

第三章 矩阵及其运算

§3.1 矩阵的代数运算

$$F^{m \times n} = \{ (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \mid a_{ij} \in F \}$$

加法

$$+ : F^{m \times n} \times F^{m \times n} \longrightarrow F^{m \times n}$$

$$(A, B) \longmapsto (A+B)_{m \times n}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (a_{ij}) & (b_{ij}) & (c_{ij})_{m \times n} \end{matrix} \quad c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$$

加法性质: $(F^{m \times n}, +)$ 构成一个阿贝尔群, 即:

- 群 {
- (1) $(A+B)+C = A+(B+C) \quad \forall A, B, C \in F^{m \times n}$
 - (2) $A+O = O+A = A$, 其中 $O = (a_{ij})$, $a_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i, j$.
 - (3) $A+(-A) = (-A)+A = O$, 其中 $-A = (-a_{ij})_{m \times n}$

交换

(4) $A+B = B+A$

注: 可定义矩阵减法 $A-B = A+(-B)$

$$(a_{ij})_{m \times n} - (b_{ij})_{m \times n} = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

• 行数, 列数相同的两个矩阵方可相加

数乘

$$\cdot : F \times F^{m \times n} \longrightarrow F^{m \times n}$$

$$(\lambda, A) \longmapsto \lambda A$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad \lambda A = (\lambda a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

数乘性质

(1) $(\lambda\mu)A = \lambda(\mu A)$

(2) $1_F A = A$

(3) $(\lambda+\mu)A = \lambda A + \mu A$

(4) $\lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B$

矩阵乘法

$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$, $B = (b_{jk})_{n \times p}$ 则 $m \times p$ 阶矩阵
 $(C_{ik})_{m \times p}$, $C_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk}$ $1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq k \leq p$. 称为
 A 与 B 的 乘积

例: $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{F}^{1 \times n}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$

则 $AB = (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n)_{1 \times 1}$

令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$

$B = (\beta_1 \dots \beta_p)$

$\alpha_i \in \mathbb{F}^{1 \times n}$

$\beta_j \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$

则 $AB = (C_{ik})_{m \times p}$

$C_{ik} = \alpha_i \beta_k$

例

$A = (a_1 \ a_2)$

$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $AB = (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2)_{1 \times 1}$

$BA = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_2 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 \end{pmatrix}$

例

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

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

$\Rightarrow AB = 0, BA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

注

(1) 矩阵乘法不满足交换律

(2) $AB = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0$ 或 $B = 0$

例

$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

$B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$C = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$

$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 b_{11} & \dots & \lambda_1 b_{1n} \\ \lambda_2 b_{21} & \dots & \lambda_2 b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_n b_{n1} & \dots & \lambda_n b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$BC = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 b_{11} & \mu_2 b_{12} & \dots & \mu_n b_{1n} \\ \mu_1 b_{21} & \mu_2 b_{22} & \dots & \mu_n b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mu_1 b_{m1} & \mu_2 b_{m2} & \dots & \mu_n b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$

称为 对角阵 可记作 $\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$\text{diag}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda)$ 称为 数量阵, 或 标量阵

$\text{diag}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) = \lambda I_n$

$\text{diag}(\lambda, \dots, \lambda) A = \lambda A$

注. 令 $E_{st} \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 为 (s, t) -元为 1 其他位置为 0 的矩阵.

$$E_{st} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{sp} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mp} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{sp} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow s \text{ 行}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{p1} & \cdots & a_{pm} \end{pmatrix} E_{st} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{s1} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{s2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{sp} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow t \text{ 列}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_j \in \mathbb{F}^{1 \times p}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{12}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}\beta_n \\ a_{21}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}\beta_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}\beta_1 + a_{m2}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}\beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) \quad B = (b_{jk})_{n \times p} \quad \alpha_j \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = (b_{11}\alpha_1 + b_{21}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{n1}\alpha_n, b_{12}\alpha_1 + b_{22}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{n2}\alpha_n, \dots, b_{1p}\alpha_1 + b_{2p}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{np}\alpha_n)$$

乘法性质:

$$(1) (AB)C = A(BC) \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}, C \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}$$

$$(2) A I_n = I_m A = A \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, I_n = \text{diag}(1, \dots, 1)$$

$$(3) (A+A')B = AB + A'B, \quad \forall A, A' \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B, B' \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$$

$$A(B+B') = AB + AB'$$

$$(4) (\lambda A) \cdot B = A(\lambda B) = \lambda(AB) \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$$

例. $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} ax+by \\ cx+dy \end{pmatrix}$$

由上述乘法性质知

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha + \beta) = \mathcal{A}(\alpha) + \mathcal{A}(\beta) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 1}, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\lambda \alpha) = \lambda \mathcal{A}(\alpha)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 x \\ \lambda_2 y \end{pmatrix}$$

x 轴方向拉伸 λ_1 倍
 y 轴方向拉伸 λ_2 倍

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

逆时针旋转 θ

定义 1.1 称映射 $A: F^{n \times 1} \rightarrow F^{m \times 1}$ 为 线性映射, 若

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha + \beta) = \mathcal{A}(\alpha) + \mathcal{A}(\beta), \quad \mathcal{A}(\lambda \alpha) = \lambda \mathcal{A}(\alpha) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in F^{n \times 1}, \lambda \in F.$$

记 $L(F^{n \times 1}, F^{m \times 1})$ 为 $F^{n \times 1}$ 到 $F^{m \times 1}$ 的线性映射全体.

命题 1.2 存在双射 $\Phi: F^{m \times n} \rightarrow L(F^{n \times 1}, F^{m \times 1})$,

$$A \mapsto \Phi(A) \quad \Phi(A)(X) = AX, \quad \forall X \in F^{n \times 1}$$

PF: 由线性性质知 $\Phi(A) \in L(F^{n \times 1}, F^{m \times 1})$.

设 $\mathcal{A} \in L(F^{n \times 1}, F^{m \times 1})$, 令 $\alpha_i = \mathcal{A}e_i \in F^{m \times 1}$, 其中 $e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in F^{n \times 1}$ 为第 i 个标准向量. 取 $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in F^{m \times n}$ 可验证 $\mathcal{A} = \Phi(A)$, 从而 Φ 为满射.

另一方面, 若 $A = A' \in F^{m \times n}$, 使得 $\Phi(A) = \Phi(A')$.

即 $AX = A'X, \forall X \in F^{n \times 1}$, 故 $A \cdot I_n = A' \cdot I_n \Rightarrow A = A'$

从而 Φ 为单射

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注 设 $A \in F^{m \times n}$, $B \in F^{n \times p}$ 记 $\Phi(A): F^{n \times 1} \rightarrow F^{m \times 1}$

$\Phi(B): F^{p \times 1} \rightarrow F^{n \times 1}$, $\Phi(AB): F^{p \times 1} \rightarrow F^{m \times 1}$ 分别记为

A, B, AB 按上述方式对应的线性映射.

则有 $\Phi(AB) = \Phi(A) \circ \Phi(B)$

PF: 直接验证知 $\Phi(AB)(e_i) = (\Phi(A) \circ \Phi(B))(e_i), \forall 1 \leq i \leq p$.

其中 $e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 i 分量为 1 其余分量为 0 的列向量.

