

1. 解:

$$(A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_{21}(-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_{23}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_3(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_{23}(-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2(\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{F_{12}(-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 解: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $J = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} J = \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} MA & MB \\ 0 & NC \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AM & AN \\ 0 & CN \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 证明: ① $\begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & O_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ & O_{(m-r) \times r} O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r \cdot E_r & E_r \cdot O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} E_r & O_{(m-r) \times r} O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ & O_{(m-r) \times r} O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix}$

② 由打洞引理可知, \exists 可逆矩阵 $P \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, s.t.

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

$$\Rightarrow A = \underbrace{P^{-1}}_B \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & O_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ & O_{(m-r) \times r} O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix}}_C Q^{-1}$$

易知 $\text{rank}(B) = r$, $\text{rank}(C) = r$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} X = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \\ X \in M_{m+n}(\mathbb{R}) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{rank}(X) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(D) \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = m+n \\ \Rightarrow \text{rank}(X) \leq m+n \\ \Rightarrow \text{rank}(X) = m+n \\ \Rightarrow X \text{ 可逆} \end{array}$$

注意到 $P, \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆

从而, X 可逆, 且

4. 证: $\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -BD^T \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_P X = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & -BD^T \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{Q}_Q$

$$X^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & -BD^T \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix} Q = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & \\ & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}BD^T \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & -BD^T \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & \\ & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

□

证明: 由 Sylvester 恒等式可知,
 $\text{rank}(E_n + AB) + n = \text{rank}(E_m + BA) + n$
 $\Rightarrow \text{rank}(E_n + AB) = \text{rank}(E_m + BA)$

$E_n + AB$ 可逆 $\Rightarrow E_m + BA$ 可逆.

6. pf: (a) 证明: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$, $A^t = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$AA^t = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}^2 & * & \dots & * \\ * & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j}^2 & \dots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & * & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{tr}(AA^t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \Rightarrow \text{tr}(AA^t) \geq 0$
 注意到 $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\text{tr}(AA^t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = 0, \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = 0, \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

(b). $XX^t = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O_{k \times n} & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^t & O_{n \times k} \\ C^t & B^t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AA^t + CC^t & CB^t \\ BC^t & BB^t \end{pmatrix}$
 $X^tX = \begin{pmatrix} A^t & O_{n \times k} \\ C^t & B^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O_{k \times n} & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^tA & A^tC \\ C^tA & C^tC + B^tB \end{pmatrix}$

$XX^t = X^tX \Rightarrow AA^t + CC^t = A^tA$
 $\Rightarrow \text{tr}(AA^t + CC^t) = \text{tr}(A^tA)$
 $\text{tr}(AA^t) + \text{tr}(CC^t)$

又由 $\text{tr}(AA^t) = \text{tr}(A^tA) \Rightarrow \text{tr}(CC^t) = 0$.

设 $C = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nk} \end{pmatrix}$, $CC^t = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nk} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1k} & a_{2k} & \dots & a_{nk} \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^k a_{1j}^2 & * & \dots & * \\ * & \sum_{j=1}^k a_{2j}^2 & \dots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & * & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^k a_{nj}^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(CC^t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^k a_{ij}^2$, $\text{tr}(CC^t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = 0, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, j \in \{1, \dots, k\} \Rightarrow C = 0$

行列式定义与性质

Def. 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. $\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \sum_0 a_{1,\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{n,\sigma(n)}$

- Prop
- ① 交换 A 中两个不同行(列), 得到新矩阵 B , 则 $\det(B) = -\det(A)$
 - ② A 中某行(列)的倍式加到另一列, 得到新矩阵 B , 则 $\det(B) = \det(A)$.
 - ③ 如果 A 中有两列相同, 则 $\det(A) = 0$.
 - ④ 如果 A 的某列是其他列的线性组合, 则 $\det(A) = 0$.
 - ⑤ $\det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ 可逆.
 - ⑥ A 为三角方阵, 则 $\det(A)$ 为对角线元素之积

eg. $A = \begin{pmatrix} & & & a_{1,n} \\ & & & a_{2,n-1} \\ & & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & & & \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\det(A)$ (根据行列式定义)

解: $|A| = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \sum_0 a_{\sigma(1),1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n),n}$

当 $(i,j) \neq (k, n+1-k)$, 当 $k=1,2,\dots,n$ 时, $a_{ij} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = \sum_0 a_{n,1} a_{n-2,2} \cdots a_{1,n}, \text{ 其中 } \sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ n & n-1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_0 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{n,1} a_{n-2,2} \cdots a_{1,n}$$

计算行列式

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 503 & 201 & 298 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = ?$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 503 & 201 & 298 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 500 & 200 & 300 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 500 & 200 & 300 \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 0 + \det \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 0 + \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -11 & 1 \\ 0 & -18 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = -\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 8 & -18 \end{pmatrix} = -\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 70 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \cdot 70 = -70 \quad (3)$$

1. n 阶行列式若其元素满足 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 则称为反(斜)对称行列式

证明: 奇数阶反对称行列式为 0.

证明: 偶数阶反对称矩阵 A , 若 $B = (a_{ij} + b)_{n \times n}$, 则 $|A| = |B|$.

