例3 证明
$$\begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ D & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A | B - DA^{-1}C | \\ (行列式第一降阶定理)$$

其中A为n阶可逆矩阵,B为m阶方阵.

if
$$\begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ D & B \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B - DA^{-1}C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ D & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B - DA^{-1}C \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |A| |B - DA^{-1}C|$$



例4 证明 $|E_m - AB| = |E_n - BA|$,其中 A 为 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,B为 $n \times m$ 阶阵.

if
$$\begin{bmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{fr}} \begin{bmatrix} E_m & A \\ 0 & E_n - BA \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{vmatrix} = |E_n - BA|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{fl}} \begin{bmatrix} E_m - AB & A \\ 0 & E_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{vmatrix} = |E_m - AB|$$





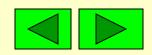
$$\therefore |E_m - AB| = |E_n - BA|$$

利用上式可得

$$\left| \lambda E_m - AB \right| = \lambda^{m-n} \left| \lambda E_n - BA \right|, m > n, \lambda$$
 为任意数.

$$\begin{aligned} ||\lambda E_{m} - AB| &= |\lambda^{m}| E_{m} - \frac{1}{\lambda} AB \\ &= |\lambda^{m}| E_{n} - \frac{1}{\lambda} BA \\ &= |\lambda^{m-n}| |\lambda E_{n} - BA | \end{aligned}$$

 $\lambda = 0$ 时可见书上的说明.



注 本例的结果可以把m阶的行列式转化 为n阶的行列式计算,此时可称为 (降阶公式).

尤其是当n = 1时,即A为1列B为1行时,等式的右端即为1个数.

例5 计算

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & \cdots & x_1 y_n \\ x_2 y_1 & 1 + x_2 y_2 & \cdots & x_2 y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n y_1 & x_n y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_n y_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & \cdots & x_1 y_n \\ x_2 y_1 & 1 + x_2 y_2 & \cdots & x_2 y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n y_1 & x_n y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_n y_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} E_n + \begin{bmatrix} x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & \cdots & x_1 y_n \\ x_2 y_1 & x_2 y_2 & \cdots & x_2 y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n y_1 & x_n y_2 & \cdots & x_n y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= E_{n} + \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} & y_{2} & \cdots & y_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= E_{1} + [y_{1} & y_{2} & \cdots & y_{n}] \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= |1 + x_{1}y_{1} + x_{2}y_{2} + \cdots + x_{n}y_{n}|$$

$$= 1 + x_{1}y_{1} + x_{2}y_{2} + \cdots + x_{n}y_{n}$$

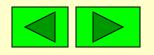
复习 秩的运算性质 (1)

1.
$$0 \le r(A) \le \min\{m,n\}$$

2.
$$r(A^T)=r(A)$$

3.
$$r(kA) = \begin{cases} 0 & k = 0 \\ r(A) & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

4. $r(A_1) \leq r(A)$, $(A_1 为 A 的 子阵)$



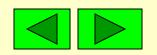
2.8.3 秩的运算性质(2)

5.
$$r \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} = r(A) + r(B)$$

证 设 $r(A) = r_1, r(B) = r_2$

则存在可逆阵 P_1, P_2, Q_1, Q_2 , 使

$$P_1AQ_1 = \begin{bmatrix} E_{r_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, P_2BQ_2 = \begin{bmatrix} E_{r_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & \\ & P_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} Q_1 & \\ & Q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow P$$

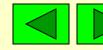
$$= \begin{bmatrix} P_1 A Q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_2 B Q_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} P_1 A Q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_2 B Q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{r_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_{r_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = r_1 + r_2 = r(A) + r(B)$$

$$\therefore r \mid A$$

$$= r_1 + r_2 = r(A) + r(B)$$

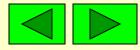


6.
$$r\begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \ge r(A) + r(B)$$

证 设
$$r(A) = r_1, r(B) = r_2$$

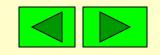
则存在可逆阵 P_1, P_2, Q_1, Q_2 ,使

$$P_1AQ_1 = \begin{bmatrix} E_{r_1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}, \quad P_2BQ_2 = \begin{bmatrix} E_{r_2} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} P_1 A Q_1 & P_1 C Q_2 \\ 0 & P_2 B Q_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Er_1 0 & P_1 C Q_2 \\ 0 & 0 & Er_2 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

