

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

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ -7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

① 数学归纳法证明 $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} 2^k & 0 \\ 1-2^k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $k \geq 1$.

$$\text{当 } k=1, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

假设命题对 $k-1$ 成立, 求证.

$$\text{即: } A^{k-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{k-1} & 0 \\ 1-2^{k-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^k = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2^{k-1} & 0 \\ 1-2^{k-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{A^{k-1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{k-1} & 0 \\ 1-2^{k-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^k & 0 \\ 1-2^k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 设 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A^k &= B \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{B^{-1} B \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B^{-1} \cdots B \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B^{-1}}_{E} = B \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k B^{-1} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^k & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^k & 0 \\ 1-2^k & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(B+C)^t = (d_{ij})'_{n \times m}$$

2. pf: (1) 设 $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times m}$, $C = (c_{ij})_{n \times m}$, 则 $B+C = (d_{ij})'_{n \times m}$, $B^t = (b_{ij}')_{m \times n}$, $C^t = (c_{ij}')_{m \times n}$.

则 $d_{ij}' = d_{ji}$, $-b_{ij}' = b_{ji}$, $c_{ij}' = c_{ji}$. 且 $d_{ij}' = b_{ji}' + c_{ji}'$. 从而 $d_{ij}' = d_{ji}' = c_{ji}' + b_{ji}' = b_{ij}' + c_{ij}'$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } B = \frac{A+A^t}{2}, C = \frac{A-A^t}{2}, \text{ 则 } A = B+C$$

$$B^t = \left(\frac{A+A^t}{2} \right)^t = \frac{A^t + (A^t)^t}{2} = \frac{A^t + A}{2} = B$$

$$C^t = \left(\frac{A-A^t}{2} \right)^t = \frac{A^t - (A^t)^t}{2} = \frac{A^t - A}{2} = -C$$

$$\Rightarrow (B+C)^t = B^t + C^t$$

3. pf: (1) $A = A^t$, $(A^{-1})^t = (A^t)^{-1} = A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1}$ 对称

(2) $A^t = -A$, $(A^{-1})^t = (A^t)^{-1} = (-A)^{-1} = -A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1}$ 斜对称

①

对于 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$ 线性无关, 则 $\beta_1 = \dots = \beta_k = 0$

故 $\phi(\vec{u}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{u}_k)$ 线性无关, 故 $\dim(\phi(U)) = k = \dim(U)$.

设 W 的一组基是 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d$, 由于 ϕ 是满射, 故 $\exists \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_d \in \mathbb{R}^n$, s.t. $\phi(\vec{v}_i) = \vec{w}_i, i=1, \dots, d$.

d. 由于 $\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_d$ 线性无关, 故 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_d$ 线性无关 (线性映射保持线性相关性).

$\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_d \in \phi^{-1}(W)$. 故 $\dim(\phi^{-1}(W)) \geq d = \dim(W)$ (注: $\phi(\phi^{-1}(W)) = W$ 需要单射条件)

7. $A \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, C = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(k+m) \times n}$

证明: (i) 以 C 为系数矩阵的齐次线性方程组的解空间 V_C 等于 $V_A \cap V_B$.

(ii) $\dim(V_A + V_B) = n + \text{rank}(C) - \text{rank}(A) - \text{rank}(B)$

pf: (i) 设 $\vec{v} \in V_A \cap V_B$, 则 $A\vec{v} = \vec{0}_k$ 和 $B\vec{v} = \vec{0}_m$, 故 $C\vec{v} = \vec{0}_{k+m}$. 于是, $\vec{v} \in V_C$.

设 $\vec{w} \in V_C$, 则 $C\vec{w} = \vec{0}_{k+m}$, 故 $A\vec{w} = \vec{0}_k$ 和 $B\vec{w} = \vec{0}_m$.

$\Rightarrow \vec{w} \in V_A \cap V_B$

$\Rightarrow V_C = V_A \cap V_B$

(ii) $\dim(V_A + V_B) = \dim(V_A) + \dim(V_B) - \dim(V_A \cap V_B)$ [维数公式]

$= \dim(V_A) + \dim(V_B) - \dim(V_C)$ [由 (i)]

$= (n - \text{rank}(A)) + (n - \text{rank}(B)) - (n - \text{rank}(C))$

$= n + \text{rank}(C) - \text{rank}(A) - \text{rank}(B)$.

