

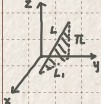

ELEYANG DESIGN

La Vita & Bella

MATH

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
§. 向量叉乘	<p>[定义] $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ 为一个向量 $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \sin \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$ 方向遵循右手系</p> <p>[运算规则] $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$ $\alpha \vec{a} \times \beta \vec{b} = (\alpha \cdot \beta) \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ $\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$</p> <p>[坐标] $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)$</p> <p>证: $\vec{a} = a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2 + a_3 \vec{e}_3$ $\vec{b} = b_1 \vec{e}_1 + b_2 \vec{e}_2 + b_3 \vec{e}_3$ $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = a_1 b_2 (\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2) + a_1 b_3 (\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_3) + a_2 b_1 (\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_1) + a_2 b_3 (\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_3) + a_3 b_1 (\vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_1) + a_3 b_2 (\vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_2)$ $\left[\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2 = \vec{e}_3 & \quad \vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_3 = \vec{e}_1 & \quad \vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_1 = \vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_1 = -\vec{e}_3 & \quad \vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_2 = -\vec{e}_1 & \quad \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_3 = -\vec{e}_2 \end{aligned} \right.$ $\rightarrow = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \vec{e}_1 + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) \vec{e}_2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) \vec{e}_3$</p>	
§. 混合积	<p>$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$ 表示以 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 为邻边的平行六面体体积 $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ 以 \vec{a}, \vec{b} 为邻边的平行四边形面积</p> <p>$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$</p>	
§. 平面方程	<p>[点法式方程] $P(x, y, z)$ 在平面 π 上 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 不在 π 上 $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$ $\Rightarrow \vec{P_0 P} \perp \vec{n} \Rightarrow A(x-x_0) + B(y-y_0) + C(z-z_0) = 0$</p> <p>[一般方程] $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$! 任一平面方程都是三元一次方程</p> <p>[特殊位置平面] 1) $Cx + D = 0$ $\vec{n} = (0, 0, C) \parallel z$ 轴 $\Rightarrow \pi \parallel xOy$ 2) $By + Cz + D = 0$ $\vec{n} = (0, B, C) \perp x$ 轴 $\Rightarrow \pi \parallel x$ 轴 3) $Ax + By + Cz = 0 \Rightarrow \pi$ 过原点</p> <p>[截距式方程] $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$</p> 	
§. 点到平面距离	<p>$M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ $\pi: Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$ $d = ?$</p> <p>$d = \vec{M_0 M_1} \cos \theta = \left \vec{M_0 M_1} \cdot \frac{\vec{n}}{ \vec{n} } \right \Rightarrow d = \frac{ Ax_1 + By_1 + Cz_1 + D }{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$</p> 	

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记
<p>§. 空间中直线方程</p>	<p>L 作为平面 $\begin{cases} \pi_1: A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ \pi_2: A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的交线</p> <p>$\vec{n}_1 = (A_1, B_1, C_1)$ $\vec{n}_2 = (A_2, B_2, C_2)$</p> <p>$\vec{a}$ 为 L 方向向量</p> <p>$\vec{a} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = (l, m, n)$</p> <p>[点向式方程] $\frac{x-x_0}{l} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$</p> <p>[两点式方程] $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1), M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$</p> <p>$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (x_2-x_1, y_2-y_1, z_2-z_1)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z_2-z_1}$</p> <p>[参数方程] $\frac{x-x_0}{l} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{z-z_0}{n} = t$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 + lt \\ y = y_0 + mt \\ z = z_0 + nt \end{cases}$</p> <p>[向量方程] $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{a}$</p>
<p>§. 平面与平面关系</p>	<p>$\pi_1: A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$</p> <p>$\pi_2: A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$</p> <p>① $\cap \Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2$ 不共线</p> <p>② $\parallel \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \neq 0$ s.t. $\vec{n}_2 = \lambda \vec{n}_1$</p> <p>③ $\equiv \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \neq 0$ s.t. $\lambda(A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1) = (A_2, B_2, C_2, D_2)$</p> <p>④ $\perp \Leftrightarrow A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 = 0$</p> <p>[平面夹角] \vec{n}_1 与 \vec{n}_2 夹角 $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$</p> <p>[平行平面束] $Ax + By + Cz + K = 0$</p>
<p>§. 平面与直线关系</p>	<p>L: $\vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t\vec{a}$</p> <p>$\pi: \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = 0$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{代入} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r}_0 - \vec{r}_1) + t\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$ L与π关系</p> <p>① $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$ $\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r}_0 - \vec{r}_1) \neq 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow L \cap \pi = \emptyset \Rightarrow L \parallel \pi$</p> <p>② $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} = 0$ $\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r}_0 - \vec{r}_1) = 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow L \subset \pi$</p> <p>③ $\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a} \neq 0 \Rightarrow L$ 穿过 π $t = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot (\vec{r}_0 - \vec{r}_1)}{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{a}}$</p> <p>[线面夹角] $\varphi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$</p> <p>先求 \vec{n} 与 L 夹角 θ $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$</p> <p>$\sin \varphi = \cos \theta = \frac{ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} }{ \vec{a} \vec{n} }$</p>
<p>Summary 总结</p>	

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5. 有轴平面束 [平面系方程]	<p>[定义] 过 L 的所有平面所成的集合</p> <p>设 $L: \begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ (其中 $\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = L$)</p> <p>经过 L 任一平面方程:</p> $\lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$ <p>例: $L: \begin{cases} x+y+z-3=0 \\ x+2y+3z-6=0 \end{cases}$ 求过 L 且 x 轴</p> <p>$\pi: \lambda(x+y+z-3) + \mu(x+2y+3z-6) = 0$</p> <p>$\vec{n} = (\lambda + \mu, \lambda + 2\mu, \lambda + 3\mu)$ $\vec{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$</p> <p>$\pi \perp \vec{e}_1 \Rightarrow \vec{n} \cdot \vec{e}_1 = \lambda + \mu = 0$</p> <p>令 $\lambda = 1$ 则 $\mu = -1$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \pi: -y - 2z + 3 = 0$</p>	
5. 垂直投影	<p>[定义] 当 L 不 \perp 于 xOy 面时 π_1 与 xOy 面交线 L_1 为 L 在 xOy 面上的垂直投影</p>  <p>求 π_1? $L: \begin{cases} A_1x + \dots = 0 \\ A_2x + \dots = 0 \end{cases}$</p> <p>设 $\pi_1: \lambda(A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1) + \mu(A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2) = 0$</p> <p>$\pi_1 \parallel \vec{e}_3: \lambda C_1 + \mu C_2 = 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \pi_1: (C_2A_1 - C_1A_2)x + (C_2B_1 - C_1B_2)y + C_2D_1 - C_1D_2 = 0$</p> <p>$L_1: \begin{cases} \pi_1 \\ z=0 \end{cases}$</p> <p>求 π_1 将 π_1, π_2 联立再消去 $z(x, y)$ 即可</p> <p>例: $L: \begin{cases} 2x - y + z - 1 = 0 \\ x + y + z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $\pi_1: xOy - z = 0$ 上投影直线 L_1</p> <p>$L \subset \pi \Rightarrow \lambda(2x - y + z - 1) + \mu(x + y + z + 1) = 0$</p> <p>$\vec{n}' = (2\lambda + \mu, -\lambda + \mu, \lambda + \mu)$</p> <p>$\vec{n} = (1, 2, -1)$</p> <p>$\vec{n}' \cdot \vec{n} = -\lambda + 4\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{\lambda}{3}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \pi': 3x - y + 2z - 1 = 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow L_1: \begin{cases} \pi' \\ z=0 \end{cases}$</p>	
5. 直线与直线关系	<p>[L_1 与 L_2 异面时!]</p>  <p>L_1 与 L_2 公垂线 MM_1 为其长 [存在性唯一性. 最短路]</p> <p>proof: 存在性</p> <p>过 A 作 L_2 的平行线 B</p> <p>过 B 作 $BC \perp \pi$ $\pi \perp L_1$</p> <p>过 C 作 $CD \parallel L_1 \cap L_2 = D$</p> <p>$DE \perp L_1, \perp L_2$</p> <p>proof: 唯一性</p> <p>假设 L, L' $\begin{cases} L \perp L_1, L_2 \\ L' \perp L_1, L_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow L \parallel L' \Rightarrow M_1, M_2, N_1, N_2$ 共面 $\Rightarrow x$</p>	

proof: 最短性

如图:



[计算方式] 设 L_1 过 $P(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ $\vec{a} = (a_1, b_1, c_1)$

$$L_1: \begin{cases} x = x_1 + t a_1 \\ y = y_1 + t b_1 \\ z = z_1 + t c_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理 } L_2: Q: \vec{b} \quad L_2: \begin{cases} x = x_2 + t a_2 \\ y = y_2 + t b_2 \\ z = z_2 + t c_2 \end{cases}$$

但公垂线垂足 $M_1(x_3, y_3, z_3) \in L_1$

$$M_2(x_4, y_4, z_4) \in L_2$$

For

God's

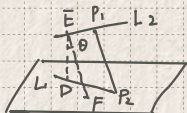
Sake!

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = x_1 + t_1 a_1 \\ \dots \\ z_3 = z_1 + t_1 c_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{M}_1 M_2 = (x_4 - x_3, y_4 - y_3, z_4 - z_3, \dots)$$

$$\vec{M}_1 M_2 \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$\vec{M}_1 M_2 \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Rightarrow t_1, t_2$$



[一般方法] $L_1 \rightarrow \vec{a} \quad L_2 \rightarrow \vec{b}$

$$d = |\vec{DE}| = |\vec{EF}| |\cos \theta|$$

$$DE \text{ 方向向量 } \vec{a} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{EF} = \vec{AP}$$

$$d = \frac{|\vec{AP} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})|}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|} = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \times \vec{AP}|}{|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}|}$$

$$L_1: L_1 \rightarrow \vec{n}_1 \Rightarrow L = \pi_1 \wedge \pi_2$$

$$L_2: L_2 \rightarrow \vec{n}_2$$

ex: $L_1: x-3=y-4=z+1$ 求 L

$$L_2: \frac{x+4}{2} = \frac{y+1}{4} = z$$

$$L_1: P_1(3, 4, -1) \quad \vec{a} = (1, 1, -1)$$

$$L_2: P_2(-4, -1, 0) \quad \vec{b} = (2, 4, -1)$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (3, -1, 2) \quad \vec{n}_2 = (-7, -5, 1)$$




$$d = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \times \vec{a}|}{\sqrt{9+1+4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\pi_1: \text{过 } P_1(3, 4, -1) \quad \vec{n}_1 = \vec{a} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (1, -5, -4)$$

$$\pi_2: \text{过 } P_2(-4, -1, 0) \quad \vec{n}_2 = \vec{b} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = 7 \cdot (1, -1, -2)$$

$$L: \begin{cases} x-3 = 5(x+4) - 4(z+1) = 0 \\ x+4 - (y+1) - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Summary 总结

