# 第三章 矩阵

- §1矩阵的运算
- § 2 几种特殊矩阵
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### §1 矩阵的运算

- 一、矩阵的加法
- 二、矩阵的数乘
- 三、矩阵的乘法(重点)
- 四、矩阵的转置
- 五、n阶矩阵的行列式

在线性方程组的理论和解法中我们使用了 矩阵,对于矩阵施行了初等变换运算.矩阵是 科学技术和经济管理中的一个重要工具.

定义 矩阵是
$$m \times n$$
个数  $a_{ij}$ 排成 $m$ 行 $n$ 列的表格 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}.$$

 $a_{ij}=A(i,j)$ :矩阵的(第i行第j列的)元素,我们称 A是一个 $m \times n$ 矩阵,如果 m=n称A是一个m阶方

### 一、矩阵的加法

定义 给定矩阵 
$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$$
 和数 $k$ ,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A + B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{pmatrix},$$

$$a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$O = (0)_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

负矩阵

列程等
$$-A = (-a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{m1} & -a_{m2} & \cdots & -a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

n阶单位矩阵

$$E_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

基本矩阵E

只有(i,j)元为1,其余元素皆为0的矩阵称为基本矩阵

$$A - B = A + (-B) = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - b_{11} & a_{12} - b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} - b_{1n} \\ a_{21} - b_{21} & a_{22} - b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} - b_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 9 \\ -4 & 1 & 8 \\ -9 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 & 8 \\ -1 & 5 & 10 \\ -2 & 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵加法的性质

$$(1)A + B = B + A;$$

$$(2)(A+B)+C=A+(B+C);$$

$$(3)A + O = O + A = A;$$

$$(4)A + (-A) = A - A = 0;$$

二、矩阵数乘

矩阵数乘的性质

$$(1)k(A+B) = kA + kB;$$

$$(2)(k+l)A = kA + lA;$$

$$(3)k(lA) = (kl)A;$$

$$(4)1A = A;$$

$$(5)0A = 0.$$

$$2\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 12 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 三、矩阵的乘法

 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2$  可以用  $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3$  线性表示:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{12}\beta_2 + a_{13}\beta_3, \\ \alpha_2 = a_{21}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 + a_{23}\beta_3. \end{cases} A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix}.$$

 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3$  可以用  $\gamma_1,\gamma_2,\gamma_3$  线性表示:

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{12}\gamma_2 + b_{13}\gamma_3, \\ \beta_2 = b_{21}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{23}\gamma_3, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{3} = b_{31}\gamma_1 + b_{32}\gamma_2 + b_{33}\gamma_3. \end{cases}$$

 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2$  可以用  $\gamma_1,\gamma_2,\gamma_3$  线性表示,对应的矩

阵是什么?

$$\begin{split} &\alpha_{1} = a_{11}\beta_{1} + a_{12}\beta_{2} + a_{13}\beta_{3} \\ &= a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{12}\gamma_{2} + b_{13}\gamma_{3}) + a_{12}(b_{21}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{23}\gamma_{3}) \\ &+ a_{13}(b_{31}\gamma_{1} + b_{32}\gamma_{2} + b_{33}\gamma_{3}) \\ &= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31})\gamma_{1} + (a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{13}b_{32})\gamma_{2} \\ &+ (a_{11}b_{13} + a_{12}b_{23} + a_{13}b_{33})\gamma_{3}. \end{split}$$

类似得

$$\begin{split} \alpha_2 &= (a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{23}b_{31})\gamma_1 + \\ (a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{23}b_{32})\gamma_2 + (a_{21}b_{13} + a_{22}b_{23} + a_{23}b_{33})\gamma_3. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = c_{11}\gamma_1 + c_{12}\gamma_2 + c_{13}\gamma_3, \\ \alpha_2 = c_{21}\gamma_1 + c_{22}\gamma_2 + c_{23}\gamma_3. \end{cases}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + a_{i3}b_{3j}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{3} a_{ik}b_{kj}, i = 1, 2, j = 1, 2, 3.$$

A的列数=B的行数.

$$\alpha_i = \sum_{k=1}^{s} a_{ik} \beta_k, i = 1, \dots, m,$$

$$\beta_k = \sum_{j=1}^n b_{kj} \gamma_j, k = 1, \dots, s.$$

$$\alpha_i = \sum_{k=1}^{s} a_{ik} \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{kj} \gamma_j = \sum_{k=1}^{s} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{kj} \gamma_j$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{s} a_{ik} b_{kj} \right) \gamma_{j} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_{ij} \gamma_{j}.$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{ij} a_{ik} b_{kj}, i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

定义 给定矩阵  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times s}$  和  $B = (b_{ij})_{s \times n}$ , 定义

$$AB = (c_{ij})_{m \times n},$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{s} a_{ik} b_{kj}, i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

左矩阵行向量维数等于右矩阵列向量的维数乘积AB才有意义.乘积AB第i行第j列的元素是左矩阵第i行右矩阵第j列对应元素乘积之和.

或者说成:左矩阵第i个行向量和右矩阵第j个列向量(他们维数相同)对应分量乘积之和.

行 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & a_{is} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1j} \\ b_{21} & \cdots & b_{2j} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \cdots b_{sn}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1j} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{mi} & \cdots & c_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{s} a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

$$\vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{mi} & \cdots & c_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot c_{mn}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} = A(B \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix}) = (AB) \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

函数
$$z = ay, y = bx$$
, 复合函数
$$z = ay = a(bx) = (ab)x.$$

向量线性变换

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_m \end{pmatrix} = AY = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_s \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{R}^s \to \mathbf{R}^m$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_s \end{pmatrix} = BX = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}^s$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (AB) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

 $\mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}^m$ .

定义 n阶矩阵

称为n阶单位矩阵,记作 $E_n$ 或E.

# 矩阵乘法的性质

$$(1)(AB)C = A(BC);(结合律)$$

$$(2)A(B+C) = AB + AC; (左分配律)$$

$$(3)(B+C)A = BA + CA;$$
(右分配律)

$$(4)k(AB) = (kA)B = A(kB);(k为数)$$

$$(5)E_{m}A_{m\times n}=A_{m\times n},A_{m\times n}E_{n}=A_{m\times n}.$$

#### 结合律的证明

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times p}, B = (b_{ij})_{p \times q}, C = (c_{ij})_{q \times n},$$

$$(AB)(i,j) = \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_{ik}b_{kj}, (BC)(i,j) = \sum_{l=1}^{q} b_{il}c_{lj},$$

$$((AB)C)(i,j) = \sum_{l=1}^{q} (AB)(i,l)c_{lj} = \sum_{l=1}^{q} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{p} a_{ik}b_{kl}\right)c_{lj} = \sum_{l=1}^{q} \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_{ik}b_{kl}c_{lj},$$

$$A(BC)(i,j) = \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_{ik}(BC)(k,j) = \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_{ik} \left( \sum_{l=1}^{q} b_{kl} c_{lj} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{p} \sum_{l=1}^{q} a_{ik} b_{kl} c_{lj},$$

$$1 \le i \le m, 1 \le j \le n$$

$$\therefore (AB)C = A(BC).$$

例 求下列两个矩阵的乘积:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{4} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{4} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{4} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{4} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{4} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}.$$

## 例 线性方程组的三种表示

 $AX = \beta$ .  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta$  矩阵方程(等式) 向量方程(等式)

矩阵A的右边乘一个列向量X相当于对于A的列向量做线性组合,系数为X的分量。

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\cdots & b_{1j} & \cdots \\
b_{2j} & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
b_{nj} & \cdots
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\cdots & c_{1j} & \cdots \\
c_{2j} & \cdots \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\vdots & b_{mj} & \cdots
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \qquad B \qquad C$$

乘积的第*j*列是左矩阵的列向量的线性组合,系数为右矩阵第*j*列的相应元素。

乘积AB的列向量组可用A的列向量组线性表示,故

$$r(AB) \le r(A)$$
.

