

## 第九次习题课

1. 设

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

计算:  $A^2, A^3$ , 并求对任意  $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ ,  $A^k$  的表达式.

$$1. \text{ 由 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

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

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

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 设  $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ . 证明:

$$\text{rank}(A+B+C) \leq \text{rank}(A+B) + \text{rank}(B+C) + \text{rank}(C+A).$$

证: 利用  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(2A)$

$$\text{rank}(A+B) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$$

秩不等式:  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$   $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{rank}(A+B) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{rank}(AB) \leq \min\{\text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(B)\}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - s \leq \text{rank}(AB) \quad (\text{Sylvester 不等式})$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{rank}(E_m + AB) + n = \text{rank}(E_n + BA) + m$$

$$M: \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{rank}(M) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \quad \text{当且仅当 } C=O \text{ 时等号成立.}$$

3. 设  $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  是对称矩阵,  $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$  是斜对称矩阵, 证明以下结论:

- (1)  $AB$  是对称矩阵当且仅当  $AB = BA$ ,
- (2) 如果  $A$  是可逆矩阵, 则  $A^{-1}$  也是对称矩阵,
- (3) 如果  $C$  是可逆矩阵, 则  $C^{-1}$  也是斜对称矩阵.

$$\text{对称矩阵: } A^t = A. \quad \text{斜对称矩阵: } A^t = -A.$$

(1) " $\Rightarrow$ "  $AB, A, B$  对称

$$\Rightarrow A^t = A \quad B^t = B \quad (AB)^t = B^t A^t = B \cdot A = AB.$$

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $AB = BA$ .

$$(AB)^t = B^t A^t = BA = AB \Rightarrow AB \text{ 对称.}$$

(2)  $A$  可逆, 则  $E = (A \cdot A^{-1})^t = (A^{-1})^t \cdot A^t$

$$\text{由 } A \text{ 对称, 则 } E = (A^{-1})^t \cdot A \Rightarrow (A^{-1})^t = A^{-1} \text{ 即 } A^{-1} \text{ 对称}$$

(3)  $C$  斜对称  $\Rightarrow (C)^t = -C$

$$\Rightarrow E = (C \cdot C^{-1})^t = (C^{-1})^t \cdot C^t = -(C^{-1})^t \cdot C$$

$$\Rightarrow C^{-1} = -(C^{-1})^t \quad \text{即 } C^{-1} \text{ 斜对称.}$$

4. 设  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . 证明:  $\text{tr}(AA^t) \geq 0$ , 且  $\text{tr}(AA^t) = 0$  当且仅当  $A = 0$ .

证: 设  $B = A \cdot A^t$      $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$      $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$$b_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \cdot a_{ik} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 \geq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii} \geq 0.$$

$$\text{tr}(AA^t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall 1 \leq i \leq n, b_{ii} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq n \quad a_{ik} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow A = 0.$$

5. 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$ . 证明: 如果  $AB = O_{m \times n}$ , 则  $\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq s$ .

利用 Sylvester 不等式即可.

## 期中答案解析

2. (10分) 设  $U$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的子空间. 对任意  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 如果  $x - y \in U$ , 则称  $x$  与  $y$  等价, 并记为  $x \sim_U y$ .

(i) 验证  $\sim_U$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上的等价关系.

(ii) 证明:  $x \sim_U y$  当且仅当  $x + U = y + U$ .

(b). (ii) 设  $x \sim_U y$ . 则  $x - y \in U$ . 设  $v \in x + U$ . 则存在  $u \in U$  使得  $v = x + u$ .  
故  $\Rightarrow$

$$v = y + (x - y) + u.$$

因为  $x - y + u \in U$ , 所以  $v \in y + U$ , 所以  $x + U \subset y + U$ . 同理可知,  $y + U \subset x + U$ .  
故  $x + U = y + U$ .

$\Leftarrow$  设  $x + U = y + U$ . 因为  $x \in x + U$ , 所以存在  $u \in U$  使得  $x = y + u$ . 故  $x - y = u \in U$ . 由此得出,  $x \sim_U y$ . (5分)

另证: 设  $v \sim_U x$ . 则  $v - x \in U$ . 故  $v \in x + U$ . 反之, 设  $w \in x + U$ . 则  $w - x \in U$ . 故  $w \sim_U x$ . 综上所述,  $x + U$  是  $x$  关于  $\sim_U$  的等价类. 由此可知,  $x \sim_U y$  当且仅当  $x + U = y + U$ . (5分)

6. (10分) 设  $m, n$  是正整数.

(i) 证明: 存在整数  $u, v$  满足  $0 \leq u < n$  和  $um + vn = \text{gcd}(m, n)$ .

(ii) 满足 (i) 中结论的整数  $u$  和  $v$  是否唯一? 如果唯一, 请证明; 否则, 举出反例.

(1) 由 Bezout 关系可知  $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.

$$am + bn = \gcd(m, n)$$

由 ~~整数~~带余除法得  $a = qn + r$  其中  $q \in \mathbb{Z}$   $r \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \gcd(m, n) &= (qn + r)m + bn \\ &= rm + (qm + b)n\end{aligned}$$

令  $u = r, v = qm + b$  即可

(2) 不成立. 反例:  $8 - 6 = 4 \times 8 - 5 \times 6 = 2$ .

