

第九次习题课

一. 期中试卷答疑及分析

1. 置换: 写成不相交循环; 阶; 奇偶性

2. (1). $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$$A_\varphi = (\varphi(\vec{e}_1), \varphi(\vec{e}_2), \varphi(\vec{e}_3), \varphi(\vec{e}_4))$$

直接确定 A 为 3×4 阶矩阵.

$$A_\varphi = \varphi(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

与之前所做习题不同的是: 习题中用坐标来表示;

若用标准基来表示.

(2). $\dim(\text{sol}(H)) + \text{rank}(A) = n.$

$$\dim(\ker(\varphi)) + \dim(\text{im}(\varphi)) = \dim(\mathbb{R}^4).$$

由计算

$$A_\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可知 $\text{rank}(A_\varphi) = 2$, $\text{im}(\varphi) = V_c(A)$, $\therefore \dim(\text{im}(\varphi)) = 2$.

由对偶定理可知: $\dim(\ker(\varphi)) = 2$.

(3). \therefore 行变换做列空间

$\therefore \text{im}(\varphi)$ 的一组基为 A_φ 的任意两列线性无关的向量.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 - x_4 \\ 3x_2 = x_3 + 3x_4 \end{cases}$$

$\ker(\varphi)$ 的一组基: $(-1, 1, 0, 1)^T$
 $(-1, 1/3, 1, 0)^T$.

4. U 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中子空间.

(i) 对 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x - y \in U$, 称 $x \sim_U y$.

1) 自反性: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x - x = 0 \in U$ ($\because U$ 为子空间)
 $x \sim_U x$.

2) 对称性: $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x - y \in U \Rightarrow -(x - y) \in U$
 $\Rightarrow y - x \in U$

故 $x \sim_U y, y \sim_U x$.

3) 传递性: $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x - y \in U, y - z \in U$
 $\Rightarrow (x - y) + (y - z) \in U$

故由 $x \sim_U y, y \sim_U z \Rightarrow x \sim_U z$.

(ii) x 关于 \sim_U 的等价类记为 \bar{x} .

要证: $\bar{x} = \{x + u \mid u \in U\}$.

$\bar{x} \subset x + U$: $\forall y \in \bar{x}, y - x \in U$

记 $y = x + \underbrace{(y - x)}_{\in U}$. 故 $y \in x + U$.

$\bar{x} \supset x + U$: $\forall y \in x + U$. 则 $\exists u$ s.t. $y = x + u$.
 $y - x = u \in U. \Rightarrow y \sim_U x, y \in \bar{x}$.

故 $\bar{x} = \{x + U\}$.

\mathbb{R}^n / \sim_U 或 $\mathbb{R}^n / U = \cdot + U$ (实则为关于 \sim_U 的一个划分).

5. (i) 由 Bezout 关系: $\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$, s.t. $um + vn = 1$.

故 $m(uk) + n(vk) = k$. 由此可知 $x = uk, y = vk$.

(ii) 不满足数乘

6. (i) $V+W$ 是直和 (即 $V \cap W = \{0\}$) \iff

$v_1, \dots, v_k, w_1, \dots, w_l$ 是 $V+W$ 的一组基

证明: " \implies " 设 $V \cap W = \{0\}$. 则维数公式蕴含 $\dim(V+W) = k+l$.

$\therefore V+W = \{v_i + w_j \mid v_i \in V, w_j \in W\}$ 可以由 $v_1, \dots, v_k, w_1, \dots, w_l$ 生成, 所以这组向量含有 $V+W$ 的一个基底. \Downarrow ($\dim(V+W) \leq k+l$)

又 $\because \dim(V+W) = k+l$.

故 $v_1, \dots, v_k, w_1, \dots, w_l$ 是 $V+W$ 的基.

" \impliedby " 假设 $v_1, \dots, v_k, w_1, \dots, w_l$ 是 $V+W$ 的一组基

$$\dim(V+W) = k+l.$$

由维数公式可知 $V \cap W = \{0\}$

(ii) $S = \{v_i + w_j \mid i=1, 2, \dots, k, j=1, 2, \dots, l\}$ 生成的子空间的维数.

