# 2.6 可逆矩阵与伴随矩阵

#### 逆矩阵相当于矩阵的倒数

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  则有关系: AB = BA = E, 称 $B \to A$ 的逆矩阵,记为 $A^{-1}$ 

#### 逆矩阵的用处:

若有 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $C = AC = D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  可得:  $C = BAC = B \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

**可得:** 
$$C = BAC = B \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解方程组: 
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ -3x_2 + x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$
 此即: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 可得: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**可得:** 
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

定义2.6.1 (逆矩阵) 对于n阶方阵A,如果存在同阶方阵B,使得 AB=BA=E

则称A是可逆矩阵,并称B是A的逆矩阵,简称逆阵,记为 $A^{-1}$ .

#### 注: 逆矩阵是唯一的

## 特殊矩阵的逆矩阵:

$$E^{-1}=E, (kE)^{-1}=(1/k)E,$$

$$E(i,j)^{-1}=E(i,j), E(i(k))^{-1}=E(i(1/k)), E(i,j(k))^{-1}=E(i,j(-k)),$$

$$\operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, ..., \lambda_n)^{-1}=\operatorname{diag}(1/\lambda_1, ..., 1/\lambda_n) \mathbb{P} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(kE)^{-1} = (1/k)E:$$

$$(kE)(\frac{1}{k}E) = \begin{pmatrix} k & & & \\ & k & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{k} & & & \\ & \frac{1}{k} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{1}{k} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E, 同理(\frac{1}{k}E)(kE) = E.$$

## $E(i(k))^{-1}=E(i(1/k))$ :

$$E(i(k))E(i(\frac{1}{k})) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & k & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \frac{1}{k} & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E, \exists \Xi E(i(\frac{1}{k}))E(i(k)) = E.$$

## $E(i,j(k))^{-1}=E(i,j(-k))$ :

$$E(i, j(k))E(i, j(-k)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & \cdots & k & \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & 1 & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E,$$

同理E(i, j(-k))E(i, j(k))=E.

## $\operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, ..., \lambda_n)^{-1} = \operatorname{diag}(1/\lambda_1, 1/\lambda_2, ..., 1/\lambda_n) :$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E.$$

#### 可逆矩阵的基本性质:

- (1) 若A可逆,则 $A^{-1}$ 也可逆,且 $(A^{-1})^{-1}=A$ ; 还有  $|A^{-1}|=|A|^{-1}$ .
- (2) 若A可逆,数 $k\neq 0$ ,则kA可逆,且  $(kA)^{-1}=k^{-1}A^{-1}$ .
- (3) 若A可逆,则AT也可逆,且 (AT)-1=(A-1)T.
- (4) 若A, B为同阶的可逆矩阵,则AB也可逆,且  $(AB)^{-1}=B^{-1}A^{-1}$ .

#### 证明:用定义验证

- (1)  $A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = E$ , 故( $A^{-1}$ )-1=A; 还有  $|A||A^{-1}| = |AA^{-1}| = |E| = 1$ .
- (3)  $(A^{T})(A^{-1})^{T} = (A^{-1}A)^{T} = E^{T} = E$ , 同理  $(A^{-1})^{T}(A^{T}) = E$ .
- (4)  $(AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1})=A(BB^{-1})A^{-1}=AEA^{-1}=AA^{-1}=E$ ,同理  $(B^{-1}A^{-1})(AB)=E$ . 故 AB 可逆,且逆矩阵为 $B^{-1}A^{-1}$ .

## 性质(4) 可推广到有限个同阶可逆矩阵的乘积:

## \* 用定义求逆矩阵

例2.6.1 试证明下列矩阵为可逆矩阵,并求其逆矩阵:

(1) 
$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$
 为对角矩阵,其中  $\lambda_i$  ( $i$ =1,2,..., $n$ )为非零数.

(2)  $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中a,c为非零实数.

