

第二章 矩阵及其运算

1. 已知线性变换:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3, \\ x_2 = 3y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3, \\ x_3 = 3y_1 + 2y_2 + 3y_3, \end{cases}$$

求从变量 x_1, x_2, x_3 到变量 y_1, y_2, y_3 的线性变换.

解

$$\text{由已知: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 9 \\ 6 & 3 & -7 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = -7x_1 - 4x_2 + 9x_3 \\ y_2 = 6x_1 + 3x_2 - 7x_3 \\ y_3 = 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 \end{cases}$$

2. 已知两个线性变换

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + y_3, \\ x_2 = -2y_1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3, \\ x_3 = 4y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = -3z_1 + z_2, \\ y_2 = 2z_1 + z_3, \\ y_3 = -z_2 + 3z_3, \end{cases}$$

求从 z_1, z_2, z_3 到 x_1, x_2, x_3 的线性变换.

解 由已知

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 1 & 3 \\ 12 & -4 & 9 \\ -10 & -1 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以有
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -6z_1 + z_2 + 3z_3 \\ x_2 = 12z_1 - 4z_2 + 9z_3 \\ x_3 = -10z_1 - z_2 + 16z_3 \end{cases}$$

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

求 $3AB - 2A$ 及 $A^T B$.

解

$$\begin{aligned} 3AB - 2A &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 13 & 22 \\ -2 & -17 & 20 \\ 4 & 29 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^T B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 计算下列乘积:

(1) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$; (2) $(1, 2, 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$; (3) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (-1, 2)$;

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

(5) $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$;

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

解

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \times 7 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 7 + (-2) \times 2 + 3 \times 1 \\ 5 \times 7 + 7 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 35 \\ 6 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) (1 \quad 2 \quad 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1) = (10)$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times (-1) & 2 \times 2 \\ 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 2 \\ 3 \times (-1) & 3 \times 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -7 & 8 \\ 20 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) (x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ = (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 \quad a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 \quad a_{13}x_1 + a_{23}x_2 + a_{33}x_3) \\ \times \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3$$

$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 问:

(1) $AB = BA$ 吗?

(2) $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 吗?

(3) $(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$ 吗?

解

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore AB \neq BA$$

$$(2) (A+B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 14 \\ 14 & 29 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{但 } A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 16 \\ 15 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } (A+B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

$$(3) (A+B)(A-B) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{而 } A^2 - B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } (A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2 - B^2$$

6. 举反列说明下列命题是错误的:

(1) 若 $A^2 = 0$, 则 $A = 0$;

(2) 若 $A^2 = A$, 则 $A = 0$ 或 $A = E$;

(3) 若 $AX = AY$, 且 $A \neq 0$, 则 $X = Y$.

$$\text{解 (1) 取 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = 0, \text{ 但 } A \neq 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 取 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = A, \text{ 但 } A \neq 0 \text{ 且 } A \neq E$$

$$(3) \text{ 取 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = AY \text{ 且 } A \neq 0 \text{ 但 } X \neq Y$$

$$7. \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A^2, A^3, \dots, A^k.$$

$$\text{解 } A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

利用数学归纳法证明: $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当 $k=1$ 时,显然成立,假设 k 时成立,则 $k+1$ 时

$$A^{k+1} = A^k A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ (k+1)\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由数学归纳法原理知: $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

8. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^k .

解 首先观察

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

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 & 3\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由此推测 } A^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \geq 2)$$

用数学归纳法证明:

当 $k=2$ 时,显然成立.

假设 k 时成立, 则 $k+1$ 时,

$$A^{k+1} = A^k \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

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

由数学归纳法原理知: $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}$

9. 设 A, B 为 n 阶矩阵, 且 A 为对称矩阵, 证明 $B^T A B$ 也是对称矩阵.

证明 已知: $A^T = A$

则 $(B^T A B)^T = B^T (B^T A)^T = B^T A^T B = B^T A B$

从而 $B^T A B$ 也是对称矩阵.

10. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶对称矩阵, 证明 AB 是对称矩阵的充分必要条件是 $AB = BA$.

证明 由已知: $A^T = A$ $B^T = B$

充分性: $AB = BA \Rightarrow AB = B^T A^T \Rightarrow AB = (AB)^T$

即 AB 是对称矩阵.

必要性: $(AB)^T = AB \Rightarrow B^T A^T = AB \Rightarrow BA = AB$.

