

# 方阵秩的下界估计

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**提要** 通过方阵分块,利用子矩阵的迹,给出方阵秩的下界估计数列.

**关键词** 方阵秩;迹;特征值;下界;非异性

**中图法分类号** O241.6

## 0 引言

在文[1]中将方阵分成4块,通过方阵迹给出方阵秩的下界估计式(参阅式(3.5)及[1]).嗣后,文[2]给出细分9块后的方阵秩的下界估计式(参阅式(3.6)及[2]).从一般的方阵分块,给出一般的方阵秩的下界估计式数列.

## 1 方阵的 $t$ 分块、分块串 $\bar{t}$ 以及系列 $T, \{T\}$

设  $M(a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  为  $n$  阶复方阵 ( $n \geq 2$ ), 对任意正整数  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_t$  ( $\sum_{i=1}^t p_i = n, 2 \leq t \leq n$ ), 将  $M$  分为  $t^2$  块(以后简称  $t$  分块), 记作

$$M^{(t)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1t} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2t} \\ \cdots & & & \\ A_{t1} & A_{t2} & \cdots & A_{tt} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中  $A_{ij}$  是  $p_i \times p_j$  子矩阵. 又设初始分块  $t_0 = 2$ , 然后, 对确定的 2 分块加细分块至  $t$  分块 ( $3 \leq t \leq n$ ), 此分块过程称为分块串  $\bar{t}$ , 具体操作如下:

若  $M$  已有  $(t-1)$  分块, 为便于表述, 记其元素为  $A_{ij}^{(t-1)}$  ( $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, t-1$ ). 对某固定  $i$ , 令

$$A_{ij}^{(t-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{ij} \\ A_{i+j} \end{pmatrix}, A_{ii}^{(t-1)} = (A_{ii} \quad A_{i+i}), (j = 1, 2, \dots, t-1).$$

收稿日期: 1996-08-07

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$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{\min}^{(t)} = g^{(t)}(k_{t-1}) &= \text{tr}(K^{(t)}(k_{t-1}) \overline{K^{(t)'}}(k_{t-1})) = \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} (k_i/k_j)^2 \text{tr}(A_{ij} \overline{A}_{ij}) + \\
 &\quad \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} k_i^2 \text{tr}(A_{ii} \overline{A}_{ii}) + \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} k_j^{-2} \text{tr}(A_{jj} \overline{A}_{jj}) + \\
 &\quad \text{tr}(A_{t-1t-1} \overline{A}_{t-1t-1}) + \text{tr}(A_{tt} \overline{A}_{tt}) + k_{t-1}^{-2} \zeta_{t-11} + k_{t-1}^2 \zeta_{t-12}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

## 2 非增数列 $g_{\min}^{(t)} (t=2, 3, \dots, t)$

在分划串  $\bar{i}$  中,  $M$  从分划  $(l-1)$  加细为分划  $l (l=2, 3, \dots, t)$ , 据式(1.1), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tr}(A_{i-1j}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{i-1j}^{(t-1)'}) &= \text{tr} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} A_{i-1j} \\ A_j \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{A}_{i-1j} & \overline{A}_j \end{pmatrix} \right] = \text{tr}(A_{i-1j} \overline{A}_{i-1j}) + \text{tr}(A_j \overline{A}_j) \\
 \text{tr}(A_{ii}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{ii}^{(t-1)'}) &= \text{tr} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} A_{i-1} & A_i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{A}_{i-1} \\ \overline{A}_i \end{pmatrix} \right] = \text{tr}(A_{i-1} \overline{A}_{i-1}) + \text{tr}(A_i \overline{A}_i), \\
 \text{tr}(A_{i-1i-1}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{i-1i-1}^{(t-1)'}) &= \text{tr} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} A_{i-1i-1} & A_{i-1i} \\ A_{i-1} & A_i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{A}_{i-1i-1} & \overline{A}_{i-1i} \\ \overline{A}_{i-1} & \overline{A}_i \end{pmatrix} \right] = \\
 &\quad \text{tr}(A_{i-1i-1} \overline{A}_{i-1i-1}) + \text{tr}(A_{i-1i} \overline{A}_{i-1i}) + \text{tr}(A_{i-1} \overline{A}_{i-1}) + \text{tr}(A_i \overline{A}_i).
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