证明 (1) 由于

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1} & & \\ & \lambda_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = E = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1} & & \\ & \lambda_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$
所以对角矩阵 $\Lambda$ 可逆,且其逆矩阵  $\Lambda^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1} & & \\ & \lambda_2^{-1} & & \\ & & & \lambda_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = E.$ 

(2) 设矩阵
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
,使得 $BC = E$ ,得关系式:
$$\begin{cases} ac_{11} = 1, \\ ac_{12} = 0, \\ bc_{11} + cc_{21} = 0, \\ bc_{12} + cc_{22} = 1. \end{cases}$$

解得 
$$c_{11}=1/a$$
,  $c_{12}=0$ ,  $c_{21}=-b/ac$ ,  $c_{22}=1/c$ , 即  $C=\begin{pmatrix} 1/a & 0 \\ -b/(ac) & 1/c \end{pmatrix}$ .

易于验证BC=CB=E,故B可逆,且逆矩阵 $B^{-1}=C$ .

解法二:易知  $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b/c & 1 \end{pmatrix} = CD$ ,显然矩阵C,**D**都可逆,故B可逆,

解法三:用行列式解方程组:  $B\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和  $B\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

因为 
$$|B|=ac\neq 0$$
,故有唯一解:  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ac} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ac} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ .  $\Leftrightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/a & 0 \\ -b/(ac) & 1/c \end{pmatrix}$ ,

易于验证 BC=CB=E,故B可逆,且逆矩阵  $B^{-1}=C$ .

例2.6.2 设方阵A满足方程:  $A^2$ -3A-10E=O. 证明A和A-4E都可逆, 并求A-1和(A-4E)-1.

证明 由  $A^2$ -3A-10E=O 得 A(A-3E)=10E=(A-3E)A ,

立得 
$$A(\frac{1}{10}(A-3E)) = E = (\frac{1}{10}(A-3E))A.$$

由逆矩阵定义知A 可逆, $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}(A-3E)$ . 再由 $A^2$ -3A-10E=O 得 (A+E)(A-4E) = 6E = (A-4E)(A+E),

$$(\frac{1}{6}(A+E))(A-4E) = E = (A-4E)(\frac{1}{6}(A+E)).$$

故,仍由逆矩阵定义知 A-4E 可逆,且  $(A-4E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}(A+E)$ .

注 A, B 可逆, A+B 也不一定可逆; 即使A+B可逆, 一般  $(A+B)^{-1} \neq A^{-1}+B^{-1}$ .

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

$$(2)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ If } A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ If } \text{ if } (A + B)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix} \neq A^{-1} + B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## \* 用公式求逆矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$
 矩阵A求逆矩阵

#### 求A的逆就是求X满足:

$$E = AX = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 上述求X就是解一系列方程组:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n1} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_{12} \\ x_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} x_{1n} \\ x_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 利用行列式解第 j 组方程组:

再由 
$$D_i = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & \cdots & 1_{ji} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = A_{ji}$$
,可得  $x_{ij} = \frac{D_i}{|A|} = \frac{A_{ji}}{|A|}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ 

故有:

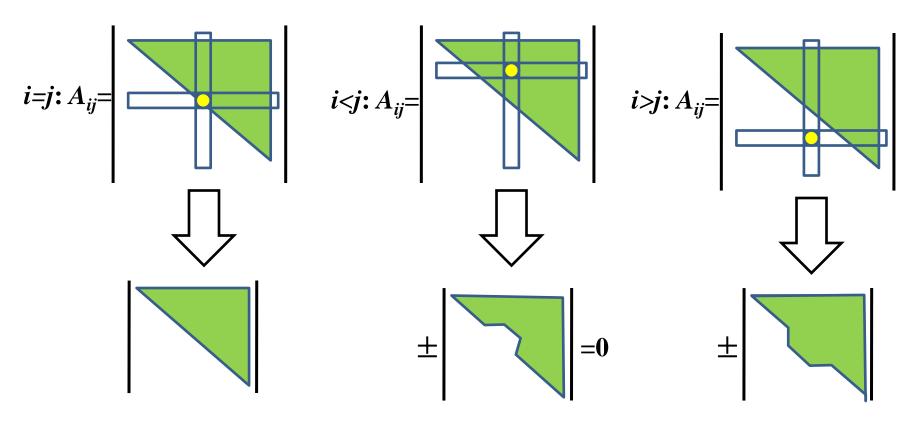
$$A^{-1} = X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1n} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}^{T}, \stackrel{\square}{\Rightarrow} |A| \neq 0$$