11. 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵:

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

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

$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & 0 \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_n \end{pmatrix} (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0)$$

解

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = 1$$

$$A_{11} = 5, A_{21} = 2 \times (-1), A_{12} = 2 \times (-1), A_{22} = 1$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

$$\text{故} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) |A| = 1 \neq 0 \quad \text{故} A^{-1} \text{存在}$$

$$A_{11} = \cos \theta \quad A_{21} = \sin \theta \quad A_{12} = -\sin \theta \quad A_{22} = \cos \theta$$

$$\text{从而} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) |A| = 2, \quad \text{故} A^{-1} \text{存在}$$

$$A_{11} = -4 \quad A_{21} = 2 \quad A_{31} = 0$$

$$\text{而} \quad A_{12} = -13 \quad A_{22} = 6 \quad A_{32} = -1$$

$$A_{13} = -32 \quad A_{23} = 14 \quad A_{33} = -2$$

$$\text{故} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{13}{2} & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -16 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$|A| = 24 \quad A_{21} = A_{31} = A_{41} = A_{32} = A_{42} = A_{43} = 0$$

$$A_{11} = 24 \quad A_{22} = 12 \quad A_{33} = 8 \quad A_{44} = 6$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -12 \quad A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

$$A_{14} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \quad A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$A_{24} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \quad A_{34} = (-1)^7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{5}{24} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

(5) $|A| = 1 \neq 0$ 故 A^{-1} 存在

而

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} &= 1 & A_{21} &= -2 & A_{31} &= 0 & A_{41} &= 0 \\ A_{12} &= -2 & A_{22} &= 5 & A_{32} &= 0 & A_{42} &= 0 \\ A_{13} &= 0 & A_{23} &= 0 & A_{33} &= 2 & A_{43} &= -3 \\ A_{14} &= 0 & A_{24} &= 0 & A_{34} &= -5 & A_{44} &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & 0 \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

由对角矩阵的性质知 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_1} & & & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{a_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \frac{1}{a_n} \end{pmatrix}$

12. 解下列矩阵方程:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

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

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

解

$$(1) \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -23 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 8 & 5 & -2 \\ -\frac{8}{3} & 5 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

13. 利用逆矩阵解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 2, \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = 3; \end{cases} \quad (2) \quad \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解

(1) 方程组可表示为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而有
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 方程组可表示为
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故有
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

14. 设 $A^k = O$ (k 为正整数), 证明 $(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}$.

证明 一方面, $E = (E - A)^{-1}(E - A)$

另一方面, 由 $A^k = O$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (E - A) + (A - A^2) + A^2 - \cdots - A^{k-1} + (A^{k-1} - A^k) \\ &= (E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1})(E - A) \end{aligned}$$

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

两端同时右乘 $(E - A)^{-1}$

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

15. 设方阵 A 满足 $A^2 - A - 2E = O$, 证明 A 及 $A + 2E$ 都可逆, 并求 A^{-1} 及

$(A + 2E)^{-1}$.

证明 由 $A^2 - A - 2E = O$ 得 $A^2 - A = 2E$

两端同时取行列式: $|A^2 - A| = 2$

即 $|A||A - E| = 2$, 故 $|A| \neq 0$

所以 A 可逆, 而 $A + 2E = A^2$

$$|A + 2E| = |A^2| = |A|^2 \neq 0 \quad \text{故 } A + 2E \text{ 也可逆.}$$

$$\text{由 } A^2 - A - 2E = O \Rightarrow A(A - E) = 2E$$

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

$$\text{又由 } A^2 - A - 2E = O \Rightarrow (A + 2E)A - 3(A + 2E) = -4E$$

$$\Rightarrow (A + 2E)(A - 3E) = -4E$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E)^{-1}(A + 2E)(A - 3E) = -4(A + 2E)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(3E - A)$$

16. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $AB = A + 2B$, 求 B .

解 由 $AB = A + 2B$ 可得 $(A - 2E)B = A$

$$\text{故 } B = (A - 2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

17. 设 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{11} .

解 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ 故 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$ 所以 $A^{11} = P\Lambda^{11}P^{-1}$

$$|P| = 3 \quad P^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

而 $\Lambda^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{故 } A^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2731 & 2732 \\ -683 & -684 \end{pmatrix}$$

18. 设 m 次多项式 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_mx^m$, 记

$$f(A) = a_0E + a_1A + a_2A^2 + \cdots + a_mA^m$$

$f(A)$ 称为方阵 A 的 m 次多项式.