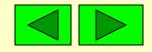
$$\therefore r \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \ge r(A) + r(B)$$



7.
$$r(A \mid B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$$

if
$$r(A) + r(B) = r \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= r \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \ge r(A : B)$$



8.
$$r(A+B) \leq r(A)+r(B)$$

if
$$r(A)+r(B)=r\begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}=r\begin{bmatrix} A & A+B \ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \ge r(A+B)$$

1912
$$r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3 > r \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = r(A+B) = 2$$

9.
$$r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$$

if
$$r(A)=r(A \ 0)=r(A AB) \geqslant r(AB)$$

$$r(B) = r \begin{bmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} B \\ AB \end{bmatrix} \ge r(AB)$$

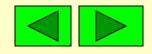
10.
$$A$$
为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 为 $n \times p$ 矩阵, $r(AB) \ge r(A) + r(B) - n$

且AB = 0时, $r(A) + r(B) \le n$

if
$$r(A)+r(B) \leqslant r\begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ E & B \end{bmatrix} = r\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -AB \\ E & B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= r \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -AB \\ E & 0 \end{bmatrix} = r \begin{bmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & AB \end{bmatrix} = n + r(AB)$$

且AB = 0时,有 $r(A) + r(B) \le n$.



秩的运算性质(2)

$$5. r \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} = r(A) + r(B)$$

6.
$$r\begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \ge r(A) + r(B)$$

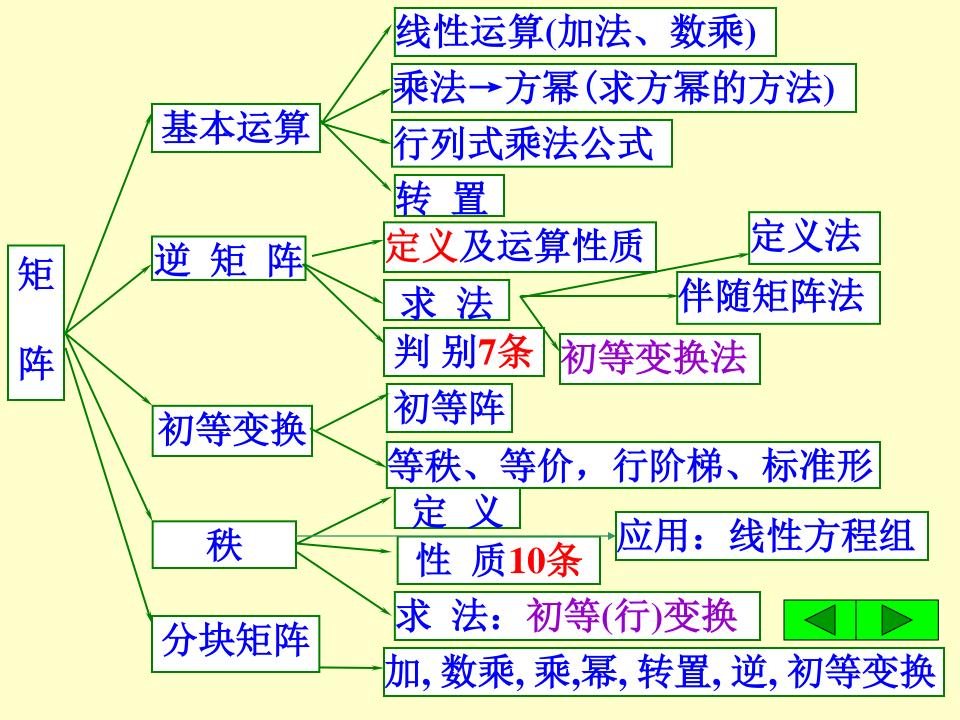
7.
$$r(A:B) \le r(A) + r(B)$$

8.
$$r(A+B) \le r(A) + r(B)$$

9.
$$r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}$$

10.
$$A$$
为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 为 $n \times p$ 矩阵, 则 $r(AB) \ge r(A) + r(B) - n$

且
$$AB = 0$$
时, $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$



可逆的判别(7条)

$$A_{n \times n}$$
可逆 $\Rightarrow \exists B_{n \times n}$ 使 $AB = E$
 $\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow r(A) = n$
 $\Rightarrow A \Rightarrow E \Rightarrow f$
 $\Rightarrow A \Rightarrow P_1P_2 \cdots P_s, P_i$
 $\Rightarrow AX = 0$
 $\Rightarrow AX = b$
 $\Rightarrow AB = E$
 $\Rightarrow AB = E$
 $\Rightarrow AB = E$
 $\Rightarrow A \Rightarrow F$