#### 验证:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \stackrel{\square}{=} |A| \neq 0$$

## 三角矩阵的逆矩阵:上(下)三角阵的逆矩阵是上(下)三角阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} & \cdots & A_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & A_{3n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ 0 & A_{22} & A_{32} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ 0 & 0 & A_{33} & \cdots & A_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$



三角矩阵相乘:上(下)三角阵乘以上(下)三角阵仍是上(下)三角阵

定义2.6.2 (方阵的伴随矩阵) 设 $A=(a_{ij})$  为n阶方阵, $A_{ij}$ 是 |A| 中元素 $a_{ij}$ 的 代数余子式,则称矩阵

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

为A的伴随矩阵.

例2.6.3 求A的伴随矩阵A\*, 其中 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
. 解因为  $A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -4, A_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 17, A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -8,$  
$$A_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 26, A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -4, A_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -19,$$
 
$$A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3, A_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5, A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6.$$
 所以  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 17 & -8 \\ 26 & -4 & -19 \\ -3 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ .

例2.6.4 证明:  $AA^*=A^*A=|A|E$ .

证明 设 $A=(a_{ij})_{n\times n}$ 

$$AA^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A|E.$$

同理可证  $A^*A=|A|E$ .

#### 注 此处用到行列式的重要公式

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} A_{jk} = |A| \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} |A|, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

 $\delta_{ij}$ 称为Kronecker常数,规定  $\delta_{ii}$ =1,  $\delta_{ij}$ =0,( $i\neq j$ ).

# 定理2.6.1 (矩阵可逆的条件) 矩阵A可逆的充要条件是 $|A| \neq 0$ ,且 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*.$

证明 必要性. 设 A可逆,即存在 $A^{-1}$ ,使  $AA^{-1}=E$ ,则  $|AA^{-1}|=|A||A^{-1}|=|E|=1$ .所以  $|A|\neq 0$ . 充分性. 由例2.6.4 可知  $AA^*=A^*A=|A|E$ ,因为 $|A|\neq 0$ ,所以

$$A(\frac{1}{|A|}A^*) = (\frac{1}{|A|}A^*)A = E$$
. 由逆矩阵的定义即知  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*$ .

## 推论2.6.2 矩阵A可逆的充要条件是A为满秩矩阵.

$$AB = E$$
 不一定有  $BA = E$ ,如  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , $AB = E$ , $BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

但是,对于方阵 AB=E 等价于 BA=E . 见如下推论

推论2.6.3 设A,B 都是n阶方阵, 若AB=E, 则BA=E, 且 $A^{-1}=B$ ,  $B^{-1}=A$ .

证明 由 |A||B|=|AB|=|E|=1可得 $|A|\neq 0$ , $|B|\neq 0$ ,故 $A^{-1}$ , $B^{-1}$ 存在,且有  $B=(A^{-1}A)B=A^{-1}(AB)=A^{-1}E=A^{-1}$  ,  $A=A(BB^{-1})=(AB)B^{-1}=EB^{-1}=B^{-1}$  . 即 A,B 可逆,且 A,B互为逆矩阵 .

例2.6.5 判断下列矩阵 A , B , C 是否可逆 . 若可逆 , 求其逆矩阵 .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 其中 $a$ , c为非零实数.