性组合,系数为X的分量。

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$$\begin{pmatrix}
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{im} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
A
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\
b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{mn}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix}
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
c_{i1} & c_{i2} & \cdots & c_{in} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
AB
\end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵乘积AB的第i行是右矩阵B的行向量的线性组合,其系数是左矩阵的第i行的相应元素。 $r(AB) \le r(B), r(AB) \le \min(r(A), r(B)).$  27

例

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n).$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_2b_1 & a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_nb_1 & a_nb_2 & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$$BA = (a_1b_1 + \cdots + a_nb_n).$$

#### 矩阵乘法交换律不成立.

例如果矩阵A,B满足AB=BA,称A和B是可交换的.如果A和B可交换,必是同价方阵(?).设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求所有和 $A$ 可交换的矩阵 $B$ .

解 设待求方阵为 
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 2x_1 + x_3 & 2x_2 + x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$XA = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 & x_2 \\ x_3 + 2x_4 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

由AX = XA 得

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 2x_1 + x_3 & 2x_2 + x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad XA = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 & x_2 \\ x_3 + 2x_4 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

由AX = XA 得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_1 + 2x_2, \\ x_2 = x_2, \\ 2x_1 + x_3 = x_3 + 2x_4 \\ 2x_2 + x_4 = x_4 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 0, \\ x_1 = x_4 = a, X = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

思考 写出上述齐次方程组的一个基础解系.

直接验证

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 2a+b & a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$XA = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b+2a & a \end{pmatrix} = AX.$$

如果取
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, AX = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$XA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq AX.$$
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例 
$$A \neq O, B \neq O$$
, 有可能  $AB = O$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O.$$

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

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

对于数字,

$$ab = ac, a \neq 0 \Longrightarrow b = c.$$

$$ba = ca, a \neq 0 \Longrightarrow b = c.$$

对于矩阵

$$AB = AC, A \neq O \Longrightarrow B = C,$$

$$AB = CB, B \neq O \Rightarrow A = C.$$

对于矩阵

左消去律不成立,

右消去律不成立.

方阵的幂设A是方阵,k是自然数,定义

$$A^k = \underbrace{AA\cdots A}_{n\uparrow}, A^0 = E.$$

幂的性质  $(1)A^kA^l = A^{k+l}$ ,  $(2)(A^k)^l = A^{kl}$ .

但是  $(AB)^k = A^kB^k$  一般不成立.  $A^k = 0$  未必有 A = 0.

例
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \neq O,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$f(x) = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0.$$

A方阵

$$f(A) = a_m A^m + a_{m-1} A^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 A + a_0 E$$
.

思考 f和g是两个多项式,则f(A)和g(A)可交换<sub>35</sub>



作业

#### 习题三

补充习题: 1.证明
$$(A+B)C = AC + BC,$$

$$C(A+B) = CA + CB,$$

2. f和g是两个多项式,则f(A)和g(A)可交换

# 四、矩阵的转置

定义 把矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{ij}$ 的行与列互换得到的矩 阵称为A的转置矩阵,简称A的转置,记作AT.

转置的性质

$$(1)(A^{T})^{T} = A;$$

$$(2)(A + B)^{T} = A^{T} + B^{T};$$

$$(3)(kA)^{T} = kA^{T};$$

$$(4)(AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T}.$$

前三条显而易见,我们证明第四条.

# 乘积转置公式的证明

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times s}, B = (b_{ij})_{s \times n}.$$

$$(AB)(i,j) = \sum_{k=1}^{s} a_{ik}b_{kj},$$

$$(AB)^{\mathrm{T}}(i,j) = (AB)(j,i) = \sum_{k=1}^{3} a_{jk}b_{ki},$$

$$A^{\mathrm{T}}(i,j) = a(j,i), B^{\mathrm{T}}(i,j) = b(j,i),$$

$$(B^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}})(i,j) = \sum_{k=1}^{s} B^{\mathrm{T}}(i,k)A^{\mathrm{T}}(k,j) = \sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{ki}a_{jk} = (AB)^{\mathrm{T}}(i,j),$$

$$1 \le i \le n, 1 \le j \le m,$$

$$(AB)^{\mathrm{T}} = B^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

# 五、n阶矩阵的行列式

定义方阵A按原来位置组成的行列式,称为矩阵的行列式,记作|A|.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 4 - 2 \times 3 = -2.$$

方阵的行列式的性质

$$(1)|A^{\mathrm{T}}|=|A|;$$

$$(2) | kA_n | = k^n | A |;$$

$$(3) |AB| = |A| |B|;$$

$$(3) |AB| = |BA|.$$

作业

习题三

15,17,20,(1),(3),(5),(7),23,25

# § 2 几种特殊的矩阵

- 一、对角矩阵
- 二、数量矩阵
- 三、三角矩阵

四、对称矩阵与反对称矩阵

这里的特殊矩阵都是方阵.

# 一、对角矩阵

定义 所有非对角线元素都是0的矩阵称为对角矩阵. ( ) ( )

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

#### 对角矩阵的性质

- (1)两个同阶对角矩阵的和(差)仍为对角矩阵;
- (2)数k与对角矩阵的乘积仍为对角矩阵;
- (3)两个同阶对角矩阵的积仍为对角矩阵,并且它们是可交换的.

$$AB = BA = \begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 & & & \\ & a_2b_2 & \mathbf{0} & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_nb_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ a_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1\beta_1 \\ a_2\beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n\beta_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & & \\ & \alpha_2 & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1\alpha_1 & & & \\ & a_2\beta_2 & & \\ & \vdots & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\$$

对角矩阵的运算既然如此简单,所以把一个矩阵化为对角矩阵很重要,将在第五章进行讨论46

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1}a_{11} & a_{2}a_{12} & \cdots & a_{n}a_{1n} \\ a_{1}a_{21} & a_{2}a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n}a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1}a_{m1} & a_{2}a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{n}a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\blacksquare \qquad \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = ?$$

例.证明:与主对角元两两不同的对角矩阵可交换的 矩阵也是对矩阵.

证明 
$$A = \text{diag } (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), \\ \exists i \neq j$$
 时 $a_i \neq a_j$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_n, AB = BA$ .  $(AB)(i, i) = a.b. = (BA)(i, i) = b.a.$ 

$$(AB)(i,j) = a_i b_{ij} = (BA)(i,j) = b_{ij} a_j,$$
  
 $(a_i - a_j) b_{ij} = 0, a_i - a_j \neq 0 (i \neq j),$   
 $b_{ii} = 0 (i \neq j), \therefore B$ 是对角矩阵.

