

四. 用行初等变换求逆矩阵

设 A 可逆, 所以存在初等矩阵 E_1, \dots, E_k , 使得

$$\underline{E_k E_{k-1} \cdots E_1 A = I}$$

$$A^{-1} = E_k E_{k-1} \cdots E_1 = \underline{E_k E_{k-1} \cdots E_1 I}$$

当 A 经系列初等行变换化为 I 时,

I 经相同的初等行变换化为 A^{-1} !

方法:

$$\left(A \mid I \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(I \mid A^{-1} \right)$$



例6. 求A的逆矩阵: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

解:

$$(A, I) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -5 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right)$$



$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -\frac{11}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{9}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$



例7. 求A的逆矩阵:

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

解

$$(A, I) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

故A不可逆

为什么?



例8.

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

求: (1) $(A + 2I)^{-1}(A^2 - 4I)$, (2) $(A + 2I)^{-1}(A - 2I)$

解: $(A + 2I)^{-1}(A^2 - 4I) = (A + 2I)^{-1}(A + 2I)(A - 2I)$

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



$$(2) \quad (A + 2I)^{-1}(A - 2I) = ?$$



例9 解矩阵方程：(1) $AX = B$ ，(2) $XA = B$ 。

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

其他类型的矩阵方程：

(1) $AXB = C$ ，且 A 与 B 可逆，那么

$$A^{-1}AXB^{-1} = A^{-1}CB^{-1}, \quad X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}.$$

(2) $AX + B = C$ ，且 A 可逆，那么

$$AX = C - B, \quad X = A^{-1}(C - B).$$

(3) 如果 A 不可逆，如何求解方程：

$$AX = B?$$

令 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ ，由 $AX = B$ 联立得9元方程组，求解之！



例10. 设三阶方阵 A, B 满足关系:

$$A^{-1}BA = 6A + BA, \text{ 且 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & \mathbf{0} & \\ & 1/4 & \\ \mathbf{0} & & 1/7 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 求 } B$$

解:

$$A^{-1}BA - BA = 6A$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1} - I)BA = 6A \Rightarrow (A^{-1} - I)B = 6I$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 6(A^{-1} - I)^{-1}.$$



$$\mathbf{B} = 6(\mathbf{A}^{-1} - \mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$= 6 \left[\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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



例11 设四阶矩阵

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

且矩阵满足关系式: $A(I - C^{-1}B)^T C^T = I$ 求矩阵A

解

$$I = A[C(I - C^{-1}B)]^T = A(C - CC^{-1}B)^T = A(C - B)^T$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (C-B)^T &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^T \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

易知 $(C-B)^T$ 可逆, 所以: $A = [(C-B)^T]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

[结束]

