

已知 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$ 是非齐次方程组 $AX = b$ 的三个解, 其中 $r(A) = 3$ ,  $\eta_1 + \eta_2 = (1, 3, -1, 4)^T$ ,  $\eta_2 + \eta_3 = (2, 4, 3, 0)^T$ , 求 $AX = b$ 的通解.

$$\therefore n = r + s, n = 4, r = 3$$

$$\therefore s = 1.$$

$$\therefore A \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \eta_2) = b$$

$$\text{且 } A((\eta_1 + \eta_2) - (\eta_2 + \eta_3)) = 0$$

$\therefore AX = b$ 的通解为

$$\frac{1}{2}(1, 3, -1, 4)^T + k(-1, -1, -4, 4)^T, \forall k$$

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

(1) 计算  $A^T, B^T, (A+B)^T, (3A)^T, (AB)^T$ ;

(2) 验证  $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T, (3A)^T = 3A^T, (AB)^T = B^T A^T$ ;

(3) 验证  $r(A) = r(A^T) = 2, r(B) = r(B^T) = 3, r(AB) = r(A) = 2$ .

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

其它略.

设 $\alpha$ 为3维列向量, 若 $\alpha\alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 计算 $\alpha$ 与 $\alpha^T\alpha$ .

$$\alpha = (1, -1, 1)^T \text{ 或 } (-1, 1, -1)^T$$

$$\alpha^T\alpha = 3$$

设3阶方阵 $A = \alpha\beta^T$ , 其中 $\alpha = (1, 2, 3)^T, \beta = (0, 1, -1)^T$ ,

(1) 计算 $A, \beta^T\alpha$ ;

(2) 计算 $A^{100}$ . (提示 $A^{100} = (\alpha\beta^T)^{100} = \alpha(\beta^T\alpha)^{99}\beta^T$ )

$$(1) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta^T\alpha = -1$$

$$(2) \quad A^{100} = \alpha(\beta^T\alpha)^{99}\beta^T = (-1)^{99}\alpha\beta^T$$

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

证明方阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆并求出其逆矩阵.

法1: 设  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

有  $\begin{pmatrix} a+2c & b+2d \\ 3a+4c & 3b+4d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a=-2, b=1 \\ c=\frac{3}{2}, d=-\frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$

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

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

设 $A$ 为3阶方阵, 将 $A$ 的第三行加到第一行得 $B$ , 再将 $B$ 的第一列的 $(-2)$ 倍加到第3列得 $C$ , 已知 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

计算 $B$ 和 $A$ .

$$\text{解: } E_{31}(1)A = B, \quad B E_{31}(-2) = C.$$

$$\text{且 } (E_{31}(1))^{-1} = E_{31}(-1), \quad (E_{31}(-2))^{-1} = E_{31}(2)$$

$$B = C (E_{31}(-2))^{-1} = C E_{31}(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (E_{31}(1))^{-1} B = E_{31}(-1) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}, AX = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

验证  $r(A) = 4 \therefore A$  可逆.

(1) 证明  $A$  可逆, 并求  $A^{-1}$ ;

(2) 求  $X$  和  $B$ .

$$(A|I) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & -6 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -5 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -10 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & -15 & 4 & 20 & -12 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & -22 & 5 & 30 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -12 & 4 & 14 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -17 & 5 & 20 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 22 & -6 & -26 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -17 & 5 & 20 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (I | A^{-1})$$

$$X = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = (0, 1, 1, -1). \quad B = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & -12 & -78 & 68 \\ -17 & 10 & 60 & -52 \\ -1 & 0 & 6 & -4 \\ 4 & -2 & -15 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $n$ 阶方阵 $A$ 满足 $A^2 - A - 6I = 0$ , 证明:

(1)  $(A + I)$ 可逆,

(2)  $(A - 3I)$ 与 $(A + 2I)$ 不都可逆.

1) 由已知,  $(A + I)(A - 2I) + 2I - 6I = 0$

$$(A + I)\left[\frac{1}{4}(A - 2I)\right] = I. \quad \therefore A + I \text{ 可逆}, (A + I)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(A - 2I)$$

2) 由已知,  $(A - 3I)(A + 2I) = 0$ .

若  $A - 3I$  可逆, 则  $(A + 2I) = (A - 3I)^{-1}(A - 3I)(A + 2I) = 0$  不可逆.

同理若  $A + 2I$  可逆, 则  $(A - 3I) = 0$  不可逆.



设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 若  $B$  满足  $2BA^2 = A^{-1}BA^2 + 3A$ , 求  $B$ .

$$2BA^2 - A^{-1}BA^2 = 3A$$

$$(2I - A^{-1})BA^2 = 3A$$

$$(2I - A^{-1})B = 3A A^{-1}A^{-1} = 3A^{-1}$$

$$A(2I - A^{-1})B = 3I$$

$$(2A - I)B = 3I$$

$$B = 3(2A - I)^{-1} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -12 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -12 & \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ (2A - I)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

设  $P$  是一个  $m$  阶可逆阵,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  是一组  $m$  维向量,  $n \leq m$ . 证明: 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  无关, 则  $P\alpha_1, P\alpha_2, \dots, P\alpha_n$  也无关.

反证法: 假设  $P\alpha_1, \dots, P\alpha_n$  相关.

则  $\exists$  不全为 0 的系数  $k_1, \dots, k_n$ . s.t.

$$k_1 P\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n P\alpha_n = 0.$$

对上式左乘  $P$  的逆矩阵  $P^{-1}$ , 得

$$P^{-1}k_1 P\alpha_1 + \dots + P^{-1}k_n P\alpha_n = P^{-1}0$$

$k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = 0$ . 则  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  相关.

与  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  无关矛盾. 所以  $\dots$ .

$$E_3(-2)$$

对三阶初等矩阵 $E_{23}$ ,  $E_3(-1)$ 和 $E_{12}(3)$ ,

(1) 分别计算三者的转置矩阵, 逆矩阵和99次幂;

(2) 验证(1)中的所有结果仍为三阶初等矩阵.

$$1) \quad E_{23}^T = E_{23}, \quad (E_3(-1))^T = E_3(-1), \quad (E_{12}(3))^T = E_{21}(3)$$

$$E_{23}^{-1} = E_{23}, \quad (E_3(-1))^{-1} = E_3(-1), \quad (E_{12}(3))^{-1} = E_{12}(-3)$$

$$(E_{23})^{99} = E_{23}, \quad (E_3(-1))^{99} = E_3(-1), \quad (E_{12}(3))^{99} = E_{12}(3 \times 99)$$

$$(E_3(-2))^T = E_3(-2), \quad (E_3(-2))^{-1} = E_3(-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$(E_3(-2))^{99} = E_3((-2)^{99})$$

1) 设  $A$  为 3 阶方阵. 先将  $A$  的第一行乘 (3) 加到第三行得  $B$ ; 再将  $B$  的第二行与第三行交换得到  $C$ . 已知  $C$  是可逆阵. 证明:  $A$  也为可逆阵.

2) 设  $A$  为 3 阶方阵. 先将  $A$  的第一行乘 (3) 加到第三行得  $B$ ; 再将  $B$  的第二列与第三列交换得到单位阵. 证明  $A$  可逆, 并求出  $A$  的逆矩阵.

$$1) E_{23} E_{13}(3) A = C, \quad A^{-1} (E_{13}(3))^{-1} (E_{23})^{-1} = C^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = C^{-1} E_{23} E_{13}(3)$$

$$2) E_{13}(3) A E_{23} = C \quad A = (E_{13}(3))^{-1} C E_{23}^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = E_{23} C^{-1} E_{13}(3)$$