方阵的多项式

设 $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \in F[x]$. 则对 $\forall A \in F^{n \times n}$

令 $f(A) = a_n A^n + a_{n-1} A^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 A + a_0 I_n \in F^{n \times n}$, 称为多项式

$f(x)$ 在方阵 A 处的赋值, 其中 $A^m = \underbrace{AA \cdots A}_{m \text{ 重}}$.

例 若 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ $A^k = 0, \exists k > 0$. 则

$$(I_n - A)(I_n + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}) = I_n - A^k = I_n$$

例 12. $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha+\beta) & -\sin(\alpha+\beta) \\ \sin(\alpha+\beta) & \cos(\alpha+\beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$A = \cos \alpha \cdot I_2 + \sin \alpha \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{J_2} \quad J_2^2 = -I_2$

$$B = \cos \beta \cdot I_2 + \sin \beta \cdot J_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= (\cos \alpha \cdot I_2 + \sin \alpha \cdot J_2) (\cos \beta \cdot I_2 + \sin \beta \cdot J_2) \\ &= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) I_2 + (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha) J_2 \\ &= \cos(\alpha+\beta) \cdot I_2 + \sin(\alpha+\beta) J_2 \end{aligned}$$

注. 考察 $\ell: \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, 易验证 ℓ 为单射且满足

$$a+bi \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} \ell(B_1+B_2) = \ell(B_1) + \ell(B_2) \\ \ell(B_1 \cdot B_2) = \ell(B_1) \cdot \ell(B_2) \end{cases} \quad \forall B_1, B_2 \in \mathbb{C}$$

例 13. 求 $x_{n+1} = ax_n + bx_{n-1}$ 通项公式

解. $\begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ x_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_0 \end{pmatrix}$

只需求 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$

矩阵转置

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, \quad A^T = (b_{ij})_{n \times m} \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}, \quad b_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq m \end{matrix}$$

称为 A 的 转置 (transpose), 易验证:

$$(1) \quad (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T \quad \forall A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$

$$(2) \quad (\lambda A)^T = \lambda A^T \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, \lambda \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$(3) \quad (AB)^T = B^T A^T \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$$

$$(4) \quad (A^T)^T = A \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$

$$(5) \quad \det A^T = \det A \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$$

注. 若 $A^T = A$, 则称 A 为 对称方阵 (symmetric matrix)

$A^T = -A$, 则称 A 为 反对称方阵 (anti-symmetric matrix)

或 斜对称方阵 (skew-symmetric)

例 $X^T X$ 为对称阵 $\forall X \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$

例 $X^T A X = 0 \quad \forall A^T = -A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}, X \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$

例 $X \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \Rightarrow X = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(X+X^T)}_{\text{对称}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(X-X^T)}_{\text{反对称}}$

复共轭 (conjugate)

$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, \bar{A} = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$, 其中 $b_{ij} = \bar{a}_{ij}$, 称为 A 的复共轭

可验证: (1) $\overline{A+B} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$ (2) $\overline{\lambda A} = \bar{\lambda} \bar{A}$
(3) $\overline{AB} = \bar{A} \bar{B}$ (4) $\overline{A^T} = \bar{A}^T$

一般记 $A^H = \bar{A}^T$.

若 $A^H = A$, 则称 A 为 Hermite 阵

$A^H = -A$ 则称 A 为 反 Hermite 阵

例 实 Hermite 阵 即 实对称阵

实反 Hermite 阵 即 反对称阵

$A^H A$ 为 Hermite 阵, $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$

$A = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A+A^H)}_{\text{Hermite}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A-A^H)}_{\text{反 Hermite}}$

例 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, A \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^H A \neq 0$

矩阵的分块运算

例

$$\begin{matrix} & \swarrow c_1 & \swarrow c_2 & & \swarrow c_n \\ \begin{matrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_m \end{matrix} & \rightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} & = & \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

β

视 (x_j) 为 1×1 矩阵

视每行为整体 $\begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_m \end{pmatrix} (X) = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 X \\ \vdots \\ r_m X \end{pmatrix}$

$(C_j \cdot x_j) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix} (x_j) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} x_j \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} x_j \end{pmatrix} = x_j C_j$

视每列为整体 $\begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 & \cdots & C_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (C_1 x_1 + C_2 x_2 + \cdots + C_n x_n)$
 $= (x_1 C_1 + x_2 C_2 + \cdots + x_n C_n)$

· 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, 则 $m_1, \dots, m_r, n_1, \dots, n_s > 0$ 使得 $m_1 + \dots + m_r = m, n_1 + \dots + n_s = n$

称为 A 的一个分块方式, 或称 A 为一个 $r \times s$ 分块矩阵, 记作 $A = (A_{ij})_{r \times s}$.

其 (i, j) -块 $A_{ij} = A \begin{pmatrix} m_1 + \dots + m_{i-1} + 1, \dots, m_1 + \dots + m_i \\ n_1 + \dots + n_{j-1} + 1, \dots, n_1 + \dots + n_j \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{m_i \times n_j}, \forall i, j$

易验证:

$$(1) \quad \lambda(A_{ij})_{r \times s} = (\lambda A_{ij})_{r \times s}$$

$$(2) \quad (A_{ij})_{r \times s} + (B_{ij})_{r \times s} = (A_{ij} + B_{ij})_{r \times s} \quad A, B \text{ 有相同分块方式}$$

例 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, A = (C_1 C_2 \cdots C_n) \quad r=1, m_1=m, s=n, n_1=n_2=\dots=n_s=1$
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_m \end{pmatrix} \quad r=m, m_1=\dots=m_r=1, s=1, n_1=n$

分块矩阵乘法:

$$\begin{matrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则} \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

必须验证两边 (i, j) -元相等 $\forall 1 \leq i \leq m_1 + m_2, 1 \leq j \leq p_1 + p_2$ 即可. 当 $1 \leq i \leq m_1, p_1 < j \leq p_2$ 为例

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边的 } (i, j)\text{-元} &= (a_{i1} \cdots a_{i, n_1+n_2}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n_1+n_2, j} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underbrace{a_{i1}b_{1j} + \cdots + a_{i, n_1}b_{n_1, j}}_{A_{11}B_{12} \text{ 的 } (i, j-p_1)\text{-元}} + \underbrace{a_{i, n_1+1}b_{n_1+1, j} + \cdots + a_{i, n_1+n_2}b_{n_1+n_2, j}}_{A_{12}B_{22} \text{ 的 } (i, j-p_1)\text{-元}} \\ &= \text{右边的 } (i, j)\text{-元} \end{aligned}$$

其他情况类似. 一般地, 我们有

命题 1.3 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1t} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{s1} & \cdots & B_{st} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} A_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}^{m_i \times n_j} \\ B_{jk} \in \mathbb{F}^{n_j \times p_k} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{则} \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \cdots & C_{1t} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{r1} & C_{r2} & \cdots & C_{rt} \end{pmatrix}, \quad C_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^s A_{ij} B_{jk} \in \mathbb{F}^{m_i \times p_k}$$

例1

· 准上三角阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2r} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_{rr} \end{pmatrix}$$

· 类似地, 准下三角

· 准对角阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_r \end{pmatrix}$$

记作 $\text{diag}(A_1, \dots, A_r)$

命题 1.5

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{21}^T & \cdots & A_{r1}^T \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22}^T & \cdots & A_{r2}^T \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1s}^T & A_{2s}^T & \cdots & A_{rs}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

