

习题1 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 的乘积 AB .

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解

$$C = AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -2 & -1 \\ 9 & 9 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题2 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ 的乘积 AB 与 BA .

习题2 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ 的乘积 AB 与 BA .

解 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -32 \\ 8 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题3: 已知 $f(x) = 2 - 3x + x^2$ 且 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $f(A)$

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$$\text{解: } A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(A) = 2E - 3A + A^2$$

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

习题4 $f(x) = x^n + 2x^2 + 1$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $f(A)$.

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$$f(A) = A^n + 2A^2 + E$$

因为 $A^2 = AA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

用数学归纳法, 设 $A^{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $A^n = A^{n-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

习题5. 已知 $\alpha = (1 \ 2 \ 3)^T$, $\beta = (1 \ \frac{1}{2} \ 0)^T$ $A = \alpha\beta^T$, 则 $A^4 =$ ____

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分析: 因为矩阵乘法有结合律, 注意到 $\beta^T\alpha = 2$ 是一个数, 于是

$$A^2 = (\alpha\beta^T)(\alpha\beta^T) = \alpha(\beta^T\alpha)\beta^T = 2\alpha\beta^T = 2A \quad \text{归纳一下:}$$

$$A^4 = A^2 A^2 = (2A)(2A) = 4A^2 = 8A$$

$$A^4 = 2^3 A = 8 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 & 0 \\ 16 & 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题6. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求与A可交换的所有矩阵。

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解: 设所求矩阵为 $X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$,

由 $AX = XA$,

$$\text{得 } \begin{pmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & a+b \\ c & c+d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore c = 0, a = d$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } a, b \text{ 为实数}$$

习题7. 求解关于 X 矩阵方程:

$$2\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 3X + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = O$$

习题7. 求解关于 X 矩阵方程:

$$2\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 3X + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = O$$

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

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