证: 由 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ 可得. $a_{ii} = 0, \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. $i \neq j$ 时, $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$

$$\Rightarrow A^t = -A$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A^t) = \det(-A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = (-1)^n \det(A) = -\det(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = 0 \quad (\because 2 \neq 0)$$

② 回忆: $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$, M_{ij} 为 A 去掉第 i 行第 j 列之后形成的行列式

按行展开 - 行或基 - 列展开,

$$\det(A) = a_{11} A_{11} + \dots + a_{1n} A_{1n} \quad (\text{按行展开})$$

$$= a_{1j} A_{1j} + \dots + a_{nj} A_{nj} \quad (\text{按列展开})$$

技巧: 加边法.

$$\det(B) = \begin{vmatrix} b & a_{12}+b & a_{13}+b & \dots & a_{1n}+b \\ -a_{12}+b & b & a_{23}+b & \dots & a_{2n}+b \\ -a_{13}+b & -a_{23}+b & b & \dots & a_{3n}+b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n}+b & -a_{2n}+b & \dots & \dots & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \dots & b \\ 0 & b & a_{12}+b & \dots & a_{1n}+b \\ 0 & -a_{12}+b & b & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & -a_{1n}+b & \dots & \dots & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_i - r_1 \\ (i=2, \dots, n) \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha b & \alpha b & \dots & \alpha b \\ -1 & 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ -1 & -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -a_{1n} & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ -1 & -a_{12} & 0 & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -a_{1n} & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & \dots & b \\ -1 & 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ -1 & -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -a_{1n} & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \det(A) + b \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ -1 & -a_{12} & 0 & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -a_{1n} & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \det(A)$$

例 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\det(A) = d$, 则

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a_{k1} A_{1i} + \dots + a_{kn} A_{in} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1i} A_{1k} + \dots + a_{ni} A_{nk} \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} d, & k=i \\ 0, & k \neq i \end{matrix}$$

$$a_{1k} A_{1j} + \dots + a_{nk} A_{nj} = \begin{cases} d, & k=i \\ 0, & k \neq i \end{cases}$$

①

若 $k=i$, 则按第 i 行展开, $d = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij}$

若 $k \neq i$, $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} A_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \dots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow k \\ \rightarrow i \end{matrix} = 0$

同理可得, $a_{ik} A_{ij} + \dots + a_{nk} A_{ij} = \begin{cases} d, & k=i \\ 0, & k \neq i \end{cases}$

通过递推关系求行列式

$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \dots & a & a \\ -a & x & a & \dots & a & a \\ -a & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a & -a & \dots & \dots & x & a \end{vmatrix}, a \neq 0$

解: ① 当 $n=1$ 时, $D_1 = x$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $D_n \xrightarrow{C_1 - C_2} \begin{vmatrix} x-a & a & a & \dots & a \\ -(x+a) & x & a & \dots & a \\ 0 & -a & x & \dots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & -a & -a & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{按第} \\ \text{列展开} \end{matrix} = (x-a)D_{n-1} + (x+a) \begin{vmatrix} a & a & \dots & a \\ -a & x & \dots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a & -a & \dots & x \end{vmatrix}$

$= (x-a)D_{n-1} + (x+a) \begin{vmatrix} a & a & \dots & a \\ 0 & x+a & \dots & 2a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x+a \end{vmatrix}$

$= (x-a)D_{n-1} + a(x+a)^{n-1}$

注意到有 a 用 $-a$ 替换, 行列式不变, 故

$D_n = (x+a)D_{n-1} + (-a)(x-a)^{n-1}$

$\begin{cases} D_n = (x-a)D_{n-1} + a(x+a)^{n-1} & \text{①} \\ D_n = (x+a)D_{n-1} - a(x-a)^{n-1} & \text{②} \end{cases}$

$(x+a) \text{①} - (x-a) \text{②}, \text{得 } 2aD_n = a(x+a)^n + a(x-a)^n$

$\Rightarrow D_n = \frac{(x+a)^n + (x-a)^n}{2}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

例. 整数 1798, 2139, 3255, 4867 可以被 31 整除, 证明 4 阶行列式

$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 9 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \times 1000 \\ \times 100 \\ \times 10 \\ \times 1 \end{matrix}$

$\det(B) = \begin{vmatrix} 1798 & 7 & 9 & 8 \\ 2139 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 3255 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 4867 & 8 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \div 1000$

⑤

$$\Rightarrow \det(B) = 1000 \det(A)$$

$$3 \mid \det(B), 3 \mid 1000 \Rightarrow 3 \mid \det(A)$$

3是素数.

利用分块矩阵证明矩阵的秩的不等式

回忆: 命题 10.7 设矩阵 M 具有以下四种分块形式之一

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}.$$

则 $\text{rank}(M) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$, 当 $C=O$ 时, 等号成立

例 $\text{rank}(AB) + \text{rank}(BC) \leq \text{rank}(ABC) + \text{rank}(B)$, 其中 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$.

证: 利用分块矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} AB & O \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} AB & O \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & -ABC \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & -ABC \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_p & -C \\ O & E_q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & -ABC \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}$$

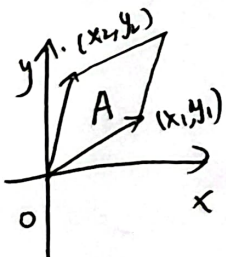
$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(ABC) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} O & -ABC \\ B & O \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} AB & O \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank}(AB) + \text{rank}(BC)$$

行列式的几何意义.

$n=2$.

$$\vec{a} = (x_1, y_1)$$

$$\vec{b} = (x_2, y_2)$$



$$|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| |\cos \theta| = |x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2|$$

$$(|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\sin \theta|)^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|^2 |\cos \theta|^2$$

$$= (x_1^2 + y_1^2)(x_2^2 + y_2^2) - (x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2)^2$$

$$= (x_2^2 y_1^2 + y_2^2 x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2)$$

$$= (x_2 y_1 - y_2 x_1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{平行四边形的面积} = |x_2 y_1 - y_2 x_1| = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} \right|$$