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
<p>§. 曲面方程</p>	<p>[基本关系]</p> <p>1) $\forall (x, y, z) \in \Sigma \Rightarrow F(x, y, z) = 0$ 2) $\forall F(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) \in \Sigma$</p> <p>则称 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 是 Σ 方程 Σ 是 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 图形</p> <p>[参数式]</p> <p>1) $\forall (x, y, z) \in \Sigma$ 都可以写为: 2) $\forall (u, v) \in D$ ① 确定点 $(x, y, z) \in \Sigma$</p> $\begin{cases} x = f(u, v) \\ y = g(u, v) \\ z = h(u, v) \end{cases} \text{ ①}$ <p>[球面]</p> $\begin{cases} x = R \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = R \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = R \cos \varphi \end{cases}$  <p>[空间曲线方程]</p> $l: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \rightarrow \Sigma_1 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \rightarrow \Sigma_2 \end{cases}$ $l: \begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = g(t) \\ z = h(t) \end{cases}$	<p>/ / / / /</p>
<p>§. 特殊曲面 I</p>	<p>[柱面]</p> <p>定义: 动直线沿曲线 Γ 平行于 L 运动</p> <p>L 母线 Γ 准线</p> <p>图示:  Key: $PP' \parallel \vec{a}$</p> <p>求柱面方程? 以 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = g(t) \\ z = h(t) \end{cases}$ 为准线 L 为母线</p> <p>$L \rightarrow \vec{a} = (a, b, c)$</p> <p>则 $\Sigma: \begin{cases} x = f(u) + av \\ y = g(u) + bv \\ z = h(u) + cv \end{cases}$</p> <p>$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 椭圆柱面</p> <p>$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 双曲柱面</p> <p>$y^2 = 2px$ 抛物柱面</p>	<p>特例 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} f(x, y) = 0 \\ z = c \end{cases} \quad L \parallel z \text{轴}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \Sigma: f(x, y) = 0$</p> <p>EX $\Gamma: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \end{cases}$</p> <p>求 Γ 在 $z=0$ 上投影柱面</p> <p>$L: \vec{a} = (0, 0, 1)$</p> <p>设 $L \cap \Gamma = P' = (x', y', z')$ $PP' \parallel \vec{a} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = x \\ y' = y \\ z' = z + t \end{cases}$</p> $\begin{cases} x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = 3 \\ x'^2 + y'^2 - z' = 0 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow (z+t)^2 + 2(z+t) = 3$ $(z+t+3)(z+t-1) = 0 \quad z+t = -3/1$ $\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = -6 \quad x \quad \text{②} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$
<p>Summary 总结</p>	<p>曲面方程求法基本思路</p> <p>已知 Γ, L</p>  <p>① 设 Γ 与 L 交点 P' 满足 Γ, L 2 个方程</p> <p>② 找出每个 L 上 P' 与 P 的关系, 得到 1 个方程 [各特殊曲面的不同关系]</p> <p>③ 三个方程消元, 只剩 (x, y, z)</p> <p>旋转面: $PP' = P_0P$</p> <p>先构造 P_0</p>	<p>$\vec{a} = (a, b, c)$</p> <p>柱面: $PP' \parallel \vec{a}$</p> $\begin{cases} x' = x + at \\ y' = y + bt \\ z' = z + ct \end{cases}$ <p>[用 \odot 消 z', 再用 \odot 消 x', y']</p> <p>锥面: $P_0 P P'$ 共线:</p> $t = \frac{x-x_0}{x-x_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{y-y_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{z-z_0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow & \left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}\right)\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}\right) = (1 + \frac{y}{b})(1 - \frac{y}{b}) \\ \Leftrightarrow & \left| \frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c} \quad 1 + \frac{y}{b} \right| = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} (\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c})\lambda_1 + (1 + \frac{y}{b})(-\lambda_1) = 0 \\ (1 - \frac{y}{b})\lambda_1 + (\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c})(-\lambda_1) = 0 \end{cases} \textcircled{1} \\ \Rightarrow & M_0 \text{ 满足 } \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ 不全为 } 0 \text{ s.t. } M_0 \text{ 满足 } \textcircled{1} \\ \text{切直线族: } & \begin{cases} \lambda_1(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}) = \lambda_2(1 + \frac{y}{b}) \\ \lambda_1(1 - \frac{y}{b}) = \lambda_2(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}) \end{cases} \quad \vec{\alpha} = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{bc}, \frac{2\lambda_1\lambda_2}{ac}, \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{ab}\right) \\ & \begin{cases} \mu_1(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c}) = \mu_2(1 - \frac{y}{b}) \\ \mu_1(1 + \frac{y}{b}) = \mu_2(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{z}{c}) \end{cases} \quad \vec{\beta} = \left(\frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{bc}, -\frac{2\mu_1\mu_2}{ac}, \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{ab}\right) \end{aligned}$$

① 同族异面 ② 异族共面 (相交 or 平行)

常见二次曲面

[二次曲面] 方程为二次的曲面 平移 $e^{2k}x^2 + y^2 - 5z^2 - 2x - ky + 30z - 6 = 0$

椭圆柱面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 由配方法: $(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 - 5(z-3)^2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{(x-1)^2}{5} + \frac{(y-2)^2}{5} - (z-3)^2 = 0$
 锥面, 以 $(1, 2, 3)$ 为顶点.

柱面 双曲柱面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

抛物柱面 $x^2 = 2py$

其它二次曲面

坐标变换

常见二次曲面

椭圆球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

椭圆抛物面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2z$

双叶双曲面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$

单叶双曲面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

双曲抛物面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 2z$

旋转 $e^{2k}x^2$ 对 $z = 2xy$ 消去交叉项

绕 z 轴逆时针旋转 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{e}'_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}'_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_2 \\ \vec{e}'_3 = \vec{e}_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{OM} = x\vec{e}'_1 + y\vec{e}'_2 + z\vec{e}'_3 = x'(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_2) + y'(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\vec{e}_2) + z\vec{e}_3 = (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y')\vec{e}_1 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y')\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y' \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y' \\ z = z \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = 2(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y')(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}y') = x'^2 - y'^2$$

Interlude

1. $(x, y, z) \leftrightarrow (\rho, \varphi, \theta)$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin\varphi \cos\theta \\ y = \rho \sin\varphi \sin\theta \\ z = \rho \cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

球面坐标

2. $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (r, \theta, z)$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos\theta \\ y = r \sin\theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

柱面坐标

Summary 总结

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
§. 行列式	<p>由特殊到一般</p> <p>2阶行列式</p> $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$ <p>观察: 1. a_{ij}: 行标, j 纵标 2. 行标自然顺序</p> <p>3阶行列式</p> $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$ <p>interlude</p> <p>[n阶排列] 由 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 组成的一个有序数组 排列总数: $n!$ 自然顺序: $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ [逆序数] 若一对数前后位置与大小顺序相反, 记为一个逆序 例如 $2431: a_1, a_3, a_4, a_2$ 为 4 排列 j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n 逆序数为 τ τ 奇: 奇排列 τ 偶: 偶排列</p> <p>{n阶行列式} (i) 由 $m \times n$ 个数排成 m 行 n 列的矩阵</p> $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 称为一个 } m \times n \text{ 矩阵}$ $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ <p>(ii) $m=n$ A 为 n 阶方阵 对应的数为 n 阶行列式</p> $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \text{ or } A \text{ or } \det A$ $ A = \sum_{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \dots a_{nj_n} = \sum_{(i_1, \dots, i_n)} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n)} a_{i_1 1} a_{i_2 2} \dots a_{i_n n}$ <p>Q: D_n 中正负项是否各占一半? Def. 在一个排列中两个数位置互换 其余数位置不动, 为一次对换 [定理: 对换必改变排列奇偶性] 定理: 在 n ($n \geq 2$) 阶排列中奇偶排列的个数相等 ($\frac{n!}{2}$ 个)</p>	
Summary 总结		

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
8. 行列式 (自学修正)	<p>[-阶行列式] $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$, 也可记为 Δ, D</p> <p>试用: 解一元一次方程组</p> $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - b_2 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} \\ x_2 = \frac{b_2 a_{11} - b_1 a_{12}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} \end{cases}$ <p>可记: $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$</p> $\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} \\ x_2 = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} \end{cases}$ $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$ <p>规律: ①分母未知元系数原有相对位置排成 ②分子把分母行列式中 x_1, x_2 系数所在位置换成 2 个常数项</p> $x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} \quad x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta}$ <p>ex: $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 3 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$</p> $x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}} \quad x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}}$	
<p>解法脚标 a_{ij}</p> <p>i: 行, 即第 i 横排</p> <p>j: 列, 即第 j 竖列</p>	<p>[三阶行列式] $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$</p> <p>* 如何理解?</p> <p>A. 几何法</p> <p>B. 降阶法</p> $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$ <p>规律: ①第一行三个元素乘 1 个二阶行列式 ②该二阶行列式为划去 a_{ij} 所在行列后剩余 4 个元素保持原有相对位置 ③每一项前符号: $(-1)^{i+j}$</p> <p>同理可以按二、三行降阶</p>	
	<p>C. 工法</p> <p>①每一项是行标 i 以 1, 2, 3 有序排列</p> <p>② j 以 1, 2, 3 组合排列 共 3! 项</p> <p>③ i (j 的逆序数) \rightarrow 奇 - 偶 +</p>	
Summary 总结	<p>三阶行列式四大基本性质</p> <p>(i) 若某两行/列对应元素成比例, 该值为 0</p> $(ii) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + a_{12} & a_{12} + a_{13} & a_{13} + a_{11} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$ <p>(iii) $\lambda \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \lambda a_{12} & \lambda a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$</p> <p>(iv) 两行(列)元素互换, 值为相反数</p>	

试用：解三元一次方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \quad \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} \quad x_2 = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} \quad x_3 = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta}$$

[n阶行列式] 设 n^2 个元素排成 n 行 n 列

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

算法: $D_n = \sum_{s_1 s_2 \cdots s_n} (-1)^{\tau} a_{1s_1} a_{2s_2} \cdots a_{ns_n}$ (L 式)

$$D_n = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{余子式})$$

n阶行列式性质

i) 行列式与转置行列式相等

ii) 对调两行/列位置, 行列式呈相反数

iii) 任一行/列公因子可以提到行列式外面

iv) 若行列式某两行/列元素成比例, 其值为 0

$$v) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_1 & \cdots & a_{2n} + b_1 n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_1 n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

vii) 将行列式任意一行/列的 k 倍加到另一行/列上值不变

n阶行列式展开:

[行列式按第 i 行展开] $\begin{cases} A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij} \\ M_{ij} \text{ 为划去 } a_{ij} \text{ 所在的 } L_i C_j \text{ 后的一个行列式} \end{cases}$

$$|A| = a_{i1} A_{i1} + a_{i2} A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in} A_{in} \\ = \sum_{s=1}^n a_{is} A_{is}$$

n阶范德蒙行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$$

\hookrightarrow 所有下标满足 $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ 的因子 $(x_j - x_i)$ 的乘积

$$\text{eg. } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

Summary 总结

Def. A 的转置: 行列互换 [即行列地位对称]

$$|A| = |A^T|$$

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
§. n阶行列式 (自学修证)	<p>[n阶行列式解题思路]</p> <p>利用几个性质</p> <p>A. 对调两行/列位置, 行列式的值相差一个负号 [两行/列相等的行列式值为0]</p> <p>B. 行列式任一行/列元素的公因子可以提到行列式外面 [两行/列对应元素成比例, 则行列式的值为0]</p> <p>C. 行列式第i行/列每一个元素都可以表示为两数之和, 则该行列式可以表示为两个行列式之和</p> <p>D. 将行列式任意一行/列的k倍加到另一行/列上去, 行列式的值不变</p> <p>递进: I. 上/下三角行列式 II. 两行/列成比例</p> <p>[几个基本模型]</p> <p>① $A = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & \cdots & x \\ x & a_2 & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$ 解: $A = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & \cdots & x \\ x-a_1 & a_1-x & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x-a_1 & 0 & \cdots & a_n-x \end{vmatrix}$ $= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i-x) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_1}{a_1-x} & \frac{x}{a_1-x} & \cdots & \frac{x}{a_1-x} \\ -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$</p> <p>② $A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ $= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i-x) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x}{a_1-x} & \frac{x}{a_1-x} & \cdots & \frac{x}{a_1-x} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $= [1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x}{a_i-x}] \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i-x)$</p>	
§. 克莱姆法则	<p>[n元一次方程组]</p> $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$ <p>[Theorem] $x_j = \frac{D_j}{D}$ (D_j为第j列元素a_{1j}, a_{2j}, \dots换成b_1, b_2, \dots) $D_j = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_1 & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & b_2 & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_n & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$</p>	
Summary 总结		

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
§. 矩阵	<p>[定义] 由 $m \times n$ 个数排成 m 行 n 列的矩阵称为</p> $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ <p>[特殊矩阵] 1. 列矩阵: $m \times 1$ m 维列向量</p> $\vec{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{\alpha} = [a_1 \cdots a_n]$ <p>2. 行矩阵</p> <p>Rem: 任一矩阵可表示为</p> $A = [\vec{\beta}_1 \quad \vec{\beta}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \vec{\beta}_n]$ <p>3. 对角阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ (单位阵 $a_{ii} = 1$ 表示为 E_n / I_n)</p> $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ <p>4. 上、下三角阵:</p> $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{下三角同理})$ <p>5. 奇异阵: $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ $A = 0$ ($A \neq 0$ 即为非奇异阵)</p>	
§. 矩阵运算	<p>[+] $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ① 交换律 $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ② 结合律 \downarrow ③ 存在零元、逆元 $A+B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{m \times n}$</p> <p>[-] $A-B = A+(-B) = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{m \times n}$</p> <p>[x] 数乘: 数 k 与矩阵 A 的乘积 ① 结合律 $kA = (ka_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ② 分配律</p> <p>矩阵乘法: $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times k}$ $B = (b_{ij})_{k \times n}$ ① 结合律 $AB = C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ② 分配律 其中 $c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{ik}b_{kj}$</p> $C_{ij} = (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ \cdots \ a_{ik}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{kj} \end{pmatrix}$	<p>矩阵作用:</p> $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$ <p>$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow AX = B$</p>
	<p>prof: $(AB)C = A(BC)$</p> <p>$A = (a_{ir})_{m \times k}$ $B = (b_{rs})_{k \times l}$ $C = (c_{sj})_{l \times n}$</p> <p>$(AB)C$ 的 (i,j) 元素: AB 的 i 行 $\times C$ 的 j 列 AB 的 (i,s) 元素: $\sum_{r=1}^k a_{ir} b_{rs}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow (AB)C$ 的 (i,j) 元素: $\sum_{s=1}^l (\sum_{r=1}^k a_{ir} b_{rs}) \cdot c_{sj}$ ①</p> <p>$A(BC)$ 的 (i,j) 元素: A 的 i 行 $\times BC$ 的 j 列 BC 的 (r,j) 元素: $\sum_{s=1}^l b_{rs} c_{sj}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow A(BC)$ 的 (i,j) 元素: $\sum_{r=1}^k a_{ir} (\sum_{s=1}^l b_{rs} c_{sj})$ ②</p> <p>证明 ① = ② 即可</p>	

