

1. 举例说明

(i)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta_1 = 1, \quad \Delta_2 = 2 - 1 = 1 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow A$  正定.

但  $a_{12} = a_{21} = -1 < 0$

(2)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A = 2 - 12 = -10 < 0.$

$\Rightarrow A$  不是正定.

2.  $q$  在标准基下的矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \text{ 负定} \Leftrightarrow B = -A = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正定.}$$

设  $B$  的渐近顺序主子式为  $\Delta_i, i=1, 2, 3.$

$$\Delta_1 = -\lambda > 0.$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2\lambda - 1 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda < -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Delta_3 = |B| = -5\lambda - 3 > 0.$$

Lemma. 设  $q$  是  $\mathbb{R}$  上有限维线性空间  $V$  上的二次型, 则  $q$  (半)正定当且仅当  $-q$  (半)负定. 类似地, 设  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ .

则  $A$  (半)正定当且仅当  $-A$  (半)负定.

Pf: 设  $\vec{x} \in V \setminus \{0\}$ . 则

$$q(\vec{x}) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow -q(\vec{x}) \leq 0 \text{ 和 } q(\vec{x}) > 0 \Leftrightarrow -q(\vec{x}) < 0.$$

设  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n$  是  $A$  的顺序主子式. 证明:  $A$  负定当且仅当  $(-1)^k \Delta_k > 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n.$

Pf: 设  $\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_n$  是  $-A$  的顺序主子式, 则  $\Omega_i = (-1)^i \Delta_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n.$  由 Sylvester 判据可知

知,  $-A$  正定当且仅当  $\Omega_1 > 0, \Omega_2 > 0, \dots, \Omega_n > 0$ , 即  $(-1)^k \Delta_k > 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n.$

由 lemma 可知,  $A$  负定  $\Leftrightarrow (-1)^k \Delta_k > 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n.$

3. Pf:  $B$  正定, 则  $B \sim_c E_{n-1}.$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & O_{(n-1) \times 1} \\ \underbrace{O_{1 \times (n-1)}}_M & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{①}$$

其中  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . 因为  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(M)$ , 所以  $\det(M) = 0$ , 即  $\alpha = 0$ . 于是  $A$  的秩为  $(n-1, 0)$ ,  $A$  半正

4. 易得  $\forall (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3, q(x) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow q$  半正定.

从而由惯性定理可知  $q$  在  $V$  的某组基  $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_k, \vec{e}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_3$  下的规范型是

$$q(x) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_k^2, \text{ 其中 } k = \text{rank}(q).$$

Claim:  $C_q = \langle \underbrace{\vec{e}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{e}_3}_U \rangle$

首先,  $U \subseteq C_q$ . 设  $\vec{v} = v_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + v_n \vec{e}_n \in C_q$ , 则  $q(\vec{v}) = v_1^2 + \dots + v_k^2 = 0$ .

由于  $v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow v_1 = v_2 = \dots = v_k = 0$ .

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v} \in U$$

$$\Rightarrow C_q \subseteq U.$$

综上,  $U = C_q$ .

$$q(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

对应系数矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(C_q) = 3 - 2 = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - k = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 2.$$

$\Rightarrow$  基为  $(2, 0)$ .

5.  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  及  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ . 则  $E + \varepsilon A$  的逆的顺序主子式为

$$\Delta_k(\varepsilon) = |E_k + \varepsilon A_k| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \varepsilon a_{11} & \varepsilon a_{12} & \dots & \varepsilon a_{1k} \\ \varepsilon a_{21} & 1 + \varepsilon a_{22} & \dots & \varepsilon a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varepsilon a_{k1} & \varepsilon a_{k2} & \dots & 1 + \varepsilon a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$

$\Delta_k(\varepsilon)$  是关于  $\varepsilon$  的多项式, 结合  $\Delta_k(0) = 1$ .

