

第2章 矩 阵

§ 2.1 矩阵的运算

$$1. \text{ 由 } X + A = 2(B - X) \Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{3}(2B - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. (1) AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 9 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) B^T C + A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 11 & -1 \\ 5 & 20 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. (1) AB = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i b_i; \quad BA = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_2 b_1 & a_3 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 & a_3 b_2 \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) (BA)^n = B \underbrace{(AB)(AB) \cdots (AB)}_{n-1} A = a^{n-1} BA = a^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_2 b_1 & a_3 b_1 \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 & a_3 b_2 \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$4. (1) n=2 \text{ 时, } \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n=3 \text{ 时, } \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \sin \theta & -\sin 2\theta \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \\ \cos 2\theta \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta \cos \theta & -\sin 2\theta \sin \theta + \cos 2\theta \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 3\theta & -\sin 3\theta \\ \sin 3\theta & \cos 3\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{利用数学归纳法, 可得 } \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\theta & -\sin n\theta \\ \sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \because \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{而 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由二项展开式:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^n &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^n \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^n + n \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^{n-2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^n & n\lambda^{n-1} & \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & \lambda^n & n\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. f(A) = A^2 - A - 8E = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^2 & \\ & 1^2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & & \\ & 8 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. (1) \because B^T = (E + 2\alpha\alpha^T)^T = E + 2(\alpha^T)^T \alpha^T = E + 2\alpha\alpha^T = B,$$

故 B 是对称矩阵.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) BC &= (E + 2\alpha\alpha^T)(E - \alpha\alpha^T) = E - \alpha\alpha^T + 2\alpha\alpha^T - 2\alpha\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T \\ &= E + \alpha\alpha^T - 2\alpha(\alpha^T\alpha)\alpha^T = E + \alpha\alpha^T - \alpha\alpha^T = E \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \text{ 设 } B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则由 } AB = BA, \text{ 得 } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 2c & 2d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ c & 2d \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即有 } \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\text{故所求矩阵是 } B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (其中 } a, d \text{ 是任意实数)}$$

§ 2.2 矩阵的行列式与逆

$$1. (1) \because |A| = 1, A^* = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \because |A|=2, A^*=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1}=\frac{1}{|A|}A^*=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -3 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \because (E-A)(E+A+A^2+\cdots+A^{k-1})=E-A^k=E$$

$$\therefore E-A \text{ 可逆, 且 } (E-A)^{-1}=E+A+A^2+\cdots+A^{k-1}.$$

$$3. (1) |-2A|=(-2)^3|A|=-16;$$

$$(2) |(2A)^{-1}|=|2A|^{-1}=2^{-3}|A|^{-1}=\frac{1}{16};$$

$$(3) |A^*|=|A|^{3-1}=4;$$

$$(4) |BA^{-1}|=\frac{|B|}{|A|}=-\frac{1}{8};$$

$$(5) |(AB)^T|=|AB|=|A||B|=-\frac{1}{2};$$

$$(6) |(P^{-1}AP)^k|=|P^{-1}||A^k||P|=|A|^k=2^k;$$

$$(7) |A^{-1}+2A^*|=|A^{-1}+2|A|A^{-1}|=|5A^{-1}|=5^3|A|^{-1}=\frac{125}{2}.$$

$$4. \because A^2-2A+4E=(A+E)(A-3E)+7E \Rightarrow (A+E)[-\frac{1}{7}(A-3E)]=E,$$

$$\therefore (A+E)^{-1}=-\frac{1}{7}(A-3E), \text{ 同样, 有: } (A-3E)^{-1}=-\frac{1}{7}(A+E).$$

$$5. (1) \because |A|\neq 0, |B|\neq 0 \Rightarrow |AB|=|A||B|\neq 0, \text{ 即 } AB \text{ 也可逆};$$

$$(2) \because |AB|\neq 0 \Rightarrow |A||B|\neq 0 \Rightarrow |A|\neq 0, |B|\neq 0, \text{ 故矩阵 } A, B \text{ 均可逆}.$$

$$6. (1) \because AB=AC, A \text{ 可逆, 则 } A^{-1}AB=A^{-1}AC \Rightarrow B=C;$$

$$(2) \because AB=O, A \text{ 可逆, 则 } A^{-1}AB=A^{-1}O \Rightarrow B=O.$$

§ 2.3 分块矩阵

$$1. \text{ 记 } A_1=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, A_2=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A=\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 同样 } B=\begin{pmatrix} B_1 & O \\ C & B_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中, $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$, $B_2 = A_2$, 则有 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_1 & O \\ A_2 C & A_2 B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|ccc} 5 & 19 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 70 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 9 & 14 & 11 & 10 \\ 5 & 4 & 8 & 4 & 6 \end{array} \right)$