分析: $S = \{v_1 + w_1, v_1 + w_2, v_2 + w_1, v_2 + w_2\}$

$$v_2 + w_2 = (v_1 + w_2) + (v_2 + w_1) - (v_1 + w_1)$$

$$\text{猜测 } \dim\langle S \rangle = k+l-1$$

证: 集合 S 中每个向量是集合

$$T = \{v_1 + w_1, v_2 + w_1, \dots, v_k + w_1, w_1 - w_2, \dots, w_1 - w_l\}$$

的线性组合. 这是因为 $v_i + w_j = (v_i + w_1) - (w_1 - w_j)$

其中 $i=1, \dots, k, j=1, \dots, l$. 进而 $T \subset \langle S \rangle$ 故 $\langle S \rangle = \langle T \rangle$.

下证 T 中的向量线性无关.

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_l \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t.

$$\alpha_1(v_1 + w_1) + \alpha_2(v_2 + w_1) + \dots + \alpha_k(v_k + w_1) + \beta_2(w_1 - w_2) + \dots + \beta_l(w_1 - w_l) = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{R}| \alpha_1 v_1 + \dots + \alpha_k v_k + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_k + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_l) w_1 - \beta_2 w_2 - \dots + \beta_l w_l = 0.$$

由(i)可知, $v_1, \dots, v_k, w_1, \dots, w_l$ 线性无关.

$$\text{故 } \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_k = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_l = 0.$$

$\therefore T$ 中向量线性无关且 $\langle T \rangle = \langle S \rangle$

$$\therefore \dim(\langle S \rangle) = k + l - 1. \quad \square$$

7. D 对角而非对称, 元素两两不同但值可能取 0.

故 $\text{rank}(D) > n - 1$.

证: (i) 由 Sylvester 不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank}(DA) &\geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(D) - n \\ &\geq \text{rank}(A) + n - 1 - n \\ &= \text{rank}(A) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

(ii). 记 $\text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = D$. $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$ 两两不同.

$$DA = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \vec{A}_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{和} \quad AD = (\lambda_1 \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda_n \vec{A}^{(n)}).$$

设 $A = (a_{ij})$. 则 $DA = AD$ 蕴含 $\lambda_i a_{ij} = \lambda_j a_{ij}$

$$(\lambda_i - \lambda_j) a_{ij} = 0$$

当 $i \neq j$ 时, $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$. 故 $a_{ij} = 0$ 故 A 为对角矩阵.

8. 证: (i) 设 $x \in \ker(\phi^k)$

$$\text{则 } \phi^k(x) = 0.$$

$$\text{于是 } \phi^{k+1}(x) = \phi(\phi^k(x)) = \phi(0) = 0.$$

故 $x \in \ker(\phi^{k+1})$.

$$\text{im}(\phi^i) \supset \text{im}(\phi^{i+1}) \quad \text{可证.}$$

(ii) 假设这样的 l 不存在, 则 (i) 中的结论蕴含

$$\ker(\phi) \subsetneq \ker(\phi^2) \subsetneq \ker(\phi^3) \subsetneq \dots$$

于是 $\dim(\ker(\phi)) < \dim(\ker(\phi^2)) < \dim(\ker(\phi^3)) < \dots$
这是对任意 $k > 0$, $\dim(\ker(\phi^k)) \leq n$ 矛盾.

(iii) 先证: 对 $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$\ker(\phi^l) = \ker(\phi^{l+m})$$

对 m 归纳.

a. 当 $m=1$ 时, 结论成立.

b. 当 $m > 1$ 时, 假设 $m=k-1$ 时 $\ker(\phi^l) = \ker(\phi^{l+k-1})$ 成立.

下证 $m=k$ 时成立, 如下:

设 $x \in \ker(\phi^{l+k})$, 则 $\phi^{l+k}(x) = 0$.

于是 $\phi^{l+k-1}(\phi(x)) = 0$.

故 $\phi(x) \in \ker(\phi^{l+k-1})$.