由  $\Delta_k(\varepsilon)$  连续性可知,  $\exists \delta_k > 0$ , 使得  $\forall \varepsilon \in (-\delta_k, \delta_k), \Delta_k(\varepsilon) > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$

令  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$ , 则当  $\varepsilon \in (-\delta, \delta)$  时,  $\Delta_k(\varepsilon) > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

$\Rightarrow$  当  $\varepsilon \in (-\delta, \delta)$  时

设  $A \in M_n(F)$ . 矩阵  $A$  的式

$$M \begin{pmatrix} \bar{i}_1, \bar{i}_2, \dots, \bar{i}_k \\ \bar{i}_1, \bar{i}_2, \dots, \bar{i}_k \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } 1 \leq \bar{i}_1 < \bar{i}_2 < \dots < \bar{i}_k \leq n, \text{ 称为 } A \text{ 的一个主子式.}$$

特别地,

$$M \begin{pmatrix} 1, 2, \dots, k \\ 1, 2, \dots, k \end{pmatrix}$$

称为  $A$  的  $k$  阶顺序主子式.

(Jacobi 公式) Thm. 设  $A \in SM_n(F)$ . 设  $\Delta_0 = 1$ ,  $\Delta_k$  是  $A$  的  $k$  阶顺序主子式. 如果  $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n$  都非零, 则

$$A \sim_c \text{diag} \left( \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0}, \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1}, \dots, \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} \right)$$

证.

Thm. 设  $A \in SM_n(\mathbb{R})$ . 设  $\Delta_k$  是  $A$  的  $k$  阶顺序主子式,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ . 则下列条件等价

- (i)  $A$  正定
- (ii)  $A$  的任何  $k$  阶主子式都  $> 0$ .
- (iii)  $\Delta_1 > 0, \dots, \Delta_n > 0$

例 求二次型  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + 4 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j$  的秩与签名.

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 设 } f \text{ 对应的矩阵为 } A.$$

$$|A_n| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+2(n-1) & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 1+2(n-1) & 1 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ 1+2(n-1) & 2 & 2 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (2n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (2n-1) (-1)^{n-1} \neq 0.$$

$$\Delta_0 = 1, \Delta_1 = |A_1| = 1, \frac{\Delta_{k+1}}{\Delta_k} < 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

由 Jacobi 公式可知,  $A \sim_c \text{diag} \left( \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_0}, \dots, \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}} \right)$ .

$\Rightarrow$  签名  $(1, n-1)$ .

设  $f(x) = x^t A x$  为实二次型, 且  $\exists \vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2$ , s.t.  $f(\vec{x}_1) > 0, f(\vec{x}_2) < 0$ . 证明:  $\exists \vec{x}_3 \neq \vec{0}$ , s.t.  $f(\vec{x}_3) = 0$

证: 设  $A \sim_c \begin{pmatrix} E_s & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . 其中  $s, t \in \mathbb{N}$ . 且  $A = P^t \begin{pmatrix} E_s & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P$ ,  $P$  可逆

令  $y = Px$ , 则  $f(x) = x^t A x = x^t P^t \begin{pmatrix} E_s & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P x = y^t \begin{pmatrix} E_s & \\ & -E_t & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} y$

由  $\exists x_1, x_2$ , s.t.  $f(x_1) > 0, f(x_2) < 0$ . 则  $s, t > 0$

$\therefore f(\vec{x}) = y_1^2 + \dots + y_s^2 - y_{s+1}^2 - \dots - y_{s+t}^2$

令  $y_3 = (1, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^t \neq 0$ , 则  $x_3 = P^{-1} y_3 \neq \vec{0}$ ,  $f(\vec{x}_3) = 1^2 + 0 + \dots + 0 - 1^2 - 0 - \dots - 0 = 0$

Hadamard 乘积

$A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), B = (b_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

Def  $A \odot B = (a_{ij} b_{ij})_{n \times n}$

例  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \odot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

prop. (i)  $A \odot (B + C) = A \odot B + A \odot C$

(ii)  $A \odot B = B \odot A$

(iii)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \odot A = A \odot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$

$\Rightarrow (M_n(\mathbb{R}), +, \odot, O_{n \times n}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix})$  为交换环

(iv)  $A$  关于  $\odot$  可逆  $\Leftrightarrow \forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n, a_{ij} \neq 0$ .

(Schur 定理) 设  $A, B$  是  $n$  阶 (半) 正定矩阵, 则  $A \odot B$  也是 (半) 正定的.

