

习 题 二

1. 下列矩阵中, 哪些是对角矩阵、三角矩阵、数量矩阵、单位矩阵?

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

解: D 是对角矩阵, A, C 是三角矩阵, D 是数量矩阵.

2. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2y-x & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2z & 2x-y & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

如果 $A = B$, 求 x, y, z .

解: 因为 $A = B$, 所以

$$\begin{cases} 2y-x=2, \\ 4=2z, \\ 2=2x-y, \end{cases}$$

求解得 $x=2, y=2, z=2$.

3. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(1) 计算 $2A+B, A-2B$;

(2) 若矩阵 X 满足 $(2A-X)+2(B-X)=O$, 求 X ;

(3) 若矩阵 X 满足 $X+2Y=A, 2X+Y=B$, 求 X 和 Y .

解: (1) $2A+B = 2\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 & 7 \\ 7 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix},$

$$A-2B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - 2\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2) $(2A-X)+2(B-X)=O$

$$X = \frac{2}{3}(A+B) = \frac{2}{3}\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right] = \frac{2}{3}\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \quad X + 2Y = A, 2X + Y = B$$

$$X = \frac{1}{3}(2B - A) = \frac{1}{3} \left[2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{3}(2A - B) = \frac{1}{3} \left[2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. 计算下列乘积矩阵:

$$(1) \quad (1 \quad 2 \quad 3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 = 14;$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad 2 \quad 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 10 \\ 17 & -5 \\ 8 & -5 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{原式} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 \\ -12 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -14 & 12 & -22 \\ -1 & 8 & -3 \\ -26 & 18 & -40 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(6) \quad (x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= (x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + (a_{12} + a_{21})x_1x_2 + (a_{13} + a_{31})x_1x_3 + (a_{23} + a_{32})x_2x_3; \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(8) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}-2a_{12} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21}-2a_{22} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31}-2a_{32} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. 设有 3 阶方阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $|A|=1$, $|B|=2$, 求

$|A+3B|$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} |A+3B| &= \left| \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} a_1+3b_1 & 4c_1 & 4d_1 \\ a_2+3b_2 & 4c_2 & 4d_2 \\ a_3+3b_3 & 4c_3 & 4d_3 \end{pmatrix} \right| \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 4c_1 & 4d_1 \\ a_2 & 4c_2 & 4d_2 \\ a_3 & 4c_3 & 4d_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 3b_1 & 4c_1 & 4d_1 \\ 3b_2 & 4c_2 & 4d_2 \\ 3b_3 & 4c_3 & 4d_3 \end{vmatrix} = 16 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} + 48 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 16 + 48 \times 2 = 112. \end{aligned}$$

6. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

(1) 求 AB, BA ; (2) $(A+B)(A-B), A^2-B^2$; (3) 比较 (1) 和 (2) 的结果, 可以得出什么结论?

解:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ BA &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 0 & 6 \\ -6 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

(3) 因为 $\mathbf{AB} \neq \mathbf{BA}$, 所以

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) \neq \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2.$$

7. 设矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求与 \mathbf{A} 可交换的矩阵.

解: 设 $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{12} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ 是与 \mathbf{A} 可交换的矩阵, 那么

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{XA}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{AX} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ 3x_{11} + 2x_{21} & 3x_{12} + 2x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\ \mathbf{XA} &= \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} + 3x_{12} & 2x_{12} \\ x_{21} + 3x_{22} & 2x_{22} \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ 3x_{11} + 2x_{21} & 3x_{12} + 2x_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} + 3x_{12} & 2x_{12} \\ x_{21} + 3x_{22} & 2x_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} x_{11} = x_{11} + 3x_{12} \\ x_{12} = 2x_{12} \\ 3x_{11} + 2x_{21} = x_{21} + 3x_{22} \\ 3x_{12} + 2x_{22} = 2x_{22} \end{cases}, \quad \text{求解得} \quad \begin{cases} x_{11} = x_{11} \\ x_{12} = 0 \\ x_{21} = 3x_{22} - 3x_{11} \\ x_{22} = x_{22} \end{cases}$$

所以

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & 0 \\ 3x_{22} - 3x_{11} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_{11}, x_{22} \in R.$$