(1) 设 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 证明: $\Lambda^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^k & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2^k \end{pmatrix}$, $f(\Lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & f(\lambda_2) \end{pmatrix}$;

(2) 设 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$, 证明: $A^k = P\Lambda^k P^{-1}$, $f(A) = Pf(\Lambda)P^{-1}$.

证明

(1) i) 利用数学归纳法. 当 $k = 2$ 时

$$\Lambda^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

命题成立, 假设 k 时成立, 则 $k + 1$ 时

$$\Lambda^{k+1} = \Lambda^k \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^k & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2^k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{k+1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

故命题成立.

ii) 左边 $= f(\Lambda) = a_0 E + a_1 \Lambda + a_2 \Lambda^2 + \cdots + a_m \Lambda^m$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{pmatrix} + a_1 \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + a_m \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_0 + a_1 \lambda_1 + a_2 \lambda_1^2 + \cdots + a_m \lambda_1^m & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_0 + a_1 \lambda_2 + a_2 \lambda_2^2 + \cdots + a_m \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & f(\lambda_2) \end{pmatrix} = \text{右边} \end{aligned}$$

(2) i) 利用数学归纳法. 当 $k = 2$ 时

$$A^2 = P\Lambda P^{-1} P\Lambda P^{-1} = P\Lambda^2 P^{-1} \text{ 成立}$$

假设 k 时成立, 则 $k + 1$ 时

$$A^{k+1} = A^k \cdot A = P\Lambda^k P^{-1} P\Lambda P^{-1} = P\Lambda^{k+1} P^{-1} \text{ 成立, 故命题成立,}$$

即 $A^k = P\Lambda^k P^{-1}$

ii) 证明

$$\text{右边} = Pf(\Lambda)P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P(a_0 E + a_1 \Lambda + a_2 \Lambda^2 + \cdots + a_m \Lambda^m)P^{-1} \\ &= a_0 PEP^{-1} + a_1 P\Lambda P^{-1} + a_2 P\Lambda^2 P^{-1} + \cdots + a_m P\Lambda^m P^{-1} \\ &= a_0 E + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 + \cdots + a_m A^m = f(A) = \text{左边} \end{aligned}$$

19. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵为 A^* , 证明:

(1) 若 $|A| = 0$, 则 $|A^*| = 0$;

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

证明

(1) 用反证法证明. 假设 $|A^*| \neq 0$ 则有 $A^*(A^*)^{-1} = E$

由此得 $A = AA^*(A^*)^{-1} = |A|E(A^*)^{-1} = O \therefore A^* = O$

这与 $|A^*| \neq 0$ 矛盾, 故当 $|A| = 0$ 时

有 $|A^*| = 0$

(2) 由于 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*$, 则 $AA^* = |A|E$

取行列式得到: $|A||A^*| = |A|^n$

若 $|A| \neq 0$ 则 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

若 $|A| = 0$ 由(1)知 $|A^*| = 0$ 此时命题也成立

故有 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

20. 取 $A = B = -C = D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 验证 $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \neq \begin{vmatrix} |A| & |B| \\ |C| & |D| \end{vmatrix}$

$$\text{检验: } \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\text{而 } \begin{vmatrix} |A| & |B| \\ |C| & |D| \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \neq \begin{vmatrix} |A| & |B| \\ |C| & |D| \end{vmatrix}$$

21. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & O \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ O & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $|A^8|$ 及 A^4

$$\text{解 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & O \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ O & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } A^8 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}^8 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^8 & O \\ O & A_2^8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A^8| = |A_1^8| |A_2^8| = |A_1|^8 |A_2|^8 = 10^{16}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^4 & O \\ O & A_2^4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5^4 & 0 & & O \\ 0 & 5^4 & & \\ & & 2^4 & 0 \\ O & & 2^6 & 2^4 \end{pmatrix}$$

22. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 及 s 阶矩阵 B 都可逆, 求 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$.

解 将 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$ 分块为 $\begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix}$

其中 C_1 为 $s \times n$ 矩阵, C_2 为 $s \times s$ 矩阵

C_3 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, C_4 为 $n \times s$ 矩阵

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} O & A_{n \times n} \\ B_{s \times s} & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix} = E = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由此得到 } \begin{cases} AC_3 = E_n \Rightarrow C_3 = A^{-1} \\ AC_4 = O \Rightarrow C_4 = O \quad (A^{-1} \text{ 存在}) \\ BC_1 = O \Rightarrow C_1 = O \quad (B^{-1} \text{ 存在}) \\ BC_2 = E_s \Rightarrow C_2 = B^{-1} \end{cases}$$

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