

第五讲 习题课

一.习题1

► 二.习题2

习题2

例1 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 证明: (1) $A^2 - 9A = O$;
(2) A 不可逆.

分析: $A^2 - 9A = O \Leftrightarrow A(A - 9I) = O$

证:

$$(1) A^2 - 9A = A(A - 9I) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 8 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}}_{A-9I} = O.$$

(2):(I) 若 A 可逆, 则

$$O = A^{-1}O = A^{-1}(A^2 - 9A) = A^{-1}A(A - 9I) = A - 9I \neq O$$

————— A 不可逆.

A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow AX=0$ 只有零解

(II) 记 $A-9I = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, 则

$$A^2 - 9A = O \Leftrightarrow A(A-9I) = O \Leftrightarrow A(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = O$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A\beta_i = 0 \\ \beta_i \neq 0 \end{cases} (i=1,2,3) \longrightarrow A \text{ 不可逆.}$$

例2 设 $A_{n \times n}$, 证明: 存在 $B_{n \times n}, C_{n \times n}$, 使得 $A = B + C$,
(其中 $B^T = B, C^T = -C$)

$$\text{分析: } \begin{cases} A = B + C \\ A^T = B^T + C^T = B - C \end{cases} \Rightarrow B = ? C = ?$$

证: $A = B + C \quad (1)$

$$\Rightarrow A^T = (B + C)^T = B^T + C^T = B - C \quad (2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \Rightarrow A + A^T = 2B \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$$

$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow A - A^T = 2C \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$$

例3 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, (1) 证明: $(I - A)^{-1} = I - \frac{1}{2}A$;
(2) 写出 $(I - A)^{-1}$.

分析: $A \Rightarrow (I - A) \cdot B = I \Rightarrow B = (I - A)^{-1}$

证1:

(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 1 \ 1) \Rightarrow$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{(1 \ 1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{=3} (1 \ 1 \ 1) = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 1 \ 1) = 3A$$

$$\text{即 } A^2 - 3A = 0 \Leftrightarrow A^2 - 3A + 2I = 2I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (I - A)(2I - A) = 2I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (I - A)\left(I - \frac{1}{2}A\right) = I$$

$$\Rightarrow (I - A)^{-1} = I - \frac{1}{2}A$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (I - A)^{-1} &= I - \frac{1}{2}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

分析: $A \Rightarrow I - A \Rightarrow (I - A, I) \rightarrow (I, (I - A)^{-1})$

证2: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow (I - A | I) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (I - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I - \frac{1}{2} A.$$