## 矩阵

## 2.3 逆矩阵

定义: 对于 n 阶 矩 阵 A , 如 果 有 一 个 n 阶 矩 阵 B , 使 AB=BA=E,则说矩阵A是可逆的,并把矩阵B称A的逆矩阵,A的逆矩阵记为 $A^{-1}$ 。

定理1: 若矩阵A可逆,则  $|A| \neq 0$ .

定理2: 若  $|A| \neq 0$ ,则矩阵A可逆,且  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$ ,其中  $A^*$  为矩阵A的伴随矩阵。

⑤ 例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求  $A^{-1}$ 

求得 |A| = 2 > 0,故  $A^{-1}$ 存在,计算|A|的余子式  $M_{21} = -6$   $M_{22} = -6$   $M_{23} = -2$ 

$$M_{11}=2$$
  $M_{12}=3$   $M_{13}=2$   $M_{21}=-6$   $M_{22}=-6$   $M_{23}=-2$ , 可得伴随矩阵  $M_{31}=-4$   $M_{32}=-5$   $M_{33}=-2$ 

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & -M_{21} & M_{31} \\ -M_{12} & M_{22} & -M_{32} \\ M_{13} & -M_{23} & M_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ 例 
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $AP = P\Lambda$ , 求  $A^n$ 

 $|P|=2, P^{-1}=\frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A=P\Lambda P^{-1}, A^2=P\Lambda P^{-1}P\Lambda P^{-1}=P\Lambda^2 P^{-1},...,A^n=P\Lambda^n P^{-1}$ 

$$\Lambda = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}\right), \, \Lambda^2 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^2 \end{array}\right), \dots, \, \Lambda^n = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{array}\right)$$

$$A^n = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2^{n+1} \\ 1 & 2^{n+2} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 - 2^n & 2^n - 1 \\ 2 - 2^{n+1} & 2^{n+1} - 1 \end{array}\right)$$

## ♡ 克拉默法则

n个未知数的m个方程的线性代数方程组  $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + ... + a_{1n}x_n = & b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + ... + a_{2n}x_n = & b_2 \\ ... ... \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + ... + a_{mn}x_n = & b_m \end{cases}$ 

克拉默法则: 如果线性方程组得系数矩阵A的行列式不等于零,即  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & ... & a_{1n} \\ ... & ... \\ a_{n1} & ... & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ ,那么方程组的唯

一解:

$$x_1 = \frac{\mid A_1 \mid}{\mid A \mid}, \ x_2 = \frac{\mid A_2 \mid}{\mid A \mid}, \ \dots, \ x_n = \frac{\mid A_n \mid}{\mid A \mid}$$

其中  $A_j$ 是把系数矩阵 A中第 j列元素换位方程右侧常数项:  $A_j = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1,j-1} & b_1 & a_{1,j+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{n,j-1} & b_n & a_{n,j+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ 

例 求解线性方程组
 
$$\begin{cases}
 x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2 \\
 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 1 \\
 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0
 \end{cases}$$

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$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$$
  $\hat{D}$  程组有唯一解.  $|A_1| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $|A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $|A_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$   $x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = 5$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} = 0$ ,  $x_3 = \frac{|A_3|}{|A|} = 3$ 

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|A|=3≠0, 故 A可 逆

$$x = A^{-1} b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -7 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 小结

- 介绍了矩阵的概念及矩阵的基本运算
- ■介绍了逆矩阵及其求法
- ■矩阵的应用
- ⑤ 练习:

⑤ 求逆矩阵 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

日 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2\\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 3\\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 9x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$