例2

$$\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \quad A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = (A_1, \dots, A_n), \quad B = (b_{ij})_{n \times p} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 B_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n B_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad A\Lambda = (A_1 A_2 \cdots A_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_1 A_1, \dots, \lambda_n A_n)$$

例3

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

$$\text{求 } N^k = ?$$

证:

$$\forall A_{n \times p}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$NA = \begin{pmatrix} A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_{n-1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow N^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad N^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{n-3} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow N^k = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{n-k} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & k < n \\ 0 & k \geq n \end{cases}$$

例4

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}$$

证:

$$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B & \cdots & a_{2n}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & a_{m2}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{pmatrix}_{mp \times nq}$$

称为 A 与 B 的张量积

$$\text{可证明: } A_1 A_2 \otimes B_1 B_2 = (A_1 \otimes B_1)(A_2 \otimes B_2)$$

$$\forall A_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, A_2 \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times l}, B_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}, B_2 \in \mathbb{F}^{q \times r}$$

注:

$$A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$$

$$\longleftrightarrow$$

$$A: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$$

$$\longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$$

$$A_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n} \longleftrightarrow A_{ij}: \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \\ \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \\ \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}^{m \times 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 $A^n = ? \quad n \geq 1$

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2) \Rightarrow A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} [(1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}]^{n-1} (1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2) = (-2)^{n-1} A$

矩阵的迹

定义 1.5 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 的对角元之和称为 A 的迹 (Trace), 记作 $\text{tr} A$

令 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 则 $\text{tr} A = a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}$.

命题 1.6 (1) $\text{tr} A = \text{tr} A^T$, (2) $\text{tr}(A+B) = \text{tr} A + \text{tr} B$
 (3) $\text{tr}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{tr} A$, (4) $\text{tr} A^H A = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$
 (5) $\text{tr} AB = \text{tr} BA \quad \forall A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$
 (6) $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \dots & A_{1r} \\ A_{21} & \dots & A_{2r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & \dots & A_{rr} \end{pmatrix}$ 为分块阵, $A_{ii} \in \mathbb{F}^{n_i \times n_i}$, 则 $\text{tr} A = \sum_{i=1}^r \text{tr} A_{ii}$

PF (1), (2), (3), (6) 显然

(4) $\text{tr} A^H A = \sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i, j$

其中 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$

(5) $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad B = (b_{jk})_{n \times m}$ 则
 $\text{tr} AB = \sum_{i=1}^m (AB)_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ji} = \sum_{j=1}^n (BA)_{jj} = \text{tr} BA$
 $\uparrow$ AB 的 (i,i) 元 $\quad \quad \quad \uparrow$ BA 的 (j,j) 元

注. 上述 (2), (3) 表明 $\text{tr}: \mathbb{F}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ 为线性映射

一般地, $\text{tr} AB \neq \text{tr} A \text{tr} B$.

例 $A = B = I_2$ 则 $\text{tr} A \text{tr} B = 4 \neq 2 = \text{tr}(AB)$

例 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 则矩阵方程 $Ax = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow A^T A x = 0$ 有解

" $\Rightarrow$ " $Ax = 0 \Rightarrow A^T A x = 0$

" $\Leftarrow$ " $A^T A x = 0 \Rightarrow x^T A^T A x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{tr} x^T A^T A x = 0$
 $\Rightarrow Ax = 0$ (由命题 1.6 (5) 易得)

§3.2 Binet - Cauchy 公式

对单位阵进行初等行变换:

· 交换 I_n 的 i, j 两行: $P_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

· 将 I_n 的第 j 行乘以 λ 倍加至第 i 行 $T_{ij}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & \lambda \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

· 将 I_n 的第 i 行乘以一个倍数 λ (可允许 λ 取 0) $D_i(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

注: 令 E_{ij} 表示 (i, j) -分量为 1, 其他位置为 0 的矩阵. 则有

$$P_{ij} = I_n - E_{ii} - E_{jj} + E_{ij} + E_{ji}, \quad T_{ij}(\lambda) = I_n + \lambda E_{ij}$$

$$D_i(\lambda) = I_n + (\lambda - 1)E_{ii}$$

由行列式性质, $\det P_{ij} = -1$, $\det T_{ij}(\lambda) = 1$, $\det D_i(\lambda) = \lambda$

· 对 $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$, 易知

$P_{ij}B$: 将 B 的 i, j 两行互换

$$\det P_{ij}B = -\det B = \det P_{ij} \det B$$

$D_i(\lambda)B$: 将 B 的 i 行乘以 λ 倍

$$\det D_i(\lambda)B = \lambda \det B = \det D_i(\lambda) \det B$$

$T_{ij}(\lambda)B$: 将 B 的第 j 列乘以 λ 倍加至第 i 列 $\det T_{ij}(\lambda)B = \det B = \det T_{ij}(\lambda) \det B$

对 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, 有

$A P_{ij}$: 将 A 的 i, j 两列互换

$A D_i(\lambda)$: 将 A 的 i 列乘以 λ 倍, 其他不动

$A T_{ij}(\lambda)$: 将 A 的第 i 列乘以 λ 倍加至第 j 列.

$$\det AP = \det A \det P$$

$$P = P_{ij}, D_i(\lambda) \text{ 或 } T_{ij}(\lambda)$$

更一般地, 有

定理 2.1 设 $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 则 $\det AB = \det A \det B$

证一: 利用初等变换. 任一矩阵可通过初等行/列变换化成对角元为 1 或 0 的对角阵, 从而 $A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_r$, P_i 具有形式 $P_{ij}, T_{ij}(\lambda), D_i(\lambda)$ (λ 可取 0) 的乘积. 从而

$$\begin{aligned}\det AB &= \det(P_1 P_2 \cdots P_r B) = \det P_1 \det(P_2 \cdots P_r B) \\ &= \cdots = \det P_1 \det P_2 \cdots \det P_r \det B \\ &= \det(P_1 \cdots P_r) \det B = \det A \det B.\end{aligned}$$

证 2

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_i = a_{i1}B_1 + \cdots + a_{in}B_n \in F^{1 \times n},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证} \quad \det AB &= \det(C_1, \dots, C_n) \\ &= \det\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}B_{i1}, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in}B_{in}\right) \\ &= \sum_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n=1}^n a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{nj_n} \det(B_{j_1}, \dots, B_{j_n}) \\ &= \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{nj_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} \det(B_1, \dots, B_n) \\ &= \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{nj_n} \det B \\ &= \det A \det B.\end{aligned}$$

类似证明方法知

定理 2.2 (Binet-Cauchy 公式) $A \in F^{m \times n}, B \in F^{n \times m}$, 则

$$\det AB = \begin{cases} 0 & m > n \\ \det A \det B & m = n \\ \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \cdots < j_m \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & m \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_m \end{pmatrix} B \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & \cdots & j_m \\ 1 & \cdots & m \end{pmatrix} & m < n \end{cases}$$