在式(2.1)中, 令  $x=1$ , 且利用上述关系式(2.1), 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 g^{(t)}(1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} (k_i/k_j)^2 \text{tr}(A_{ij} \overline{A}_{ij}) + \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} k_i^2 [\text{tr}(A_{i-1} \overline{A}_{i-1}) + \text{tr}(A_i \overline{A}_i)] + \\
 &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} k_j^{-2} [\text{tr}(A_{i-1j} \overline{A}_{i-1j}) + \text{tr}(A_j \overline{A}_j)] + [\text{tr}(A_{t-1t-1} \overline{A}_{t-1t-1}) + \\
 &\quad \text{tr}(A_{tt} \overline{A}_{tt}) + \text{tr}(A_{t-1} \overline{A}_{t-1}) + \text{tr}(A_t \overline{A}_t)] = \\
 &\quad \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} (k_i/k_j)^2 \text{tr}(A_{ij} \overline{A}_{ij}) + \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} k_i^2 \text{tr}(A_{i-1}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{i-1}^{(t-1)'}) + \\
 &\quad \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} k_j^{-2} \text{tr}(A_{i-1j}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{i-1j}^{(t-1)'}) + \text{tr}(A_{t-1}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{t-1}^{(t-1)'}).
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

根据式(1.3), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_{\min}^{(t-1)} = g^{(t-1)}(k_{t-2}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{t-3} \sum_{j=1}^{t-3} (k_i/k_j)^2 \text{tr}(A_{ij} \overline{A}_{ij}) + \\
 &\quad \sum_{i=1}^{t-3} k_i^2 \text{tr}(A_{i-1}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{i-1}^{(t-1)'}) + \sum_{j=1}^{t-3} k_j^{-2} \text{tr}(A_{i-1j}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{i-1j}^{(t-1)'}) + \\
 &\quad \text{tr}(A_{t-2t-2} \overline{A}_{t-2t-2}) + \text{tr}(A_{t-1}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{t-1}^{(t-1)'}) + \\
 &\quad k_{t-2}^{-2} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{t-3} k_i^2 \text{tr}(A_{i-2} \overline{A}_{i-2}) + \text{tr}(A_{t-1}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{t-1}^{(t-1)'}) \right] + \\
 &\quad k_{t-2}^2 \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{t-3} k_j^{-2} \text{tr}(A_{t-2j} \overline{A}_{t-2j}) + \text{tr}(A_{t-2}^{(t-1)} \overline{A}_{t-2}^{(t-1)'}) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

且注意到上式中

$$\sum_{i=1}^{t-3} \sum_{j=1}^{t-3} (k_i/k_j)^2 \text{tr}(A_{ij} \overline{A}_{ij}) = \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} (k_i/k_j)^2 \text{tr}(A_{ij} \overline{A}_{ij}) -$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& k_{t-2}^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} k_i^2 \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2} \bar{A}_{t-2}') - \\
& k_{t-2}^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} k_j^{-2} \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2j} \bar{A}_{t-2j}') + \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2t-2} \bar{A}_{t-2t-2}'). \\
& \sum_{i=1}^{t-3} k_i^2 \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-1}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-1}^{(t-1)'}) = \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} k_i^2 \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-1}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-1}^{(t-1)'}) - \\
& k_{t-2}^{-2} \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2t-1}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-2t-1}^{(t-1)'}). \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{t-3} k_j^{-2} \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-1j}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-1j}^{(t-1)'}) = \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} k_j^{-2} \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-1j}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-1j}^{(t-1)'}) - \\
& k_{t-2}^{-2} \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-1t-2}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-1t-2}^{(t-1)'}). \\
& k_{t-2}^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^{t-3} k_i^2 \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2} \bar{A}_{t-2}') = k_{t-2}^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} k_i^2 \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2} \bar{A}_{t-2}') - \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2t-2} \bar{A}_{t-2t-2}'). \\
& k_{t-2}^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^{t-3} k_j^{-2} \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2j} \bar{A}_{t-2j}') = k_{t-2}^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} k_j^{-2} \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2j} \bar{A}_{t-2j}') - \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-2t-2} \bar{A}_{t-2t-2}').
\end{aligned}$$