# 二、数量矩阵

定义所有对角线元素相等的对角矩阵称为

数量矩阵. 
$$A_n = \begin{pmatrix} a & & & & \\ & a & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & 0 & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_n = a B_{m \times n}, \\ & & & & A_n = a B_{m \times n}, \\ & & & & & (a E_m) B_{m \times n} = a B_{m \times n}. \end{pmatrix} = a E_n.$$

数量矩阵aE左乘或右乘矩阵B相当于用数a乘矩阵B.

例证明:与所有n级矩阵可交换的矩阵A是数量矩阵.

证明根据前面的例题,A是对角矩阵

 $A = \operatorname{diag}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n).$ 

用E(i,j)表示单位矩阵第i行和第j行交换所得的初等矩阵,设 $i \neq j$ ,则 $E(i,j)A(i,j) = a_j = AE(i,j)(i,j) = a_i(i \neq j)$ ,故A是数量矩阵.

### 三、三角矩阵

定义 主对角线下(上)方的元素全为0的方阵 称为上(下)三角矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$a_{ij} = 0, j < i. \qquad b_{ij} = 0, j > i$$

上三角矩阵

下三角矩阵

- 三角矩阵的性质
- (1)上(下)下三角矩阵的和与积仍是上(下)下三角矩阵.
- (2)数与上(下)三角矩阵的乘积仍是数与上(下)三角矩阵.
- (3)三角矩阵的行列式等于对角线元素的乘积.

从特殊情形看性质(3)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ 0 & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & b_{33} \end{pmatrix}, AB = C$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ 0 & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & b_{33} \end{pmatrix} c_{22} = a_{22}b_{22}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ \hline 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ 0 & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & b_{33} \end{pmatrix} c_{21} = 0$$

# (3)的一般情形的证明

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{n} \\ 0 & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$a_{ij} = 0, i > j.$$

$$b_{ij} = 0, i > j.$$

$$AB = C = (c_{ii})_n.$$

$$i > j$$
时,  $c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^{j} a_{ik} b_{kj} + \sum_{k=j+1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{kj}$ 

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{J}0b_{kj}+\sum_{k=i+1}^{n}a_{ik}0=0.$$

# 四、对称矩阵与反对称矩阵

定义 如果方阵A满足 $A^{T}=A$ ,则称之为对称矩阵.

对称矩阵 
$$A = (a_{ij})_n, a_{ij} = a_{ji}, i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 对称矩阵的位于关于主对角线对称位置的元素相等.

- (1)对称矩阵的和仍是对称矩阵;
- (2)数与对称矩阵的乘积仍是对称矩阵.

对称矩阵的乘积未必是对称矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 对称,
 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$  不对称.

根本原因在于矩阵乘法交换律不成立:

$$A^{T} = A, B^{T} = B, (AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T} = BA \neq AB.$$

思考对称矩阵A和B的乘积仍然是对称矩阵的充分必要条件是A和B可交换。

定义 如果方阵A满足 $A^{T}=-A$ ,则称之为反对称矩阵.

反对称矩阵 
$$A = (a_{ij})_n, a_{ij} = -a_{ji}, i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

反对称矩阵的位于关 于主对角线对称位置 的元素是相反数.

是3阶反对称矩阵.

- (1)反对称矩阵的和仍是反对称矩阵;
- (2)数与反对称矩阵的乘积仍是反对称矩阵;
- (3)反对称矩阵对角线元素为0.

反对称矩阵的乘积未必是反对称矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 反对称,
 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$  不反对称.

作业

习题三 21, 22 (1),23,25

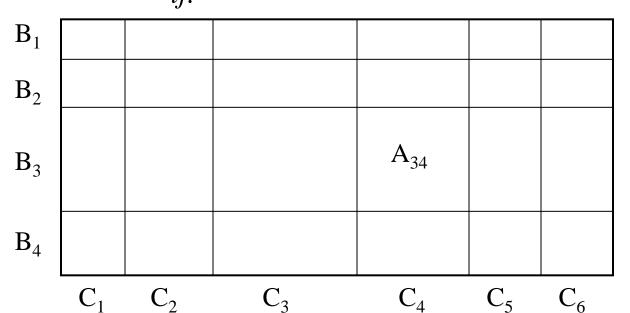
补充题 证明:对称矩阵A和B的乘积仍然是对称矩阵的充分必要条件是A和B可交换。

# § 3分块矩阵

- 一矩阵的分块
- 二分块矩阵的运算
- 三分块矩阵的应用举例

### 一、矩阵的分块

把矩阵  $A_{m\times n}$ 的行分成p组,各组分别含连续的 $m_1, \dots, m_p$ 行  $B_1, \dots, B_p, m_1 + \dots + m_p = m$ , 把矩阵  $A_{m\times n}$  的列分成 q 组  $C_1, \dots, C_q$ ,各组分别含连续的  $n_1, \dots, n_q$  列, $n_1 + \dots + n_q = n$ .  $B_i$  与  $B_j$ 交叉处的元素组成A的子阵 $A_{ii}$ .



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在理论研究和实际应用中往往需要把大的矩阵分成若干个小矩阵,这些小矩阵称为原矩阵的子阵或子块,原矩阵则称为分块矩阵. 例如矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} E_2 & O \\ A_1 & -E_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

总是用横贯线和纵贯线分块.

对于一个矩阵可以根据所讨论问题的实际背景和需要以及矩阵的特点任意分块.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{23} & a_{24} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{21} = (a_{31} \quad a_{32}), A_{22} = (a_{33} \quad a_{34}),$$

经常把矩阵的行或列作为子块.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ \hline a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\alpha_{1} = (a_{11} \quad a_{12} \quad a_{13} \quad a_{14}), 
\alpha_{2} = (a_{21} \quad a_{22} \quad a_{23} \quad a_{24}), A = (\alpha_{2} \quad \alpha_{31} \quad a_{32} \quad a_{33} \quad a_{34}),$$

$$\beta_{j} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} & a_{2j} & a_{3j} \end{pmatrix}^{T}, j = 1, \dots, 4,$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{1} & \beta_{2} & \beta_{3} & \beta_{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