证 - 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix}, AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_m \end{pmatrix}$ 则同证 1

$$\begin{aligned}\det AB &= \sum_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m=1}^n a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{mj_m} \det(B_{j_1}, \dots, B_{j_m}) \quad [= 0 \text{ 若 } m < n] \\ &\stackrel{[m \geq n]}{=} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_m \leq n \\ (j_1, \dots, j_m) \in S\{k_1, \dots, k_m\}}} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_m)} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{mj_m} \det(B_{k_1}, \dots, B_{k_m}) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_m \leq n} \left(\sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_m) \in S\{k_1, \dots, k_m\}} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_m)} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{mj_m} \right) B \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \cdots & k_m \\ 1 & \cdots & m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_m \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & m \\ k_1 & \cdots & k_m \end{pmatrix} B \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \cdots & k_m \\ 1 & \cdots & m \end{pmatrix} \quad \#.\end{aligned}$$

证 = $\begin{pmatrix} I_n & -B \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & B \\ & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ A & AB \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -B \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \det(AB).$$

左边按后 m 行 Laplace 展开即可

(细节作为练习)

#

利用 Binet-Cauchy 公式, 可得

定理 2.3 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$ 则有

$$(AB) \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} 0 & r > n \\ \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_r \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ k_1 & \dots & k_r \end{pmatrix} B \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & r \leq n \end{cases}$$

PF $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{np} \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $AB \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 1} & \dots & a_{i_1 n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i_r 1} & \dots & a_{i_r n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{j_1 1} & \dots & b_{j_1 p} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{j_r 1} & \dots & b_{j_r p} \end{pmatrix}$

证 1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & \dots & a_n \\ a_n & a_0 & \dots & a_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_n & \dots & a_0 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 $\det A = ?$

证 2 令 $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{(n+1) \times (n+1)}$ 则 $N^k = \begin{pmatrix} & & & I_{n+1-k} \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ I_k & & & \end{pmatrix}$

$A = a_0 I_n + a_1 N + \dots + a_n N^n$ 令 $f(x) = a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \dots & \omega^n \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \dots & \omega^{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \omega^n & \dots & \omega^{n^2} \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $NB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \omega & \dots & \omega^n \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \dots & \omega^{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \omega^n & \dots & \omega^{n^2} \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \omega & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \omega^n \end{pmatrix}$

其中 ω 为 $n+1$ 次本原单位根 $= B \Omega$

则 $N^k B = B \Omega^k$ $AB = f(N)B = B f(\Omega)$

$\det B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det A = \det f(\Omega) = \prod_{k=0}^n f(\omega^k)$

证 3 $A = (a_{ij})$, $a_{ij} = (i, j)$ 求 $\det A$

证 $(i, j) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \varphi_{(k)} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} b_{ik} \varphi_{(k)} b_{jk}$, 其中 $b_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 & k=i \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

令 $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 则 $A = B \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{(1)} & \dots & \varphi_{(n)} \end{pmatrix} B^T$

显然 B 为对角元为 1 的正交阵, 从而 $\det B = 1$ 故

$\det A = \varphi_{(1)} \dots \varphi_{(n)}$

证 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$ 则 $\det(I_m - AB) = \det(I_n - BA)$

PF $\begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_m - A \\ I_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ & I - BA \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_m \\ -B & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_m - AB & A \\ & I_n \end{pmatrix}$

取行列式可知

$\det(I - BA) = \det \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ & I - BA \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} I_m - AB & A \\ & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \det(I - AB)$

证 求行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_2b_1 & 1+a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_nb_1 & a_nb_2 & \cdots & 1+a_nb_n \end{vmatrix}$$

令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$ $B = (-b_1, \dots, -b_n)$

则 原式 $= \det(I_n - AB) = \det(I_n - BA) = 1 + a_1b_1 + \cdots + a_nb_n$

证 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & d_1 \\ c_2 & d_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ c_n & d_n \end{pmatrix}$ 证

$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \sum a_i c_i & \sum a_i d_i \\ \sum b_i c_i & \sum b_i d_i \end{pmatrix}$ 证由 Binet-Cauchy 公式

$$\begin{aligned} \det AB &= \sum a_i c_i \cdot \sum b_i d_i - \sum b_i c_i \sum a_i d_i \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq s < t \leq n} \begin{vmatrix} a_s & a_t \\ b_s & b_t \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} c_s & d_s \\ c_t & d_t \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq s < t \leq n} (a_s b_t - a_t b_s) \cdot (c_s d_t - c_t d_s) \end{aligned}$$

特别地, 若 $A = B^T \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times n}$, 则有

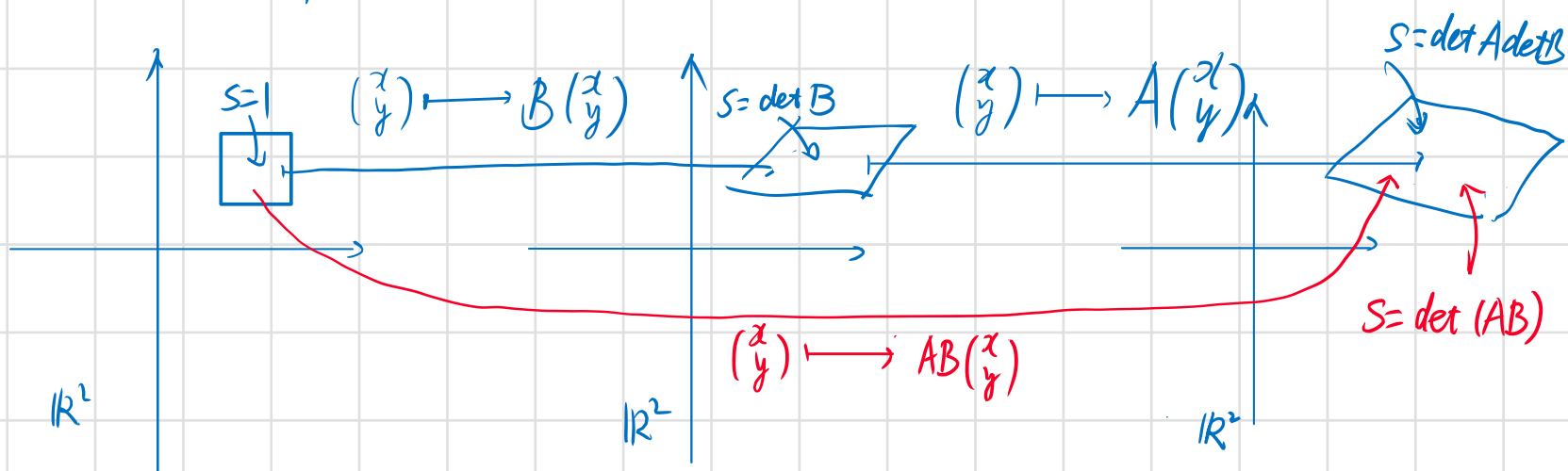
$$\sum a_i^2 \leq b_i^2 - (\sum a_i b_i)^2 = \sum_{1 \leq s < t \leq n} (a_s b_t - a_t b_s)^2 \geq 0$$

即 $\sum a_i^2 \leq b_i^2 \Rightarrow (\sum a_i b_i)^2$

符号成立 $\Leftrightarrow a_s b_t = a_t b_s \quad \forall s, t \Leftrightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_n), (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ 成比例

注 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 则 $AA^T \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_r \\ i_1 & \cdots & i_r \end{pmatrix} \geq 0 \quad \forall 1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_r \leq m$.