整理后,

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{\min}^{(t-1)} &= \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} (k_i/k_j)^2 \operatorname{tr}(A_{ij} \bar{A}_{ij}') + \sum_{i=1}^{t-2} k_i^2 \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-1}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-1}^{(t-1)'}) + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{t-2} k_j^{-2} \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-1j}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-1j}^{(t-1)'}) + \operatorname{tr}(A_{t-1t-1}^{(t-1)} \bar{A}_{t-1t-1}^{(t-1)'}).
\end{aligned}$$

与式(2.2)比较,得

$$g_{\min}^{(t-1)} = g_{\min}^{(t)}.$$

又由于  $g_{\min}^{(t)} \geq g_{\min}^{(t-1)}$ . 因此对于不同的分划串  $t$ , 即对于同一分划系列  $T$  (且记  $g_{\min}^{(t)}$  为  $g_{\min}^{(t)}(T)$ ), 都有非增数列

$$g_{\min}^{(2)}(T) \geq g_{\min}^{(3)}(T) \geq \cdots \geq g_{\min}^{(t)}(T), \quad (2 \leq t \leq n). \quad (2.3)$$

### 3 方阵秩的下界估计式数列

设  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  为  $M$  的复特征值. 若  $r(M) = r$ , 则有  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r$  不为 0. 由于存在  $U$  方阵, 使

$$UM\bar{U}' = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是  $|\operatorname{tr}(M)|^2 = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \right|^2 = \left| \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i \right|^2$ . 由柯西不等式, 得

$$|\operatorname{tr}(M)|^2 = \left| \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i \right|^2 \leq r \left| \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i^2 \right|. \quad (3.1)$$

由于  $K^{(t)}(k_{t-1})$  与  $M$  相似, 有相同特征值(与分划无关). 并且  $\text{tr}(K^{(t)}(k_{t-1})K^{(t)\overline{v}}(k_{t-1})) = \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^2 + \sigma$  (其中  $\sigma$  是  $UM\overline{U}$  中其他元素的平方和). 因此, 对于任意分划  $t(2 \leq t \leq n)$ , 有

$$g_{\min}^{(t)} = \text{tr}(K^{(t)}(k_{t-1})K^{(t)\overline{v}}(k_{t-1})) \geq \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|^2. \tag{3.2}$$

考虑到式(2.3)在同一分划系列  $T$  内成立, 且对于每一个  $T \in \{T\}$ , 总存在一确定的 2 分划与其对应. 记全体 2 分划为  $\{2\text{分划}\}$ , 记取小运算  $\min_{(2\text{分划})} g_{\min}^{(2)}$  中取小 2 分划所对应的分划系列  $T$  为  $T_0$ . 于是有

$$\min_{(2\text{分划})} g_{\min}^{(2)} \geq g_{\min}^{(3)}(T_0) \geq g_{\min}^{(4)}(T_0) \geq \dots \geq g_{\min}^{(t)}(T_0), \quad (t \leq n).$$

又记  $L^{(2)} = \min_{(2\text{分划})} g_{\min}^{(2)}, L^{(s)} = \min_{(2\text{分划})} g_{\min}^{(s)}(T_0), (3 \leq s \leq t)$ , 有

$$L^{(2)} \geq L^{(3)} \geq \dots \geq L^{(t)}, \quad (t \leq n). \tag{3.3}$$

又据式(3.1), (3.2), 得  $|\text{tr}(M)|^2 \leq r(M)L^{(t)} (2 \leq t \leq n)$ , 或

$$r(M) \geq \frac{|\text{tr}(M)|^2}{L^{(t)}} \quad (2 \leq t \leq n), \tag{3.4}$$