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$$[A^k] \textcircled{1} A^k A^l = A^{k+l}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A^k)^l = A^{kl}$$

$$[- \text{些特殊}] (A+B)^3 = A(A+B) + B(A+B)$$

$$= A^3 + AB + BA + B^3$$

$$(A-B)(A+B) = A^2 + AB - BA - B^2$$

$$|kA| = k^n |A|$$

$$[\text{转置}] \textcircled{1} (A^T)^T = A$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$\textcircled{3} (kA)^T = kA^T$$

$$\textcircled{4} (AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

$$\text{proof: } (AB)^T = A^T B^T$$

$$A = (a_{ir})_{m \times k} \quad B = (b_{rj})_{k \times n}$$

$(AB)^T$ 与 $B^T A^T$ 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵

$$\textcircled{1} (AB)^T (i,j) = AB (j,i)$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^k a_{jr} b_{ri}$$

$$\textcircled{2} B^T A^T (i,j) = B^T i \text{行} \times A^T j \text{列}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$B \text{ i列} \quad A \text{ j行}$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^k b_{ri} a_{jr}$$

[对称与反对称]

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \quad A = A^T \text{ 对称}$$

$$A = -A^T \text{ 反对称}$$

$$\text{对称: } \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\textcircled{1} A, B$ 对称阵则 $kA, A+B$ 对称阵

$\textcircled{2} A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad A A^T$ m 阶对称

$A^T A$ n 阶对称

$$\text{反对称: } \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & a_{22} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 矩阵初等变换

[初等阵] 对单位阵经过一次初等变换得到的矩阵

$E^i(\lambda)$: 将 I 的第 i 行元素 λ 换成 λ

$E^{ij}(\lambda)$: 将 I 的第 i, j 元素 λ 换成 λ

E^{ij} : 将 I 的第 i 行/列与第 j 行/列对调

$$[\text{拓展}] A \xrightarrow{\lambda I_i} B = E^i(\lambda) A$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\lambda E_{ij}} B = A E^{ij}(\lambda)$$

$$A \xrightarrow{I_i + \lambda I_j} B = E^{ij}(\lambda) A$$

$$A \xrightarrow{I_i + \lambda I_j} B = A E^{ij}(\lambda)$$

$$A \xrightarrow{I_i \leftrightarrow I_j} B = E^{ij} A$$

$$A \xrightarrow{I_i \leftrightarrow I_j} B = A E^{ij}$$

Summary 总结

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
5. 矩阵简化	<p>[阶梯阵] (i) 某一行起, 该行第一个非 0 元的列标比上一行第一个非 0 元列标大 (ii) 某行是 0 行, 则下面行全是 0 行</p> <p>[简化阶梯阵] (iii) 每行第一个非 0 元均为 1 且其所在列其它元均为 0</p> <p>[Theorem] 任一矩阵经过初等变化成为(简化)阶梯阵.</p> <p>(A 与 B 等价) A 经过有限次初等变换化为 B ① 自反性 ② 对称性 ③ 传递性</p>	/ / / / /
5. 逆矩阵	<p>[Def] $A \in M_{n \times n}$, $\exists B \in M_{n \times n}$ s.t. $AB = BA = I$ 则 A, B 互为逆阵, A, B 均为可逆阵</p> <p>Prof. 逆阵唯一性 if $AB = BA = I$ $AC = CA = I$ then $B = IB = CAB = CI = C$</p> <p>[规律] $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$ $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ $(\lambda A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\lambda}A^{-1}$ $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$</p> <p>[判断] $A \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ 可逆</p>	
5. 行列式乘积法则	<p>设 $A, B \in M_{n \times n}$ 则 $AB = A \cdot B$</p> <p>[推论] $A_1 \cdots A_n = A_1 \cdots A_n$</p> <p>Prof. 逆阵存在条件</p> <p>[伴随方阵] 代数余子式 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$</p> <p>伴随阵: $A^* = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$</p> <p>观察 A^*A 的 (i, j) 元素</p> $(A_{1i} \ A_{2i} \ A_{3i} \ \cdots \ A_{ni}) \begin{pmatrix} A_{1j} \\ A_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ A_{nj} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{r=1}^n A_{ri} A_{rj} = \begin{cases} A & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$ <p>则 $A^*A = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & A & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & A \end{bmatrix} = A E$</p> <p>若 $A \neq 0$ 则 $(\frac{1}{ A }A^*) \cdot A = A(\frac{1}{ A }A^*) = E$ 即“存在 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ A }A^*$</p> <p>若 $A = 0$ 不存在</p> <p>[Theorem] 设 $A \in M_{n \times n}$ 则 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow A \neq 0$</p>	
5. 乘逆阵	<p>[Theorem] 设 $A \in M_{n \times n}$ 则以下三条等价</p> <p>① A 可逆 ② 3 相乘阵 $P_1 \cdots P_s$ s.t. $P_s \cdots P_2 \cdots P_1 A = I$ ③ A 可表示为有限个初等阵的乘积</p> <p>构造 $n \times 2n$ 矩阵 $(A In)$ 若 A 可逆 $P_s \cdots P_1 (A In) = (In P_s \cdots P_1) = (In A^{-1})$</p>	

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$$\text{例: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A|I_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 + r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\dots} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 分块矩阵

$$[\text{运算规则}] \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} & P_{12} & \dots & P_{1s} \\ P_{21} & P_{22} & \dots & P_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{r1} & P_{r2} & \dots & P_{rs} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & \dots & Q_{1t} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & \dots & Q_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Q_{r1} & Q_{r2} & \dots & Q_{rt} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1) A+B = (P_{ij}+Q_{ij})_{r \times s}$$

$$(2) kA = (kP_{ij})_{r \times s}$$

$$(3) A^T = \begin{bmatrix} P_{11}^T & P_{21}^T & \dots & P_{r1}^T \\ P_{12}^T & P_{22}^T & \dots & P_{r2}^T \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{1s}^T & P_{2s}^T & \dots & P_{rs}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) AB : 把 P_{ij} 当作一个整体, 运算法则一样

$$(5) A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^{-1} \\ \vdots \\ A_n^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

[常用用法]

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} P & O \\ O & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} PA & PB \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ O & P \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ CP & DP \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ P & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C+PA & D+PB \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & P \\ O & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A+PC & B+PD \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} O & I \\ I & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & D \\ A & B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ex: } T = \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \quad A, D \text{ 可逆, 求 } T^{-1}$$

将其改造为 $\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & D \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ P & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C+PA & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = C \cdot A^{-1} \text{ 时:}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ C \cdot A^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$(DT)^{-1} = T^{-1}D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & C \cdot A^{-1} \\ O & I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -D^{-1}C \cdot A^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
§. 向量组线性组合 (自学修正)	<p>[线性组合] 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 为 m 个 n 维向量, 则其为 n 维向量的一个向量组 又设 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 是 m 个数 解 $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m$ 为向量组的一个线性组合</p> <p>[Remark] $\alpha_1 = (a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n})$, $\alpha_2 = (a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n})$, \dots, $\alpha_m = (a_{m1}, a_{m2}, \dots, a_{mn})$ $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 a_{11} + k_2 a_{21} + \dots + k_m a_{m1} \\ k_1 a_{12} + k_2 a_{22} + \dots + k_m a_{m2} \\ \vdots \\ k_1 a_{1n} + k_2 a_{2n} + \dots + k_m a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>ex: $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 2, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (3, -1, 0, 1)$, $\alpha_3 = (0, 1, -1, 0)$, $\beta = (-2, 3, 0, -1)$ 求 $k_1, k_2, k_3 = ?$ $\begin{cases} k_1 + 3k_2 + 0k_3 = -2 \\ 0k_1 - k_2 + k_3 = 3 \\ 2k_1 + 0k_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ 0k_1 + k_2 + 0k_3 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = -1 \\ k_2 = -1 \\ k_3 = 2 \end{cases}$</p> <p>[线性相关与无关] 设有 m 个 n 维向量 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$, 若 $\exists k_1 \sim k_m$ 不全为 0 s.t. $k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = \vec{0}$ 则称 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m$ 线性相关</p> <p>[Prop] (1) 包含 $\vec{0}$ 向量组必定线性相关 (2) 包含两个相等 / 平行向量的向量组必定线性相关 (3) 向量组一部分线性相关则整体相关 部分相关 \rightarrow 整体相关 * 缩短向量不改变相关性 (4) 向量组整体线性无关则其一部分无关 整体无关 \rightarrow 部分相关 * 延长向量不改变无关性</p> <p>[判断] 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow m$ 个向量中必有一个是其余 $m-1$ 个向量的线性组合 几何意义: 以 3 维向量为例 (i) α, β 相关 \Leftrightarrow 共线 α, β 无关 \Leftrightarrow 不共线 (ii) α, β, γ 相关 \Leftrightarrow 共面</p> <p>[矩阵的行/列向量] $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix}$ 其中 $a_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in})$ or $A = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]$ 其中 $\beta_j = (a_{1j}, \dots, a_{mj})^T$</p> <p>[行/列向量相关] (i) 行相关: $\exists X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$, $X \neq 0$ s.t. $X \cdot A = 0$ 列相关: $\exists x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m]^T$, $x \neq 0$ s.t. $A \cdot x = 0$ (ii) 行列式: 行列相关 $\Leftrightarrow A = 0$</p> <p>$[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = 0$</p> <p>$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = 0$</p> <p>[Prop] (1) $n+r$ 个 n 维向量必定线性相关 (2) n 维向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_r$ 可由向量组 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_s$ 表示 若 $r > s$ 则 ε 相关 $\Rightarrow \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_r$ 可由 η_1, \dots, η_s 表示但 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow r \leq s$</p>	
Summary 总结		

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
§. 秩	<p>[Def: 向量组等价] 若 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 可由 β_1, \dots, β_s 线性表示, 且 β_1, \dots, β_s 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示, 则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_s 等价. (i) 自反性 (ii) 对称性 (iii) 传递性</p> <p>[Theo] 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_s 等价, 线性无关, 则 $r=s$</p> <p>[Def: 极大无关组] 设 S 是一个向量组, M 是 S 中 r 个线性无关向量组成的部分组, 把 S 中任一其他向量加到 M 中, 则线性相关, 则称 M 为 S 的一个极大(线性)无关组.</p> <p>[Prop] (i) 任一极大无关组与向量组本身等价 (ii) 在 n-向量组中任意两个极大无关组所含向量个数相同</p> <p>[Def: 向量的秩] 向量组极大无关组中所含向量的个数</p> <p>[Theo] 设 S_j 的秩为 $r_j, j=1, 2$ Prof: (i) M_i 为 S_i 的一个极大无关组 (ii) 若 S_1 由 S_2 线性表示, 则 $r_1 \leq r_2$ (iii) 若 S_1 与 S_2 等价, 则 $r_1 = r_2$</p> <p>$M_1 \Leftrightarrow S_1, M_2 \Leftrightarrow S_2$ $\Rightarrow M_1$ 可由 M_2 表示 且 M_1 为无关组 $\Rightarrow r_1 \leq r_2$</p> <p>[Def: 矩阵的秩] 设 $A=(a_{ij})_{m \times n}, A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{pmatrix} = [B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n]$ 其中 $A_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in})$, $B_j = (a_{1j}, a_{2j}, \dots, a_{mj})^T$</p> <p>① 矩阵的行秩: 矩阵行向量组 (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m) 的秩 ② \dots 列秩: \dots 列 $\dots (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n)$ 的秩 ③ 矩阵的秩: [interlude: K阶子式] 在 $m \times n$ 矩阵 A 中任选 K 行 K 列, 在这些选定的行列交点中的 K^2 个元素按原顺序排列, 最高阶非 0 子式的阶数 (记作 $\text{rank}(A)$)</p> <p>[Theo] A 的秩 = A 的行秩 = A 的列秩 Prof: $A \neq 0, A$ 的秩为 $r \Rightarrow \exists A$ 的一个 r 阶子式非 0, $r+1$ 阶子式全为 0 只证 $r=A$ 的列秩, 即可 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ 不妨设这个非 0 r 阶子式在前 r 列 Step 1 $D = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \dots & a_{rr} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow D$ 的 r 列向量线性无关 ($D \neq 0$)</p> <p>A 的前 r 列是 D 中列向量的延长 \Rightarrow 不影响线性无关性 $\Rightarrow A$ 的前 r 列向量线性无关 Step 2 现证 $\alpha_j, r+1 \leq j \leq n$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示 考虑 $\beta_j = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{rj} \end{pmatrix}, \beta_j$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_r 必线性相关 $\exists l_1, l_2, \dots, l_r, K$ 不全为 0, $l_1 \beta_1 + l_2 \beta_2 + \dots + l_r \beta_r + K \beta_j = 0, K \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow \beta_j = -\frac{l_1}{K} \beta_1 - \frac{l_2}{K} \beta_2 - \dots - \frac{l_r}{K} \beta_r$ 对 A 初等变换: $\alpha_j + \frac{l_1}{K} \alpha_1 + \dots + \frac{l_r}{K} \alpha_r = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{rj} \\ \vdots \\ b_{mj} \end{pmatrix}$ 其中 $b_{ij} = \dots = b_{rj} = 0$ 现证明 $b_{ij} = 0, i \neq 1, 2, \dots, r$</p>	
	<p>结论汇总:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $n+r$ 个 n 维向量线性相关 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 可由 η_1, \dots, η_s 线性表示且 $r > s$ 则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性相关 S_1 可由 S_2 线性表示, 则 $r(S_1) \leq r(S_2)$ $A: \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关 $K \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $K \neq 0 \Rightarrow \beta$ 线性无关 秩的不等式继承 $r(A), r(B), r(A+B) \leq r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}, r(A, B) \leq r(A) + r(B) \leq r(AB) + n \leq r(A) + n, r(B) + n$ 	