### 1.分块矩阵的加法与数乘

两个 $m \times n$ 矩阵A 和 B以同样方式分块,对应的子块相加或每个子块乘以数.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1t} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & A_{s2} & \cdots & A_{st} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} m_1 \overleftarrow{\uparrow} \overrightarrow{\uparrow} \\ m_2 \overleftarrow{\uparrow} \overrightarrow{\uparrow} \\ \vdots \\ m_s \overleftarrow{\uparrow} \overrightarrow{\uparrow} \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1t} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{s1} & B_{s2} & \cdots & B_{st} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} m_1 \overleftarrow{\uparrow} \overrightarrow{\uparrow} \\ m_2 \overleftarrow{\uparrow} \overrightarrow{\uparrow} \\ \vdots \\ m_s \overleftarrow{\uparrow} \overrightarrow{\uparrow} \end{matrix}$$

$$n_1 \overleftarrow{\nearrow} \parallel n_2 \overleftarrow{\nearrow} \parallel \qquad n_t \overleftarrow{\nearrow} \parallel \qquad n_t \overleftarrow{\nearrow} \parallel$$

$$n_1 \overleftarrow{\nearrow} \parallel n_2 \overleftarrow{\nearrow} \parallel \qquad n_t \overleftarrow{\nearrow} \parallel$$

$$m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_s = m, n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_t = n.$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} + B_{11} & A_{12} + B_{12} & \cdots & A_{1t} + B_{1t} \\ A_{21} + B_{21} & A_{22} + B_{22} & \cdots & A_{2t} + B_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} + A_{s1} & A_{s2} + A_{s2} & \cdots & A_{st} + B_{st} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$kA = \begin{pmatrix} kA_{11} & kA_{12} & \cdots & kA_{1t} \\ kA_{21} & kA_{22} & \cdots & kA_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ kA_{s1} & kA_{s2} & \cdots & kA_{st} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 把矩阵 $A_{4\times3}$ 和 $B_{4\times3}$ 分块为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & O \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ 2E & O \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 2E & 2A_{12} \\ 2A_{21} & O \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ 2E & O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2E - B_{11} & 2A_{12} - B_{12} \\ 2(A_{21} - E) & O \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2E - B_{11} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$2A_{12}-B_{12}=2\binom{3}{-1}-\binom{4}{-2}=\binom{2}{0},$$

$$2(A_{21}-E)=2\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$2A-B=egin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \ 1 & 0 & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 0 \ 6 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

直接计算 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

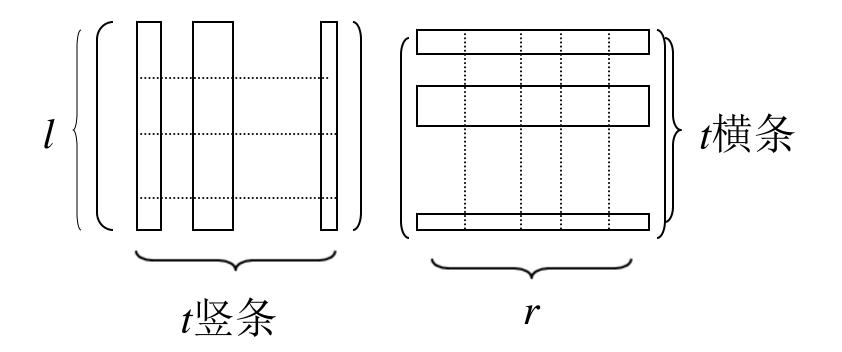
其实更简单,分块计算只是为了认识一下矩阵分块,并且说明直接计算和分块计算结果 是一样的.

# 2.分块矩阵的乘法

我们知道A和B相乘,必须A的元素的列数等于B的元素的行数;对应地,分块相乘时,必须满足

- (1)A的列组数必须等于B的行组数,
- (2)A的每每个列组所含列数必须等于B的相应行组所含行数.

$$A = egin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1t} \ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2t} \ dots & dots & dots \ A_{l1} & A_{l2} & \cdots & A_{lt} \end{pmatrix}, B = egin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1r} \ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2r} \ dots & dots & dots \ A_{l1} & A_{l2} & \cdots & A_{lt} \end{pmatrix} s_{1} 
otag \ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2r} \ dots & dots & dots \ A_{t1} & A_{t2} & \cdots & A_{tr} \end{pmatrix} s_{1} 
otag \ S_{1} 
otag \ S_{2} 
otag \ S_{1} 
otag \ S_{2} 
otag \ S_{2}$$



A的竖条条数=B的横条条数

$$AB = (C_{ij})_{t \times r}, C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{t} A_{ik}B_{kj},$$

$$i = 1, \dots, l; j = 1, \dots, r.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & -2E \\ O & A_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ O & E \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} E & -2E \\ O & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ O & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 - 2E \\ O & A_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$B_{2}-2E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A = egin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \ dots & dots & dots \ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = ig(lpha_1 & lpha_2 & \cdots & lpha_nig),$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot AX = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_n) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

 $= x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots x_n \alpha_n$ .  $AX \in A$  的列向量的线性组合.

$$XB = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_s) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \beta_1 + x_2 \beta_2 + \dots + x_s \beta_s$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \hline b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2n} \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & b_{s2} & \dots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \beta_1$$

$$\beta_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\beta_s$$

XB是B 的行向量的线性组合.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix} \alpha_{m} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_{1} \quad \beta_{2} \quad \cdots \quad \beta_{n}$$

$$AB = A(\beta_{1} \quad \beta_{2} \quad \cdots \quad \beta_{n}) = (A\beta_{1} \quad A\beta_{2} \quad \cdots \quad A\beta_{n})$$

$$AB = A \left( eta_1 \quad eta_2 \quad \cdots \quad eta_n 
ight) = \left( A eta_1 \quad A eta_1 \ eta_2 \ dots \ eta_m 
ight) B = \left( eta_1 B \ lpha_2 B \ dots \ lpha_m B 
ight).$$

 $A\beta_i$ 是 A 的列向量的线性组合;

 $\alpha_i B$ 是 B 的行向量的线性组合.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_s)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^s a_{1k} \beta_k \\ \sum_{k=1}^s a_{2k} \beta_k \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^s a_{mk} \beta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_{1} \quad \alpha_{2} \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_{s}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{k1} \alpha_{k} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{k2} \alpha_{k} \quad \cdots \quad \sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{kn} \alpha_{k} \right)$$

3.分块矩阵的转置:行组和列组互换,并且各子阵转置.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1t} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{l1} & A_{l2} & \cdots & A_{lt} \end{pmatrix}, A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{T} & A_{21}^{T} & \cdots & A_{l1}^{T} \\ A_{12}^{T} & A_{22}^{T} & \cdots & A_{2r}^{T} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{lt}^{T} & A_{2t}^{T} & \cdots & A_{lt}^{T} \end{pmatrix}.$$

#### 4.几个特殊分块矩阵的行列式

$$D = egin{pmatrix} A_{m imes m} & O_{m imes n} \ C_{n imes m} & B_{n imes n} \end{pmatrix}, |D| = |A| |B|.$$
 $A = egin{pmatrix} A_1 & O & \cdots & O \ O & A_2 & \cdots & O \ dots & dots & dots \ O & O & \cdots & A_p \end{pmatrix}, A_i$ 是方阵, $|A| = |A_1| |A_2| \cdots |A_p|.$ 

A称为准对角矩阵,其行列式等于对角线 子阵行列式的乘积. 三、分块矩阵应用举例

例证明 $r(AB) \leq \min(r(A), r(B))$ .

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times s} = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_s), B = (b_{ij})_{s \times n}$$

$$AB = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{k1} \alpha_k \sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{k2} \alpha_k \cdots \sum_{k=1}^{s} b_{kn} \alpha_k\right)$$

$$=C=\begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 & \cdots & C_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad \{C_i\} \not \in \{\alpha_i\}$$
的线性组合,故  $r(AB)=r(C_1,\cdots,C_n) \leq r(\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_s)=r(A).$ 

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times p} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} \beta_k \\ \sum_{k=1}^n a_{2k} \beta_k \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n a_{mk} \beta_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ \vdots \\ C_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

 $C_1, \dots, C_m$  是B的行向量线性组合,故 $r(AB) \leq r(B)$ .