2. 记 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$C_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ & C_1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & -A_1^{-1} B_1 C_1^{-1} \\ & C_1^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} -5 & 3 & 5 & 14 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$

3. $\because B, C$ 可逆 $\Rightarrow |B| \neq 0, |C| \neq 0 \Rightarrow |A| = (-1)^r |B| |C| \neq 0$, 故 A 可逆,

又 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & X_1 \\ X_2 & O \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $AA^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & B \\ C & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & X_1 \\ X_2 & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} BX_2 & O \\ O & CX_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & E_s \end{pmatrix}$

所以, $X_2 = B^{-1}$, $X_1 = C^{-1}$, 即 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & C^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}$

4. 记 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & a_2 & \\ & & a_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2 = (a_i)$, 由于 $a_i \neq 0 (i=1,2,3,4)$, 因此 A_1, A_2 均可逆, 故

$A = \begin{pmatrix} & A_1 \\ A_2 & \end{pmatrix}$ 也可逆, 且 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} & A_1^{-1} \\ A_2^{-1} & \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & a_4^{-1} \\ \hline a_1^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3^{-1} & 0 \end{array} \right)$.

5. $\because \alpha^T \alpha = 2x^2$, 故有 $(E - \alpha \alpha^T)(E + x^{-1} \alpha \alpha^T)$

$$= E + x^{-1} \alpha \alpha^T - \alpha \alpha^T - x^{-1} \alpha (\alpha^T \alpha) \alpha^T = E + (x^{-1} - 2x - 1) \alpha \alpha^T$$

依题意, $x^{-1} - 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -1$ 或 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $\because x < 0$, 故 $x = -1$.

§ 2.4 矩阵的初等变换与矩阵的秩

1. (1) $A \xrightarrow{r_2-3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = A_1 \Rightarrow r(A) = 3$

$$(2) A_1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A_2$$

$$(3) A_2 \xrightarrow{c_3 - 2c_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 \leftrightarrow c_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A_3$$

2. $\because B = AE(1, 2), C = BE(2(3), 3)$, 则 $C = AE(1, 2)E(2(3), 3)$

$$\text{其中 } E(1, 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, E(2(3), 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\therefore P = E(1, 2)E(2(3), 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \because A \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3 - 2r_2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \text{矩阵 } A \text{ 可逆.}$$

$$\text{又 } (A:E) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(2) X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 5 & -14 \\ 0 & 7 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. \because AB = A + 2B \Rightarrow (A - 2E)B = A \Rightarrow B = (A - 2E)^{-1}A$$

$$\text{由 } A-2E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (A-2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B = (A-2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -8 & -6 \\ 2 & -9 & -6 \\ -2 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. \because |A| = (1+2a)(a-1)^2$$

$$\therefore a \neq -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 且 } a \neq 1 \text{ 时, } |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A) = 3;$$

$$a = 1 \text{ 时, } r(A) = 1; \quad a = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } r(A) = 2.$$

$$7. \because A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 2a-2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & a^2-a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 2a-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2+a-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } a^2 + a - 2 = 0, \text{ 即 } a = 1 \text{ 或 } a = -2 \text{ 时, } r(A) = 2;$$

$$\text{当 } a \neq 1 \text{ 且 } a \neq -2 \text{ 时, } r(A) = 3.$$

§ 2.5 线性方程组的解

$$1. (1) \tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{唯一解} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 6 & -3 & 8 & 5 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{无穷多解} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -7 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 k 是任意实数.

$$3. \tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{方程组无解.}$$

$$4. \because |A| = (\lambda+2)(\lambda-1)^2, \quad \therefore \text{当 } \lambda \neq -2 \text{ 且 } \lambda \neq 1 \text{ 时, 有唯一解; 当 } \lambda = -2 \text{ 时,}$$

$r(\tilde{A}) \neq r(A)$, 无解; 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, $r(\tilde{A}) = r(A) = 1$, 方程组有无穷多解, 此时, 同解方程组

是 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -2$, 通解是 $X = (-2, 0, 0)^T + k_1(-1, 1, 0)^T + k_2(-1, 0, 1)^T$, k_i 是实数.