取A的 $i_1 \sim i_r$ 行及第 j 列

取A的 $1 \sim r$ 列及第 j 列

$$D^r = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 1} & \dots & a_{i_1 r} & a_{i_1 j} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r 1} & \dots & a_{i_r r} & a_{i_r j} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i_1 1} & \dots & a_{i_1 r} & a_{i_1 j} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r 1} & \dots & a_{i_r r} & a_{i_r j} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 1} & a_{i_1 j} & \dots & a_{i_1 r} \\ a_{i_2 1} & a_{i_2 j} & \dots & a_{i_2 r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r 1} & a_{i_r j} & \dots & a_{i_r r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_1 + \frac{k_1}{k_2} C_2 + \frac{k_3}{k_2} C_3 + \dots + \frac{k_r}{k_2} C_r = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 j} + \frac{k_1}{k_2} a_{i_1 1} + \dots + \frac{k_r}{k_2} a_{i_1 r} & \dots & a_{i_1 j} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & a_{i_r j} + \frac{k_1}{k_2} a_{i_r 1} + \dots + \frac{k_r}{k_2} a_{i_r r} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{展开}} \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 j} + \frac{k_1}{k_2} a_{i_1 1} + \dots + \frac{k_r}{k_2} a_{i_1 r} \\ \vdots \\ a_{i_r j} + \frac{k_1}{k_2} a_{i_r 1} + \dots + \frac{k_r}{k_2} a_{i_r r} \end{pmatrix} \cdot D = 0$$

$\Rightarrow b_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow a_j = k_1 a_{i_1} + \dots + k_r a_{i_r}$ 证毕

[Theo] 矩阵初等变换不改变矩阵的秩

[Theo] 对A作初等行变换化为阶梯形阵B

$r(A) = r(B) = B$ 中非0行个数

* 行变换不改变列向量线性关系

* 列 行

A向量组可用B向量组表示, 则 $r(A) \leq r(B)$

[Prop] (1) 设A, B行数相同, 则 $r(A) \leq r(A, B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

(2) 设P, Q列数相同, 则 $r(P) \leq r \begin{pmatrix} P \\ Q \end{pmatrix} \leq r(P) + r(Q)$ (3) $(A^T)^* = A, B$ 行列数相同 $r(A, B) \leq r(A), r(B) \leq r(A \cup B)$

(4) 设 $A \in M_{p \times n}, B \in M_{q \times n}$

$r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = r(A) + r(B)$

(5) 设 $A \in M_{s \times n}, B \in M_{t \times n}$

$r(A) + r(B) - n \leq r(A, B) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$ 现证 $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的 $r+s+1$ 阶子式 = 0

Prof: $r(A) = r$ 可逆 $P \in M_{s \times s}, Q \in M_{n \times n}$

$A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$

$r \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leq r \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = r(A) + r(B)$

Prof: $r(A) = r, r(B) = s$

A, B 存在 I, S 阶非0子式 $|A|, |B| = 1$

$\begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B| \neq 0$ 是 $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的 $r+s$ 阶非0子式

1° 前 r 行选 $r+1$ 行 $r+s+1$ 阶子式 = 0

2° 后 t 行选 $r+1$ 行 非同 证毕

$AB = P \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} QB \iff AB = \begin{pmatrix} G \\ H \end{pmatrix} \quad G \in M_{r \times m}, H \in M_{(n-r) \times m}$

$r(AB) = r \begin{pmatrix} G \\ H \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} G \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = r(G) \leq r(G) \leq r(A)$

$r(AB) = r(B) \leq r \begin{pmatrix} G \\ H \end{pmatrix} = r(G, H) = r(B)$

[不等式链]

$r(A), r(B) \leq r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \leq r(A, B)$

$\leq r(A) + r(B) \leq r(AB) + n$

$\leq r(A), r(B) + n$

$r(B) = r(QB) = r \begin{pmatrix} G \\ H \end{pmatrix} \leq r(G) + r(H) \leq r(AB) + n - r = r(AB) + n - r(A)$

(5) 设 $A \in M_{p \times n}, B \in M_{q \times n}, C \in M_{t \times n}$

$r(A) + r(B) \leq r \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \leq r(A) + r(B) + r(C)$

EX: $A \in M_{n \times n}, A^2 = I$ 求证: $r(A+I) + r(A-I) = n$

1° $r(A+I) + r(A-I) \leq r((A+I), (A-I)) + n = n$

$A^2 - I^2 = 0$

2° $r(A+I) + r(A-I) \geq r(A+I+A-I) = r(2A) = r(A) = n \quad (|A| \neq 0)$

Summary 总结

$[A^*] A \in M_{n \times n}$
 $r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n & r(A) = n \\ 1 & r(A) = n-1 \\ 0 & r(A) < n-1 \end{cases}$

Prof: 1° $r(A) = n \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow |A^*| \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A^*) = n$

2° $r(A) < n-1 \Rightarrow A \forall n-1$ 阶子式 = 0

$n-1$ 阶子式取 i 行 j 列 $\Rightarrow A_{ij} = 0$

$A^* = 0 \Rightarrow r(A^*) = 0$

3° $r(A) = n-1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0$

$r(A) + r(A^*) \leq n + r(A^*A) = n \Rightarrow r(A^*) \leq 1$

$r(A) = n-1 \Rightarrow A^* \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A^*) \geq 1$

\exists 一个 $A_{ij} \neq 0$

$$\text{ex } \begin{cases} ax+y+z=1 \\ x+ay+z=1 \\ x+y+ay=1 \end{cases} \quad a=? \text{ s.t. 唯一解 无穷}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1-a & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+2)(a-1)^2$$

$$1^\circ a \neq 1, a \neq -2 \quad |A| \neq 0 \quad r(A)=3 \Rightarrow r(A) \leq r(B) \leq 3 \Rightarrow r(A)=r(B)=3 \quad \text{唯一}$$

$$2^\circ a=1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(A)=1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad r(A)=r(B)=1 < 3 \quad \text{无穷}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(B)=1$$

$$3^\circ a=-2 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad r(A) < r(B) = 3 \quad \text{无解}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(B)=3$$

§. 齐次方程组

[Theorem] 齐次方程组有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) < n$

Prof: $r(A) = r(B)$

if $r(A) = r(B) = n$ 则有唯一解 $\Rightarrow x_i = 0$

if $r(A) < n$ 有无穷解 $\Rightarrow \exists x_i \neq 0$

[Prop 1] 若 $m < n$ 则有非零解 Prof: $r(A) \leq m < n$

若 $m = n$ 则有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow |A| = 0$ Prof: $|A| \neq 0 \quad r(A) = n$

$|A| = 0 \quad r(A) < n$

$$\text{ex } \begin{cases} (\lambda+4)x+y+2z=0 \\ (\lambda+1)x+\lambda y+z=0 \\ 3(\lambda+2)x+(\lambda+1)y+(\lambda+4)z=0 \end{cases} \quad \exists \text{非零解 求}\lambda$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+4 & 1 & 2 \\ \lambda+1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 3(\lambda+2) & \lambda+1 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda+1)^2$$

$$1^\circ \lambda = 0$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 \end{cases} \quad x_3 \text{ 自由未知量}$$

$$2^\circ \lambda = -1$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases} \quad x_3 \text{ 自由未知量}$$

§. 解的结构

[解向量] $x = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} \quad Ax = b \quad Ax = 0$ 称为 $Ax = b$ 的导出方程组
 $Ax = 0$ 解集为 \mathcal{F}

[Prop 1] if $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{F}$ 则 $\alpha + \beta \in \mathcal{F}$

Prof: $A\alpha = 0 \quad A\beta = 0 \quad A(\alpha + \beta) = A\alpha + A\beta = 0$

if $k \in \mathbb{R} \quad \alpha \in \mathcal{F}$ 则 $k\alpha \in \mathcal{F}$

Prof: $A\alpha = 0 \quad kA\alpha = A(k\alpha) = 0$

[Def] $Ax = 0$ 的解集 \mathcal{F} 的任一极大无关组为 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系

[Prop 2] (i) $Ax = b$ 两解之差为 $Ax = 0$ 的解

Prof: $Ax_1 = b \quad Ax_2 = b \quad Ax_1 - Ax_2 = A(x_1 - x_2) = b - b = 0$

(ii) $Ax = b$ 一解与 $Ax = 0$ 一解之和为 $Ax = b$ 的解

[Theorem] 已知 β 为 $Ax = b$ 一特解 且 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 为 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系

则 $X = \beta + k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s$

Prof: 由性质 2 X 为 $Ax = b$ 中一解

2° 设 \mathcal{V} 为 $Ax = b$ 的 \mathcal{V} 解

齐次部分

非齐次部分

r - β 为 $Ax=0$ 的解

$\exists k_1' \cdots k_r'$ st. r - $\beta = k_1' \alpha_1 + \cdots + k_r' \alpha_r$

$r = \beta + k_1' \alpha_1 + \cdots + k_r' \alpha_r$

5. 求解系

设 $\Gamma(A) = r < n$

A 行最简列矩阵

$$A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & * \\ 0 & \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -C_{1,r+1}x_{r+1} - \cdots \\ x_r = -C_{r,r+1}x_{r+1} - \cdots \end{cases} \quad x_{r+1} \sim x_n \text{ 自由未知量}$$

取 $(x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \dots, x_n) = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$ 则 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -C_{1,r+1} \\ -C_{1,r+2} \\ \vdots \\ -C_{r,r+1} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -C_{1,r+2} \\ -C_{1,r+3} \\ \vdots \\ -C_{r,r+2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ \cdots $\alpha_{n-r} = \begin{pmatrix} -C_{1,n} \\ -C_{2,n} \\ \vdots \\ -C_{r,n} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 得到 $Ax=0$ 的 $n-r$ 个解

$(\cdots) = (0, 1, \dots, 0)$

$(\cdots) = (0, 0, \dots, 1)$

1° 证 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_{n-r}$ 线性无关

$D = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_{n-r})$ 有 $(n-r)$ 阶非 0 子式 I_{n-r}

$\Rightarrow \Gamma(D) = n-r \Rightarrow$ 列向量秩为 $n-r \Rightarrow \alpha_1 \sim \alpha_{n-r}$ 线性无关

2° 证 其它解可由 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_{n-r}$ 表示

设 $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $Ax=0$ 的任一解

其中 $x_{r+1} = k_1, x_{r+2} = k_2, \dots, x_n = k_{n-r}$

$x_i = -C_{i,r+1}k_1 - C_{i,r+2}k_2 - \cdots - C_{i,n}k_{n-r} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, r)$

则 $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} -C_{1,r+1}k_1 - \cdots - C_{1,n}k_{n-r} \\ \vdots \\ -C_{r,r+1}k_1 - \cdots - C_{r,n}k_{n-r} \\ k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + k_{n-r} \alpha_{n-r}$

[Theorem] 设 $\Gamma(A) = r < n$ 则 $Ax=0$ 有基础解系, 其基础解系中有 $n-r$ 个向量

[Theorem] $Ax=0$ 系数矩阵的秩与基础解系中向量个数之和为 n

$$\text{EX} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \\ 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 + 6x_5 = 0 \\ 5x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 5 & -1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 + x_3 \\ x_4 = -3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

则其通解: $\alpha = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 \quad (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