也可以通过转置归结为前面的结论。

$$r(AB) = r((AB)^{T}) =$$

$$r(B^{T}A^{T}) \leq r(B^{T}) = r(B).$$

例 证明: 设A,B分别是 $s \times n$ , $n \times m$ 矩阵. 如果AB = 0, 则  $rank(A) + rank(B) \le n$ .

证明 
$$B = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$$
,
 $AB = A(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) = (AX_1, AX_2, \dots, AX_m) = 0$ ,
 $AX_i = 0, i = 1, \dots, m$ .
 $AX = 0$ 基础解系 $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-r(A)}$ ,
 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$ 可用 $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-r(A)}$ 线性表示,
 $r(B) = r(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) \le r(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-r(A)}) = n - r(A)$ ,
 $r(A) + r(B) \le n$ .

乘积AB的第i个行向量是B的行向量组的线性组合,其系数是A的第i个行向量的分量.

乘积AB的第j个列向量是A的列向量组的线性组合,其系数是B的第j个列向量的分量.

# 作业

习题三

26 (1),

27(1),

28(1),

29,

31,

33

§4逆矩阵

有了乘法,自然要考虑除法,对于数

$$a \div b = a \times \frac{1}{b} = a \times b^{-1} \cdot b^{-1} \times b = 1.$$

对于矩阵,跟数1对应的是单位矩阵E.

定义 对于矩阵A,如果存在矩阵B,使得

$$AB = BA = E$$
.

则称B是A的一个逆矩阵.

由定义得到

(1)有逆矩阵的矩阵必定是方阵.且其逆矩阵与之同价.

(2)逆矩阵如果存在必唯一.

如果 $B_1$ 和 $B_2$ 都是A的逆矩阵,则

$$AB_1 = B_1A = E, AB_2 = B_2A = E.$$

$$B_1 = B_1 E = B_1 (AB_2) = (B_1 A)B_2 = EB_2 = B_2$$
.

当A有逆矩阵时,记其唯一的逆矩阵为 $A^{-1}$ .

(3)如果A有逆矩阵,则A的行列式不等于0.

设B为A的逆矩阵,则AB=E,|AB|=|A|/B|=|E|=1,故 $|A|\neq 0$ .

本节基本任务是证明|A|≠0时A必有逆矩阵,并且给出逆矩阵的表达式. 88

#### 为此我们引进

## 定义矩阵

$$A^* = (A_{ij})_n^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

称为矩阵A的伴随矩阵,其中  $A_{ij}$  是元素  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式。

$$AA^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} |A| & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & |A| & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A| E_n.$$

行列式按行展开.

$$A^*A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} |A| & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & |A| & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A| E_n = AA^*.$$

行列式按列展开.

定理 方阵A为可逆矩阵的充要条件是 $|A|\neq 0$ . 当A可逆时,

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$
.

证明 必要性已经证明.设|A|≠0,则

$$A(\frac{1}{|A|}A^*) = \frac{1}{|A|}AA^* = \frac{1}{|A|}|A|E = E,$$

$$(\frac{1}{|A|}A^*)A = \frac{1}{|A|}(A^*A) = \frac{1}{|A|}|A|E = E.$$

故
$$A$$
可逆,并且 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*$ .

推论 如果方阵A,B满足AB=E,则A,B都可逆,并且  $A^{-1}=B,B^{-1}=B$ .

证明 AB=E, |AB|=|A|/|B|=|E|=1,  $|A|\neq 0$ ,  $|B|\neq 0$ , 故 A, B都可逆.

$$A^{-1} = A^{-1}E = A^{-1}AB = (A^{-1}A)B = EB = B.$$
  
 $B^{-1} = EB^{-1} = (AB)B^{-1} = A(BB^{-1}) = AE = A.$ 

 $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A.$ 

由此推论得到

按照定义,A的逆 B必须满足AB=BA=E,根据这个推论在应用中只需验证AB=E或BA=E即可<sub>93</sub>

例设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $ad - bc = 1$ , 求 $A^{-1}$ .

解

$$|A| = ad - bc = 1,$$
 $A_{11} = d, A_{12} = -c, A_{21} = -b, A_{22} = a,$ 
 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^* = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}.$ 

例 判断下列矩阵是否可逆.如果可逆,求其逆:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = egin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \ 2 & -1 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
. 解因为  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \ 2 & -1 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 
eq 0,$  故 $A$ 可逆.

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, A_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2, A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

$$A_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, A_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2, A_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

$$A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1, A_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2, A_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3.$$

于是
$$A^{-1} = rac{1}{|A|} A^* = rac{1}{|A|} egin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A := matrix([[1, 1, -1], [2, -1, 0], [1, 0, 1]]);$$

$$Ai := inverse(A);$$

$$AAi := multiply(A, Ai);$$

$$A := \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$Ai := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AAi := \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

## 逆矩阵的性质

- (1)若A 可逆,则 $A^{-1}$ 可逆,并且( $A^{-1}$ ) $^{-1}$ .
- (2) 若A,B 可逆,则AB可逆,并且(AB)<sup>-1</sup> =  $B^{-1}A^{-1}$ .
- (3) 若A 可逆,则A<sup>T</sup>可逆,并且(A<sup>T</sup>)<sup>-1</sup> =(A<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>T</sup>.
- (4) 若A 可逆, $c\neq 0$ ,则cA可逆,并且  $(cA)^{-1} = c^{-1}A^{-1}$ .
- (5)若A 可逆,则 $|A^{-1}| = |A|^{-1}$ .

## 证明(1)已经证明

$$(2)(B^{-1}A^{-1})(AB) = B^{-1}(A^{-1}A)B = B^{-1}EB = B^{-1}B = E.$$

$$(3)(A^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}} = (AA^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}} = E^{\mathrm{T}} = E.$$
故 $(A^{-1})^{\mathrm{T}} = (A^{\mathrm{T}})^{-1}$ .

(4)(5)自己证明.

例设A,B分别为m阶和n阶可逆方阵.试证分块矩阵  $H = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$  可逆,并且求 $H^{-1}$ .

证明 
$$|H|=|A||B|\neq 0$$
, $H$ 可逆。设  $H^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} X & Z \\ W & Y \end{pmatrix}$ 则

$$HH^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X & Z \\ W & Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AX + CW & AZ + CY \\ BW & BY \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & O \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} AX + CW & AZ + CY \\ BW & BY \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & O \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} AX + CW = E_m, & W = B^{-1}O = O, \\ AZ + CY = O, & Y = B^{-1}E_n = B^{-1}, \end{cases}$$
 $\begin{cases} BW = O,$  左乘 $B^{-1}$   $\end{cases}$   $AX = E_m, X = A^{-1},$   $AZ = -CB^{-1}, Z = -A^{-1}CB^{-1}.$ 
 $H^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X & Z \\ W & Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}CB^{-1} \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$ 

如果C=O,则  $H^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ . 可以推广到任 意准对角矩阵!00

## 直接验证之

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}CB^{-1} \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_m & O \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

**例**已知A,B 和 A + B均为可逆矩阵,试证  $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 也可逆,并求其逆矩阵. 证 (形式上

$$(a^{-1} + b^{-1}) = (\frac{a+b}{ab}) = a^{-1}(a+b)b^{-1}.$$

$$A^{-1}(A+B)B^{-1} = (E+A^{-1}B)B^{-1} = A^{-1}+B^{-1}.$$

$$A^{-1} + B^{-1} = A^{-1}(A+B)B^{-1}, A^{-1}, A+B, B^{-1}$$
 可逆,

$$\therefore (A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = [A^{-1}(A + B)B^{-1}]^{-1}$$

$$= B(A + B)^{-1}A.$$

把矩阵表示成乘积,证明每个因子可逆.

