

§ 4.1 矩阵的定义

定义 4.1.1. 一个 $m \times n$ 的矩阵为由 $m \times n$ 个数排成的 m 行 n 列的阵列

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

记作 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$

→ A 的第 (i, j) 元素

a_{ii} 称为 A 的对角元

$$A = B \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} ?$$

例: n 维行向量 := $1 \times n$ 矩阵 $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$

n 维列向量 := $n \times 1$ 矩阵 $\tilde{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$

名称与记号:

1) 零矩阵

2) n 阶方阵

3) 单位阵

4) 数量矩阵

5) 对角矩阵

6) 上(下)三角矩阵

7) (反)对称矩阵

8) 整数矩阵, 有理~

, 实~, 复~, 多项式~,

数域 F 上的~

§4.2 矩阵的运算

§4.2.1 加法与数乘

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \in F^{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n} \in F^{m \times n}, \quad \lambda \in F$$

$$A+B := (a_{ij}+b_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n}+b_{1n} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n}+b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}+b_{m1} & a_{m2}+b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}+b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda A := (\lambda a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \lambda a_{12} & \cdots & \lambda a_{1n} \\ \lambda a_{21} & \lambda a_{22} & \cdots & \lambda a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda a_{m1} & \lambda a_{m2} & \cdots & \lambda a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow A-B = (a_{ij}-b_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad -A = (-a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

注：行列相同才可以相加减

定理 4.2.1 $A, B, C \in F^{m \times n}, \lambda, \mu \in F$

(1) + 交换律: $A+B = B+A$

(2) + 结合律: $(A+B)+C = A+(B+C)$

(3) 有零矩阵: $A+O = A = O+A$

(4) 有负矩阵: $A+(-A) = O = (-A)+A$

(5) 分配律: $(\lambda+\mu)A = \lambda A + \mu A \quad \lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B$

(6) 结合律: $(\lambda\mu)A = \lambda(\mu A)$

(7) 单位元: $1 \cdot A = A$

② 证: 直接验证 \square .

基本矩阵: $E_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$ ← $i\bar{j}$

↑
 \bar{j} 列

$$\forall A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \Rightarrow A = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} E_{ij}$$

§4.4.2 矩阵的乘法

固定-数域 F

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, \quad a_{ij} \in F$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}y_n \\ x_2 = a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}y_n \\ \cdots \\ x_m = a_{m1}y_1 + a_{m2}y_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}y_n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{A} : F^n \longrightarrow F^m \quad \leftarrow \text{线性映射}$$

$$\vec{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \mapsto \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \quad (\text{即: 保持加法和数乘})$$

③

$$B = (b_{ij})_{n \times p} \quad b_{ij} \in F$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = b_{11}z_1 + b_{12}z_2 + \dots + b_{1p}z_p \\ y_2 = b_{21}z_1 + b_{22}z_2 + \dots + b_{2p}z_p \\ \dots \\ y_n = b_{n1}z_1 + b_{n2}z_2 + \dots + b_{np}z_p \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{B} : F^p \rightarrow F^m \quad \vec{z} \mapsto \vec{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow F^p \xrightarrow{A \circ \mathcal{B}} F^n \quad \vec{z} \mapsto \vec{x}$$

$$x_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} y_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \left(\sum_{j=1}^p b_{kj} z_j \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^p \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right) \cdot z_j$$

Σ 的结合律

$$c_{ij} := \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \quad C := (c_{ij})_{m \times p}$$

④

定义: $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \in F^{m \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times p} \in F^{n \times p}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{a_{11} \ a_{12} \ \dots \ a_{1n}} \\ \underline{a_{21} \ a_{22} \ \dots \ a_{2n}} \\ \underline{\dots} \\ \underline{a_{m1} \ a_{m2} \ \dots \ a_{mn}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2p} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{np} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$:= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + \dots + a_{1n}b_{n1}, \dots, a_{11}b_{1p} + a_{12}b_{2p} + \dots + a_{1n}b_{np} \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}b_{11} + a_{m2}b_{21} + \dots + a_{mn}b_{n1}, \dots, a_{m1}b_{1p} + a_{m2}b_{2p} + \dots + a_{mn}b_{np} \end{pmatrix}$$

即 $A \cdot B := (c_{ij})_{m \times p} \in F^{m \times p}$ 其中 $c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}$.

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$AB = ?$, $BA = ?$ $CD = ?$ $DC = ?$ $C^2 := CC = ?$
 $D^2 := DD = ?$

例 $A = (a_{ij})$, $B = \text{diag}(b_1, \dots, b_m)$, $C = \text{diag}(c_1, \dots, c_n)$

$BA = ?$, $AC = ?$

注: 1) A 的列数 = B 的行数

2) $AB \neq BA$

3) $AB=0 \Rightarrow A=0$ 或 $B=0$

4) $\lambda I \cdot A = \lambda A$

定理 4.2.2.

1) 结合律: $(AB)C = A(BC)$

2) 单位元: $IA = A = AI$

3) $(A+B)C = AC + BC$

4) $A(B+C) = AB + AC$

5) $\lambda(AB) = (\lambda A)B = A(\lambda B)$

证: (1) $((AB)C)_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^p (AB)_{il} \cdot C_{lj}$
 $= \sum_{l=1}^p \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kl} C_{lj}$

$(A(BC))_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} (BC)_{kj}$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^p a_{ik} b_{kl} C_{lj}$

□

⑥