8. $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 且 $r = \text{rank}(A) > 0$, 令

$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & a_{r2} & \dots & a_{rr} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times r}$

证明: $\text{rank}(B) = r \Leftrightarrow A$ 的前 r 行线性无关且 A 的前 r 列线性无关

pf: " $\Rightarrow$ " $\text{rank}(B) = r$, 则 $\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_r$ 线性无关,

$\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_r$ 是 $\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_r$ 的延伸, 故 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_r$ 线性无关

同理 $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(r)}$ 线性无关

" $\Leftarrow$ " $\text{rank}(A) = r$ 且 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_r$ 线性无关, 故 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_r$ 是 $V_r(A)$ 的一组基.

故对 $\forall i \in \{r+1, \dots, m\}$, $\exists \alpha_{i1}, \dots, \alpha_{ir} \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t.

$\vec{A}_i = \alpha_{i1}\vec{A}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{ir}\vec{A}_r$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} B & \dots \\ \hline C & \dots \end{pmatrix}$ (1)

$\phi: V \rightarrow W$

" $\Rightarrow$ " 用线性映射基本定理时, 需注意取的是 V 的一组基.

$\phi: \mathbb{R}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$

$\begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{12} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1r} \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1r} \\ b_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{im} \end{pmatrix}$

> 不是线性映射

4. (Sylvester 不等式) $\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - s \leq \text{rank}(AB)$.

若 $A^2 = O \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A) - n \leq \text{rank}(O) = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

若 $A^3 = O, \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A^2) - n \leq 0, \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A) - n \leq \text{rank}(A^2)$

$$\Rightarrow 2\text{rank}(A) - n \leq n - \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\text{rank}(A) \leq 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \leq \frac{2}{3}n.$$

期中题

5. 设 $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, g = \gcd(m, n)$. 证明:

① 对任意小于 g 的正整数 k , 不存在 $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ 使得 $xm + yn = k$

② 如果 $a \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, 满足 $a | mn$ 且 $\gcd(a, m) = 1$, 则 $a | n$.

证: ① 假设 $\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$, s.t. $um + vn = k$. 由 $g | m, g | n$ 得 $g | k$. 从而 $k \geq g > 0. \rightarrow \Leftarrow$

② 由 $\gcd(a, m) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$, s.t. $ua + mv = 1$

法:

$$\Rightarrow uan + vmn = n.$$

$$a | mn, a | an \Rightarrow a | n.$$

证: $\gcd(a, m) = 1$, 则 $am = \text{lcm}(a, m)$.

$$a | mn, m | mn \Rightarrow mn \text{ 是 } a, m \text{ 的公倍数}$$

$$\Rightarrow am | mn \Rightarrow a | n.$$

错误: $a | mn \Rightarrow a | m \text{ 或 } a | n$.

其实 a 是一个素数.

利用因子分解, 分类情况不完备

6. 设 $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 是线性映射. 证明:

① 设 ϕ 是单射且 U 是 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的子空间, 证明: $\dim(U) = \dim(\phi(U))$.

② 设 ϕ 是满射且 W 是 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 的子空间, 证明: $\dim(\phi^{-1}(W)) \geq \dim(W)$.

证: ① 设 $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$ 是 U 的一组基, 则对任意 $\vec{u} \in U, \exists \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t.

$$\vec{u} = \alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{u}_k$$

$$\text{则 } \phi(\vec{u}) = \alpha_1 \phi(\vec{u}_1) + \dots + \alpha_k \phi(\vec{u}_k). \text{ 于是, } \phi(U) = \langle \phi(\vec{u}_1), \dots, \phi(\vec{u}_k) \rangle$$

设 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\beta_1 \phi(\vec{u}_1) + \dots + \beta_k \phi(\vec{u}_k) = \vec{0}_n$. 则

$$\phi(\beta_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \beta_k \vec{u}_k) = \vec{0}_n$$

$$\phi \text{ 是单射} \Rightarrow \beta_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \beta_k \vec{u}_k = \vec{0}_n$$

②

$$\Rightarrow \vec{C}_r = \alpha_{r,1} \vec{C}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{r,r} \vec{C}_r$$

$$\vec{C}_1 = \vec{B}_1, \dots, \vec{C}_r = \vec{B}_r \text{ 得出: } V_r(C) = \langle \vec{B}_1, \dots, \vec{B}_r \rangle. \quad (1)$$

C 的所有列就是 A 的前 r 列且它们线性无关, $\text{rank}(C) = r$. 故 $\dim(V_r(C)) = r$. 根据 (1), $\vec{B}_1, \dots, \vec{B}_r$ 线性无关, 故 $\dim V_r(B) = r$, 即 $\text{rank}(B) = r$.