(Schur 不等式) 设  $A, B$  为半正定矩阵, 则有  $|A \odot B| \geq |A| \cdot |B|$ .

recall:  $A = (a_{ij})$  正定, 则  $|A| \leq a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$ , "=" 成立当且仅当  $A$  为对角矩阵

" $\leq$ ":  $A$  为对角矩阵,  $|A| = a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$ .  $\checkmark$

" $\Rightarrow$ " 对  $n=1$  自然成立.

设  $n > 1$  且结论对  $n-1$  阶正定矩阵成立.

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & \vec{x} \\ \vec{x}^t & a \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $A_{n-1} \in SM_{n-1}(\mathbb{R}), \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, a \in \mathbb{R}$

则  $A_{n-1}$  正定且  $a > 0$  ( $A$  正定  $\Leftrightarrow A$  的顺序主子式  $> 0$ )

由分块行列式展开法可知,  $|A| = |A_{n-1}| (a - \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x})$



$$\because |A| > 0, |A_{n-1}| > 0, \therefore a - \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x} > 0$$

$$\text{又} \because A_{n-1}^{-1} \text{正定}, \therefore \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < a - \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x} \leq a$$

$$\text{设 } A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, a = a_{nn}, |A| = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{n-1, n-1} a = |A_{n-1}| \underbrace{(a - \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x})}_{\leq a}$$

$$\therefore |A_{n-1}| \geq a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{n-1, n-1}$$

$$A_{n-1} \text{正定}, |A_{n-1}| \leq a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{n-1, n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A_{n-1}| = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{n-1, n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \because A_{n-1} \text{是对角阵且 } a = \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x}$$

$$A_{n-1} \text{正定} \Rightarrow A_{n-1}^{-1} \text{正定. 且 } \vec{x}^t A_{n-1}^{-1} \vec{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$\Rightarrow A$  是对角阵.

Claim 1:

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & y_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & y_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{是负定的}$$

Pf. 作变换  $\vec{y} = A\vec{z}$ , 即:  $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{pmatrix}$

则

$$f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & a_{11}z_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}z_n & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & a_{n1}z_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}z_n & \\ y_1 & \cdots & y_n & 0 & \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} C_n - z_i C_i \\ (i=1, 2, \dots, n-1) \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & \\ y_1 & \cdots & y_n & -(y_1 z_1 + \cdots + y_n z_n) & \end{vmatrix} = -|A| (y_1 z_1 + \cdots + y_n z_n)$$

$$= -|A| \vec{y}^t \vec{z} = \frac{-|A| \vec{z}^t A \vec{z}}{\delta}$$

$A$  正定,  $-|A| < 0$

$\Rightarrow f(y_1, \dots, y_n)$  负定 = 凹型

(5)

claim:  $|A| \leq a_{nn} |A_{n-1}|$ , 等式成立  $\Leftrightarrow a_{1n} = a_{2n} = \dots = a_{n-1,n} = 0$

pf: 
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} + 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & \dots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} + 0 \\ a_{n,1} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} & 0 + a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & \dots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n,1} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} & 0 \end{vmatrix} + a_{nn} |A_{n-1}|$$

$\leq a_{nn} |A_{n-1}|$

$f(a_{1,1}, \dots, a_{n-1,n}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} f(a_{1,n}, \dots, a_{n-1,n}) \\ 0 \end{matrix} \stackrel{1n}{=} a_{1,n} = a_{2,n} = \dots = a_{n-1,n} = 0 \Rightarrow$

定理

(对n归纳)  $n=1$  时

假设  $n-1$  成立,  $A_{n-1}$  正定, 则  $|A_{n-1}| = a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{n-1,n-1} \Leftrightarrow A_{n-1}$  为对角阵.

$|A| \leq a_{nn} |A_{n-1}| \leq a_{nn} a_{11} \dots a_{n-1,n-1}$

等式成立  $\Leftrightarrow |A| = a_{nn} |A_{n-1}|$  且  $|A_{n-1}| = a_{11} \dots a_{n-1,n-1}$

$\Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$

$\Rightarrow A$  为对角阵.

下证 schur 不等式

$n=1$  时显然成立

假设结论对  $n-1$  成立, 考虑  $n$  阶情形.

$|A|=0$  或  $|B|=0$ , 由  $A \circ B$  半正定,  $|A \circ B| \geq 0 = |A| |B|$ .