注 行列式乘法公式几何意义:



§ 3.3 可逆矩阵

$A: F^{n \times 1} \rightarrow F^{m \times 1}$ 为线性映射 称 A 可逆, 若存在映射 $B: F^{m \times 1} \rightarrow F^{n \times 1}$, 使得 $B \circ A = Id_{F^{n \times 1}}$, $A \circ B = Id_{F^{m \times 1}}$ 此时

$$B \text{ 必为线性映射 } (B(x+y) = B(A(Bx+By)) = B(A(Bx+By)) \\ = B(ABx + ABY) = B(x+y))$$

$$\lambda Bx = B(\lambda Bx) = B(A(B\lambda x)) = B(\lambda Ax) = B(\lambda x)$$

由前面的对应, $L(F^{n \times 1}, F^{m \times 1}) \xrightarrow{1-1} F^{m \times n}$ 知

A 对应矩阵 $A_{m \times n}$ B 对应矩阵 $B_{n \times m}$. 且有

$$AB = I_m \quad BA = I_n$$

由此可引入可逆矩阵的概念

定义 3.1 $A \in F^{m \times n}$. 若存在 $B \in F^{n \times m}$, 使得 $AB = I_m$, $BA = I_n$.

则称 A 可逆, B 为 A 的一个 逆元, 或称 A, B 互逆.
(invertible) (inverse)

命题 3.2 若矩阵 A 的逆存在, 则必惟一, 记作 A^{-1}

PF. 设 B_1, B_2 均为 A 的逆. 则 $B_1 = B_1 \cdot I = B_1(AB_2) = (B_1A)B_2 = I \cdot B_2 = B_2$ #

注 $\cdot (A^{-1})^{-1} = A \quad (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$

$\cdot A, B$ 可逆, 则 AB 可逆, 且 $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

特别地, A 可逆, $0 \neq \lambda \in F$ 则 λA 可逆, $(\lambda A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} A^{-1}$.

$\cdot A \in F^{n \times n} \quad A \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$

$$(1 = \det I_n = \det(AA^{-1}) = \det A \det A^{-1} \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0)$$

定义 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ 若 $\det A = 0$ 则称 A 为 奇异矩阵 (singular),

否则称 A 为 非奇异矩阵.

上述表明可逆阵为非奇异阵, 下面说明反之也成立.

另一方面, $\det A \neq 0$. 则 $AX = \beta$ 有唯一解, 对 $\forall \beta \in F^{n \times 1}$
 从而存在-且唯一之 $X_1, \dots, X_n \in F^{n \times 1}$, 使得

$$A(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{adjoint matrix})$$

由 Cramer 法则 $(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \frac{A^*}{\det A}$ 其中 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ 为 伴随阵.

定理 3.3 $A \in F^{m \times n}$ 可逆.

$$\iff A \text{ 为方阵, 且 } \det A \neq 0. \text{ 此时 } A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{\det A}.$$

PF " $\Leftarrow$ " 由伴随阵定义 知 $A \cdot A^* = A^* \cdot A = \det A \cdot I_n$, $(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} a_{kj} = \delta_{ij} \det A)$
 故当 A 非奇异时, $\frac{1}{\det A} A^* = A^{-1}$.

" $\Rightarrow$ " 只须证 A 为方阵.

若 $m > n$. 则 $\det AB = 0 \Rightarrow AB \neq I_n \quad \forall B \in F^{n \times m}$

此时 A 不可逆. 同理 $m < n$ 时, A 不可逆. 故 $m = n$. *

注 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ 若 $B \in F^{n \times n}$ 满足 $AB = I_n$ 则 A 可逆, 且 $B = A^{-1}$.

若 A 可逆, 则方程 $AX = \beta$, $\beta \in F^{n \times 1}$ 有解 X . 则有

$$A^{-1} \cdot (AX) = A^{-1} \cdot \beta \Rightarrow X = A^{-1} \beta \quad \text{即方程有唯一解.}$$

可验证 $X = \frac{1}{\det A} A^* \beta$ 即为 Cramer 法则.

逆矩阵求法

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^*$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in GL_2(\mathbb{F}) \quad \text{则} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

初等变换法.

$$AX = \beta \Rightarrow X = A^{-1}\beta \quad \forall \beta \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1}$$

$(A|\beta)$ 通过一系列的初等行变换化为 $(I_n|X)$ 的形式.

$$\text{即} \quad P_1 P_2 \cdots P_r (A|\beta) = (I_n|X)$$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 P_2 \cdots P_r = A^{-1} \quad \text{且} \quad A^{-1}\beta = X \quad \text{即} \quad AX = \beta.$$

由此可得列方程 $AX = B$ 的初等变换求解方式.

对 (A, B) 进行系列初等行变换化为 (I_n, X) 形式. 则 $AX = B$.

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A^{-1}

解 $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{(1)-(2) \\ (2)-(3) \\ \vdots \\ (n-1)-(n)}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & & \cdots & & 1 & & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right)$

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

例 令 $J_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$ 则 $J_n^n = I_n$.

$A = I_n + J_n + J_n^2 + \cdots + J_n^{n-1} \quad A(I_n - J_n) = I_n - J_n^n = I_n$

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A^{-1}

解 $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 0 & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & n-1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 0 & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & 1 & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right)$

$\rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & 1 & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{2-n}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & 1 & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightsquigarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{2-n}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & 1 & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right)$

例2 令 $N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 显然 $N^2 = nN$.

若 $A = N - I$, 则 $(A+I)^2 = n(A+I)$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 + 2A + I_n = nA + nI_n \Rightarrow A(A + (2-n)I_n) = (n-1)I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} (A + (2-n)I_n) = \frac{1}{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2-n & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 2-n \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 一般地, $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 若 A 满足多项式 $f(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1x + a_0$,

其中 $a_0 \neq 0$. 则有 $A(A^{n-1} + a_{n-1}A^{n-2} + \cdots + a_1I_n) = -a_0I_n$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 可逆, 且 } A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{a_0} (A^{n-1} + a_{n-1}A^{n-2} + \cdots + a_1I_n)$$

若 $\det A \neq 0$, 则 $\varphi_A(x) = \det(xI_n - A)$ 即为符合条件的多项式.

分块矩阵的逆

例 $S \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, A, B 可逆, 则

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} I_m & S \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & -S \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} A & S \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}SB^{-1} \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 3.4 (Schur 公式)

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & -A^{-1}B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C - DA^{-1}B & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & -A^{-1}B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix}$$

例 $A, B, C, D \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $AC = CA$, 则

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \det (AD - CB)$$

PF: 若 A 可逆, 则由 Schur 公式

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} &= \det A \det (D - CA^{-1}B) = \det (AD - ACA^{-1}B) \\ &= \det (AD - CAA^{-1}B) = \det (AD - CB) \end{aligned}$$

对一般的 A , 考虑 $A_\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} A + \lambda I & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ 则

$$\det A_\lambda \text{ 与 } \det (A + \lambda I) \det (D - CB) \text{ 均为关于 } \lambda \text{ 的多项式}$$

$$f(\lambda) \quad g(\lambda)$$

$$\det(A+\lambda I) \neq 0 \text{ 时} \quad \det A_\lambda = \det((A+\lambda I)D - CB)$$

而 $\det(A+\lambda I) = 0$ 至多有有限个解, 从而有无穷多个 $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(\lambda_0) = g(\lambda_0) \quad \text{即} \quad (f-g)(\lambda_0) = 0$$

另一方面, 非零多项式只有有限个零点 $\mathbb{R} \quad (f-g)(\lambda) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = g(x) \quad \text{等式得证} \quad \#$$