Summary 总结

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 线性空间 维数、基、坐标 坐标变换 子空间 	<p>▶ 线性空间 例 $\mathbb{R}^n = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) + (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \mid \forall k \in \mathbb{R} \quad k(a_1, \dots, a_n)\}$</p> <p>▶ Def 设 V 为一个非空集合 \mathbb{P} 为一个数域</p> <p>定义①加法: $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V, \exists ! r \in V$ s.t. $r = \alpha + \beta$</p> <p>②数乘: $\forall k \in \mathbb{P}, \forall \alpha \in V, \exists ! \delta \in V$ s.t. $\delta = k\alpha$</p> <p>其满足八大规则 $\forall \alpha, \beta, r \in V, k, l \in \mathbb{P}$</p> <p>(i) $\alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha$ (VI) $1\alpha = \alpha$</p> <p>(ii) $(\alpha + \beta) + r = \alpha + (\beta + r)$ (VII) $k(l\alpha) = (kl)\alpha$</p> <p>(iii) \exists 零元 $0: \forall \alpha \in V, 0 + \alpha = \alpha$ (VIII) $k(\alpha + \beta) = k\alpha + k\beta$</p> <p>(iv) \exists 负元: $\forall \alpha \in V, \exists \beta \in V$ s.t. $\alpha + \beta = 0$ (IX) $(k+l)\alpha = k\alpha + l\alpha$</p> <p>则称 V 为数域 \mathbb{P} 上的线性空间 线性空间的验证思路: ①加法: 交换、结合 ②0元、负元 ③数乘: 1, 结合律、分配律</p> <p>▶ Prop (i) 0元素唯一 Prof: $\vec{0}_1 + \vec{0}_2 = \vec{0}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{0}_1 = \vec{0}_2$</p> <p>(ii) 负元素唯一 Prof: $\beta = \beta + \vec{0} = \beta + (\alpha + r) = (\beta + \alpha) + r = \vec{0} + r = r$</p> <p>(iii) $0\alpha = \vec{0} \quad (-1)\alpha = -\alpha \quad k\vec{0} = \vec{0}$ Prof: $\alpha + 0\alpha = (1+0)\alpha = \alpha = \alpha$ Prof: $(-1)\alpha + \alpha = (-1+1)\alpha = 0\alpha = \vec{0}$ $\Rightarrow -\alpha + \alpha + 0\alpha = -\alpha + \alpha = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (-1)\alpha + \vec{0} = \vec{0} + (-1)\alpha$</p> <p>(iv) 若 $k\vec{a} = \vec{0}$ then $k=0$ or $\vec{a}=\vec{0}$ $\Rightarrow 0\alpha = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (-1)\alpha = -\alpha$</p>	
<p>§ 维数、坐标</p>	<p>▶ 维数、基、坐标</p> <p>线性组合 [Def] 设 V 为 \mathbb{P} 上的线性空间, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in V, k_1, \dots, k_r \in \mathbb{P}$</p> <p>则称 $\alpha = k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r$ 为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 的一个线性组合</p> <p>α 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表出</p> <p>等价 [Def] $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_r 可相互表示, 则称 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_r 等价</p> <p>线性无关 [Def] $\exists k_1, \dots, k_r \in \mathbb{P}$ 不全为0 s.t. $k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r = 0$</p> <p>则称 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性相关, 反之线性无关</p> <p>[维数] 设 V 中有最多 n 个线性无关的元素, 则称 V 为 n 维, 记作 $\dim(V) = n$</p> <p>[基] 在 n 维线性空间 V 中, n 个线性无关的向量 e_1, \dots, e_n 称为 V 的一组基 (basis)</p> <p>[Prop] 设 $\alpha \in V$ 则 \exists 唯一 a_1, \dots, a_n s.t. $\alpha = a_1e_1 + \dots + a_nen$</p> <p>[坐标] a_1, \dots, a_n 都为 α 在 e_1, \dots, e_n 基下的坐标, 记为 (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) 坐标唯一性</p> <p>[Theorem] 设 V 中有 n 个线性无关向量 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 且 V 中向量可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出, 则 $\dim(V) = n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 的一组基</p> <p>[基变换与坐标变换]</p> <p>设 e_1, \dots, e_n 和 e'_1, \dots, e'_n 为 V 两组基, $\alpha \in V$</p> <p>$\alpha = x_1e_1 + \dots + x_nen$ $\alpha = x'_1e'_1 + \dots + x'_nen$</p> <p>设 $\begin{cases} e'_1 = a_{11}e_1 + \dots + a_{1n}en \\ \vdots \\ e'_n = a_{n1}e_1 + \dots + a_{nn}en \end{cases}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e'_1 \\ \vdots \\ e'_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ (且 A 可逆, Prof略)</p> <p>则 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} [e'_1, \dots, e'_n] = [e_1, \dots, e_n] A$</p> <p>[例] 求 $V(\mathbb{P}[x]_n)$</p> <p>$1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1}$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \dim(\mathbb{P}[x]_n) = n$</p> <p>$1, x, \dots, x^{n-1}$ 为一组基</p> <p>* 引入记号 $k_1e_1 + \dots + k_nen \triangleq (k_1, e_1, \dots, e_n)$ “\triangleq” 表示</p> <p>但 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times m}$</p> <p>(i) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), A, B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) AB$</p> <p>(ii) if $n = m$</p> <p>$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) A + (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) (A+B)$</p> <p>(iii) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) A + (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) A = [\alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_n] A$</p> <p>上述矩阵第 i 列为 e_i 在 e_1, \dots, e_n 下坐标</p>	
<p>§ 坐标变换</p>		

则根据 * 定义

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= (\varepsilon_1^* \ \varepsilon_2^* \ \cdots \ \varepsilon_n^*) \begin{pmatrix} x_1^* \\ \vdots \\ x_n^* \end{pmatrix} \\ &= [\varepsilon_1 \ \cdots \ \varepsilon_n] A \begin{pmatrix} x_1^* \\ \vdots \\ x_n^* \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} x_1^* \\ \vdots \\ x_n^* \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1^* \\ \vdots \\ x_n^* \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

§. 线性子空间

▶ **子空间** 例 \mathbb{R}^n 系中 任意过原点的直线为 \mathbb{R}^n 线性子空间

▶ **Def** \mathbb{P} 上线性空间 V 中非空子集 W 称为 V 的一个线性子空间

若 W 按 V 上加法 数乘构成 \mathbb{P} 上一个线性空间

条件: (i) $\forall \alpha, \beta \in W, \alpha + \beta \in W$

▶ **Theorem** 设 $\emptyset \neq W \subset V$, 若加法, 数乘封闭 则 W 为 V 的一个子空间

(ii) $\forall k \in \mathbb{P}, \alpha \in W, k\alpha \in W$

$[0]$ 为 V 的平凡子空间

$\Rightarrow k\alpha + l\beta \in W$ 此式需验证 $k+l \neq 0$

$\begin{cases} 1^\circ W \neq \emptyset \\ 2^\circ k\alpha \in W \end{cases}$

▶ **子空间生成** $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \in V$ 则 $L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) \triangleq \{k\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r \mid k_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 称为由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 生成的子空间

(i) 设 W 为 V 的一个子空间, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 为 W -组基 则 $W = L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$

[Prof] $\Rightarrow \alpha_i \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$

(ii) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r = \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s$ 生成相同子空间

$\Rightarrow \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_s 等价

(iii) $\dim L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) = r$ (α_i 无关)

则 $\alpha_i = k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r \in W \Rightarrow LCW$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_i \in W$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_i = a_1\alpha_1 + \dots + a_r\alpha_r \in L$ 为 $W \subset L$

[Prof] 若 $L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) = L(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$

则 $\alpha_i \in L(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$ $\beta_i \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$

$\Rightarrow \alpha, \beta$ 互相表示

[Prof] 若 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \Leftrightarrow \beta_1, \dots, \beta_s$

$\alpha_i \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \Rightarrow \alpha_i = k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r = l_1\beta_1 + \dots + l_s\beta_s$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_i \in L(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$ 同理 $\beta_i \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$

[Prof] 若 $L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) = \mathbb{P}$ 且 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 的秩为 n

为组 则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r = p \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$

$\Rightarrow L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) = L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$

且 $\dim L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) = p$

$\Rightarrow \dim L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) = p$

▶ **[基扩充定理]** 设 W 是 V 的子空间, 且 $\dim W = r$ $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 为 W -组基

则在 V 中 $\exists n-r$ 个向量 $\alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n$ s.t. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 的一组基

Summary 总结

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
<p>• 子空间的交和为直和</p> <p>§ 子空间的交与和</p>	<p>▶ [Theorem] 设 V_1, V_2 为 V 两个子空间, 则 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 是 V 的子空间</p> <p>Proof: $0 \in V_1 \cap V_2 \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2$ 非空</p> <p>$\forall \alpha, \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2 \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta \in V_1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \in V_1$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \alpha, \beta \in V_2 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \in V_2$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \in V_1 \cap V_2$</p> <p>▶ [Theorem] 设 V_1, V_2 是 V 子空间, 则 $V_1 + V_2$ 是 V 的子空间</p> <p>Proof: $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_i \in V_i, \alpha_i \in V_2$</p> <p>$\beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_i \in V_i, \beta_i \in V_2$</p> <p>$\alpha + \beta = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) + (\alpha_2 + \beta_2)$</p> <p>$\begin{matrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \in V_1 \\ \alpha_2 + \beta_2 \in V_2 \end{matrix}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \in V_1 + V_2$</p> <p>[维数公式] $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 = \dim(V_1 + V_2) + \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$</p> <p>Proof: 设 $\dim V_1 = r_1, \dim(V_1 \cap V_2) = m$</p> <p>在 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 基为 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m$</p> <p>$\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m$ 扩充为 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m, \beta_1 \sim \beta_{r_1-m}$ 为 V_1 基</p> <p>扩充 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m, \tau_1 \sim \tau_{r_2-m}$ 为 V_2 基</p> <p>$V_1 = L(\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m, \beta_1 \sim \beta_{r_1-m}), V_2 = L(\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m, \tau_1 \sim \tau_{r_2-m})$</p> <p>$V_1 + V_2 = L(\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m, \beta_1 \sim \beta_{r_1-m}, \tau_1 \sim \tau_{r_2-m})$ 且 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m$ 为线性无关</p> <p>$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ m & r_1-m & r_2-m \end{matrix}$</p>	<p>Example: $L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{r_1}) + L(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{r_2})$</p> <p>$= L(\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m, \beta_1 \sim \beta_{r_1-m})$</p> <p>Proof: $\forall \alpha \in L(\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_{r_1}) + L(\beta_1 \sim \beta_{r_2})$</p> <p>$\alpha = k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m + l_1 \beta_1 + \dots + l_{r_2} \beta_{r_2}$</p> <p>$\in L(\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m, \beta_1 \sim \beta_{r_1-m})$</p> <p>反证法</p> <p>$k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m + l_1 \beta_1 + \dots + l_{r_2} \beta_{r_2} = q_1 \tau_1 + \dots + q_{r_2-m} \tau_{r_2-m} + 0$</p> <p>$\alpha = k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m + l_1 \beta_1 + \dots + l_{r_2} \beta_{r_2} \in V_1$</p> <p>$= q_1 \tau_1 + \dots + q_{r_2-m} \tau_{r_2-m} \in V_2$</p> <p>$\alpha \in V_1 \cap V_2 \Rightarrow \alpha = p_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + p_m \alpha_m$</p> <p>$\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_m$ 与 $\tau_1 \sim \tau_{r_2-m}$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow p_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + p_m \alpha_m + q_1 \tau_1 + \dots + q_{r_2-m} \tau_{r_2-m} = 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow p_1 = \dots = q_{r_2-m} = 0$ 同理 $l = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0$</p> <p>$q = p = l = 0 \Rightarrow$ 钱无, 证毕</p>
<p>§ 直和</p>	<p>▶ [Prop] (i) $\dim V_1 + \dim V_2 > n$ 则 $V_1 \cap V_2$ 含非 0 元</p> <p>▶ [Def] $V_1, V_2 \in V$ if $V_1 + V_2$ 中每个向量 α 的分解 $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 唯一 [即直和相加]</p> <p>则称 $V_1 + V_2$ 为直和, 记为 $V_1 \oplus V_2$ 直和理解为 V_1 基与 V_2 基线性无关</p> <p>[Theorem] $V_1 \oplus V_2 \Leftrightarrow \bar{0}$ 为解唯一 $\Leftrightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$</p> <p>Proof: "$\Rightarrow$" 显然</p> <p>$\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \in V_1 + V_2$ 且 $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$</p> <p>若 $\alpha = \beta_1 + \beta_2$</p> <p>$\bar{0} = (\alpha_1 - \beta_1) + (\alpha_2 - \beta_2)$</p> <p>$\begin{matrix} \alpha_1 - \beta_1 \in V_1 \\ \alpha_2 - \beta_2 \in V_2 \end{matrix}$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 - \beta_1 = 0, \alpha_2 - \beta_2 = 0$</p> <p>Proof: "$\Leftarrow$" 设 $\alpha \in V_1 \cap V_2, \alpha \in V_1, \alpha \in V_2$</p> <p>$\alpha \in V_1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$</p> <p>$0 = \alpha_1 + (-\alpha_2)$ 0 为解唯一 $\Rightarrow \alpha = 0$</p> <p>$\begin{matrix} m & n \\ V_1 & V_2 \end{matrix}$</p> <p>$V_1 \oplus V_2$</p> <p>[Theorem] 设 $W = V_1 + V_2$ 则 $W = V_1 \oplus V_2 \Leftrightarrow \dim W = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2$</p> <p>$\dim W = \dim V_1 + \dim V_2 - \dim(V_1 \cap V_2)$</p> <p>▶ [Theorem] 设 U 为 V 子空间 $\exists V$ 两个子空间 W s.t. $V = U \oplus W$</p>	
<p>Summary 总结</p>		

