性映射

(1) $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 线性相关, 则 $\varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_k)$ 线性相关

(2) $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 子空间, $\varphi(U)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^m 子空间, 特别地, $\text{im}(\varphi)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^m 子空间

(3) W 是 \mathbb{R}^m 子空间, $\varphi^{-1}(W)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 子空间, 特别地, $\varphi^{-1}(\{0\})$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 子空间, 记为 $\ker(\varphi)$

命题 5.8: $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 线性映射, φ 单 $\Leftrightarrow \ker(\varphi) = \{\vec{0}\}$

定理 5.9: $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n -组基, $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_m$ 是 \mathbb{R}^m 中任意给定的向量

$$\text{则 } \exists! \text{ 线性映射 } \varphi \text{ s.t. } \varphi(\vec{v}_j) = \vec{w}_j, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n. \quad \begin{cases} \text{im}(\varphi) = \langle \varphi(\vec{v}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{v}_n) \rangle \\ = \langle \vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_n \rangle \end{cases}$$

定理 5.13 (对偶定理) $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 线性映射, $\dim(\ker(\varphi)) + \dim(\text{im}(\varphi)) = n$

命题 5.17: $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 线性映射, U 是 \mathbb{R}^n 子空间, W 是 \mathbb{R}^m 子空间

$$(1) \dim(U) \geq \dim(\varphi(U)); \quad (2) \varphi \text{ 满}, \dim(\varphi^{-1}(W)) \geq \dim(W)$$

线性映射与矩阵一一对应:

$\text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$: \mathbb{R}^n 到 \mathbb{R}^m 线性映射集合

$$\text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m) \longleftrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad \text{双射}$$

$$\varphi \longmapsto A_\varphi: \quad A_\varphi = (\varphi(e_1), \dots, \varphi(e_n))$$

$$\varphi_A \longleftarrow A: \quad \varphi_A(e_j) = \vec{A}^{(j)}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$\vec{x} \longmapsto A\vec{x}$$

命题 6.6: $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 线映. 在标准基下矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 对应齐次方程组 H .

(1) $\text{im}(\varphi) = V_c(A)$. $\dim(\text{im}(\varphi)) = \text{rank}(A)$. 特别地, φ 满 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 行满秩.

(2) $\ker(\varphi) = \text{sol}(H)$. $\dim(\ker(\varphi)) = n - \text{rank}(A)$. 特别地, φ 单 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 列满秩.

(3) φ 双 $\Leftrightarrow m=n$ 且 A 满秩.

题: $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$. 计算在标准基下的矩阵, $\ker(\varphi)$, $\text{im}(\varphi)$ 基与维数.

线性映射的运算引出矩阵的运算:

$\varphi \xrightarrow{\text{对应}} A$, $\psi \xrightarrow{\text{对应}} B$. $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m)$, $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.

$\varphi + \psi \longrightarrow A + B$.

$\lambda\varphi \longrightarrow \lambda A$. $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

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

\downarrow
 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$

\downarrow
 $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$.

$\varphi \circ \psi \longrightarrow AB$ (矩阵乘法)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)_{m \times s} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)_{s \times n} = \left(c_{ij} \right)_{m \times n}$$

10. 矩阵的运算

定理 6.25. $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$. (1)

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

\downarrow
Sylvester 不等式

定理 6.27: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, B m 阶满秩方阵, C 是 n 阶满秩方阵, (1)

$$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(BA) = \text{rank}(AC).$$

$M_n(\mathbb{R})$: n 阶方阵的集合.

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

若 $A^t = A$, 称 A 是对称矩阵. ($A = (a_{ij})$, A 对称 $\Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji}$)

若 $A^t = -A$, 称 A 是斜对称矩阵. ($A = (a_{ij})$, A 斜对称 $\Leftrightarrow a_{ii} = 0, a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$)

若 $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ s.t. $A^k = 0$, 称 A 是幂零矩阵.

若 $A^2 = A$. 称 A 是幂等矩阵. 7

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

可逆矩阵: $\exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $AB=BA=E$. 称 A 可逆, B 是 A 的逆矩阵 (唯一).

定理 7.14: A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 满秩.

推论 7.16: A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $AB=E$ 或 $BA=E$.

命题 7.19: $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 可逆.

$$(1) AB \text{ 可逆且 } (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$(2) A^{-1} \text{ 可逆且 } (A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

$$(3) A^t \text{ 可逆且 } (A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$$

E 单位矩阵, $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), AE=EA=A, E^t=E, E^{-1}=E$

矩阵的初等变换.

$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 若 $\exists m$ 阶可逆阵 P 和 n 阶可逆阵 Q s.t. $A=P B Q$, 则称 A 与 B 初等变换.

记为 $A \sim B$.

\sim 是等价关系: (1) $A = E_m A E_n$.

$$(2) A = P B Q \Rightarrow P^{-1} A Q^{-1} = B$$

$$(3) A = P B Q, B = S C T \Rightarrow A = (P S) C (T Q)$$

定理 8.2: $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, A \sim B \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$.

初等矩阵:

$$(1) F_{ij}^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & i & & \\ & & & j & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_n \text{ 的 } i, j \text{ 行互换.}$$

$$(F_{ij}^{(n)})^2 = E_n$$

$$(2) F_{ij}^{(n)}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & i & & \\ & & & j & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_n \text{ 的第 } j \text{ 行通乘 } \alpha \text{ 加到 } i \text{ 行. } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, i \neq j.$$

$$F_{ij}^{(n)}(\alpha) F_{ij}^{(n)}(-\alpha) = E_n$$

$$(3) F_i^{(n)}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad E_n \text{ 第 } i \text{ 行乘 } \lambda, \lambda \neq 0, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$F_i^{(n)}(\lambda) F_i^{(n)}(\lambda^{-1}) = E_n$$

注: 初等矩阵都可逆, 逆也是初等矩阵. 8