

矩阵(6)

逆矩阵的性质应用

例6. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(A^*)^{-1}$.

解:

$$|A| = 10 \neq 0, A \text{ 可逆}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (A^*)^{-1} = (|A| A^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} A$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} A$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{10} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

例7. 已知 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(A^*)^{-1}$.

解:

$$(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^* = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例8. 已知 A, B 为三阶方阵, 且
 $|A|=3, |B|=2, |A^{-1}+B|=2$, 求 $|A+B^{-1}|$.

解: $|A| \cdot |A^{-1}+B| \cdot |B^{-1}|$

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

$$= |(E+AB) \cdot B^{-1}|$$

$$= |B^{-1}+A|$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 3 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

例9. 求 $D = A^{-1}B^T(CB^{-1}+E)^T$
 $- [(C^{-1})^TA]^{-1}$.

解: $D = A^{-1}B^T[(CB^{-1})^T+E^T]$
 $- A^{-1}C^T$

$$= A^{-1}B^T[(B^T)^{-1}C^T+E] - C^TA^{-1}$$

$$= A^{-1}C^T + A^{-1}B^T - A^{-1}C^T$$

$$= A^{-1}B^T$$

其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

解矩阵方程

若 A, B 均为可逆矩阵, 则矩阵方程

① $AX = C$, 其解为 $X = A^{-1}C$

$$\Rightarrow X = \frac{C}{A} \text{ (错误)}$$

(永远不要把矩阵放分母上!)

$$AX = C$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}C \text{ (同时左乘 } A^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1}C$$

② $XA = C$, 其解为 $X = CA^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow XAA^{-1} = CA^{-1} \text{ (同时右乘 } A^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow X = CA^{-1}$$

③ $AXB = C$, 其解为 $X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}AXB B^{-1} = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$$

例 10. 解矩阵方程 $AX = 2X + B$.

其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: $AX = 2X + B$

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

$$\text{又} \because |A - 2E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$

$$\therefore (A - 2E) \text{ 可逆}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \because (A - 2E)^{-1} &= \frac{1}{|A - 2E|} (A - 2E)^* \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore X = (A - 2E)^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 3 \\ -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例 11. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$A^{-1} = A^*B + B$, 求矩阵 B .

解: $A^{-1} = A^*B + B$

$$\Rightarrow AA^{-1} = AA^*B + AB$$

$$\Rightarrow E = |A|B + AB \quad (|A|=1)$$

$$\Rightarrow E = (E+A)B$$

$$\text{又: } E+A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

且 $|E+A| = 10 \neq 0$, $(E+A)$ 可逆

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore B &= (E+A)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{|E+A|} (E+A)^* \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$