

## 矩阵(4)

### 方阵的行列式

(只有方阵才能求行列式)

性质:

设  $A, B$  为  $n$  阶方阵,  $k$  为常数,  $m$  为正整数, 则

$$① |A^T| = |A|$$

$$② |kA| = \underline{k^n} |A| \star$$

$$③ |AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

$$④ |A^m| = |A|^m$$

$$⑤ |E| = 1 \quad (E \text{ 为单位矩阵})$$

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

$$|2A| = 2^3 |A|$$

$$= 8 \times 15 = 120$$

$$|A|A = 15A = 15 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

例2. 设  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵, 且  $|A|=3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} ||A| \cdot A^T| &= |3A^T| \\ &= 3^n |A^T| \\ &= 3^n |A| \\ &= 3^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ||A| \cdot A^2| &= |3A^2| \\ &= 3^n |A|^2 \\ &= 3^{n+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |||A| \cdot A| \cdot A| &= |13A| \cdot A| \\ &= |3^n |A| \cdot A| \\ &= |3^{n+1} \cdot A| \\ &= 3^{n(n+1)} \cdot |A| \\ &= 3^{n^2+n+1} \end{aligned}$$

例3. 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $E$  为 2 阶单位矩阵, 矩阵  $B$  满足  $BA = B + 2E$ ,  
上 1. 2. 1

求  $|B|$ .

解:  $BA = B + 2E$

$$\Rightarrow BA - BE = 2E$$

$$\Rightarrow B(A - E) = 2E$$

两边同时取行列式:

$$\Rightarrow |B| \cdot |A - E| = 2^2 |E|$$

$$\Rightarrow |B| \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow |B| = 2$$

例4. 设  $n$  阶矩阵  $A$  满足  $A^T A = E$ ,  
其中  $E$  为  $n$  阶单位矩阵, 若  $|A| < 0$ , 求  
 $|A + E|$ .

解:  $A^T A = E$

两边同时取行列式:

$$\Rightarrow |A^T| \cdot |A| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|^2 = 1$$

$$\text{又} \because |A| < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = -1$$

$$\therefore |A + E|$$

$$|A + B| = |A| + |B|$$

没有此公式!

$$= |A + A^T A|$$

$$= |(E + A^T) A|$$

$$= -|E^T + A^T|$$

$$= -|(E + A)^T|$$

$$= -|E + A|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A + E| = -|A + E|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A + E| = 0$$

方阵的伴随矩阵

例11. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ -5 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

按行求的代数余子式按列放

注：任一方阵都有伴随矩阵

只有方阵才有伴随矩阵

伴随矩阵的性质：

① 对任意方阵  $A$ , 有  $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$

以三阶为例:  $AA^* = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & |A| \end{pmatrix}$

$$= |A| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = |A|E$$

(不管  $A$  可逆与否, 均成立)

② 若  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵, 则  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

$$AA^* = |A|E$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| \cdot |A^*| = ||A|E|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n |E|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \quad (|A| \neq 0)$$

(不管  $A$  可逆与否, 均成立)

③ 若  $A$  为方阵, 则  $(A^T)^* = (A^*)^T$

④ 若  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵,  $k$  为常数,

$$\text{则 } (kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$$

⑤ 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$

主对角线元素互换位置

副对角线元素成相反数

(只适用于二阶方阵)

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

$$\begin{aligned} |2A^*| &= 2^3 |A|^{3-1} \\ &= 8 |A|^2 \\ &= 8 \times 5^2 \\ &= 200 \end{aligned}$$

例3. 设三阶矩阵  $A = (a_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$  满足  $A^* = A^T$ , 若  $a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}$  为三个相等的正数, 求  $a_{11}$ .

解:  $A^* = A^T$

$$\Rightarrow A_{ij} = a_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \because |A| &= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} \\ &= a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|A^*| = |A^T|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|^2 = |A|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|(|A| - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{又} \because |A| > 0$$

$$\therefore |A| = 1$$

$$\therefore 3a_{11}^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{11} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad (a_{11} > 0)$$