## 例已知n阶矩阵A满足

$$A^2 - 3A - 2E = 0$$
.

试证: A可逆,并且求 $A^{-1}$ 。

证明

$$A^{2}-3AE-2E=0,$$
  
 $A(A-3E)=2E,$   
 $A[(1/2)(A-3E)]=E,$   
 $A^{-1}=(1/2)(A-3E).$ 

例 设n阶矩阵A和B满足关系A+B=AB,证明A-E,B-E 为可逆矩阵

$$A + B = AB$$
,  
 $AB - AE - B + E = E$ ,  
 $[ab - a - b + 1 = a(b - 1) - (b - 1) = (a - 1)(b - 1)]$   
 $A(B - E) - E(B - E) = E$ ,  
 $(A - E)(B - E) = E$ .

A-E可逆,其逆矩阵为B-E. B-E也可逆.

伴随矩阵的性质

$$(1)AA^* = A^*A = |A|E|;$$

$$(2)A \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1} = (1/|A|)A^*, A^* = |A|A^{-1};$$

(3) 
$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} (n > 1);$$

$$(4)A$$
可逆,则 $A^*$ 可逆,且 $(A^*)^{-1} = (1/|A|)A = (A^{-1})^*$ ;

$$(5)(A^{\mathrm{T}})^{*} = (A^{*})^{\mathrm{T}};$$

$$(6)(cA)^* = c^{n-1}A^*;$$

$$(7)(AB)^* = B^*A^*, (A^k)^* = (A^*)^k;$$

$$(8)(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2} A.$$

伴随矩阵的性质的证明(设A,B可逆)(仅供参考)

$$(1)AA^* = A^*A = |A|E|;$$

$$(2)A \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1} = (1/|A|)A^*, A^* = |A|A^{-1};$$

(3) 
$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} (n > 1);$$

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

$$|A^*| = |A|^n / |A| = |A|^{n-1}$$

(4) 
$$A$$
 可逆,则 $A^*$  可逆,且 $(A^*)^{-1} = (1/|A|)A = (A^{-1})^*$ ;  
证明  $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ .  
 $(A^*)^{-1} = (|A|)A)^{-1} = |A|^{-1}A$ .  
 $(A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}|(A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{-1}A$   
(5) $(A^T)^* = (A^*)^T$ ;  
证明  $(A^T)^* = |A^T|(A^T)^{-1} = |A|(A^{-1})^T$ ,  
 $(A^*)^T = (|A|A^{-1})^T = |A|(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^*$ .

(6)
$$(cA)^* = c^{n-1}A^*$$
;  
(7) $(AB)^* = B^*A^*, (A^k)^* = (A^*)^k$ ;  
证明  $(AB)^* = |AB| (AB)^{-1} = |A| |B| |B^{-1}A^{-1}|$   
 $= (|B| |B^{-1})(|A| |A^{-1}) = B^*A^*$   
(8) $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2} A$ .  
证明  $(A^*)^* = (|A| |A^{-1})^*$   
 $= |A| |A^{-1}| (|A| |A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^n |A^{-1}| |A|^{-1} (A^{-1})^{-1}$   
 $= |A|^{n-2} A$ .

作业

习题三34(1),(3),35,37,39,40(1),41

## § 5 用初等变换求逆矩阵

设n阶矩阵A可逆,其逆矩阵  $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 

满足
$$AX = A(X_1, \dots, X_n) = E = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n).$$

其中  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  为n维未知列向量,  $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  为n维基本单位列向量.  $AX_i = \varepsilon_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ .

为了解这n个线性方程组,把对应增广矩阵  $(A \varepsilon_i)$ 

化为行简化阶梯形矩阵 $(EX_i)$ .系数矩阵是同一个,故可以写出增广矩阵

$$(A E)$$
.

$$(AE) \rightarrow (EX).$$

用初等行变换求矩阵 $A_n$ 的逆矩阵的步骤:

- (1)写出 $n \times 2n$ 矩阵(A,E);
- (2)对(A,E)进行初等行变换,把A变为单位矩阵,这时E 就变为 $A^{-1}$ .

例设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 求  $A^{-1}$ .

解

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & -1/6 & -1/6 & 1/2 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & -2/3 & 1/3 & 1
\end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/6 & -1/6 & 1/2 \\ -2/3 & 1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

求 $A_n$ 的逆矩阵,相当解方程AX=E,把E换成矩 阵 $B_{n \times m}$ ,可以用类似的初等行变换解矩阵方程 AX=B.

$$(A \quad B)$$
  $\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}}$   $(E \quad A^{-1}B)$ .

例解矩阵方程AX=A+2X,其中

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

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

$$\mathbf{M}(A-2E)X=A$$
.

$$A-2E = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -12 & -9
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -12 & -9
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 12 & 9
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -9 & -6 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 12 & 9
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -9 & -6 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 12 & 9
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -8 & -6 \\ 2 & -9 & -6 \\ -2 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例求逆矩阵,设 $a_1 \cdots a_n \neq 0$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解 (A,E)=

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1/a_n \\ 1/a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1/a_{n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## §6初等矩阵

定义单位矩阵经过一次初等变换得到的矩阵称为初等矩阵.

对应三种初等行变换,有三种初等矩阵:

(1)互换E的i,j两行 (2)E的i行c倍

$$E(i,j)$$
  $E(i(c))(c)$ 

逆矩阵
$$E(i,j)$$

$$E(i(c))(c \neq 0)$$

$$E(i(1/c))$$

$$E(i,j(l))$$
  
 $E(i,j(-l))$ 

用基本单位向量表示初等矩阵

$$\varepsilon_i = (\cdots, 1, \cdots)$$

第i个位置

(i) 
$$\left|\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{E}_{j} \\ \mathcal{E}_{i} \end{array}\right|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ c\varepsilon_i \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix} (c \neq 0)$$

第二类

**定理** 矩阵 $A_{m \times n}$ 左(右)乘m(n)阶初等矩阵相当对于A做同类初等行(列)变换.

证明

先用具体例子说明

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{c} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ ca_{21} & ca_{22} & ca_{23} & ca_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & c & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\
a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + ca_{21} & a_{12} + ca_{22} & a_{13} + ca_{23} & a_{14} + ca_{24} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