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 线性变换 线性变换与矩阵 矩阵相加 	<p>▶ [线性空间的同构]</p> <p>设 $E, \sim E_n$ 为 V 的一组基 $\forall \alpha \in V \exists! (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $\alpha = a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_n e_n$ 故 投影映射</p> <p>构造映射 $\phi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $\alpha \rightarrow (a_1, \dots, a_n)$</p> <p>设 $\alpha = a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_n e_n$ $\beta = b_1 e_1 + \dots + b_n e_n$</p> <p>满足 $\phi(\alpha + \beta) = \phi(\alpha) + \phi(\beta)$ $\phi(k\alpha) = k\phi(\alpha)$ 则 ϕ 为线性映射</p> <p>[Def 1] \mathbb{R}^n 上 V_1 与 V_2 同构 当且仅当 V_1 到 V_2 的映射 π s.t.</p> <p>(i) $\pi(\alpha + \beta) = \pi(\alpha) + \pi(\beta)$</p> <p>(ii) $\pi(k\alpha) = k\pi(\alpha)$ 线性且双射</p>	<p>/ / / / /</p>
<p>§ 线性变换</p>	<p>▶ [线性变换] 变换: $V \rightarrow V$ 的映射</p> <p>[Def] V 的一个变换 T 称为线性变换</p> <p>当 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$ 线性 / 不线性映射</p> <p>(i) $T(\alpha + \beta) = T(\alpha) + T(\beta)$ (ii) $T(k\alpha) = kT(\alpha)$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow T(j = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n) = T(k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n) = k_1 T e_1 + \dots + k_n T e_n$</p> <p>[Prop] 设 $\beta = k_1 e_1 + \dots + k_n e_n$ 则 $T(\beta) = k_1 T e_1 + \dots + k_n T e_n$</p> <p>$\alpha, \beta$ 线性相关 则 $T\alpha, T\beta$ 线性相关 [线性映射保持线性相关性]</p>	<p>线性变换 $\phi(\alpha) = \alpha$ [Prop 1] (i) $T(0) = 0$</p> <p>零变换 $\phi(\alpha) = 0$ (ii) $T(-\alpha) = -T(\alpha)$</p> <p>数乘变换 $k(\alpha) = k\alpha$ (iii) $T(-\alpha) = -T(\alpha)$</p> <p>引入记号: $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$</p>
	<p>▶ [线性变换] A, B 为 V 上两个线性变换</p> <p>X 定义 $(A+B)(\alpha) = A(\alpha) + B(\alpha)$ $A+B$ 也为线性变换 [Prop] $A+B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$</p> <p>proof: $(A+B)(\alpha + \beta) = A(\alpha + \beta) + B(\alpha + \beta) = A(\alpha) + A(\beta) + B(\alpha) + B(\beta) = (A+B)(\alpha) + (A+B)(\beta)$</p> <p>$(A+B)(k\alpha) = A(B(k\alpha)) = A(kB(\alpha)) = kA(B(\alpha)) = k(A+B)(\alpha)$</p> <p>[Remark] - 验证: $A+B \neq B+A$</p> <p>ex. $A(f(x)) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$ $A(B(f(x))) = A(\int_0^x f(x) dx) = \int_0^x \int_0^x f(x) dx dx$</p> <p>$B(f(x)) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$ $B(A(f(x))) = B(\int_0^x f(x) dx) = \int_0^x \int_0^x f(x) dx dx = \int_0^x f(x) dx = f(x) - f(0)$</p> <p>+ 定义 $(A+B)(\alpha) = A(\alpha) + B(\alpha)$ $A+B$ 也为线性变换 [Prop] $A+B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$</p> <p>proof: $(A+B)(\alpha + \beta) = A(\alpha + \beta) + B(\alpha + \beta) = A(\alpha) + A(\beta) + B(\alpha) + B(\beta) = (A+B)(\alpha) + (A+B)(\beta)$</p> <p>- 定义 $(-A)(\alpha) = -A(\alpha)$ $-A$ 也为线性变换</p> <p>proof: $(-A)(\alpha + \beta) = -A(\alpha + \beta) = -(A(\alpha) + A(\beta)) = -A(\alpha) - A(\beta) = (-A)(\alpha) + (-A)(\beta)$</p> <p>X 定义 $kA = kA$ 即 $(kA)(\alpha) = (kA)(\alpha) = kA(\alpha)$ kA 也为线性变换</p>	
<p>§ 线性变换的矩阵</p>	<p>▶ [Theorem] $L(V) = \{A A \text{ 是 } V \text{ 的线性变换}\}$ $L(V)$ 为线性子空间</p> <p>当 $\forall A, B \in L(V) \exists A+B \in L(V)$ 则 $A+B$ 也是 $L(V)$</p> <p>▶ [Def] 设 e_1, \dots, e_n 为 V 的一组基, $A \in L(V)$</p> <p>$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \exists x_j \in V \dots + x_n e_n$ $Aj = x_1 A e_1 + \dots + x_n A e_n$</p> <p>- 设 $A \in L(V)$ 且 $A e_1 = a_{11} e_1 + \dots + a_{n1} e_n$</p> <p>$A e_2 = a_{12} e_1 + \dots + a_{n2} e_n$</p> <p>$\dots$</p> <p>$A e_n = a_{1n} e_1 + \dots + a_{nn} e_n$ 线性变换的矩阵</p> <p>即 $(A e_1, A e_2, \dots, A e_n) = (A e_1, A e_2, \dots, A e_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>记 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$</p> <p>即 $\forall \alpha \in V: \alpha \rightarrow A\alpha = T \rightarrow T\alpha$</p>	<p>[Prop 1] 若 $A, B \in L(V)$ 且 $A e_i = B e_i$ 则 $A = B$ $A \rightarrow I A$</p> <p>[Prop 1] $\forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in V \exists A \in L(V)$ s.t. $A e_i = \alpha_i$ $A \rightarrow I A$</p> <p>Proof:</p> <p>$\forall j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \exists x_j \in V \dots + x_n e_n$</p> <p>$Aj = x_1 A e_1 + \dots + x_n A e_n$</p> <p>$= x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n = \alpha_j$</p> <p>Proof: 思路为构造一个 A</p> <p>设 $\forall j \in V \exists x_j \in V \dots + x_n e_n$</p> <p>则 $Aj = x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n$</p> <p>显然 $A e_i = \alpha_i$ s.t. $A e_i = \alpha_i$</p> <p>$\forall \alpha \in V \exists$ 证明 A 为线性</p> <p>$\alpha = x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_n \alpha_n$</p> <p>$\beta = y_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + y_n \alpha_n$</p> <p>$\alpha + \beta = (x_1 + y_1) \alpha_1 + \dots + (x_n + y_n) \alpha_n$</p> <p>$A(\alpha + \beta) = (x_1 + y_1) \alpha_1 + \dots + (x_n + y_n) \alpha_n = A\alpha + A\beta$</p> <p>$A(k\alpha) = (kx_1) \alpha_1 + \dots + (kx_n) \alpha_n = k(A\alpha)$</p> <p>$A(0) = 0$</p> <p>$A(I\alpha) = \alpha$</p> <p>$\forall A \in L(V) A e_i = \alpha_i$</p>

► **[Def]** 构造 $\sigma: L(V) \rightarrow M_{\text{non}(V)}$ 即 $\forall A \rightarrow \{A, \sigma$ 为一个映射

σ 满足以下性质: (i) $\sigma(A+B) = \sigma(A) + \sigma(B)$ 即 $A+B \rightarrow A+\sigma$

(ii) $\sigma(AB) = \sigma(A)\sigma(B)$ $A \cdot B \rightarrow AB$

(iii) $\sigma(kA) = k\sigma(A)$ $k \cdot A \rightarrow kA$

(iv) A 可逆 则 $\sigma(A)$ 可逆 $\sigma(A^{-1}) = \sigma^{-1}(A)$ $A^{-1} \rightarrow A^{-1}$

► **[Theorem]** 设 A 在 $\varepsilon_1 \sim \varepsilon_n$ 下矩阵 $A = x_1\varepsilon_1 + x_2\varepsilon_2 + \dots + x_n\varepsilon_n = \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_n\varepsilon_n \in V$

则 $A \eta = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 坐标变换

► **[Theorem]** 设 A 在两组基下 $\begin{cases} \varepsilon_1 \sim \varepsilon_n & \rightarrow A \\ \eta_1 \sim \eta_n & \rightarrow B \end{cases}$ 而 Θ 到 Θ 的过渡矩阵为 $X = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) X = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n)$

则 $B = X^{-1}AX$

proof: $A(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)A$

$A(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)B = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) = \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n X$

$\Rightarrow A(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)X = B = x_1\varepsilon_1 + \dots + x_n\varepsilon_n$ $A\eta_i = x_i A\varepsilon_1 + \dots + x_n A\varepsilon_n$

$\Rightarrow A(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = (A\varepsilon_1, \dots, A\varepsilon_n) X = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) AX$

以 $\eta_1 \sim \eta_n$ 为基底的 η 进行变换后: $A\eta_i = \eta_i \Rightarrow XB = AX \Rightarrow B = X^{-1}AX$

► **[Def]** $A, B \in M_{\text{non}(V)}$ 若 $\exists X \in M_{\text{non}(V)}$ $|X| \neq 0$ s.t. $B = X^{-1}AX$

则称 A 相似于 B : $A \sim B$ (i) 自反性 (ii) 对称性 (iii) 传递性 \Rightarrow 等价关系

另知 A 在不同基下 $A \sim B = A \sim B$

► **[prop]** (i) $B_1 = X^{-1}AX \Rightarrow B_2 = B_1 + X^{-1}(A_1 + A_2)X$

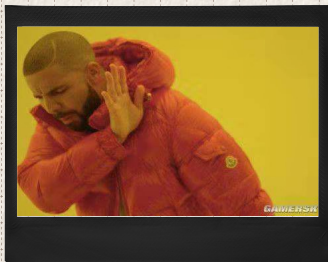
$B_2 - B_1 = X^{-1}(A_1 + A_2)X$

(ii) $B = X^{-1}AX$ 且 $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i \Rightarrow f(B) = X^{-1}f(A)X$

§ 矩阵相似

Summary 总结

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
• 特征值与特征向量 • Part II & III • 对称阵	<p>▶ [Def] $A \in L(V)$ 如果对 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ 存在 $\beta \neq 0 \in V$ s.t. $A\beta = \lambda\beta$ 则 λ 为 A 的一个特征值 β 为 λ 的一个特征向量</p> <p>求特征值及特征向量</p> <p>必要: A 在 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 为基下对应 A</p> $(A\varepsilon_1 \dots A\varepsilon_n) = (\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n)A$ <p>设 $A\beta = \lambda\beta, \beta \neq 0, \beta = x_1\varepsilon_1 + \dots + x_n\varepsilon_n = (\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$</p> $T\beta = x_1T\varepsilon_1 + \dots + x_nT\varepsilon_n = (\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n)A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ $= A\beta = (\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n) \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ <p>则 $AX = \lambda X \Rightarrow (\lambda E - A)X = \vec{0}, X \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow (\lambda E - A)X = 0$ 有非零解 [$AX = 0$ 齐次方程]</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \lambda E - A = 0$ ($T(AE - A) < T$) 即 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}-\lambda & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22}-\lambda & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn}-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 此方程为一个 n 次多项式 (行列式取对角线的一项 λ^n)</p> <p>[Def] 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$ 称 $\lambda I_n - A = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \dots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \dots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \dots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$ 为 A 的特征多项式</p> <p>充分: λ_0 为 $\lambda I_n - A = 0$ 一个根, 则 $(\lambda_0 I_n - A) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$ 有非零解 β_0 为一个非零解, 则 $\lambda_0 \in \sigma(A)$ $\beta_0 = (\varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 为 A 属于 λ_0 的一个特征向量</p> <p>[Method] (i) 求 V 的基 $A \rightarrow A$ (ii) 计算 $p(\lambda) = A - \lambda E$ (iii) 求 $p(\lambda) = 0$ 的根 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ (iv) 对每个 λ_i 求 $\lambda_i E - A x = 0$ 的一个基解 (v) 将求出的基解表示为基写出 V 的一个向量组, 即为 V_{λ_i} 的一组基</p> <p>ex. T 在 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 下矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (1) 求 T 的特征值及特征向量</p> <p>(ii) $\lambda I_3 - A = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-5)$</p> <p>(iii) $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 5$</p> <p>(iv) $\lambda_1 = -1$ 时 $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} X = 0$ $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>$\lambda_2 = 5$ 时 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>(v) V_{λ_1} - 组基为 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 = -\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2, \beta_2 = -\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_3, V_{\lambda_2} = \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_3 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3, V_{\lambda_3} = \dots$ $V_{\lambda_1} = \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_3 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3$</p>	
§ pt. 2	<p>▶ [Def] $v, w \in L(V)$ 则 A 的属于特征值 λ 的所有特征向量和 $\vec{0}$ 一起构成 V 的一个子空间 $V_\lambda = \{\beta \in V : A\beta = \lambda\beta\}$ V_λ 为 A 对应 λ 的特征子空间</p> <p>研究 $\lambda I_n - A$</p> <p>[Remark] $\lambda I_n - A$ 为 n 次多项式, 其最高次项系数为 λ^n</p> <p>[Remark] $\lambda I_n - A$ 有 n 个 λ-项: $\lambda^n - (a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn})\lambda^{n-1}$ 常数项: $- A = (-1)^n A$</p> <p>[Remark] 复数域中 $\lambda I_n - A$ 有且仅有 n 个根 (不计重数) 若 $\lambda I_n - A = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n) = 0$</p>	



$$|AIn - A| = \lambda^n - (\lambda + \lambda + \dots + \lambda) \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n \lambda \cdot \lambda \cdot \dots \cdot \lambda$$