由归纳假设可知 $\phi(x) \in \ker(\phi^l)$

(即 $\phi^l(\phi(x)) = \phi^{l+1}(x) = 0$).

故 $x \in \ker(\phi^{l+1}) \Rightarrow x \in \ker(\phi^l)$

$\therefore \ker(\phi^{l+k}) \subset \ker(\phi^l)$

再由 (i) $\ker(\phi^l) \subset \ker(\phi^{l+k})$

综合 a, b 对 $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ 都成立.

由对偶定理可知, 对任意 $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

$$\dim(\ker(\phi^k)) + \dim(\operatorname{im}(\phi^k)) = n.$$

再由 $\ker(\phi^l) = \ker(\phi^{l+m})$

可知 $\dim(\operatorname{im}(\phi^l)) = \dim(\operatorname{im}(\phi^{l+m}))$.

设 $y \in \text{im}(\phi^{l+m})$. 则 $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $y = \phi^{l+m}(x)$.

故 $y = \phi^l(\phi^m(x))$ 故 $y \in \text{im}(\phi^l)$.

$$\text{即 } \text{im}(\phi^{l+m}) \subset \text{im}(\phi^l)$$

由维数公式 $\text{im}(\phi^{l+m}) = \text{im}(\phi^l)$. □

eg.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \mathbb{R}^5 & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{R}^5 & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{R}^5 & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{R}^5 & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{R}^5 \\
 \vec{e}_1 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_1 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_1 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_1 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_1 \\
 \vec{e}_2 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_2 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_2 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_2 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_2 \\
 \vec{e}_3 & \longmapsto & \vec{0} & \longmapsto & \vec{0} & \longmapsto & \vec{0} & \longmapsto & \vec{0} \\
 \vec{e}_4 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_3 & \longmapsto & \vec{0} & \longmapsto & \vec{0} & \longmapsto & \vec{0} \\
 \vec{e}_5 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_4 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_3 & \longmapsto & \vec{0} & \longmapsto & \vec{0} \\
 & & \vec{e}_5 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_4 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_4 & \longmapsto & \vec{0} \\
 & & & & \vec{e}_5 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_4 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_3 \\
 & & & & & & \vec{e}_5 & \longmapsto & \vec{e}_4
 \end{array}$$

$$\ker(\phi) = \langle \vec{e}_3 \rangle \quad \ker(\phi^2) = \langle \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4 \rangle$$

$$\ker(\phi^3) = \langle \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4, \vec{e}_5 \rangle \quad \ker(\phi^4) = \langle \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4, \vec{e}_5 \rangle$$

$$\text{im}(\phi) = \langle \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4 \rangle \quad \text{im}(\phi^2) = \langle \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3 \rangle$$

$$\text{im}(\phi^3) = \langle \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \rangle \quad \text{im}(\phi^4) = \langle \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \rangle$$

注: $(f^3)^{-1} = (f \circ f)^{-1} = (f^{-1}) \circ (f^{-1}) = (f^{-1})^2$

不可以写成 f^{-2}

二. 作业题及其问题

1. a. $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

b. $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$

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

d. 可逆、幂等、幂零的例子可当结论来讲

hw1. A^{-1} 对称, 由定义即证 $(A^{-1})^t = A^{-1}$.

2. 求逆 a. $(A | E) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (E | A^{-1})$

b. $\alpha_k A^k + \dots + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_0 E = 0$.

故 $A^{-1} = -\alpha_0^{-1}(\alpha_1 E + \dots + \alpha_k A^{k-1})$.

hw 5. 用方法 a.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 & n & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-2 & n-1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \dots & n-3 & n-2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

将所有行加到第一行, 第一行乘 S^{-1} , 其中 $S = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{S} & \frac{1}{S} & \frac{1}{S} & \dots & \frac{1}{S} & \frac{1}{S} \\ n & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-2 & n-1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \dots & n-3 & n-2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