当  $t=2$  时, 可得引言中关于文[1]结论

$$\begin{cases} g_{\min}^{(2)} = \text{tr}(A_{11}\overline{A}_{11}) + \text{tr}(A_{22}\overline{A}_{22}) + 2\sqrt{\text{tr}(A_{12}\overline{A}_{12})\text{tr}(A_{21}\overline{A}_{21})} \\ r(M) \geq \frac{|\text{tr}(M)|^2}{L^{(2)}} \end{cases}. \tag{3.5}$$

当  $t=3$  时, 得引言中关于文[2]结论

$$\begin{cases} g_{\min}^{(3)} = \text{tr}(A_{11}\overline{A}_{11}) + \text{tr}(A_{22}\overline{A}_{22}) + \text{tr}(A_{33}\overline{A}_{33}) + k_1^2 \text{tr}(A_{13}\overline{A}_{13}) + k_1^{-2} \text{tr}(A_{31}\overline{A}_{31}) + 2\zeta_{21}\zeta_{22} \\ r(M) \geq \frac{|\text{tr}(M)|^2}{L^{(3)}} \end{cases}. \tag{3.6}$$

最后, 由式(3.3), (3.4), 得到方阵秩下界估计式非增数列

$$r(M) \geq \frac{|\text{tr}(M)|^2}{L^{(n)}} \geq \frac{|\text{tr}(M)|^2}{L^{(n-1)}} \geq \dots \geq \frac{|\text{tr}(M)|^2}{L^{(3)}} \geq \frac{|\text{tr}(M)|^2}{L^{(2)}}.$$

同时, 对于任意分划系列  $T(2 \leq t \leq n)$ , 当

$$\frac{|\text{tr}(M)|^2}{L^{(t)}} > n - 1 \text{ 时} \Rightarrow M \text{ 非异}.$$

在分划系列  $T$  中, 至少存在一条分划串  $\bar{i}$ , 使  $\zeta_{i1}, \zeta_{i2} > 0, (i=1, 2, \dots, t-1)$ , 且与下列不等式组等价:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=2}^t \text{tr}(A_{i1}\overline{A}_{i1}) > 0 \\ \sum_{i=3}^t [\text{tr}(A_{i1}\overline{A}_{i1} + \text{tr}(A_{i2}\overline{A}_{i2}))] > 0 \\ \dots\dots \\ \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{i=l+1}^t \text{tr}(A_{ij}\overline{A}_{ij}) > 0 \quad (1 \leq l \leq t-1) \end{cases} \quad \text{及} \quad \begin{cases} \sum_{j=2}^t \text{tr}(A_{1j}\overline{A}_{1j}) > 0 \\ \sum_{j=3}^t [\text{tr}(A_{1j}\overline{A}_{1j} + \text{tr}(A_{2j}\overline{A}_{2j}))] > 0, \\ \dots\dots \\ \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=l+1}^t \text{tr}(A_{ij}\overline{A}_{ij}) > 0 \end{cases},$$

显然, 只要  $\text{tr}(A_{11}\overline{A}_{11}) > 0$  及  $\text{tr}(A_{1i}\overline{A}_{1i}) > 0$  或只要  $a_{11} \neq 0, a_{1i} \neq 0$ , 便可满足上述不等式组, 至少

存在一条分划串  $\bar{t}$ , 使  $\zeta_{i1}, \zeta_{i2} > 0$ . 然而, 矩阵的行互换或列互换(其秩不变), 总可做到  $a_{i1} \neq 0$ ,  $a_{i2} \neq 0$ .

### 参 考 文 献

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## Schauder Lower Bound of the Rank of a Matrix

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**Abstract** Any square matrix can be divided into submatrices so that a Schauder lower bound sequence for its rank is obtained.

**Key words** rank; square matrix; proper solution; lower bound