" $\Leftarrow$ " | $\text{rank}(A) = r$ 且 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_r$ 线性无关, 故 $\vec{A}_1, \dots, \vec{A}_r$ 是行空间 $V_r(A)$ 的一组基.

故对任意 $i \in \{r+1, \dots, m\}$, $\exists \alpha_{i,1}, \dots, \alpha_{i,r} \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t.

$$\vec{A}_i = \alpha_{i,1} \vec{A}_1 + \dots + \alpha_{i,r} \vec{A}_r$$

故通过初等行变换,

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_r \\ \vec{0}_{(m-r) \times n} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{"D"}$$

初等行变换不改变列的线性无关性, 故 $\vec{A}_1^{(n)}, \dots, \vec{A}_r^{(n)}$ 列线性无关 蕴含 $\vec{D}^{(n)}, \dots, \vec{D}^{(n)}$ 线性无关. 但

$$\vec{D}^{(j)} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{B}^{(j)} \\ \vec{0}_{(m-r) \times n} \end{pmatrix}, j=1, \dots, r.$$

故 $\vec{D}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{D}^{(r)}$ 线性无关 蕴含 $\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(r)}$ 线性无关.

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(B) = r.$$

方阵

实数上所有方阵的集合记为 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \quad A = (a_{ij})$$

- 特殊方阵:
- 对称矩阵, $A^t = A$, $a_{ji} = a_{ij}$
 - 斜对称矩阵, $A^t = -A$, $a_{ji} = -a_{ij}$
 - 幂零矩阵, $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, s.t. $A^k = \vec{0}$
 - 幂等矩阵, $A^2 = A$

(中心元): 设 $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 如果对任意 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 有 $AC = CA$, 则称 C 是中心元.

Thm. 设 $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 则 C 是中心元 $\Leftrightarrow C = \lambda E_n$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

(核心) 投影原理. 对任意 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, 设 $E_{ij}^{(k)}$ 是在 i, j 列处的元素等于 1, 其它元素都等于 0 的 $k \times k$ 矩阵.

$$\text{则对于 } A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \quad E_{ij}^{(n)} A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i-j,n} \\ \vec{0}_{(m-i) \times n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A E_{ij}^{(n)} = (\vec{0}_{m \times (j-1)}, \vec{A}^{(i)}, \vec{0}_{m \times (n-j)})$$

⑨

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

$$J_m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times m}$$

$$J_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_m A &= (E_{12}^{(n)} + E_{23}^{(n)} + \cdots + E_{m-1,m}^{(n)}) A = E_{12}^{(n)} A + E_{23}^{(n)} A + \cdots + E_{m-1,m}^{(n)} A \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_2 \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vec{A}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + \begin{pmatrix} \vec{0} \\ \vec{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{A}_2 \\ \vec{A}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_m \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A J_n &= A (E_{12}^{(m)} + E_{23}^{(m)} + \cdots + E_{n-1,n}^{(m)}) = A E_{12}^{(m)} + A E_{23}^{(m)} + \cdots + A E_{n-1,n}^{(m)} \\ &= (\vec{0}, \vec{A}^{(1)}, \vec{0}, \cdots, \vec{0}) + (\vec{0}, \vec{0}, \vec{A}^{(2)}, \vec{0}, \cdots, \vec{0}) + \cdots + (\vec{0}, \vec{0}, \vec{0}, \cdots, \vec{0}, \vec{A}^{(n-1)}) \\ &= (\vec{0}, \vec{A}^{(1)}, \vec{A}^{(2)}, \cdots, \vec{A}^{(n-1)}, \vec{A}^{(n)}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{m,n-1} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

可逆矩阵

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 若 $\exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, st $AB = BA = E$, 则称 A 是可逆矩阵.

