

## 第1章

数域——包含0与1且对四则运算封闭

概念：初等行变换、阶梯形矩阵、(行)简化阶梯形矩阵(规范阶梯形)

解的判别——非零行个数 直接对入量判断

$\text{非零行数为自由未知量}$

## 第2章

1.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^n = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{特征值: } 0, 2 & \quad (\lambda - 2)\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 = 2A \\ & \Rightarrow A^n = 2^{n-1} \cdot A \end{aligned}$$

2.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$  求  $A^n$  ( $n \geq 2$ )

记  $A = aE + B$  有  $B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B^3 = 0$

$$\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA); \text{ if } \text{tr}(AA^\top) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

余式、化数余式

$$\text{Vandermonde 行列式} \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{array} \right| = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

伴随矩阵  $A\bar{A}^* = |A|E$

Cramer 法则

初等矩阵的左乘与右乘

相抵:  $r(A) = r(PAQ^{-1})$

反对角行列式:  $(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$  因子为  $(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc} a & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a \end{array} \right| = (x_1 + (k-1)a)(x_2 - a)^{k-1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} c_1 a_1 & \cdots & c_1 a_n \\ c_2 a_1 & \cdots & c_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_m a_1 & \cdots & c_m a_n \end{array} \right| = (c_1 - \sum_{j=2}^m \frac{a_j}{a_1}) \prod_{j=2}^m a_j$$

$$\text{有递推公式} \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} c_1 a_1 & \cdots & c_1 a_n \\ c_2 a_1 & \cdots & c_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_m a_1 & \cdots & c_m a_n \end{array} \right| = \frac{c_1}{a_1} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_m & \cdots & a_n \end{array} \right|$$

一、分块矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(1) |A| = |A_1||A_4| - (A_1^T A_2)(A_3^T A_4) \quad (2) A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & * \\ * & A_4^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3) A^* = \begin{pmatrix} |A_1|A_4^* & * \\ * & |A_4|A_1^* \end{pmatrix}$$

二、 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A & * \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$(1) |A| = (-1)^{n_1 n_2} |A_1| |A_2| \quad (2) A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & * \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (3) A^* = \begin{pmatrix} |A_1|A_2^* & * \\ * & |A_2|A_1^* \end{pmatrix}$$

三、 $\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = |A||D - CA^T B|$

$$\text{by } \begin{pmatrix} E_m & E_n \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ D - CA^T B & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|E_m - EA| = |E_m - AB| \quad \text{by } \begin{pmatrix} E_m & E_n \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m - A & E_n \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m - AB & E_n \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1. \quad r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B), \quad \max\{r(A), r(B)\} \leq r(A, B)$$

$$2. \quad r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}, \quad \text{极大线性相关组}$$

$$3. \quad AB = 0 \Rightarrow r(A) + r(B) \leq n$$

$$4. \quad r(A^T A) = r(A) \quad AA^T x = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0 \text{ 有解}$$

$$5. \quad r(A^k) = 1 \quad \text{when } r(A) = n-1$$

$$6. \quad r(AB) \geq r(A) + r(B) - n \quad r\left(\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}\right) \geq r(A) + r(B)$$

$$7. \quad r(A) = 1 \quad \text{if } A = \alpha \beta^T \quad r\left(\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

## 第三章

线性表示  $(a_1, \dots, a_n) x = p$  有解

$$r(a_1, \dots, a_n) = r(a_1, \dots, a_n, p_1, \dots, p_s) \Leftrightarrow \text{此可线性表示 } p_i \quad \text{可用初等变换求表示系数}$$

线性相关、线性无关

$$(a_1, \dots, a_n) x = p \Leftrightarrow \text{线性无关} \quad r(Ax) = s \quad \text{when } x \neq 0$$

极大线性无关组

线性无关  $(s)$  可由  $P$  表示  $(k)$   $\Rightarrow k > s$

又可由  $P$  表示  $r(x) < r(P)$

线性方程组解的结构 特解 + 通解

$$\text{公共解: } \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array}\right) x = 0 \quad \text{或 } k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2 + \dots + k_s x_s = 0$$

## 第四章

Definition of 线性空间: 封闭 + 交换 + 0 + 加法 + 1 + ( $\lambda$ )

线性子空间封闭

基、维数、同构映射(不充公差)

坐标  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ,  $x$  在基  $\epsilon$  下的坐标  $\xi$

$$\text{基变换公式 } (\eta, \dots, \eta_n) = (\epsilon, \dots, \epsilon_n) C$$

极低空间 definition  $\{(a, p) \mid (a, p)\}$

$$\begin{cases} (a, p) = (p, a) \\ (a_1 + a_2, p) = k(a_1, p) + l(a_2, p) \\ (a, a) = 0 \quad \text{且 } (a, a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|a| = \sqrt{(a, a)}$$

Cauchy-Schwarz  $|(\alpha, \beta)| \leq |\alpha| |\beta|$  平等 iff  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$  线性相关

$$\text{夹角 } \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{|\alpha| |\beta|}$$

$$\text{Schmidt orthogonalization: } \beta_0 = a_0 - \frac{(a_0, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(a_0, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2$$