证1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & -a_n \\ & \ddots & -a_2 \\ & & 1 & -a_1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 $\det(\lambda I_n - A)$

证 $\lambda I_n - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & a_n \\ & \ddots & a_2 \\ & & \lambda & a_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ $\Lambda = \lambda I_{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & 0 \\ & \ddots & 0 \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_n \\ a_2 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{(n-1) \times 1}$
 $C = (0, \dots, 0, -1) \in \mathbb{F}^{1 \times (n-1)}$ $D = \lambda + a_1 \in \mathbb{F}^{1 \times 1}$

记 $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$, $\Lambda = \lambda I_{n-1} - N = \lambda \left(I_{n-1} - \frac{N}{\lambda} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C \Lambda^{-1} B = - \left(\frac{a_n}{\lambda^{n-1}} + \frac{a_{n-1}}{\lambda^{n-2}} + \dots + \frac{a_2}{\lambda} \right)$$

由 Schur 公式, $\det \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \det \Lambda \cdot \det(D - C \Lambda^{-1} B)$
 $= \lambda^{n-1} \cdot \left(\lambda + a_1 + \frac{a_2}{\lambda} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{\lambda^{n-1}} \right)$
 $= \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + a_2 \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + a_n$

证1 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 的顺序主子式 (即形如 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & r \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix}$ 的子式) 恒正, 且非对角元均为负数, 则 A^{-1} 的每个元素为正.

证 对 n 归纳 $n=1$ $\checkmark$

设结论对 $n-1$ 阶实方阵成立 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 满足题中条件

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \alpha \\ \beta^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}^{(n-1) \times 1} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & \\ -\beta^T A_1^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & -A_1^{-1} \alpha \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ & a_{nn} - \beta^T A_1^{-1} \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -A_1^{-1} \alpha \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & \\ & \tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & \\ -\beta^T A_1^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} + \tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} A_1^{-1} \alpha \beta^T A_1^{-1} & -\tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} A_1^{-1} \alpha \\ -\tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} \beta^T A_1^{-1} & \tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $\tilde{a}_{nn} = a_{nn} - \beta^T A_1^{-1} \alpha$, $\det A = \det A_1 \cdot \tilde{a}_{nn} \Rightarrow \tilde{a}_{nn} > 0$ 即有 $-A_1^{-1} \alpha$, A_1^{-1} , $-\beta^T A_1^{-1}$, $\tilde{a}_{nn}^{-1}$ 中

每个元素均为正数, 从而 A^{-1} 中每个元素均为正数. $\#$

§3.4 矩阵的秩与相抵

Recall: $T_{ij}(\lambda)$, P_{ij} , $D_i(\lambda)$ ($\lambda \neq 0$) 称为初等方阵

$$\begin{cases} T_{ij}(\lambda) A & \text{将 } A \text{ 的第 } i \text{ 行乘以 } \lambda \text{ 倍加至第 } j \text{ 行} \\ P_{ij} A & \text{将 } A \text{ 的 } i, j \text{ 行互换} \\ D_i(\lambda) A & \text{将 } A \text{ 的第 } i \text{ 行乘以一个非0倍数 } \lambda \\ A T_{ij}(\lambda) & \text{将 } A \text{ 的第 } i \text{ 列乘以 } \lambda \text{ 倍加至第 } j \text{ 列} \\ A P_{ij} & \text{将 } A \text{ 的 } i, j \text{ 列互换} \\ A D_i(\lambda) & \text{将 } A \text{ 的第 } i \text{ 列乘以一个非0倍数 } \lambda \end{cases}$$

任一矩阵 A 可以通过一系列的初等行、列变换化成 $(I_r \ 0)$ 的形式。
或等价的存在一系列初等方阵 $P_1 \cdots P_n, Q_1 \cdots Q_r$ 使得

$$P_n \cdots P_1 A Q_1 \cdots Q_r = (I_r \ 0)$$

注 若 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 可逆, 则 $\det A \neq 0$, 从而上述 $r = n$ 故有

$$A \text{ 可逆} \Leftrightarrow A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_n, P_i \text{ 为初等阵.}$$

问题: 对一般的 A , 上述 r 是否由 A 唯一确定?

$$\text{设 } A = P_1 (I_r \ 0) Q_1 = P_2 (I_s \ 0) Q_2 \text{ 则有}$$

$$P (I_r \ 0) = (I_s \ 0) Q \quad P = P_2^{-1} P_1, Q = Q_2 Q_1^{-1}$$

$$\text{若 } r < s \quad s \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{P}_1 & \widetilde{P}_2 \\ \widetilde{P}_3 & \widetilde{P}_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = s \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{I}_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{Q}_1 & \widetilde{Q}_2 \\ \widetilde{Q}_3 & \widetilde{Q}_4 \end{pmatrix} \right\}_s$$

$$\Rightarrow s \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{P}_1 & 0 \\ \widetilde{P}_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}_{\widetilde{r}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{Q}_1 & \widetilde{Q}_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}_{\widetilde{s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{P}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \widetilde{Q}_3 & \widetilde{Q}_4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det Q = 0, \text{ 矛盾.}$$

同理 $s < r$ 矛盾.

定义 4.1 $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 若 A 可通过一系列的初等行、列变换变成 B , 则称 A 与 B 相抵

命题 4.2 (1) 相抵为 $\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 上的等价关系

(2) 对任 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, 存在唯一 r , 使得 $A \sim (I_r \ 0)$

PF (1). $A \sim B \stackrel{\Delta}{\iff} \exists P, Q \text{ 可逆 } PAQ = B$
 $\iff A = P^{-1}BQ^{-1} \iff B \sim A$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \sim B, \iff \exists P_1, Q_1 \text{ 可逆 } PAQ_1 = B \\ B \sim C, \iff \exists P_2, Q_2 \text{ 可逆 } P_2 B Q_2 = C \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (P_2 P_1) A (Q_1 Q_2) = C \iff A \sim C$$

$$A = I_m \cdot A \cdot I_n \Rightarrow A \sim A \quad \#$$

(2) 证明见上

注 命题中的 $(I_r \ 0)$ 称为 A 的相抵标准形

定义 4.3 (Sylvester 1851) $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ A 的非 0 子式的最高阶称为 A 的秩 记作 $\text{rk}(A)$.

显然, $\text{rk}(A) \leq \min\{m, n\}$.

$\text{rk}(A) = m$ 行满秩

$\text{rk}(A) = n$ 列满秩

注 $\text{rk}(A) = r \iff A$ 的 $r+1$ 阶子式均为 0, 且存在 r 阶非 0 子式.