第二行起依次减去下一行, $(F_{2,3}(-1), F_{3,4}(-1), \dots, F_{n-1,n}(-1))$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-n & \dots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$F_{2,1}(-1), F_{3,1}(-1) \dots F_{n,1}(-1)$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & s-\frac{1}{2} & -s+\frac{1}{2} & \dots & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \dots & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & s-\frac{1}{2} & \dots & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-2 & -1 & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{2}{2} & \dots & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{s-2}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$F_2(-\frac{1}{n}), F_3(-\frac{1}{n}), \dots F_{n-1}(-\frac{1}{n})$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2n} & \frac{s-1}{2n} & \frac{s+1}{2n} & \dots & \frac{1}{2n} & \frac{1}{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2n} & \frac{1}{2n} & \frac{s-1}{2n} & \dots & \frac{1}{2n} & \frac{1}{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-2 & -1 & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{2}{2} & \dots & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{s-2}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$F_{1,2}(-1), F_{1,3}(-1), F_{1,4}(-1), \dots F_{1,n-1}(-1)$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{ns} & \frac{s+2}{ns} & \frac{2}{ns} & \dots & \frac{2}{ns} & \frac{2-s}{ns} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{s-1}{ns} & \frac{s+1}{ns} & \dots & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{s-1}{ns} & \dots & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-2 & -1 & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{2}{2} & \dots & -\frac{2}{2} & -\frac{s-2}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$F_{n,2}(-1), F_{n,3}(-2), \dots, F_{n,n-1}(n-2), F_{1,n}(-1), F_n(-1).$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1-\frac{s}{ns} & 1+\frac{s}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} & \dots & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{ns} & 1-\frac{s}{ns} & \frac{s+\frac{1}{ns}}{ns} & \dots & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} & 1-\frac{s}{ns} & \dots & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & \frac{s+\frac{1}{ns}}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} & \frac{1}{ns} & \dots & \frac{1}{ns} & 1-\frac{s}{ns} \end{array} \right)$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ns} \begin{pmatrix} 1-s & 1+s & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-s & 1+s & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-s & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1+s & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1-s \end{pmatrix}$$

□

hw 2. 1) $A^0 = E_n, A^1 = A, A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 4A^0$

找到最小的整数 $k=2$.

$$A^2 - 4E = 0$$

$$A^{-1} = A/4$$

□

3. 矩阵分块

a. 分块后计算还满足矩阵乘法公式

b. 矩阵秩的不等式

c. 矩阵方程求解

第四题刚好可以用对应的三种方法来做。

hw4.1) 注意到 $A(E_n + BA) = (E_n + AB)A$,

因此 $B(E_n + AB)^{-1}A(E_n + BA) = BA$.

故 $E_n = E_n + BA - BA$

$$= (E_n + BA) - B(E_n + AB)^{-1}A(E_n + BA)$$

$$= [E_n - B(E_n + AB)^{-1}A](E_n + BA).$$

$$\therefore (E_n + BA)^{-1} = E_n - B(E_n + AB)^{-1}A. \quad \square$$

2) Sylvester 等式:

$$\text{rank}(E_n + AB) + n = \text{rank}(E_n + BA) + n$$

及其相关过程, 主要是说明 $E_n + BA$ 满秩.

$$N := \begin{pmatrix} E_n & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n + AB & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n + AB & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P := \begin{pmatrix} E_n + AB & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & A \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q := \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & A \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & A \\ 0 & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R := \begin{pmatrix} E_n & A \\ 0 & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & -A \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(E_n + BA) = n \quad \text{满秩} \Leftrightarrow \text{可逆}$$

3) 若 $E_n + BA$ 不可逆

则方程组 $(E_n + BA)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 有非零解 \vec{v} .

即 $(E_n + BA)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ 且 $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$

$$BA\vec{v} = -\vec{v}$$

$$(E_n + AB)(A\vec{v}) = A\vec{v} + A(BA\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$$

$A\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$ 否则 $-\vec{v} = B(A\vec{v}) = B \cdot \vec{0} = \vec{0}$ 与 $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$ 矛盾.

$\therefore A\vec{v}$ 是 $(E_n + AB)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 的非零解.

$$\therefore |E_n + AB| = 0$$

与 $E_n + AB$ 可逆矛盾。