初等列变换

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\
a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
a_{12} & a_{11} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\
a_{22} & a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\
a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34}
\end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\
a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & k & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
a_{12} & a_{11} & ka_{13} & a_{14} \\
a_{22} & a_{21} & ka_{23} & a_{24} \\
a_{32} & a_{31} & ka_{33} & a_{34}
\end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} & a_{13} & a_{14} + la_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{24} + la_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{34} + la_{33} \end{pmatrix}.$$

再进行一般情形的证明.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varepsilon_i A = A$$
的第 $i$ 行, $A\varepsilon_i^{\mathrm{T}} = A$ 的第 $i$ 列.

$$i < j, \vdots \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{j} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{j} A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1} A \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{j} A \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{n} A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{j} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(j) \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1} \\ \varepsilon_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{n} A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1} A \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{j} A \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{n} A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{j} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1} \\ \vdots \\ c\varepsilon_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{n} \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1}A \\ \vdots \\ c\varepsilon_{i}A \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{n}A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} \\ \vdots \\ c\alpha_{i} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\vdots \\
(i) \\
\varepsilon_{i} + c\varepsilon_{j} \\
\vdots \\
(j) \\
\varepsilon_{n}
\end{array}
\right\} A = \begin{pmatrix}
\varepsilon_{1}A \\
(\varepsilon_{i} + c\varepsilon_{j})A \\
(\varepsilon_{i} + c\varepsilon_{j})A \\
\vdots \\
\varepsilon_{n}A
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_{1} \\
\vdots \\
\alpha_{i} + c\alpha_{j} \\
\vdots \\
\alpha_{n} \\
\vdots \\
\alpha_{n}
\end{pmatrix}.$$

定理 初等矩阵的逆矩阵还是初等矩阵.

$$E(i,j)^{-1} = E(i,j);$$
 $E(i(c))^{-1} = E(i(1/c))(c \neq 0);$ 
 $E(i,j(l))^{-1} = E(i,j(-l)).$ 

$$E(i, j)E(i, j) = E(i, j)E(i, j)E = E;$$
  
 $E(i(c))E(i(1/c)) = E(i(c))E(i(1/c))E = E;$   
 $E(i, j(l))E(i, j(-l)) = E(i, j(l))E(i, j(-l))E = E.$ 

我们知道,矩阵经过一系列初等行变换和列变换变成标准形

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

结合上面的定理得到

定理 如果矩阵 $A_{m\times n}$ 的秩为r,则存在m阶初等矩阵  $P_1, \dots, P_s$  和n阶初等矩阵  $Q_1, \dots, Q_t$ ,使得

$$P_s \cdots P_1 A Q_1 \cdots Q_t = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O_{r \times (n-r)} \\ O_{(m-r) \times r} & O_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

定理 方阵A可逆的充要条件是它可以表示为初等矩阵的乘积.

证明必要性.设A可逆,则其秩为n,根据上一个定理,存在初等矩阵  $P_1,\dots,P_s$  和初等矩阵  $Q_1,\dots,Q_t$ ,使得

$$P_s \cdots P_1 A Q_1 \cdots Q_t = E$$
.

于是

$$A = (P_s \cdots P_1)^{-1} E(Q_1 \cdots Q_t)^{-1}$$
  
=  $P_1^{-1} \cdots P_s^{-1} Q_t^{-1} \cdots Q_1^{-1}$ .

而初等矩阵的逆仍是初等矩阵,上式表明 A 可以表示为初等矩阵的乘积.

充分性.如果A可以表示为初等矩阵的乘积,由于初等矩阵可逆,而可逆矩阵的乘积仍然可逆,故A可逆.

定理 A, B为方阵,则|AB|=|A||B|.

证明 设P为初等矩阵,则|PB|=|P||B|.理由如下: |E(i, j)B| = -|B| = |E(i, j)||B|,|E(i(c))B| = c |B| = |E(i(c))|B|,|E(i,l(j))B| = |B| = |E(i,l(j))|B|.  $|P_1P_2\cdots P_kB| = |P_1(P_2\cdots P_kB)| = |P_1||P_2\cdots P_kB||$  $= |P_1||P_2||\cdots |P_k|| = |P_1||P_2||\cdots |P_k||B||$ . 133

$$A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_k, |A| = |P_1||P_2||\cdots||P_k||,$$
 $|AB| = |P_1 P_2 \cdots P_k B| = |P_1||P_2||\cdots||P_k||B| = |A||B||.$ 
若 $|A| = 0, 则 r(A) \leq n - 1, r(AB) \leq r(A) \leq n - 1,$ 
 $|AB| = 0 = 0|B| = |A||B|.$ 

例 $|A|\neq 0, r(AB)=r(B)$ .

$$A=P_1...P_s$$
,

$$AB=P_1...P_sB$$
,

B经过初等行变换,其秩不变,故r(AB)=r(B).

以下判断等价: 方阵 $A_n$ 可逆,  $|A|\neq 0$ 存在矩阵B,使得AB=E, A的秩为n, A的行(列)向量组线性无关, A可以表示成初等矩阵的乘积, 方程AX=O只有零解, 方程AX = b对于任意b有唯一解.

以下判断等价: 方阵 $A_n$ 不可逆, |A|=0, 不存在矩阵B,使得AB=E, r(A) < nA的行(列)向量组线性相关, A不可以表示成初等矩阵的乘积 方程AX=0有非零解.

作业

习题三45(1),(3),46(1),(4),49,50,51,52,53,54

设A是
$$n(n \ge 2)$$
阶矩阵,则
$$r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n & \text{if } r(A) = n; \\ 1 & \text{if } r(A) = n-1; \\ 0 & \text{if } r(A) < n-1. \end{cases}$$

证 若r(A)=n,则 $A\neq 0$ ,

 $AA^* = |A|E, |AA^*| = |A||A^*| = |A||A^*| = |A|^n \neq 0, |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0.$ 故 $r(A^*)=n$ .

若r(A)=n-1,则|A|=0,有一个<math>n-1阶子式不等于0

*r*(*A*)≥1.又*AA*\*=|*A*|*E*=*O*,根据2例6

$$r(A^*) \le n - r(A) = n - (n-1) = 1. \text{ if } r(A^*) = 1.$$

 $p(A^*) = 0.$ 139

## 前三章内容提要

## 一行列式

排列,逆序数,奇排列和偶排列,对换一次改变奇偶性.一个排列经过若干次对换变成自然顺序,对换次数和排列奇偶性相同.

行列式定义

$$|a_{ij}|_n = \sum_{j_1\cdots j_n\in P_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1\cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1}\cdots a_{nj_n}.$$

行列式性质

n(n-1) ...21的逆序数=(n-1)n/2.

- 1.行列互换,其值不变
- 2.两行互换,符号改变
- 3.一行(公)因子,提在外边
- 4.一行为和,拆成两个
- 5.一行加另行倍数,其值不变

利用行列式性质通过初等变换,化为三角形求值特别注意交换两行奇数次行列式变号.

