

习题二补充讲解(2)

20(1) 解 显然 $(A, E) \xrightarrow{r} (PA, P)$, 其中 PA 为行简化梯形. 行初等变换如下

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -5 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+3r_2 \\ r_2+2r_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 & -2 & -5 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{(-1)r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\text{则有 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, PA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

27 解 因为 $|A| = -2, AA^* = |A|E = -2E$, 对 $A^*BA = 2BA - 8E$ 左乘 A , 右乘 A^{-1} 得

$$AA^*BAA^{-1} = 2ABAA^{-1} - 8AA^{-1}, \text{ 即 } -2B = 2AB - 8E, \text{ 进一步有 } (A+E)B = 4E,$$

于是

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

34 解 由 $ABA = C$ 可得 $|A||B||A| = |C| = 1$,

$$\text{又 } |A| = -4, \text{ 故 } |B| = 1/16, \text{ 且 } B = A^{-1}CA^{-1},$$

$$\text{故 } B^{-1} = AC^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } B^* = |B|B^{-1} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

36 解 因为 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$, 故 $(A^*)^{-1} = (|A|A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{-1}A = |A^{-1}|A$, 其中 $|A^{-1}| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$

求 A 如下

$$(A^{-1}, E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ r_2+r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-2r_3 \\ r_1-r_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_1-r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.5 & -1.5 & -2.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\text{即 } A = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 & -1.5 & -2.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } (A^*)^{-1} = |A^{-1}|A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

42 证 A 可逆则 $|A| \neq 0$, 且 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$, 故 A^* 可逆且 $(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{-1}A$.

$$\text{又 } (A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}|(A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{-1}A, \text{ 得到 } (A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$$