\Rightarrow 对恒 A^{n-1} 与常数项

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \quad \text{记 } \text{tr}(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的迹}$$

$$|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n$$

► **[Def]** $|AIn - A|$ 的根 λ 也称为 A 的特征值

$(\lambda In - A)x = 0$ 的非 0 解为 A 属于 λ 的特征向量

§. P. 3 可对角阵

► **[Theorem]** 相似矩阵 $(A \sim B)$ 有相同特征多项式 $(|AIn - B| = |AIn - A|)$

$$\text{proof: } |AIn - B| = |AIn - X^{-1}AX| = |AX^{-1}X - X^{-1}AX| = |X^{-1}||AIn - A||X| = 0$$

► **[Theorem]** A 矩阵可以在某组基下为对角阵 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量

$$\text{proof: } \text{"} \Rightarrow \text{" } A(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 由 } Ae_i = \lambda_i e_i$$

$e_1 \sim e_n$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow A$ 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量

► **[Theorem]** 属于不同特征值的特征向量 线性无关

proof: 归纳法: 1° $m=1$ 时 v

2° 假设 $m=k$ 时 v

$m=k+1$ 时 $\{v_1, \dots, v_{k+1}\}$ 是 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{k+1}$ 的特征向量

$$b_1 v_1 + \dots + b_{k+1} v_{k+1} = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

$$b_1 A v_1 + \dots + b_{k+1} A v_{k+1} = 0 \Rightarrow b_1 \lambda_1 v_1 + b_2 \lambda_2 v_2 + \dots + b_{k+1} \lambda_{k+1} v_{k+1} = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{②} - \lambda_{k+1} \text{①:}$$

$$b_1 (\lambda_1 - \lambda_{k+1}) v_1 + \dots + b_k (\lambda_k - \lambda_{k+1}) v_k = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_{k+1} \text{ 且不相等 } \Rightarrow b_1 = \dots = b_k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{k+1} v_{k+1} = 0 \Rightarrow b_{k+1} = 0$$

则 $m=k+1$ 时 v

由 1° 2° 及归纳法得证

[Prop] 若 A 有 n 个 λ then A 在某基下为对角阵

若 λ 为复数 then 只需 λ 为实根

► **[Def]** 若 $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{P})$ \Leftrightarrow 可对角阵 则称 A 可对角化 $A = P^{-1} \Lambda P$ 其中 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ $P = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$

[Theorem] A 可对角化 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
欧氏空间 pt. 1 二次型 欧氏空间 pt. 2	<p>► [Def] 设 V 为 \mathbb{R} 上按内积在 V 中定义一个二元实函数, 称为内积, 记作 (α, β). 满足:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> $(\alpha, \beta) = (\beta, \alpha)$ $(k\alpha, \beta) = k(\alpha, \beta)$ $(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = (\alpha, \gamma) + (\beta, \gamma)$ $(\alpha, \alpha) \geq 0, \alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow (\alpha, \alpha) = 0$ <p>则赋予内积的线性空间为欧氏空间. $\alpha, \beta \in V \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta \Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta)$</p> <p>[Prop] 内积性 $(k\alpha, \alpha) = (k\beta, \alpha) = k(\beta, \alpha) = k(\alpha, \beta)$ $(\alpha, \beta + \gamma) = (\beta + \gamma, \alpha) = (\beta, \alpha) + (\gamma, \alpha) = (\alpha, \beta) + (\alpha, \gamma)$</p> <p>► [定义与性质] 定义 α 的模: $\alpha \triangleq \sqrt{(\alpha, \alpha)}$ 关于 α $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$ 有 $k\alpha = k \alpha$ $\alpha \neq 0$ $\frac{\alpha}{ \alpha }$ 叫单位化 定义 α, β 的夹角: $\cos \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{ \alpha \beta }$ $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \arccos \frac{(\alpha, \beta)}{ \alpha \beta } \in [0, \pi]$ Prop: 柯西不等式 $\alpha, \beta \leq \alpha \beta \forall \alpha, \beta \in V$ 当且仅当 α, β 线性相关时取 "=" $1^\circ \beta = 0$ 时 α $2^\circ \beta \neq 0$ 时 作 $\beta = \alpha + \beta$ $(\beta, \beta) = (\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta) = (\alpha, \alpha) + 2(\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \beta) \geq 0$ $(\alpha, \beta) \geq -\frac{(\beta, \beta)}{2}$ $(\alpha, \beta) \geq \frac{(\alpha, \beta)^2}{ \alpha \beta } \Rightarrow \alpha, \beta \leq \alpha \beta$</p> <p>Ex 证明 $\alpha + \beta \leq \alpha + \beta$ prof: $\alpha + \beta ^2 = (\alpha + \beta, \alpha + \beta) = (\alpha, \alpha) + 2(\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \beta)$ $\leq \alpha ^2 + 2 \alpha \beta + \beta ^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2$ 定义正交 $(\alpha, \beta) = 0$ 记为 $\alpha \perp \beta$ $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = \frac{\pi}{2}$ Ex 证明 $\alpha \perp \beta$ 时 $\alpha ^2 + \beta ^2 = \alpha + \beta ^2$ prof: $\alpha + \beta ^2 = \alpha ^2 + 2(\alpha, \beta) + \beta ^2$</p>	$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \forall \alpha = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \quad \beta = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ 则 $(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$ 叫内积 依次证明 (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) 即可
§ 二次型	<p>► [Def] 设系在 \mathbb{R}^n 中的二次齐次式 f 称为 \mathbb{R}^n 上 n-元二次型 $f \leftrightarrow A$ $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a_{11}x_1^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + \dots + 2a_{1n}x_1x_n + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2$ 例: $2a_{12}x_1x_2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{23}x_2x_3$ $\Rightarrow f = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^2$ (令 $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$) $\Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ $f(x) = X^T A X$ A 称为 $f(x)$ 的矩阵 A 为对称阵</p> <p>► [Def] 但 $Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \quad X = CY$ 称由 $X \rightarrow Y$ 的一个线性替换 若 $C \neq 0$ 则称 $X = CY$ 为非退化线性替换 $Y = C^{-1}X$</p> <p>[Prop] $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ 也是二次型 $X^T A X = Y^T B Y = (CY)^T A (CY) = Y^T C^T A C Y$ $(C^T A C)^T = C^T A^T C = C^T A C \quad C^T A C$ 对称 $\Rightarrow C^T A C = B$</p>	

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► [Def] 设 $A, B \in M_{mn}(P)$ 并 \exists 可逆 $C \in M_{mn}(P)$ s.t.

$$B = C^T A C. \text{ 则称 } A, B \text{ 合同. (i) 自反性, (ii) 对称性, (iii) 传递性.}$$

[Prop] 经过非退化线性替换, 二次型有标准二次型矩阵合同

► [Def] $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为一个实二次型, 并 V 不全为 0 的 C_1, \dots, C_n 有 $f(C_1, \dots, C_n) > 0$, 则称 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为正定二次型, 若 $x^T A x$ 正定, A 为正定矩阵. 即非全 0 的 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 时取 " $>$ ".

[Prop] $f(x)$ 正定, 线性非退化线性替换 $X = C Y$, $g(y)$ 也正定

$$\text{若 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{0}, \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{pmatrix} \triangleq C \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(C_1, \dots, C_n) > 0$$

§. pt. 2

► [Def] V 实, $\dim V = n, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n$

$$W = \left\{ \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \right\} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \left\{ \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \right\} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(a, \beta) = (x_1 \xi_1 + \dots + y_n \xi_n, \xi_1 \xi_1 + \dots + \xi_n \xi_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j (\xi_i, \xi_j) = x^T A y, \text{ 其中 } A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, a_{ij} = a_{ji} = (\xi_i, \xi_j)$$

A 即为 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_n 的度量矩阵

[Prop] 设 η_1, \dots, η_n 为一组基, 且 $(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) C, B$ 为 η_1, \dots, η_n 度量矩阵

$$\text{则 } B = C^T A C$$

$$\text{proj. } a = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) X = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) X', \quad X = C X'$$

$$\beta = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) Y = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) Y', \quad Y = C Y'$$

$$a, \beta = X^T A Y = X'^T B Y' = X'^T C^T A C Y'$$


$$\text{令 } x_i = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}, \quad C^T A C = a_{ij}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}^T C^T A C \begin{pmatrix} x_j \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = a_{ij} = x_i^T a_{ij} = b_{ij} \Rightarrow B = C^T A C$$

[Prop] $V \neq \emptyset, (a, a) = x^T A x > 0 \Rightarrow$ 正定 $\Rightarrow A$ 正定, 度量矩阵 A 正定

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 标准正交基 标准正交 正交矩阵 正交变换 	<p>► [Def] V: 数域 $\dim V = n$ 定义: 对 V 中 n-组非 0 向量, 若它们两两正交, 则称这个向量为 正交组</p> <p>[Prop] 正交组是线性无关组 proof: 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 是 n-正交组 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$ $(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m) \cdot (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m) = 0$ $\Rightarrow k_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) + \dots + k_m(\alpha_m, \alpha_m) + k_2(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) + \dots = 0$ $\Rightarrow k_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = 0 \dots \alpha_j \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow k_j = 0 \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m$</p> <p>[Def] 由单位向量组成的正交基称为标准正交基 (ONB)</p> <p>[Prop] 1. $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 为一组 ONB $\Leftrightarrow (\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_i \rightarrow \varepsilon_n$ 度量矩阵为 I_n 充要条件 2. $\forall \alpha \in V: \alpha = (\alpha, \varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_1 + (\alpha, \varepsilon_2)\varepsilon_2 + \dots + (\alpha, \varepsilon_n)\varepsilon_n$ 展开性质 3. $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$ 内积性质 $(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha^T A \beta = \alpha^T \beta = \alpha_1\beta_1 + \alpha_2\beta_2 + \dots + \alpha_n\beta_n$</p> <p>► [Theorem] V 中任-正交组都可扩充为-正交基 proof: $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \dim V = n$ $1^\circ n-m > 0 \quad \checkmark$ 2° 假设 $n-m = k > 0$ $n-m = k > 1$ 时, 是至多 $\beta \in V$ 不能由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示 $\alpha_{m+1} = \beta - k_1\alpha_1 - \dots - k_m\alpha_m \quad \beta_1, \dots, \beta_m$ 待定 $(\alpha_{m+1}, \alpha_i) = (\beta, \alpha_i) - k_i(\alpha_i, \alpha_i) \quad$ 只需取 $k_i = \frac{(\beta, \alpha_i)}{(\alpha_i, \alpha_i)}$ $\Rightarrow \alpha_{m+1}$ 与 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 正交 由此 2° 递归构造</p> <p>► [Method] 求 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 的 单位化 η_1, \dots, η_n (ONB) [Theorem] 对 V 中 V-组基 $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 都可找到一个 ONB η_1, \dots, η_n s.t. $(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = (\eta_i, \eta_j) \quad i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$ 1) 求 $\eta_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{ \varepsilon_1 }$ [施密特正交化] 2) 假设已得 $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{m-1}$ s.t. 是正交基 $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_m) = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m$ $m < n \Rightarrow \varepsilon_m$ 不能由 $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{m-1}$ 线性表示 $\Rightarrow \eta_m = \frac{\varepsilon_m - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (\varepsilon_m, \eta_i)\eta_i}{ \varepsilon_m - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (\varepsilon_m, \eta_i)\eta_i } \quad \varepsilon_m \neq 0$ 3) 令 $\eta_m = \frac{\varepsilon_m - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (\varepsilon_m, \eta_i)\eta_i}{ \varepsilon_m - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (\varepsilon_m, \eta_i)\eta_i }$ 则 η_1, \dots, η_m 是正交基 $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_m) = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m)$ 由此 (1) 归纳构造得证 $\eta_n = \frac{\varepsilon_n - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\varepsilon_n, \eta_i)\eta_i}{ \varepsilon_n - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\varepsilon_n, \eta_i)\eta_i }$</p> <p>[Remark] $(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>[Prop] $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_n$ 为两组 ONB $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) A = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n)$ $\eta_j = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nj} \end{pmatrix} \quad \eta_j = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$ $(\eta_i, \eta_j) = a_{i1}b_{1j} + \dots + a_{in}b_{nj} = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{pmatrix} = A^T$ 的 i 行 $\times A$ 的 j 列 $= \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow A^T A = E \quad A^T = A^{-1}$</p>	
§ 标准正交基		
§ 标准正交		
§ 正交矩阵		