伴随矩阵

- 1. 基本公式: $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$
- 2. 求逆: 若A可逆, $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*$, $(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A$ $A^* = |A|A^{-1}, (A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$

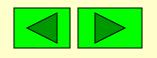
3. 性质:
$$(1)|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$$
, $(2)(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2}A$ $(n>2)$

$$(3)(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$$
, $(4)r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, r(A) = n \\ 1, r(A) = n - 1 \\ 0, r(A) < n - 1 \end{cases}$

$$(5)r(A^*)^* = \begin{cases} n, r(A) = n \\ 0, r(A) < n \end{cases}$$
 $(n>2)$

第二章常见的题型

- 1. 求方幂:4,5,11,22,23(注意秩为1的矩阵).
- 2. **求逆**:8(矩阵多项式方程f(A) = 0)14,16.
- 3. **解矩阵方程**: (考查矩阵运算及性质) 9, 10, 13, 15(先化简).
- 4. 初等变换初等阵:21,32. 补充题.
- 5. 涉及伴随矩阵:25,26,34.
- 6. 求秩:证明秩的等式:19,20.
- 7. 分块阵: 21, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33.
- 8. 证明题:17, 18, 28, 29.



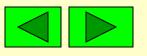
求方幂

例1 设
$$\alpha = (1, 2, 3, 4)^T$$
, $\beta = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T$

$$A = \alpha \beta^T, 求A^n.$$

解 可知
$$r(A) = 1$$
所以 $A^n = (\beta^T \alpha)^{n-1} A$
 $= 4^{n-1} A = 4^{n-1} \alpha \beta^T$

$$= 4^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & \frac{$$



初等变换与初等阵

例2 A可逆,将A的i,j 两行互换得B, 求 AB^{-1} .

解

$$E(i,j)A = B$$

$$AB^{-1} = A(E(i,j)A)^{-1} = E^{-1}(i,j) = E(i,j)$$

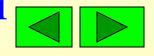
$$, \boldsymbol{B} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{14} & a_{13} & a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{24} & a_{23} & a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{34} & a_{33} & a_{32} & a_{31} \\ a_{44} & a_{43} & a_{42} & a_{41} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P_2 = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$A$$
可逆,则 B^{-1} =

$$(A)A^{-1}P_1P_2, (B)P_1A^{-1}P_2$$

 $(C)P_1P_2A^{-1}, (D)P_2A^{-1}P_1$



$$\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{P}_2\boldsymbol{P}_1$$

$$B^{-1} = P_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} A^{-1} = P_1 P_2 A^{-1}$$

$$AP_1 P_2 = B$$

$$B^{-1} = P_2^{-1} P_1^{-1} A^{-1} = P_2 P_1 A^{-1}$$

应选择(℃).

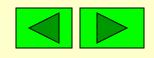
解矩阵方程、求逆的问题

例4 设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, X 满足

$$A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X, \ \Re X.$$

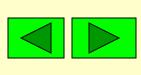
解 因为
$$A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X$$

所以 $AA^*X = AA^{-1} + 2AX$
即 $|A|X = E + 2AX$, $(|A|E - 2A)X = E$
所以 $X = (|A|E - 2A)^{-1}$



$$|A| = 4$$
, $|A|E - 2A| = 32 \neq 0$
所以 $|A|E - 2A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 可逆.

用初等变换可求出逆为
$$X = (|A|E - 2A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



且 AB = 0, 求t.

$$AB = 0$$
 $r(A) + r(B) \le n$
 $B \ne 0$, $r(B) \ge 1$

$$r(A) \le n - r(B) \le n - 1 = 2$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7(3+t) = 0$$

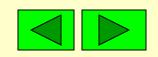
$$t = -3$$

例6 设A = B是两个n阶非零方阵,满足 AB = 0,则A = B的秩为

(A) 都等于n. (B) 必有一个为零.

(C) 都小于n. (D) 若其中一个等于n, 则另一个必小于n.

解 因为 $A \neq 0$, $B \neq 0$, $r(A) \geq 1$, $r(B) \geq 1$, AB = 0 $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$ 所以A = B的秩都小于n.