8. 求下列矩阵的 k 次幂, 其中 k 为正整数

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix};$$

解: 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix}^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2q & -\sin 2q \\ \sin 2q & \cos 2q \end{pmatrix}; \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix}^3 &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2q & -\sin 2q \\ \sin 2q & \cos 2q \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 3q & -\sin 3q \\ \sin 3q & \cos 3q \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

猜想

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \cos kq & -\sin kq \\ \sin kq & \cos kq \end{pmatrix}.$$

下面用数学归纳法证明。当 $k=2$ 时, 结论成立。假设 $k=n$ 时结论成立, 那么当 $k=n+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix}^{n+1} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos nq & -\sin nq \\ \sin nq & \cos nq \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(n+1)q & -\sin(n+1)q \\ \sin(n+1)q & \cos(n+1)q \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos q & -\sin q \\ \sin q & \cos q \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \cos kq & -\sin kq \\ \sin kq & \cos kq \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解: 方法 1: 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \times 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \times 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

猜想

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

下面用数学归纳法证明。当 $k=2$ 时，结论成立。假设 $k=n$ 时结论成立，那么当 $k=n+1$ 时，

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2(n+1) \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

所以

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

方法 2: 令

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

那么

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B + E, \text{ 且 } B^i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad i \geq 2,$$

另一方，根据 Newton 二项公式知

$$(B + E)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i B^i = E + kB,$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2k \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(3) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解：方法 1: 因为

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3(3-1)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 4(4-1)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

猜想

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & k(k-1)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

下面用数学归纳法证明。当 $k=2$ 时，结论成立。假设 $k=n$ 时结论成立，那么当 $k=n+1$ 时，

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & n(n-1)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n+1 & (n+1)(n+1-1)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & n+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

方法 2: 令

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

那么

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B + E,$$

且

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B^i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad i \geq 3$$

另一方，根据 Newton 二项公式知

$$(B+E)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i B^i = E + kB + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} B^2,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & k(k-1)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

9. 已知矩阵 $\alpha = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$, 令 $A = \alpha^T \beta$, 求 A^k , 其中 k 为正整数.

解: 因为

$$\alpha \beta^T = (1, 2, 3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} = 3, \quad A = \alpha^T \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2/3 \\ 3 & 3/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$A^k = \alpha^T \beta \alpha^T \beta \alpha^T \beta \alpha^T \beta = (\beta \alpha^T)^{k-1} \alpha^T \beta = 3^{k-1} A = 3^{k-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2/3 \\ 3 & 3/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

10. 证明任何一个方阵都可以表示为一个对称矩阵和一个反对称矩阵之和.

证明: 设 A 为任一方阵. 令

$$B = \frac{A + A^T}{2}, \quad C = \frac{A - A^T}{2},$$

显然, B 为对称矩阵, C 为反对称矩阵, 并且 $A = B + C$. 得证.

11. 设 A, B 为 n 阶对称矩阵, 则 AB 为对称矩阵当且仅当 $AB = BA$

证明: 因为 AB 为对称矩阵, 所以

$$AB = (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA,$$

反之, 若 $AB = BA$, 那么

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA = AB,$$

因此 \mathbf{AB} 为对称矩阵。

12. 设 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 为 n 阶矩阵, 且 \mathbf{A} 为 n 阶对称矩阵, 证明 $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}$ 也是对称矩阵。

证明: 因为

$$(\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{B}^T)^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B},$$

所以 $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}$ 也是对称矩阵。

13. 设 \mathbf{A} 是 n 阶方阵, 且满足 $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{E}$ 和 $|\mathbf{A}| = -1$, 证明: $|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E}| = 0$

证明: 因为

$$|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E}| = |\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T| = |\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}^T)| = |\mathbf{A}| |\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}^T| = -|\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}| = -|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E}|$$

所以 $|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E}| = 0$ 。

14. 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解: 因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -27,$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3, \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6, \quad A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -6,$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6, \quad A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3, \quad A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6,$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -6, \quad A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3,$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解：方法 1：因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -5.$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 15, \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -10, \quad A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -10, \quad A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -1,$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -10 & 0 \\ -10 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

方法 2：令

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & O \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = 5.$$

因为

$$A_{11}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = -\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_{22} = \frac{1}{5},$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & O \\ O & A_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

15. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, 求 $(A^*)^{-1}$.