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记
	<p>► [Def] 设 $A \in M_{n \times n}(F)$ 且 $A^T = A$ 则称 A 是正交阵</p> <p>[Prop] 1. 从一个 ONS \rightarrow 另一个 ONS 的过渡阵为正交阵 2. 若 $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \in \text{ONS}$: $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) A = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n)$: $AA^T = E$ then $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n \in \text{ONS}$ proof: $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ $\eta_j = \xi_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \xi_n \alpha_n$ $\Rightarrow (\eta_i, \eta_j) = \alpha_1^T \alpha_j + \dots + \alpha_n^T \alpha_j = \delta_{ij}$ 3. A 的列/行向量组是 F^n 中的一个 ONS, 其中 A 正交阵</p> <p>[Prop] 正交阵的逆阵为正交阵 Prof: $A \cdot A^T = E$ $A^{-1} = A^T \Rightarrow A^T (A^{-1})^T = A^T (A^T)^T = A^{-1} A = E$ 两个正交阵的积也为正交阵 Prof: $A \cdot A^T = E$ $B \cdot B^T = E \Rightarrow (AB)(AB)^T = AB(B^T A^T) = A \cdot A^T = E$ $A = \pm 1$ (A 正交阵) Prof: $A ^2 = A \cdot A^T = A \cdot A^T = E = 1$</p>
§ 正交变换	<p>► [Def] 设 $A \in L(V)$ 且保持向量内积不变 即 $(A\alpha, A\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$ $\forall \alpha, \beta \in V$ 则 A 为正交变换 ①</p> <p>① $\Leftrightarrow \forall \alpha \in V$: $(A\alpha, A\alpha) = (\alpha, \alpha) \Leftrightarrow \forall \xi_i \in \text{ONS}$: $A\xi_i \in \text{ONS}$ $\Leftrightarrow A$ 在 V 的 ONB 上正交变换 prof: ① \Rightarrow ② ② \Rightarrow ① ③ \Leftrightarrow ④</p> <p>1° ① \Rightarrow ② 若 A 正交变换 $(A\alpha, A\alpha) = (\alpha, \alpha) \Rightarrow A\alpha = \alpha$</p> <p>② \Rightarrow ① $(A\alpha, A\alpha) = (\alpha, \alpha)$ $(A\alpha, A\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$ $(A(\alpha+\beta), A(\alpha+\beta)) = (\alpha+\beta, \alpha+\beta) = (\alpha, \alpha) + 2(\alpha, \beta) + (\beta, \beta)$ $= (A\alpha + A\beta, A\alpha + A\beta) = (A\alpha, A\alpha) + 2(A\alpha, A\beta) + (A\beta, A\beta)$ $\Rightarrow (A\alpha, A\beta) = (\alpha, \beta)$</p> <p>2° ① \Rightarrow ③ $\forall \text{ONS } \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n$ $(\xi_i, \xi_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$ $(A\xi_i, A\xi_j) = (\xi_i, \xi_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$</p> <p>③ \Rightarrow ④ $\forall \alpha = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ $\beta = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \in \text{ONS}$ $A\xi_1, \dots, A\xi_n \in \text{ONS}$ $\begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \eta_n \end{pmatrix}$ $(A\alpha, A\beta) = (A(x_1\xi_1 + \dots + x_n\xi_n), A(y_1\xi_1 + \dots + y_n\xi_n))$ $= (x_1 A\xi_1 + \dots + x_n A\xi_n, y_1 A\xi_1 + \dots + y_n A\xi_n)$ $= x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n = (\alpha, \beta)$</p> <p>3° ④ \Rightarrow ③ $A(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) A$ $A \in \text{OP}$ $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n \in \text{ONS}$ $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \in \text{ONS}$ $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n \in \text{ONS} \Rightarrow A$ 正交变换</p> <p>④ \Rightarrow ① 若 $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n \in \text{ONS}$: $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) A = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n)$ A 正交 $\Rightarrow \eta_1, \dots, \eta_n \in \text{ONS}$</p>
Summary 总结	

Keywords 关键词	Notes 笔记	Review 复习记录
实对称矩阵的角化 §. 实对称矩阵的角化.	<p>► [Theorem] 实对称矩阵 A 的特征值都是实数.</p> <p>proof: $\lambda \in \mathcal{B}(A), \alpha \neq 0, \text{s.t. } A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$</p> <p>令 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \bar{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{a}_n \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\bar{\alpha}A\alpha = \lambda\bar{\alpha}^T\alpha$</p> <p>$(\lambda - \bar{\lambda})(\bar{\alpha}^T\alpha) = 0, \alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\alpha}^T\alpha = a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 \neq 0$</p> <p>$\Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, m = a+bi, \text{ 则 } \bar{m} = a-bi, m \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \bar{m} = m$</p> <p>► [Theorem] 设 A 为 n 阶实对称阵, 则 $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 有 $(A\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha, A\beta)$</p> <p>proof: $(A\alpha, \beta) = (A\alpha)^T\beta = \alpha^T A\beta$</p> <p>或: $A\beta = \alpha^T A\beta$</p> <p>► [Theorem] 属于实对称矩阵 A 的不同特征值的特征向量彼此正交</p> <p>proof: $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \in \mathcal{B}(A), \alpha_1 \neq 0, \alpha_2 \neq 0, A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1\alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = \lambda_2\alpha_2$</p> <p>$(A\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \lambda_1(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = \lambda_2(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$</p> <p>$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \Rightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 0$</p> <p>► [Theorem] 设 A 是 n 阶实对称阵, 则 \exists 正交阵 C, s.t. $C^T A C = C^T A C = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>* proof: 1° $n=1$ 时, $A = (a), \exists C = (1), \text{ s.t. } C^T A C = (a)$</p> <p>2° 假设 $n=k-1$ 时 \forall</p> <p>对 $n-1$ 阶实对称阵 $A, \lambda_1 \in \mathcal{B}(A), \beta_1 \neq 0, A\beta_1 = \lambda_1\beta_1$</p> <p>由 β_1 扩充为 \mathbb{R}^{n-1} 的一个 ONB, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$</p> <p>构造 $C_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1})$, 则 C_1 为正交矩阵</p> <p>则证: $C_1^T C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n-1}^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>则 $A C_1 = (A\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_{n-1}) = (\lambda_1\alpha_1, \dots, A\alpha_{n-1})$</p> <p>$C_1^T A C_1 = (\lambda_1 C_1^T \alpha_1, \dots)$ 研究第一列, $\lambda_1 C_1^T \alpha_1 = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n-1}^T \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>$C_1^T A C_1$ 对称阵, $C_1^T A C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & B \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>由归纳 $\exists C_2$ 正交阵, s.t.</p> <p>$C_2^T B C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>则令 $C = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & C_2 & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C$ 正交阵</p> <p>$C^T A C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & C_2^T B C_2 & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda$</p> <p>令 $C = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), A C = C \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\lambda_1\alpha_1, \dots, \lambda_n\alpha_n) \Rightarrow A\beta_i = \lambda_i\beta_i$</p>	
	 <p>真是小刀拉屁股 开了眼了</p>	
	<p>► [Method] (i) 求出 A 全部不同特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$</p> <p>(ii) 对每个 λ_i, 求解 $(\lambda_i I_n - A)x = 0$, 求出基础解系</p> <p>是 V_{λ_i} 的一组基, 正交化, 得 V_{λ_i} 的一个 ONB, $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n_i}$</p> <p>(iii) $C = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n_1}, \dots, \eta_{n_2}, \dots, \eta_n)$</p> <p>[Prop1] $F(A) = A$ 的非 0 特征值的个数</p> <p>[Prop2] 正定阵特征值都大于 0, 是实阵与正合阵</p>	<p>Ex: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 实对称 C, s.t. $C^T A C = \Lambda$</p> <p>$\lambda I_3 - A = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+5) \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -5$</p> <p>1° $\lambda_1 = 1$ 时 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 2x_4$</p> <p>$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>2° $\lambda_2 = -5$ 时 $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -6 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = -2x_2 = 2x_3$</p> <p>$\beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$</p> <p>正交化为 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4, \eta_5, \eta_6$</p>

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§. 行列式	$\begin{vmatrix} a_1-b_1 & a_1-b_2 & a_1-b_3 \\ a_2-b_1 & a_2-b_2 & a_2-b_3 \\ a_3-b_1 & a_3-b_2 & a_3-b_3 \end{vmatrix}$ $= \begin{vmatrix} b_2-b_1 & b_1-b_2 & a_1-b_3 \\ b_2-b_1 & b_3-b_2 & a_2-b_3 \\ b_2-b_1 & b_3-b_2 & a_3-b_3 \end{vmatrix}$ $= (b_2-b_1)(b_3-b_2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a_1-b_3 \\ 1 & 1 & a_2-b_3 \\ 1 & 1 & a_3-b_3 \end{vmatrix}$ $= 0$	$\begin{vmatrix} 9 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 9 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 5 \\ 0 & \cdots & 9 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ $D_n = 9D_{n-1} - 5 \times 4D_{n-2}$ $= 9D_{n-1} - 20D_{n-2}$ $= 0, D_n - 9D_{n-1} = 5(4D_{n-2} - 9D_{n-1})$ $\begin{cases} a = 4 / a = 5 \\ b = 5 / b = 4 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} D_n = 9, D_{n-1} = 5 \\ D_n = 4D_{n-1} = 5^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} D_n = 5^n - 4^n \\ D_{n-1} = 5^{n-1} - 4^{n-1} \end{cases}$
§. 矩阵运算	<p>► [Review] 1. $AX = b, B = [A b]$</p> <p>(i) $r(A) < r(B)$ 无解</p> <p>(ii) $r(A) = r(B)$ 有解</p> <p>$r = n$ 唯一 $r < n$ 无穷</p> <p>2. $A^2 A = AA^2 = A I_n$</p> <p>3. $r(A) \cdot r(B) \leq r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B) \leq r(AB) + n \leq r(A) + n, r(B) + n$</p> <p>4. $(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)A, e_i \sim e_n$ 组成的 A 的逆, 则 $\eta_1 \sim \eta_n$ 为一组基</p> <p>$\forall \alpha = (e_1, \dots, e_n)X = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n)Y, Y = A^{-1}X$</p> <p>5. A 在 (e_1, \dots, e_n) 下的矩阵为 A</p> <p>$(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) \dots$ 为 $B, (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)X, B = X^{-1}AX$ 相似</p> <p>6. (e_1, \dots, e_n) 为基</p> <p>$(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) \dots B, (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n) = (e_1, \dots, e_n)X, B = X^{-1}AX$ 相似</p>	<p>7. $\lambda \in \sigma(A), f(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i \lambda^i$ 则 $f(\lambda) \in \sigma(f(A))$</p> <p>Ex $A \in M_{2 \times 2}(\mathbb{R}), \lambda = 1, 2, 3$ 求 $A^2 + A$</p> <p>$\sigma(A) = \{1, 2\}, \sigma(A^2 + A) = \{1^2 + 1, 2^2 + 2\} = \{2, 6\}$</p> <p>8. $A = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n, r(A) = \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n$ (对偶特征)</p> <p>Ex $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & X & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, X=? Y=?$</p> <p>$\lambda \in \sigma(B), \lambda = 5, -4, y$</p> <p>$-4I_n - A = 0 & 4 & 11 = 0 = 9(x-4) \Rightarrow x=4$</p> <p>$r(A) = 2 + x + 6 = 5 - 4 + y, y=5$</p> <p>Ex $A^2 - 3A + 2I_n = 0, \lambda_n$ 只能为 1 或 2</p> <p>$\lambda \in \sigma(A), A_n = \lambda_n I_n$</p> <p>$A^2 - 3A + 2I_n = (\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2) \lambda = 0$</p> <p>$(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 2$</p>
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