Thm A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 满秩

prop A, B 可逆,

① $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$, AB 可逆

② A^{-1} 可逆且 $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$

③ A^t 可逆, $(A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$ 可逆矩阵.

(初等变换) 设 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 如果在 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 使得 $A = PBQ$, 记作 $A \sim_e B$

Thm $A \sim_e B \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$, $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.

Def (初等矩阵). $F_{ij}^{(n)}$ E_n 中第 i 行与第 j 行互换.

$F_{ij}^{(n)}(\alpha)$ E_n 中第 j 行通乘 α 加到 i 行.

$F_i^{(n)}(\lambda)$ E_n 中第 i 行通乘 λ 得到的矩阵.

(定理3.11) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 则存在可逆矩阵 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$ 和 $Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, s.t.

$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} & O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix}$$

且 $\text{rank}(A) = r$.

应用: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 证明存在 $B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 使得 $A = ABA$ 且 $B = BAB$

证: 由矩阵的标化型知, 存在可逆矩阵 $P, Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, s.t. $PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}$

令 $B = Q \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P$, 则

$$ABA = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} Q \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = A$$

$$BAB = Q \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} Q \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P = Q \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P = B$$

矩阵求逆

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_{12}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_{31}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_{23}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2(-\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3(-\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_{1,2}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_{1,3}(1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = F_{1,3}(1) F_{1,2}(1) F_3(-\frac{1}{2}) F_2(-\frac{1}{2}) F_{23} F_{3,1}(1) F_{1,2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $AB=BA$, 求证 $\text{rank}(A+B) + \text{rank} AB \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$

pf: 设线性映射 $\varphi_A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $\vec{x} \mapsto A\vec{x}$. $\varphi_B: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $\vec{x} \mapsto B\vec{x}$.

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

$$\varphi_{A+B} = \varphi_A = \varphi_B.$$

设 $\mathbb{R}$ 线性空间 $K_A = \ker \varphi_A$, $K_B = \ker \varphi_B$, $K_{AB} = \ker \varphi_{AB}$, $|_{A+B} = \ker(\varphi_A + \varphi_B)$

$$\dim (K_{AB}) = n - \text{rank } AB$$

$$\dim (K_{A+B}) = n - \text{rank}(A+B).$$

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

$$\dim(K_B) = n - \text{rank}(B).$$

不等式等价于证明:
$$\frac{\dim(K_A) + \dim(K_B)}{2} \leq \dim(K_{A+B}) + \dim(K_{A \cap B}).$$

Für $k_A + k_B \subseteq k_{AB}$.

$\forall \vec{x} \in k_A + k_B, \exists \vec{x}_A \in k_A, \vec{x}_B \in k_B, \text{ s.t. } \vec{x} = \vec{x}_A + \vec{x}_B$

$$\text{b) } \varphi_{AB}(\vec{x}) = \varphi_{AB}(\vec{x}_A) + \varphi_{AB}(\vec{x}_B) = \varphi_A \circ \varphi_B(\vec{x}_A) + \varphi_A \circ \varphi_B(\vec{x}_B)$$

$$AB=BA \Rightarrow \varphi_A \circ \varphi_B = \varphi_B \circ \varphi_A \left| \begin{array}{l} = \varphi_B(\varphi_A(\vec{x}_A)) + \varphi_B(\varphi_A(\vec{x}_B)) \\ = \vec{0} + \vec{3} = \vec{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \text{LCAB}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_A + k_B \subseteq k_{AB}. \quad \Rightarrow \dim(k_A + k_B) \leq \dim(k_B)$$

$$\#12 \quad k_A \cap k_B \subseteq k_{A+B}.$$

$\forall \vec{x} \in k_A \cap k_B$, 即 $\vec{x} \in k_A$ 且 $\vec{x} \in k_B$, 即 $(\varphi_A(\vec{x}), \varphi_B(\vec{x})) = (0, 0)$

$$\varphi_{A+B}(\vec{x}) = (\varphi_A + \varphi_B)(\vec{x}) = \varphi_A(\vec{x}) + \varphi_B(\vec{x}) = \vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} \in \ker(\varphi_{A+B}).$$

$$\Rightarrow b_A \cap b_B \subseteq b_{A+B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim (b_A \cap k_B) \leq \dim (k_A + B)$$

$\Rightarrow$ 局部成立.

⑦