解: 因为 $AA^* = |A|E$, 且 $|A| = 18$, 所以

$$(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A = \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

16. 设 $A, B, A+B$ 都是可逆矩阵, 证明: $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 也可逆, 且

$$(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = A(A+B)^{-1}B.$$

证明: 因为 $A, B, A+B$ 都是可逆矩阵, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} (A^{-1} + B^{-1})(A(A+B)^{-1}B) &= (E + B^{-1}A)(A+B)^{-1}B \\ &= (B^{-1}B + B^{-1}A)(A+B)^{-1}B \\ &= B^{-1}(B+A)(A+B)^{-1}B = B^{-1}B = E. \end{aligned}$$

即 $(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = A(A+B)^{-1}B$.

17. 解下列矩阵方程:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: 因为 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \quad X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解：因为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ，所以

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 6 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解：因为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 6 \\ -9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 30 & -42 \\ -22 & 32 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -21 \\ -11 & 16 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

18. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ，已知 $AB = A + 2B$ ，求 B 。

解：因为 $AB = A + 2B = A + 2EB$ ，所以

$$B = (A - 2E)^{-1} A$$

又因为

$$(A - 2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$B = (A - 2E)^{-1}A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -8 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

19. 设矩阵 A, B 满足 $A^*BA = 2BA - 4E$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 B .

解: 因为 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$, $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -2A^{-1}$, 所以

$$A^*BA - 2BA = -2(A^{-1} + E)BA = -4E$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} B &= 2(A^{-1} + E)^{-1}A^{-1} = 2(AA^{-1} + AE)^{-1} = 2(E + A)^{-1} \\ &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

20. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $A^3 + A^2 - A + 2E = 0$, 证明 $A + E$ 可逆, 并求 $(A + E)^{-1}$

证明: 因为 $A^3 + A^2 - A + 2E = A^2(A + E) - (A + E) + 3E = 0$, 所以

$$-\frac{1}{3}(A^2 - E)(A + E) = E$$

因此, $A + E$ 可逆, 且

$$(A + E)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3}(A^2 - E).$$

21. 已知 A 为 n 阶矩阵, 且对某个正整数 m 有 $A^m = O$, 证明 $E - A$ 可逆, 并求其逆

证明: 方法 1. 因为

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (E - A)(E + A + A^2 + \mathbf{L} + A^{m-1} + A^m + \mathbf{L}) \\ &= (E - A)(E + A + A^2 + \mathbf{L} + A^{m-1}) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \mathbf{L} + A^{m-1}.$$

方法 2. 根据泰勒展开

$$(1-x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-x} = 1+x+x^2+\mathbf{L}+x^m+\mathbf{L}$$

知

$$\begin{aligned}(E-A)^{-1} &= E+A+A^2+\mathbf{L}+A^{m-1}+A^m+\mathbf{L} \\ &= E+A+A^2+\mathbf{L}+A^{m-1}\end{aligned}$$

22. 若 $A^2=B^2=E$, 且 $|A|+|B|=0$, 试证明 $A+B$ 是不可逆矩阵

证明: 因为

$$A(A+B)B=A^2B+AB^2=B+A=A+B,$$

所以

$$|A+B|=|A(A+B)B|=|A||A+B||B|=|A||B||A+B| \quad (22.1)$$

又因为

$$A^2=E \Rightarrow |A|^2=1 \Rightarrow |A|=\pm 1$$

$$B^2=E \Rightarrow |B|^2=1 \Rightarrow |B|=\pm 1$$

$$|A|+|B|=0$$

所以 $|A|=1, |B|=-1$, 或者 $|A|=-1, |B|=1$, 即

$$|A||B|=-1$$

所以由 (22.1) 式得

$$|A+B|=-|A+B|$$

即

$$|A+B|=0,$$

所以 $A+B$ 不可逆。

23. 设 A 为三阶矩阵, 且 $|A|=2$, 求 (1) $|2A^{-1}|$ (2) $|A^*|$ (3) $|(A^*)^*|$ (4)

