

$$1. P(i, j) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 0 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \end{matrix}$$

§4.7

②

$$P(i(k)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & k & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \end{matrix} \quad k \neq 0.$$

$$P(i, j(k)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ j \end{matrix}$$

2. 初等阵是可逆的.

初等阵的逆还是初等阵.

$$P^{-1}(i, j) = P(i, j) \quad P^{-1}(i(k)) = P(i(1/k)) \quad P^{-1}(i, j(k)) = P(i, j(-k))$$

二. Th. 对A施行以初等行(列)变换必可矩阵B对于相同

种类型的初等阵左(右)乘A.

三. 矩阵的等价.

1. 若  $A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow B$ , 则称A与B等价.

2. 等价具有

- 自反性
- 对称性
- 传递性.

3.  $\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  称为A的标准形.



# 四 初等变换求逆法.

1. Th.1. 任何一个矩阵  $A$  均与它的标准形  $\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  等价.  $r=r(A)$

Th.2.  $A$  与  $B$  等价  $\iff \exists$  初等阵  $P_1, \dots, P_s; Q_1, \dots, Q_t$ .

使得  $A = \underbrace{(P_1 P_2 \dots P_s)}_P B \underbrace{(Q_1 Q_2 \dots Q_t)}_Q$ .

Th.3.  $A$  与  $B$  等价  $\iff \exists$  可逆阵  $P, Q$ , 使得  $A = PBQ$ .

Th.4. 方阵  $A_n$  可逆  $\iff$  它能表示为一系列初等阵的乘积.

$\iff r(A) = n$

$\iff A$  与  $E$  等价.

Th.5. 可逆阵总可以仅经初等行变换化为单位阵.

## 2. 初等变换求逆法.

若  $A$  可逆.  $A^{-1}$  也可逆.

$A^{-1} = \underbrace{P_1 P_2 \dots P_s}_P E$

$P_i$  均为初等阵

$E = \underbrace{P_1 P_2 \dots P_s}_P A$

$(A, E) \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \dots \rightarrow (E, A^{-1})$ .

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

行变换

解:  $(A, E) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$



$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -8 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \times 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 6 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \times (-1) \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(A, E) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & 1 & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & & 1 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & & \ddots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} & & & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc} \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{7} & \boxed{6} & \boxed{5} & & & & & \\ & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} & & & & & & & \\ & & \boxed{1} & & & & & & & \\ & & & \boxed{1} & & & & & & \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{3} & \boxed{4} & \boxed{1} & & & & & \end{array} \right).$$

例2. 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $(E-A)^{-1}$ .

解:  $E-A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(E-A, E) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \textcircled{3} & -2 & \textcircled{6} & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\times 3 \\ \times 6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 6 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

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

3. 初等变换法解矩阵方程.

1°.  $AX=B$   $\xrightarrow{A \text{ 可逆}}$   $\begin{cases} \text{方法一. } X=A^{-1}B \\ \text{方法二. } (A, B) \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \dots \rightarrow (E, X). \end{cases}$  P120

$A$  可逆.  $A^{-1}$  也可逆.

$$A^{-1} = P_1 P_2 \dots P_s$$

$$E = P_1 P_2 \dots P_s A$$

$$X = A^{-1}B = P_1 P_2 \dots P_s B$$

$$(A, B) \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \dots \rightarrow (E, X)$$

$P_i$  为初等阵.

例. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  满足  $AX=B$ . 求  $X$ .

解:  $(A, B) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ \textcircled{2} & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ \textcircled{3} & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & \textcircled{2} & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-2} & -6 & -2 & -12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\times 1 \\ \times (-1)}}$

方法一.

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \textcircled{-2} & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & \textcircled{-5} & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$



方法二.  $(A, E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \textcircled{2} & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \textcircled{-2} & -6 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (5)

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \textcircled{-2} & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & \textcircled{-5} & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & +1 & +1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{15}{2} - 3 + \frac{15}{2}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

方法三.  $A_{3 \times 3} X_{3 \times 2} = B_{3 \times 2}.$

设  $X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \\ e & f \end{pmatrix}.$

2°.  $\underline{XA=B}$  若A可逆  $\rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{方法一. } X=BA^{-1}. \\ \text{方法二. } \underline{\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E \\ X \end{pmatrix}.} \end{cases}$

若A可逆.  $A^{-1}$ 也可逆.

$$A^{-1} = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_s.$$

$$X = \underline{BA^{-1}} = B \underline{P_1 P_2 \cdots P_s}$$

$$E = A \underline{P_1 P_2 \cdots P_s}.$$



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

⑥.

求  $X$ , 使得  $XA=B$ .

解:  $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -7 & 2 \\ -4 & 11 & -3 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & \textcircled{2} \\ -4 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ \textcircled{-4} & \textcircled{2} & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \textcircled{3} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 17 & -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

Red annotations:  $\times(-2) \uparrow$ ,  $\uparrow \times 3$ ,  $\uparrow \times 2 \uparrow$ ,  $\uparrow \times 4$ ,  $\uparrow \times 2 \uparrow$ ,  $\uparrow \times 3$ .

$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$\cancel{AX=B}$   $AXB=C$   $\xrightarrow[A \text{ 可逆}]{B \text{ 可逆}}$   $X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$ .

作业. 教材. P134. 21—23.

20. (4) — (10)

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