$|A| \neq 0, A$  正定. 令  $|B| \neq 0, B$  正定

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & \dots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n,1} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} - \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} \end{pmatrix} \quad A \text{ 正定, 则 } |A_{n-1}| > 0$$

$$|C| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & \dots & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n,1} & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & \dots & a_{n-1,n-1} & 0 \\ a_{n,1} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} - \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} \end{vmatrix} = |A| - \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} |A_{n-1}| = 0$$

$C$  半正定的,  $\therefore$  (作此上司)

$A_{n-1}$  正定  $\Rightarrow \exists P \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}), s.t. P^T A_{n-1} P = E_{n-1}$ .

$\Rightarrow$

①

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} p^t & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & \vec{x} \\ \vec{x}^t & a_{nn} - \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & p^t \vec{x} \\ \vec{x}^t p & a_{nn} - \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{合同变换}} \begin{pmatrix} E_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 Schur 乘积定理可知,

$$C \odot B \text{ 半正定} \Rightarrow |C \odot B| \geq 0$$

故

$$|C \odot B| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{12} & \dots & a_{1,n-1}b_{1,n-1} & a_{1,n}b_{1,n} + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1}b_{n-1,1} & \dots & \dots & a_{n-1,n-1}b_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n}b_{n-1,n} + 0 \\ a_{n,1}b_{n,1} & \dots & \dots & a_{n,n-1}b_{n,n-1} & (a_{nn} - \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|})b_{n,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1,n-1}b_{1,n-1} & a_{1n}b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1}b_{n-1,1} & \dots & \dots & a_{n-1,n-1}b_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n}b_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n,1}b_{n,1} & \dots & \dots & a_{n,n-1}b_{n,n-1} & a_{nn}b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} |A_{n-1} \odot B_{n-1}|$$

$$= |A \odot B| - \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} a_{nn} |A_{n-1} \odot B_{n-1}| \geq 0$$

① 此行列式公式可以导出.

$$\Rightarrow |A \odot B| \geq b_{nn} \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} |A_{n-1} \odot B_{n-1}| \geq b_{nn} \frac{|A|}{|A_{n-1}|} |A_{n-1}| \cdot |B_{n-1}|$$

$$= b_{nn} |A| |B_{n-1}| \stackrel{\text{claim}}{\geq} |A| \cdot |B|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A \odot B| \geq |A| \cdot |B|.$$

(线性映射)

设  $V, W$  为域  $F$  上的线性空间,  $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n\}$  为  $V$  的基,  $\{\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m\}$  为  $W$  的基.

$$\varphi \in \text{Hom}(V, W), \text{ 设 } \varphi(\vec{e}_i) = \sum_{k=1}^m a_{ki} \vec{e}_k = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mi} \end{pmatrix}, \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

①  $a_{ki}$  of

$$\text{则 } (\varphi(\vec{e}_1), \dots, \varphi(\vec{e}_n)) = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m) \underbrace{A}_{\varphi}$$

$\varphi$  在  $\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n; \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_m$  下的矩阵为  $A$  ①

$$\text{Hom}(U, W) \cong F^{m \times n}$$

$$\varphi \longmapsto A_\varphi$$

$$\varphi_A \longleftarrow A$$

$$\text{rank}(\varphi) := \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\text{"}$$
$$\dim \text{Im}(\varphi).$$

$$\varphi_A: \vec{x} \rightarrow A\vec{x}$$

$$\text{Bsp) } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{ist } \varphi: M_2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_2(\mathbb{R}) \quad \text{in } E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22} \text{ T. F. } \varphi$$
$$x \mapsto xA$$

表示和秩.

$$\varphi(E_{11}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = aE_{11} + bE_{12}$$

$$\varphi(E_{12}) = cE_{11} + dE_{12}$$

$$\varphi(E_{21}) = aE_{21} + bE_{22}$$

$$\varphi(E_{22}) = cE_{21} + dE_{22}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\varphi(E_{11}), \varphi(E_{12}), \varphi(E_{21}), \varphi(E_{22}))$$

$$= (E_{11}, E_{22}, E_{21}, E_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank } \varphi = \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A) = 2 \text{rank}(A)$$