$$|3A^{-1}-2A^*|.$$

解: (1) 因为 $AA^{-1}=E$, 所以 $|A||A^{-1}|=1$, 即 $|A^{-1}|=\frac{1}{|A|}$ 。所以

$$|2A^{-1}|=2^3|A^{-1}|=2^3\frac{1}{|A|}=4$$

(2) 因为 $AA^* = |A|E$, 所以 $|A||A^*| = |A|^3$, 因此

$$|A^*| = \frac{|A|^3}{|A|} = |A|^2 = 4$$

(3) 由 (2) 知

$$|(A^*)^*| = |A^*|^2 = 16$$

(4)

$$|3A^{-1} - 2A^*| = \left| \frac{3}{|A|} A^* - 2A^* \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{2} A^* \right| = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 |A^*| = -\frac{1}{2}$$

24. 设 A, B 为 n 阶可逆矩阵, 且 $|A| = 2$, 求 $|B^{-1}A^k B|$ (k 为正整数)

解:

$$|B^{-1}A^k B| = |B^{-1}| |A^k| |B| = |B^{-1}| |B| |A^k| = |B^{-1}B| |A^k| = |A^k| = |A|^k = 2^k$$

25. (1) 设 $B = P^{-1}AP$, 证明 $B^k = P^{-1}A^k P$.

证明:

$$B^k = (P^{-1}AP)^k = (P^{-1}AP)(P^{-1}AP)\cdots(P^{-1}AP)(P^{-1}AP) = P^{-1}A^k P.$$

(2) 设 $AP = PB$, 且 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A 和 A^{2014} .

解: 因为 $AP = PB$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} A = PBP^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{2014} = (PBP^{-1})^{2014} = PB^{2014}P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{2014} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

26. 利用分块矩阵计算下列矩阵的乘积:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

解: 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & E \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & B_{12} \\ O & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } B_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

那么

$$A_{11}B_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_{22}B_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & E \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & B_{12} \\ O & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{11}B_{12} + B_{22} \\ O & A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ c & 0 \\ 0 & d \\ d & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & E \\ E & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ c & 0 \\ 0 & d \\ d & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} \\ B_{12} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } B_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & d \\ d & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

那么

$$A_{11}B_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & ac \\ ac & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_{22}B_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & d \\ d & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & bd \\ bd & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & E \\ E & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} \\ B_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + B_{12} \\ B_{11} + A_{22}B_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & ac+d \\ ac+d & 0 \\ 0 & c+bd \\ c+bd & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

27. 利用分块矩阵求下列方阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

解: 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & O \\ O & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 $A_{11}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & O \\ O & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

解: 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & O \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 $A_{11}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_{22}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. 所以

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & O \\ O & A_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

解: 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & O & O \\ O & 5 & O \\ O & O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 $A_{11}^{-1} = -\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_{22}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3/2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. 所以

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & O & O \\ O & 1/5 & O \\ O & O & A_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

28. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 利用分块矩阵计算 A^{2014} .

解: 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & O \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 $A_{11}^{2014} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{2014} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2014 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_{22}^{2014} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{2014} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 所以

$$A^{2014} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{2014} & O \\ O & A_{22}^{2014} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2014 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

29. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 利用分块矩阵计算 $|A^{2014}|$

解: 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & O \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & O \\ O & A_{22} \end{vmatrix} = |A_{11}| |A_{22}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-9) \times (-10) = 90.$$

所以

$$|A^{2014}| = |A|^{2014} = 90^{2014}.$$

30. (1) 设 A, B 都可逆, 求 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆;

解: 因为

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & E \\ E & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & E \\ E & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1},$$

因此

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & E \\ E & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 利用 (1), 求 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{pmatrix} (a_i \neq 0, i=1, 2, \mathbf{L}, n)$ 的逆.