例7 设A为 4×3 阶矩阵, 且r(A)=2, 而

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $M r(AB) = 2$

解1 B为可逆阵,则可写成初等阵之积, AB即相当于对A进行初等列变换, 初等变换不变秩,故r(AB)=r(A)=2.

$$pricesize 12 \quad r(A) = r(A) + r(B) - 3 \le r(AB) \le r(A)$$

解3
$$r(A) = r(ABB^{-1}) \le r(AB) \le r(A)$$

故 $r(AB) = r(A) = 2$.

证明秩的等式

例8 设A为n阶幂等矩阵,即 $A^2 = A$,

求证
$$r(A)+r(A-E)=n$$

证 由 $A^2 = A$ 得 A(A - E) = 0

$$\therefore r(A) + r(A - E) \leq n$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{m}} n = r(\mathbf{E}) = r(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E}) \le r(\mathbf{A}) + r(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E})$$

故
$$r(A)+r(A-E)=n$$

关于伴随

设A 为n阶矩阵(n>2), A*是A的伴随 矩阵,则有

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

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

(1)当A可逆时,知A*可逆

$$A^{*}(A^{*})^{*} = |A^{*}| E$$

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

(2) 若A不可逆,则|A|=0, r(A)</br>

所以 $(A^*)^*=0=0A=0$.结论成立.





例10 若A为n阶矩阵($n \ge 2$),则

$$r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, r(A) = n \\ 1, r(A) = n-1 \\ 0, r(A) < n-1 \end{cases}$$

- 证 (1) 如果r(A)=n,由 $A^*A=|A|E$ 知 A^* 可逆, 从而 $r(A^*)=n$ 。
 - (2) 如果 $r(A) \le n-2$,由 A^* 的定义知 $A^* = 0 \Rightarrow r(A^*) = 0$.
 - (3)如果 $r(A)=n-1, A^* \neq 0, \Rightarrow r(A^*) \geq 1.$ 又 $|A|=0, A^*A=0, r(A)+r(A^*) \leq n$ $\Rightarrow r(A^*) \leq n-r(A)=1 \Rightarrow r(A^*)=1.$

例11 设A为三阶非零实矩阵,若 $A^* = A^T$ 证明A可逆,并求 A. $(a_{ii} = A_{ii})$ 证 由 $A^* = A^T$, 得 $a_{ij} = A_{ij}$, $\forall i, j$ $A \neq 0$,不妨设 $\exists a_{ki} \neq 0$ 将 A 按第k 行展开, $|A| = a_{k1}A_{k1} + a_{k2}A_{k2} + a_{k3}A_{k3}$ $=a_{k1}^2+a_{k2}^2+a_{k3}^2\geq a_{ki}^2>0.$ 故A可逆. 由已知 $A*=A^{T}$, : $AA^{T}=|A|E$ 得到 $|A|^2 = |A|^3$, $|A|^2(|A|-1)=0$ 所以由 $|A|\neq 0$ 知|A|=1.

例12 设A, B 为n 阶方阵,证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = |A + B| |A - B|$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\stackrel{\bullet}{\mathbf{IE}} & \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} & \stackrel{\uparrow}{\uparrow} & \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ A+B & A+B \end{bmatrix}
\end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\overline{\mathcal{P}} | J} \begin{bmatrix} A - B & B \\ 0 & A + B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = |A + B||A - B||$$

分块阵的行列式

例13 设4 阶矩阵 $A=(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4)$ $B=(\beta_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4)$. 如果|A|=1, |B|=2,那么 A+B 的值为: (A) 3 (B) 6 (C) 12 (D) 24 $|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}| = |\alpha_1 + \beta_1 2\alpha_2 2\alpha_3 2\alpha_4|$ $= 2^3 |\alpha_1 + \beta_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4|$ $=2^{3}(|A|+|B|)=24$ 应选(D).

下次作习题二中的部分习题

(例11) 设 $A=(a_{ij})$ 是3阶实非零矩阵,已 知 $a_{ii}=A_{ij}$,求|A|.

解 根据已知, $A=(a_{ij})$. 假定A的第一行有非零元素, 把|A|分别按照第1行展开,可以得到:

$$|A| = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$$
$$= a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2 \neq 0$$

由已知, $A^*=A^T$, 所以 $AA^T=|A|I$, 容易由得到 $|A|^2=|A|^3$ 所以|A|=1.