例 $\text{rk}\begin{pmatrix} I_r & * \\ 0 & \end{pmatrix} = r = \text{rk}\begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ * & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(P_{ij} A) \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i, j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ \pm A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_{k-1}, j, i_{k+1} & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i = i_k, j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ -A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i, j \in \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \end{cases}$$

$$(T_{ij}(\lambda) A) \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} + \lambda A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_{k-1}, j, i_{k+1} & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i = i_k, j \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i, j \in \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \end{cases}$$

$$(D_i(\lambda)A)\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \lambda A\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i \in \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \\ A\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} & i \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \end{cases}$$

由上述分析知 $\text{rk } PA \leq \text{rk } A$, 若 $P = P_{ij}, T_{ij}(\lambda)$ 或 $D_i(\lambda)$
而任一矩阵可写成上述几类矩阵的乘积, 故有

命题 4.4 $\text{rk } AB \leq \text{rk } A \quad \text{rk } AB \leq \text{rk } B$

PF 一个直接的证明是利用 Binet-Cauchy 公式:

$$(AB)\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_r \leq n} A\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ k_1 & \dots & k_r \end{pmatrix} B\begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} \quad \#$$

命题 4.5 $P \in GL_m(F), Q \in GL_n(F) \quad A \in F^{m \times n} \quad \text{证}$

$$\text{rk}(PAQ) = \text{rk}(A)$$

PF $\text{rk}(PA) \leq \text{rk}(A) \leq \text{rk}(P^{-1}(PA)) \leq \text{rk}(PA)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(PA) = \text{rk}(A), \quad \text{同理}, \quad \text{rk}(AQ) = \text{rk}(A),$$

$$\text{rk}(PAQ) = \text{rk}(A) \quad \#$$

推论 4.6 A 的相抵标准形为 $(I_{\text{rk}(A)} \quad 0)$

推论 4.7 $A \overset{\text{相抵}}{\sim} B \iff \text{rk}(A) = \text{rk}(B).$

$F^{m \times n}$ 的相抵类 (完全代表元系): $0, (1 \ 0), (I_r \ 0) \dots (I_{\min(m,n)} \ 0)$

例 $\cdot \text{rk } A = 0 \iff A = 0$

$\cdot \text{rk } A = 1 \iff A = xy \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \quad y = (y_1 \dots y_n)$

$$(A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_{11} & \dots & q_{1n} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} \\ \vdots \\ p_{m1} \end{pmatrix} (q_{11} \dots q_{1n}))$$

$\cdot \text{rk } A = r \iff A = BC, \quad B = F^{m \times r} \text{ 列满秩}, \quad C = F^{r \times n} \text{ 行满秩}.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{事实上 } \text{rk}(A) = r &\Rightarrow A = P(I_r 0) Q \\
 &\Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (I_r 0) Q \\
 \text{取 } B &= P \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = (I_r 0) Q \text{ 即可} \\
 \text{另一方面, } B \text{ 列满秩} &\Leftrightarrow B = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 C \text{ 行满秩} &\Leftrightarrow C = (I_r 0) Q, \\
 \text{故 } \text{rk}(BC) &= \text{rk}(P \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (I_r 0) Q) = \text{rk}(P \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} Q) = r
 \end{aligned}$$

例 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, $\text{rk}(A) = r$. 则 $\exists B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, $\text{rk}(B) = n - r$, 且 $AB = BA = 0$

证: $A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$. 令 $B = Q^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{n-r} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$ 即可.

例

- (1) $\text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \text{rk} A + \text{rk} B$
- (2) $\text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rk} A + \text{rk} B$
- (3) $\text{rk} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_p \\ j_1 & \dots & j_q \end{pmatrix} \leq \text{rk} A$

PF (1) 设 A_1 为 A 的非零子式, B_1 为 B 的非零子式

$\Rightarrow (A_1 B_1)$ 为 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ 的非零子式 $\Rightarrow \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$

反之, 设 X 为 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ 的非零子式, 则 $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$

其中 X_1 为 X 与 A 的交, X_2 为 X 与 B 的交, 此时 X_1, X_2 必为方阵, 否则 $\det X = 0$, 故 X_1, X_2 分别为 A, B 的非零子式, 即有 $\text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \leq \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$

(2) 设 A 有非零子式 X_1 , B 有非零子式 X_2 . 则 $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 有非零子式

开 $\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ * \end{pmatrix}$ 故 $\text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$

(3) 显然 A 的子式的子式均为 A 的子式. *

例 $\text{rk}(A+B) \leq \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$

PF $\text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ B & B \end{pmatrix} = \text{rk} \left(\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ B & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ B & B \end{pmatrix} = \text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(B)$

$\text{rk} \left(\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ B & B \end{pmatrix} \right) = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ A+B & B \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rk}(A+B)$ *

例 (Frobenius 秩不等式) $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$, $C \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}$

则 $\text{rk}(AB) + \text{rk}(BC) \leq \text{rk}(ABC) + \text{rk}(B)$

PF $\begin{pmatrix} ABC \\ B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ C & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ABC \\ BC & B \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} I & -A \\ & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ABC \\ BC & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -AB \\ BC & B \end{pmatrix}$

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

取 $B = I_n$ 则有 Sylvester 秩不等式:

$\text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(C) - n \leq \text{rk}(AC)$

例 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times m}$, λ 为不定元, 则

$\lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - AB) = \lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - BA)$

PF 设 $\text{rk}(A) = r$

(i) 若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ B_3 & B_4 \end{pmatrix}$, $B_i \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times r}$ 则

$\lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - AB) = \lambda^n \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I_r - B_1 & -B_2 \\ & \lambda I_{m-r} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^{m+n-r} \det(\lambda I_r - B_1)$

$\lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - BA) = \lambda^m \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I_r - B_1 & \\ -B_3 & \lambda I_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^{m+n-r} \det(\lambda I_r - B_1)$

结论成立

(ii) $A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$, $P \in GL_m(\mathbb{F})$, $Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{F})$

$\lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - AB) = \lambda^n \det(P(\lambda I_m - \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} QBP)P^{-1})$

$= \lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} QBP)$

$\lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - BA) = \lambda^m \det(Q(\lambda I_n - QBP \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix})Q^{-1})$

$= \lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - QBP \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix})$

由 (i) 知 $\lambda^n \det(\lambda I_m - AB) = \lambda^m \det(\lambda I_n - BA) \quad \#$

例 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 求所有 $X \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, 使得 $A^T X = X^T A$

解 (i) $A = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 令 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$, $x_i \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times r}$ 则

$A^T X = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$X^T A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T & 0 \\ x_3^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $A^T X = X^T A \Rightarrow x_1 = x_1^T, x_2 = 0, x_3, x_4$ 任意

$$(ii) \quad A = P(I_{r_0})Q, \quad P \in GL_n(\mathbb{F}) \quad Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{F})$$

$$A^T X = Q^T(I_{r_0})P^T X = X^T A = X^T P(I_{r_0})Q$$

$$\text{即} \quad Q^T(I_{r_0})P^T X = X^T P(I_{r_0})Q$$

$$(I_{r_0})P^T X Q^T = (Q^{-1})^T X^T P(I_{r_0}) = (P^T X Q^T)^T (I_{r_0})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{由(i)}}{\Rightarrow} \quad P^T X Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad y_1 = y_1^T \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times r}, \quad y_3 \in \mathbb{F}^{(m-r) \times r}, \quad y_4 \in \mathbb{F}^{(m-r) \times (n-r)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad X = (P^T)^T \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} Q.$$

例1 $S^T = S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $\text{rk} S = r \Rightarrow S$ 有一个非0主子式且 S 所有主子式同号.