解: 令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & A_{12} \\ a_n & O \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为

$$A_{12}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/a_1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ 0 & 1/a_2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1/a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & 1/a_n \\ A_{12}^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 1/a_n \\ 1/a_1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/a_2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1/a_{n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

31. 设 A, B, C 均为 n 阶方阵, 且 A, C 可逆, 证明 $\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆, 且

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -C^{-1}BA^{-1} & C^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

证明: 方法 1: 因为 A, C 可逆, 故 $|A| \neq 0, |C| \neq 0$, 所以

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = |A||C| \neq 0,$$

因此 $\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆。又因为

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -C^{-1}BA^{-1} & C^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AA^{-1} & O \\ BA^{-1} - CC^{-1}BA^{-1} & CC^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ O & E \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -C^{-1}BA^{-1} & C^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

方法 2: 因为 A, C 可逆, 故 $|A| \neq 0, |C| \neq 0$, 所以

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = |A||C| \neq 0,$$

因此 $\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆。设其逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, 那么

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ O & E \end{pmatrix}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} AX_{11} = E, \\ AX_{12} = O, \\ BX_{11} + CX_{21} = O, \\ BX_{12} + CX_{22} = E, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_{11} = A^{-1}, \\ X_{12} = O, \\ X_{21} = -C^{-1}BA^{-1}, \\ X_{22} = C^{-1}, \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -C^{-1}BA^{-1} & C^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

复习题二

1. 设 $A_{m \times n}, B_{n \times m} (m \neq n)$, 则下列结果不为 n 阶方阵的是 (B)

- (A) BA (B) AB (C) $(BA)^T$ (D) $A^T B^T$

2. 设 n 阶方阵 A, B, C 满足关系式 $ABC = E$, 其中 E 是 n 阶单位阵, 则必有

(D)

- (A) $ACB = E$ (B) $CBA = E$ (C) $BAC = E$ (D) $BCA = E$

解: $ABC = E \Leftrightarrow (AB) = C^{-1} \Leftrightarrow A^{-1} = BC \Leftrightarrow CAB = E \Leftrightarrow BCA = E$

3. 设 A, B, C 均为 n 阶方阵, 且 $AB = BC = CA = E$, 则 $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 =$ (A)

- (A) $3E$ (B) $2E$ (C) E (D) O

解: $AB = BC = CA = E \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ABC = C = A \\ BCA = A = B \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = B = C \Rightarrow A^2 = B^2 = C^2 = E$

4. 下列结论中不正确的是 (C)

(A) 设 A 为 n 阶矩阵, 则 $(A - E)(A + E) = A^2 - E$.

(B) 设 A, B 均为 $n \times 1$ 矩阵, 则 $A^T B = B^T A$.

(C) 设 A, B 均为 n 阶矩阵, 且 $AB = O$, 则 $(A + B)^2 = A^2 + B^2$.

(D) 设 A, B 均为 n 阶矩阵, 且 $AB = BA$, 则对任意正整数 k, m 有

$$A^k B^m = B^m A^k.$$

解: (C) 因为 $BA \neq AB = O$

5. 设 A 是一个 n 阶方阵, 则下列矩阵为对称矩阵的是 (C)

- (A) $A - A^T$ (B) CAC^T (C 为 n 阶方阵) (C) AA^T (D) $2A + A^T$

解: (A) $(A - A^T)^T = A^T - A = -(A - A^T)$ 反对称

(B) $(CAC^T)^T = CA^T C^T \neq CAC^T$

(C) $(AA^T)^T = AA^T$

(D) $(2A + A^T)^T = 2A^T + A \neq 2A + A^T$

6. 设 A, B 是同阶对称矩阵且 A 可逆, 则下列矩阵为对称矩阵的是 (B)

(A) $A^{-1}B - BA^{-1}$ (B) $A^{-1}B + BA^{-1}$ (C) $A^{-1}BA$ (D) $ABA^{-1}B$

解: (A) $(A^{-1}B - BA^{-1})^T = BA^{-T} - A^{-T}B^T = BA^{-1} - A^{-1}B = -(A^{-1}B - BA^{-1})$

(B) $(A^{-1}B + BA^{-1})^T = B^T A^{-T} + A^{-T}B^T = BA^{-1} + A^{-1}B = A^{-1}B + BA^{-1}$

(C) $(A^{-1}BA)^T = A^T B^T A^{-T} = ABA^{-1}$

(D) $(ABA^{-1}B)^T = B^T A^{-T} B^T A^T = BA^{-1}BA$

7. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶方阵, 则必有 (A)

(A) $|A||B| = |B||A|$ (B) $|A+B| = |A| + |B|$

(C) $(A+B)^T = A+B$ (D) $(A+B)^{-1} = A^{-1} + B^{-1}$

8. 设 A, B 为 n 阶方阵, 满足 $AB = O$, 则必有 (C)

(A) $A = O$ 或 $B = O$ (B) $A+B = O$ (C) $|A|=0$ 或 $|B|=0$ (D) $|A| + |B| = 0$

9. 以下结论正确的是 (C) .