解 因为 
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -71 \neq 0,$$

所以A 可逆. 再由例2.6.3已求得的A的伴随矩阵 $A^*$ ,立即得到

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^* = -\frac{1}{71} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 17 & -8 \\ 26 & -4 & -19 \\ -3 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为  $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & c \end{vmatrix} = ac \neq 0,$ 

所以**B**可逆,且 
$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B|}B^* = \frac{1}{ac}\begin{pmatrix} c & 0 \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} & 0 \\ -\frac{b}{ac} & c^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
.

最后,因为 |C|=0,所以C不可逆.

# 伴随矩阵特点

伴随矩阵相当于比较粗略的逆。 $AA^*=A^*A=|A|E$ 

导出关系:  $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$   $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2}A$ 

# 伴随矩阵逆阵转置的关系

 $(A^{\mathrm{T}})^{-1} = (A^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}$ 

 $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$ 

 $(A^*)^{\mathrm{T}} = (A^{\mathrm{T}})^*$ 

习题二 42 证: A可逆则  $|A| \neq 0$ ,且 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ .

故 $A^*$ 可逆且  $(A^*)^{-1}=|A|^{-1}A$ ,

而  $(A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}|(A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{-1}A$ ,故  $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$ .

 $(A^{\mathsf{T}})^* = (A^*)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 证明思路:  $A^*$ 可能不可逆,故可通过比较 (i,j) 元素证明.  $(A^{T})^{*}$  的(i,j)元素,即 $A^{T}$ 的(j,i)位置的代数余子式,即A的(i,j)位置的代 数余子式转置 $A_{ii}'=A_{ii}$ ,

 $(A^*)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 的(i,j)元素,即 $A^*$ 的(j,i)位置的元素,即 $A_{ii}$ . 故 $(A^{\mathrm{T}})^*=(A^*)^{\mathrm{T}}$ .

例2.6.6 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $A^*$ 是A的伴随矩阵,求 $(A^*)^{-1}$ .

解 
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \neq 0$$
, 而  $AA^* = |A|E = 10E$ ,即有  $\frac{1}{10}AA^* = E$ ,从而

$$(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}A = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例2.6.7 证明:设A为 $n(n \ge 2)$ 阶方阵,则  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$ ,这里 $A^*$ 为A的伴随矩阵.

- 证明 (1) 若  $|A| \neq 0$ ,则A可逆. 由逆矩阵公式知  $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ ,从而  $|A^*| = |A|A^{-1} |= |A|^n |A^{-1}| = |A|^{n-1}$ .
- (2) 若 |A|=0,则一定有  $|A^*|=0$ . 否则若  $|A^*|\neq 0$ ,则 $A^*$ 可逆. 由于  $AA^*=|A|E=O$ ,两边右乘 $(A^*)^{-1}$ 得A=O  $(A^*)^{-1}=O$ ,于是 $A^*=O$ . 这 与  $|A^*|\neq 0$ 矛盾,故  $|A^*|=0$ .

综上(1),(2)得, $|A^*|=|A|^{n-1}$ .

# 分块对角矩阵的可逆及逆矩阵

## 易知分块对角矩阵有如下的结果:

## 于是

例2.6.8 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 $A^{-1}$ .

解 A 的分块矩阵为 
$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} \\ 0 & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 其中  $A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A_{22} = 2$ ,  $A_{33} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

容易计算
$$A_{11}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}, A_{22}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}, A_{33}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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

## 例2.6.9 已知非齐次线性方程组 Ax=b 的系数矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

 $b=(5,1,1)^{T}$ . 问方程组是否有解? 若有, 求出其解.

分析: 若有 $A^{-1}$ ,则有 $A^{-1}Ax=A^{-1}b$ ,即 $x=A^{-1}b$ 

解 因为  $|A|=1\neq0$ ,所以A可逆,且其逆矩阵  $A^{-1}$  唯一. 因此在 等式 Ax=b 的两端左乘  $A^{-1}$ ,即  $A^{-1}$  (Ax)= $A^{-1}b$ . 得  $x=A^{-1}b$ ,即 该方程组有唯一解. 用伴随矩阵法求得

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

进一步计算得

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 \\ 11 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}.$$