Orthogonal matrix  $AA^T = E$  whose properties:  $|A| = \pm 1$

$$\text{linear mapping } f: V \rightarrow V \quad A(\alpha + \beta) = A(\alpha) + A(\beta) \quad A(k\alpha) = kA(\alpha)$$

$$\text{Im}(A) = \{A(\xi) \mid \xi \in V\} \quad \text{Ker}(A) = \{\xi \mid A(\xi) = 0\} \quad r(\text{Im}(A)) = \text{秩 } \text{Im}(A) \quad r(\text{Ker}(A)) = \text{维数 } \text{Ker}(A)$$

$$A(\alpha, \dots, \alpha)B = A((\alpha, \dots, \alpha)B)$$

$$A \text{ 在基 } \epsilon \text{ 下的矩阵 } A: A(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) A \quad A(\epsilon) = k_1 \epsilon_1 + \dots + k_n \epsilon_n$$

$$A(\alpha) = \epsilon A \quad A(\beta) = \gamma B \quad \gamma = EC \quad C^T A C = B$$

## 第五章 Tips

1.  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  为 A 的特征根,  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  为对应的特征向量,  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  线性无关 (左乘  $A, A^2, \dots, A^{n-1}$ )

2.  $r(A) = 1$ ,  $A = \alpha P^T$ . A 的特征值为:  $n-1$  个 0 与  $\tau(A)$   $\Rightarrow$  A 可相似对角化

3.  $(A - \alpha E)(A - \beta E) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta) = 0$  且  $r(A - \alpha E) + r(A - \beta E) = 0 \Rightarrow A$  有 n 个线性无关的向量  $\Rightarrow$  A 可相似对角化

4. 实对称矩阵, 属于不同入的正交 (左乘  $A a_1 = \lambda_1 a_1^T a_1 = \lambda_2 a_2^T a_2$ )

5. A 为 n 阶实对称矩阵, 则存在正交阵 Q, s.t.  $Q^T A Q = Q^T A Q = \Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

6. (经验) A 的特征根为  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ , 则  $(A - \alpha E)(A - \beta E) \dots (A - \lambda_n E) = 0$

特征子空间维数称为 n 的几何重数 . 代数重数

$g(\lambda)$  与  $\mu(\lambda)$  的关系

几何重数 < 代数重数

A 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量  $\Rightarrow$  A 可相似对角化

$P = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$   $P^T P = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

步骤: 求  $\lambda$  + 解基础解系 —— 若是实对称矩阵, 还需正交化

是否  $r(2E - A) = n - n_0$

实对称矩阵必可对角化

## 第六章 Tips

$$f = x^T A x$$

1.  $P^T A P = B$  (合同)

2. 必看 正交替换  $x = Q y$  (求 Q 的方法 同上 - 推)

3. 配方法, 有时出现  $y_i = 0$  的情况, 可任取

4. 惯性定理 (规范标准型唯一)

5. 几个等价命题:

- (1) A 为正定矩阵
- (2) A 的特征值全大于 0
- (3) A 合同于 E
- (4)  $A = M^T M$
- (5) A 的各阶顺序主子式大于 0

6.  $(Q^T C Q)(Q^{-1} C Q) = Q^{-1} C^2 Q$ , 有奇效

题: P230. 28 |

$$\begin{aligned} 4.(3) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \quad (x-1)(x-4)(x-1) + 32 - 4x(x-4) - 8(x-1) \\ & = (x^2 - 2x + 1)(x-4) + 32 - 16x + 64 - 8x + 8 \\ & = x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 4x^2 + 8x - 4 - 24x + 104 \\ & = x^3 - 6x^2 - 15x + 100 \\ & = (x-5)^2(x+4) \end{aligned}$$

简便? ✓ 行列式

21.  $(b_{ij} a_j)_{n \times n} = \text{diag}(b_1, \dots, b_n) A \text{ diag}(b_1, \dots, b_n)$

如何求顺序主子式:  $(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_k) | (a_{ij})_{k \times k}$

23.  $AA^T = E$ ,  $A = A^T$ , A 为正定阵

$\Rightarrow A^T = E$  A 的特征值全为 1  $\Rightarrow Q^T A Q = E \Rightarrow A = E$

26.  $A = B^2$

$O^T A O = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$B = O^T \text{diag}(\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}) O$

32.  $x^T A^T A x > 0$

33.  $\star AB = BA = (AB)^T$  回去的任务.

记  $A = M^T M$ ,

$$P^T (M^T)^T B M^T P =$$

34.  $A = M^T M$

$$P^T (M^T)^T B M^T P = \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \quad \text{且} \quad P^T (M^T)^T A M^T P = E$$

35.  $|xA - B| = 0$ ,  $A = M^T M$

$$|xE - (M^T)^T B M^T| = 0 \Rightarrow |xE - P^T (M^T)^T B M^T P| = 0 \Rightarrow P^T (M^T)^T B M^T P = E \Rightarrow B = M^T M$$

36.  $\begin{pmatrix} -A_{11} & -A_{12} & \cdots & -A_{1n} \\ -A_{21} & -A_{22} & \cdots & -A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -A_{n1} & -A_{n2} & \cdots & -A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$  是幻阵?

$$= -A^*$$
 ✓