(A) 若矩阵 A 的行列式 $|A|=0$, 则 $A=O$.

(B) 若 $A^2 = O$, 则 $A=O$.

(C) 若 A 为对称矩阵, 则 A^2 也是对称矩阵.

(D) 对任意的同阶矩阵 A, B , 有 $A^2 - B^2 = (A+B)(A-B)$.

10. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶可逆矩阵, 且 $AB = BA$, 则下列结论中不正确的是 (D)

(A) $AB^{-1} = B^{-1}A$ (B) $A^{-1}B = BA^{-1}$

(C) $A^{-1}B^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ (D) $B^{-1}A = A^{-1}B$

11. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶矩阵, 且 $(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$, 则必有 (C)

(A) $A=B$ (B) $A=E$ (C) $AB=BA$ (D) $B=E$

12. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶方阵, 则 (B)

(A) A 或 B 可逆, 必有 AB 可逆; (B) A 或 B 不可逆, 必有 AB 不可逆;

(C) A, B 均可逆, 必有 $A+B$ 可逆; (D) A 或 B 均不可逆, 必有 $A+B$ 不可逆。

解: (A) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 不可逆, $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 不可逆。

(B) A 或 B 不可逆, 即 $|A|=0$ 或 $|B|=0$, 则 $|AB|=|A||B|=0$, 因此 AB 不可逆。

(C) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆, $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 不可逆。

(D) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 不可逆, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 不可逆, $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆。

13. 若 $AB=AC$ 必能推出 $B=C$, 其中 A, B, C 均为同阶方阵, 则 A 应满足条件

(B)

(A) $A \neq 0$ (B) $|A| \neq 0$ (C) $A=0$ (D) $|A|=0$

14. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶方阵, $|A|=-2, |B|=3$, 则 $\left| \left(\frac{1}{2}AB \right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}(AB)^* \right| =$ (B)

(A) $\frac{2^{2n-1}}{3}$ (B) $-\frac{2^{2n-1}}{3}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{46}{3}$

解: $\left| \left(\frac{1}{2}AB \right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}(AB)^* \right| = \left| 2B^{-1}A^{-1} - \frac{1}{3}|AB|(AB)^{-1} \right| = \left| 2B^{-1}A^{-1} + 2B^{-1}A^{-1} \right|$
 $= |2^2 B^{-1}A^{-1}| = 2^{2n} |B^{-1}| |A^{-1}| = \frac{2^{2n}}{|B||A|} = -\frac{2^{2n-1}}{3}.$

15. 设 A 为 $n(n \geq 3)$ 阶矩阵, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, k 为常数, 且 $k \neq 0, \pm 1$, 则

$(kA)^* =$ (C)

(A) A^* (B) $k^n A^*$ (C) $k^{n-1} A^*$ (D) $k^n A^*$

解: $(kA)^* = |kA|(kA)^{-1} = k^{n-1}|A|A^{-1} = k^{n-1}A^*$

16. 矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 的伴随矩阵为 (C)

(A) $\begin{pmatrix} |A_1|A_1^* & O \\ O & |A_2|A_2^* \end{pmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{pmatrix} |A_2|A_2^* & O \\ O & |A_1|A_1^* \end{pmatrix}$

$$(C) \begin{pmatrix} |A_2|A_1^* & O \\ O & |A_1|A_2^* \end{pmatrix} \quad (D) \begin{pmatrix} |A_1|A_2^* & O \\ O & |A_2|A_1^* \end{pmatrix}$$

解：因为

$$A^* = |A|A^{-1} = |A_1||A_2| \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & O \\ O & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = |A_1||A_2| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{A_1^*}{|A_1|} & O \\ O & \frac{A_2^*}{|A_2|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A_2|A_1^* & O \\ O & |A_1|A_2^* \end{pmatrix}.$$

17. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 且 $A^2 = A$, 则必有 (C)