7. (10分) 设  $\phi$  和  $\psi$  是从  $\mathbb{R}^n$  到  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的线性映射. 证明:

(i) 对任意  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ , 我们有  $\text{im}(\alpha\phi + \beta\psi) \subset \text{im}(\phi) + \text{im}(\psi)$  成立;

(ii) 如果  $\text{im}(\phi) + \text{im}(\psi) = \ker(\phi) + \ker(\psi) = \mathbb{R}^n$ , 则

$$\text{im}(\phi) \cap \text{im}(\psi) = \ker(\phi) \cap \ker(\psi) = \{0\}.$$

证: (i) 设  $\forall \vec{y} \in \text{im}(\alpha\phi + \beta\psi)$

$$\text{即 } \exists \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, (\alpha\phi + \beta\psi)(\vec{x}) = \vec{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\phi(\vec{x}) + \beta\psi(\vec{x}) = \vec{y}$$

$$\text{由 } \phi(\vec{x}), \psi(\vec{x}) \in \text{im}(\phi) + \text{im}(\psi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{y} = \alpha\phi(\vec{x}) + \beta\psi(\vec{x}) \in \text{im}(\phi) + \text{im}(\psi)$$

$$\text{即 } \text{im}(\alpha\phi + \beta\psi) \subset \text{im}(\phi) + \text{im}(\psi).$$

(ii) 由条件知  $\dim(\text{im}(\phi) + \text{im}(\psi)) = n$

由维数公式

$$n = \dim(\text{im}(\phi) + \text{im}(\psi)) = \dim(\text{im}(\phi)) + \dim(\text{im}(\psi)) - \dim(\text{im}(\phi) \cap \text{im}(\psi)) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{类似得 } n = \dim(\ker(\phi) + \ker(\psi)) - \dim(\ker(\phi) \cap \ker(\psi)) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

① + ② 再结合对偶定理得

$$2n = (\dim(\operatorname{im}(\phi)) + \dim(\operatorname{ker}(\phi))) + (\dim(\operatorname{im}(\psi)) + \dim(\operatorname{ker}(\psi))) \\ - \dim(\operatorname{im}(\phi) \cap \operatorname{im}(\psi)) - \dim(\operatorname{ker}(\phi) \cap \operatorname{ker}(\psi))$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\operatorname{im}(\phi) \cap \operatorname{im}(\psi)) = \dim(\operatorname{ker}(\phi) \cap \operatorname{ker}(\psi)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{im}(\phi) \cap \operatorname{im}(\psi) = \operatorname{ker}(\phi) \cap \operatorname{ker}(\psi) = \{\vec{0}\}$$

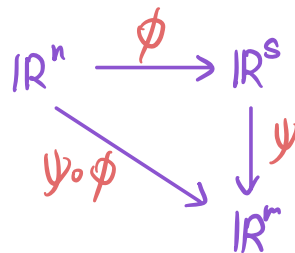
8. (10分) 设  $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s$  和  $\psi: \mathbb{R}^s \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$  是线性映射. 证明:

(i) 如果  $\psi \circ \phi$  是满射, 则  $\dim(\operatorname{im}(\phi)) \geq m$ ;

(ii) 如果  $\psi \circ \phi$  是单射, 则  $\dim(\operatorname{ker}(\psi)) \leq s - n$ .

$\psi \circ \phi$  满射  $\Rightarrow \psi$  满射

$\psi \circ \phi$  单射  $\Rightarrow \phi$  单射.



(i).  $\psi \circ \phi$  满射

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{im}(\psi \circ \phi) = \psi(\operatorname{im}(\phi)) = \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\psi \circ \phi) = \dim(\psi(\operatorname{im}(\phi))) = m$$

由子空间在线性映射下的像的维数不比原空间维数高.

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\operatorname{im}(\phi)) \geq m.$$

(ii) 对偶定理:  $\dim(\operatorname{im}(\psi \circ \phi)) + \dim(\operatorname{ker}(\psi \circ \phi)) = n$ .

$$\text{由 } \psi \circ \phi \text{ 单射} \Rightarrow \operatorname{ker}(\psi \circ \phi) = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\operatorname{im}(\psi \circ \phi)) = n$$

$$\text{又由 } \operatorname{im}(\phi) \subset \mathbb{R}^s \Rightarrow \operatorname{im}(\psi \circ \phi) \subset \operatorname{im}(\psi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\operatorname{im}(\psi)) \geq n$$

$$\text{再由对偶定理 } s = \dim(\operatorname{ker}(\psi)) + \dim(\operatorname{im}(\psi)) \geq \dim(\operatorname{ker}(\psi)) + n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\operatorname{ker}(\psi)) \leq s - n.$$

用矩阵去看: 设  $\phi$  对应矩阵  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{s \times n}$   $\psi$  对应矩阵  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times s}$

$\Rightarrow \psi \circ \phi$  对应矩阵  $BA \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

(ii)  $\psi \circ \phi$  单射  $\Rightarrow \phi$  单射

$\Rightarrow A, BA$  列满秩  $\text{rank}(A) = n$   $\text{rank}(BA) = n$ .

$\Rightarrow$  由  $\text{rank}(A) \leq \min\{n, s\} \Rightarrow n \leq s$

要证  $\dim(\ker(\psi)) \leq s - n$  由秩零定理  $\dim(\ker(\psi)) + \dim(\text{im}(\psi)) = s$

只需证  $\dim(\text{im}(\psi)) \geq n$ . 即  $\text{rank}(B) \geq n$ .

$\text{rank}(BA) \leq \min\{\text{rank}(B), \text{rank}(A)\}$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(B) \geq \text{rank}(A) = n$ . 证毕.