范德蒙行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 3^2 & 2^2 & 5^2 \end{vmatrix} = (5-2)(5-3)(2-3) = 3 \times 2 \times (-1) = -6.$$

行列式按一行展开

$$A=(a_{ij})_n,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} A_{jk} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ki} A_{kj} = \delta_{ij} |A|, \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, i = j; \\ 0, i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

克莱姆法则
$$D \neq 0$$
时, 方程组 
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots & x_1\alpha_1 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta, AX = \beta \end{cases}$$
 有唯一解

$$x_j = \frac{D_j}{D}, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$D = |(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)|, D_i = |(\alpha_1, \dots, \beta, \dots, \alpha_n)|$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_{j} = b_{i}, i = 1, \dots, n.X = (x_{1}, \dots, x_{n})^{T}$$

$$\alpha_{j} = (a_{1j}, \dots, a_{nj})^{T}, j = 1, \dots, n, \beta = (b_{1}, \dots, b_{n})^{T},$$

$$x_{1}\alpha_{1} + \dots + x_{n}\alpha_{n} = \beta,$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n},$$

$$AX = \beta$$

$$D = |(a_{ij})_{n \times n}| \neq 0, D_{j} = |(\alpha_{1}, \dots, \beta, \dots, n)|,$$

$$x_j = \frac{D_j}{D}, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

*D*≠0时

$$x_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = 0$$

只有零解,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关.

D=0时

$$x_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = 0$$

有非零解吗?这要在线性方程组的矩阵消元法中解决.

克莱姆法则用于解逆矩阵方程AX=E.

$$AX = A(X_1, \dots, X_n) = E_n = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n).$$
 $AX_j = \varepsilon_j = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ 
为了求 $X_j$ 的第 $i$ 个分量, $\varepsilon_j$  放在 $A$ 的第 $i$ 列

$$D_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i+j} D_{ji} = A_{ji}$$

$$X_{ij} = \frac{A_{ij}}{D}, i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

线性方程组 矩阵消元法 初等行变换化矩阵为阶梯形, 初等行变换化矩阵为行简化阶梯形, 解的情形的初步讨论

$$d_{r+1} = \begin{cases} \neq 0, \ \pi \end{cases}$$
 作  $= 0$   $= 0$   $= 0$   $= 0$   $= 0$   $= 0$   $= 0$   $= 0$   $= 0$   $= 0$ 

齐次方程组方程个数小于方程个数必有非零解.

(1) 
$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$$
 可用 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t$  线性表示, $s > t$ ,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 

线性相关.
$$(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s) = (\beta_1 \cdots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \cdots a_{1s} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} \cdots a_{ts} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(\alpha_1 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(\beta_1 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_t) \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_s \end{bmatrix} ] = o,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_s \end{pmatrix} = o.s > t.$$

(2) |  $A \models 0$  的行向量组线性相关.r < n.

## 向量组的秩

向量组的线性相关,下列方程有非零解  $x_1\alpha_1+\cdots+x_s\alpha_s=o, x_1\neq 0, \alpha_1=c_2\alpha_2+\cdots+c_s\alpha_s$ 

$$x_{1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \end{pmatrix} + x_{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + x_{s} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1s} \\ a_{2s} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ns} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1s}x_s = 0$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2s}x_s = 0$$
  $s = n, |A| = 0$ 

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{ns}x_s = 0$$

$$s>n$$
,向量个数大于维数,线性相关

初等行变换不改变线性关系  $x_1\alpha_1' + \cdots + x_s\alpha_s' = o$ 

AX = 0

 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 可用 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t$  线性表示,s > t, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性相关.

 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$  是  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$  的一个极大线性无关组,若  $(1) \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$  线性无关;

(2) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_i$  线性相关.

的任何极大线性无关组向量个数.

 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 可用  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t$  线性表示, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$  任何 极大线性无关组向量个数不超过  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t$ 

等价向量组的任何两个极大线性无关组含有同样个数的向量.

- 一个向量组的任何两个极大线性无关组含有同样个数的向量.
- 一个向量组I的任何一个极大线性无关组含有的向量个数称为向量组的秩r(I).

若I可用II线性表示,则r(I)≤r(II).

 $I \cong II \implies r(I) = r(II).$ 

## 矩阵的秩

行秩: 矩阵行向量组的秩

初等行变换不改变行秩(等价向量组)

初等列变换不改变行秩

列秩: 矩阵列向量组的秩

初等列变换不改变列秩(等价向量组)

初等行变换不改变列秩(不改变列向量线性

关系)

行秩=列秩=矩阵的秩r(A)=不等于零的子式的最大阶.

把给定向量作为矩阵的列向量,用矩阵初等行变换求秩、极大无关组、和其余向量用极大线性无关组的线性表示

用秩表述线性方程组 $A_m, X = \beta$ 解的情况

$$\overline{A} = (A, \beta)$$

$$r(A) \neq r(\overline{A})$$
 无解

$$r(A) = r(\overline{A}) = r$$
有解
$$\begin{cases} r = n & \text{唯一解} \\ r < n & \text{无穷个解} \end{cases}$$

齐次方程组方程  $A_{m\times n}X = o$  的基础解系含有 n-r(A)个向量  $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ , 齐次方程组基础解系求法

m=n时,AX=o有解  $\Leftrightarrow$  |A|=0.这一事实以及基础解系的求法将是第五章的基础.

矩阵的运算

矩阵乘法定义

 $|AB| = |A||B|, (AB)^T = B^T A^T.$ 

矩阵乘积的行(列)向量是右(左)矩阵行向量的线性组合

 $r(AB) \leq \min(r(A), r(B))$ , 若 $A_{m \times n} B_{n \times p} = O$ , 则 $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$ 

逆矩阵定义,逆矩阵唯一,

定理:AB=E,则A,B互逆.

逆矩阵性质:

- $(1)AB = E \Rightarrow A^{-1} = B, B^{-1} = A.$
- (2)A,B 可逆,则AB 可逆,并且  $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ .

$$(3)(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T,$$

$$(4)(kA) = k^{-1}A^{-1}(k \neq 0).$$

(5)A可逆,则A\*可逆,并且AA\*=A\*A=|A|E, A-1=(1/|A|)A\*,A\*=|A|A-1

初等矩阵,初等矩阵和初等变换的关系用初等变换求逆矩阵  $(A,E)\longrightarrow (E,A^{-1})$ . 矩阵方程

$$AX = B, (A,B)$$
  $\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} (E,A^{-1}B),$   $XA = B, \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{初等列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ BA^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$ 

 $|A|\neq 0$ 

以下判断等价:

方阵 $A_n$ 可逆,

|A| 
eq 0 ,

存在矩阵B, 使得AB=E,

A的秩为n,

A的行(列)向量组线性无关,

A可以表示成初等矩阵的乘积,

方程AX=O只有零解,

对于某个n维列向量 $\beta$ ,方程 $AX=\beta$ 有唯一解对于任意n维列向量 $\beta$ ,方程 $AX=\beta$ 有唯一解.

$$|A_n|=0$$

以下判断等价:

方阵 $A_n$ 不可逆,

|A|=0,

不存在矩阵B, 使得AB=E,

r(A) < n,

A的行(列)向量组线性相关,

A不可以表示成初等矩阵的乘积,

方程AX=O有非零解,

对于某个n维列向量  $\beta$ ,方程 $AX=\beta$  非唯一解对于任意n维列向量  $\beta$ ,方程 $AX=\beta$  非唯一解。