第2章 总习题

一、判断题

1. \times 2. \times 3. \times 4. \times 5. \checkmark 6. \times

二、填空题

1. -500 2. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 3. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 4. 40 5. 2 6. 3

说明: 5. $\because \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{这种表示法要掌握!})$$

故 $|B| = |A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2$ (利用范德蒙行列式)

6. $\alpha^T \alpha$ 是 $\alpha \alpha^T$ 对角线元素的和.

三、单项选择题

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A)

四、计算与证明

2. $\because |A| = 4$, 由 $A^* B = A^{-1} + 2B \Rightarrow |A| A^{-1} B = A^{-1} + 2B$,

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

3. $\because \lambda E - A$ 不可逆, $\therefore |\lambda E - A| = 0$, 即 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 5 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$(\lambda - 7)(\lambda - 4)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 4 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 7.$$

4. $\because |A| = 24$, $\therefore A$ 可逆, 由 $A^* = |A| A^{-1}$, 有

$$(A^*)^{-1} = (|A|A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A = \frac{1}{24} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. (1) P_1^{2016}AP_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) P_2AP_1^{2017} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P_1^{2017} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6. $\because A$ 是 3 阶非零实矩阵, 不妨设 $a_{11} \neq 0$, 又 $a_{ij} = A_{ij} \Rightarrow |A| = a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2 > 0$, 且

$$A^* = A^T \Rightarrow |A| = |A^T| = |A^*| = |A|^2 \Rightarrow |A| = 1.$$

7. $\because A$ 的各行元素之和为 b , 故将 $|A|$ 的各列加到第 1 列, 并提出 b , 再按第 1 列展开,

$$\text{得 } a = b \sum_{k=1}^n A_{k1} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n A_{k1} = \frac{b}{a}.$$

8. $\because |A+E| = |A+A^T A| = |(E+A^T)A| = |(E+A)^T A| = |E+A||A|$, 又 $|A| < 0$, 故有 $|A+E| = 0$.

9. (1) $\because AB = A+B \Rightarrow AB - A - B + E = E \Rightarrow (A-E)(B-E) = E$
 $\therefore A-E$ 与 $B-E$ 均可逆.

(2) $\because A-E$ 与 $B-E$ 均可逆 $\Rightarrow (A-E)(B-E) = (B-E)(A-E)$
 $\Rightarrow AB - A - B + E = BA - B - A + E \Rightarrow AB = BA$.

$$10. \because B = (E+A)^{-1}(E-A) \Rightarrow E+B = E + (E+A)^{-1}(E-A) \Rightarrow$$

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

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

$$11. \because G = E - (A+E)^{-1} \Rightarrow G = (A+E)^{-1}(A+E) - (A+E)^{-1} = (A+E)^{-1}A$$

又 $A, A+E$ 可逆, $\Rightarrow (A+E)^{-1}$ 可逆, 从而 $G=(A+E)^{-1}A$ 也可逆, 且有 $G^{-1} =$

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

12. $\because r(A)=1 \Rightarrow \exists 3$ 阶可逆矩阵 P, Q , 使得

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1, 0, 0) Q = [P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}] \cdot [(1, 0, 0)Q],$$

令 $\alpha = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = (1, 0, 0)Q$, 则由 P, Q 均为可逆阵, 知 α, β 为三维非零列向量,

可记 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A = \alpha \beta^T$, 且 $A^{100} = \overbrace{\alpha(\beta^T \alpha) \cdots (\beta^T \alpha)}^{99 \text{ 个}} \beta^T = (\sum_{k=1}^3 a_k b_k)^{99} A.$