(A) $A=O$ (B) $A=E$ (C) $A+E$ 可逆 (D) A 可逆

解：因为 $E = (E+A)(E-A/2)$, 所以 $A+E$ 可逆。

18. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 非奇异 ($n \geq 2$), A^* 是矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵, 则 (C)

(A) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-1}A$ (B) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n+1}A$

(C) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2}A$ (D) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n+2}A$

解：

$$(A^*)^* = |A^*|(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{n-1}(|A|A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{n-1} \frac{1}{|A|} A = |A|^{n-2} A$$

19. 设 A, B, C 均为 n 阶方阵, E 为 n 阶单位矩阵, 若 $B = E + AB, C = A + CA$, 则

$B-C$ 为 (A)

(A) E (B) $-E$ (C) A (D) $-A$

解：因为

$$B = E + AB \Rightarrow (E-A)B = E \Rightarrow B^{-1} = E-A$$

$$C = A + CA \Rightarrow C(E-A) = A \Rightarrow CB^{-1} = A \Rightarrow C = AB$$

所以 $B-C = B-AB = (E-A)B = B^{-1}B = E$.

20. 证明：若 n 阶方阵 A 与一切同阶方阵均可交换, 则 A 必是数量阵.

证明：令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \mathbf{L} & a_{1i} & \mathbf{L} & a_{1j} & \mathbf{L} & a_{1n} \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ a_{i1} & \mathbf{L} & a_{ii} & \mathbf{L} & a_{ij} & \mathbf{L} & a_{in} \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ a_{j1} & \mathbf{L} & a_{ji} & \mathbf{L} & a_{jj} & \mathbf{L} & a_{jn} \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ a_{n1} & \mathbf{L} & a_{ni} & \mathbf{L} & a_{nj} & \mathbf{L} & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad E_{ji} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, j \neq i,$$

那么

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{L} & a_{1j} & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & a_{ij} & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & a_{jj} & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & a_{nj} & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = AE_{ji} = E_{ji}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ a_{i1} & \mathbf{L} & a_{ii} & \mathbf{L} & a_{ij} & \mathbf{L} & a_{in} \\ \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$a_{ij} = 0, \quad i \neq j, \quad a_{ii} = a_{jj}, \quad \forall i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

即 A 必是数量阵

21. 设 A, B 为同阶方阵, 且 B 可逆, 若 A 为 m 次幂零阵, 即 $\exists m \in \mathbb{N}, A^m = 0$, 证

明: 满足矩阵方程 $AX = XB$ 的只能是 $X = O$.

证明: 因为 $AX = XB$, 所以

$$A^2X = AAX = AXB = XBB = XB^2,$$

$$A^3X = AA^2X = AXB^2 = XBB^2 = XB^3,$$

\mathbf{M}

$$A^kX = AA^{k-1}X = AXB^{k-1} = XBB^{k-1} = XB^k$$

因此, 当 $k = m$ 时, $XB^m = A^mX = O$. 又因为 B 可逆, 所以

$$X = O(B^m)^{-1} = O.$$

22. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 已知 $(E + A)$ 可逆, 证明: 满足矩阵方程 $(E + A)^{-1}$ 与

$E - A$ 可交换.

证明: 因为

$$(E+A)(E-A) = E - A^2 = (E-A)(E+A)$$

所以

$$(E+A)^{-1}(E+A)(E-A)(E+A)^{-1} = (E+A)^{-1}(E-A)(E+A)(E+A)^{-1}$$

即

$$(E-A)(E+A)^{-1} = (E+A)^{-1}(E-A)$$

因此, $(E+A)^{-1}$ 和 $(E-A)$ 可交换。

23. 证明: (1) 如果 A 是可逆的反对称矩阵, A^{-1} 则也是反对称矩阵.

(2) 不存在奇数阶的可逆反对称矩阵.

证明: (1) 因为

$$(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1} = (-A)^{-1} = -A^{-1},$$

所以 A^{-1} 是反对称矩阵.

(2) 假设 A 是奇数阶的可逆反对称矩阵, 那么

$$|A| = |A^T| = |-A| = (-1)^n |A| = -|A|,$$

即 $|A| = 0$ 。另一方面, 因为 A 可逆, 所以 $|A| \neq 0$, 矛盾。

因此, 不存在奇数阶的可逆反对称矩阵.