PF (i) $S^T = S$, $\text{rk} S = r \Rightarrow S = P(X_0)P^T$ 其中 $X \in GL_r(\mathbb{F})$.

$$\text{事实上, } S = P(I_{r_0})Q = Q^T(I_{r_0})P^T = S^T$$

$$\Rightarrow (I_{r_0})(P^T Q^T)^T = (P^T Q^T)(I_{r_0})$$

$$\text{令 } R = P^T Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则} \quad \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & 0 \\ R_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11}^T & R_{21}^T \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{11} = R_{11}^T \\ R_{21} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^T Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad R_{11}^T = R_{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q^T = P \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} R_{11}^T & R_{12}^T \\ 0 & R_{22}^T \end{pmatrix} P^T$$

$$\Rightarrow S = P(I_{r_0})Q = P(I_{r_0}) \begin{pmatrix} R_{11}^T & R_{12}^T \\ 0 & R_{22}^T \end{pmatrix} P^T \\ = P \begin{pmatrix} R_{11}^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^T = P \begin{pmatrix} R_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^T$$

比较秩知 $\text{rk}(R_{11}) = r$ 即 R_{11} 为可逆对称阵

(ii) 由 Binet - Cauchy 公式

$$S \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ i_1 & \dots & i_r \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ 1 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix} \det R_{11} P^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & r \\ i_1 & \dots & i_r \end{pmatrix} \\ = P \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ 1 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix}^2 \det R_{11}$$

若所有 $P \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ 1 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix} = 0$, 则按 P 按第 r 列展开有 $\det P = 0$,

与 P 可逆矛盾. 故存在 $P \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ 1 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ 从而

$$S \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ i_1 & \dots & i_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

最后. 所有非0主子式均与 $\det R_{11}$ 同号.

#

证 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad A^2 = A \Rightarrow \text{rk}(A) = \text{tr} A$

PF $A = P(I_r \ 0) Q \quad A^2 = A$

$\Rightarrow P(I_r \ 0) Q P(I_r \ 0) Q = P(I_r \ 0) Q$

$\Rightarrow (I_r \ 0) Q P(I_r \ 0) = (I_r \ 0) \quad \text{令 } QP = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 & R_2 \\ R_3 & R_4 \end{pmatrix} = R$

$\Rightarrow R_1 = I_r$

$\Rightarrow \text{tr} A = \text{tr} (P(I_r \ 0) Q) = \text{tr} ((I_r \ 0) Q P) = \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = r = \text{rk}(A)$

证 $A_1 + A_2 = I_n \quad \text{且} \mid A_i^2 = A_i \quad (\Rightarrow A_i^2 = A_i) \iff \text{rk}(A_1) + \text{rk}(A_2) = n$

PF " $\Rightarrow$ " 由 证 1 可知 $\text{rk}(A_1) = \text{tr} A_1 \quad \text{rk}(A_2) = \text{tr} A_2$

故 $\text{rk}(A_1) + \text{rk}(A_2) = \text{tr}(A_1) + \text{tr}(A_2) = \text{tr}(A_1 + A_2) = n$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 证 $A_1 = P(I_r \ 0) Q \quad A_1^2 = A_1 \iff (P^{-1} A_1 P)^2 = P^{-1} A_1 P$

令 $\tilde{A}_1 = P^{-1} A_1 P \quad \tilde{A}_2 = P^{-1} A_2 P \quad \text{且} \mid$

$\tilde{A}_1 + \tilde{A}_2 = I_n \quad \text{rk} \tilde{A}_1 + \text{rk} \tilde{A}_2 = n$

令 $QP = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 & R_2 \\ R_3 & R_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且} \mid \tilde{A}_1 = (I_r \ 0) QP = \begin{pmatrix} R_1 & R_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{rk}(\tilde{A}_2) = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-r} - R_1 & -R_2 \\ 0 & I_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} \geq n-r + \text{rk}(I_{n-r} - R_1)$

于是 $\text{rk}(\tilde{A}_1) + \text{rk}(\tilde{A}_2) \geq n-r + \text{rk}(I_{n-r} - R_1) + r$

$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(I_{n-r} - R_1) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rk}(I_{n-r} - R_1) = 0 \Rightarrow R_1 = I_r$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & R_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{易验证 } \tilde{A}_1^2 = \tilde{A}_1$

证 $\text{rk}(A) + \text{rk}(I_n - A) = n$

$\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & I-A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ I & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ A & I-A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ I & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ A & I \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} A & A \\ A & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ -A & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A - A^2 & A \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow n = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & I-A \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rk}(A - A^2) + n$

$\Rightarrow \text{rk}(A - A^2) = 0 \Rightarrow A - A^2 = 0 \quad \forall P \quad A^2 = A$

思考题 $A_1, \dots, A_k \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad A_1 + \dots + A_k = I_n \quad \text{且} \mid$

$A_i^2 = A_i, \quad i=1, \dots, k \iff \sum_{i=1}^k \text{rk}(A_i) = n$

PF " $\Rightarrow$ " 且. " $\Leftarrow$ " $n = \text{rk}(A_1 + (A_2 + \dots + A_k)) \leq \text{rk} A_1 + \text{rk}(A_2 + \dots + A_k) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \text{rk}(A_i) = n \Rightarrow \text{rk}(A_1) + \text{rk}(I_n - A_1) = n$ $\neq$

设] (Roth 1952) $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times q}$, $C \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times q}$, $X \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times q}$, $Y \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times p}$

则 $AX - YB = C$ 有解 $\iff (A \ B)$ 与 $(A \ C \ B)$ 相抵

PF " $\implies$ " 设 X, Y 为一组解 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_m - Y \\ I_p \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & X \\ & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & AX - YB \\ & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ & B \end{pmatrix}$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 首先对 $A = (I_r \ 0)$ $B = (I_s \ 0)$ 情形进行证明.

$$\text{设 } \left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_r & W \\ \hline 0 & I_s \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_r & 0 \\ \hline 0 & I_s \end{array} \right) \quad \text{设 } W = \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & W_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } W_{11} \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times s}, W_{12} \in \mathbb{F}^{r \times (q-s)}, W_{21} \in \mathbb{F}^{(m-r) \times s}, W_{22} \in \mathbb{F}^{(m-r) \times (q-s)}$$

$$\text{由于 } \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & W_{11} & W_{12} \\ 0 & W_{21} & W_{22} \\ \hline & I_s & 0 \end{pmatrix} = r+s \implies W_{22} = 0$$

$$\left(r+s = \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & W_{11} & W_{12} \\ 0 & W_{21} & W_{22} \\ \hline & I_s & 0 \end{pmatrix} \geq r + \text{rk} \begin{pmatrix} W_{21} & W_{22} \\ I_s & 0 \end{pmatrix} \geq r+s + \text{rk} W_{22} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{容易看出 } \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ W_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -W_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (I_r \ 0) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} W_{11} & W_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -W_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_s \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

即 $W = AX - YB$ 有解.

将面考虑一般的 A, B . 设 $\text{rk}(A)=r$, $\text{rk}(B)=s$

则存在可逆阵 $P \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$, $Q \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, $R \in \mathbb{F}^{p \times p}$, $S \in \mathbb{F}^{q \times q}$.

$$\text{使得 } PAQ = (I_r \ 0) \quad RBS = (I_s \ 0) \quad \text{从而}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} P & \\ & R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q & \\ & S \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} P & \\ & R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q & \\ & S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\parallel \\ &\left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_r & PCS \\ \hline 0 & I_s \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由上述分析, 知 } PCS = (I_r \ 0) \cdot X - Y (I_s \ 0)$$

$$\implies PCS = PAQX - YRBS \implies C = A(QXS^{-1}) - (P^{-1}YR)B \quad \#$$