

## 第六节 矩阵的初等变换

### 1. 填空题或选择题.

$$(1) \text{ 已知 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } P_1 A P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} + a_{33} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + a_{23} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} + a_{13} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解题过程】

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 A P_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} + a_{33} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + a_{23} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} + a_{13} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad AE(r_3 + 2r_1) = \underline{\quad C \quad}.$$

$$(A) \quad A(r_3 + 2r_1)$$

$$(B) \quad A(c_3 + 2c_1)$$

$$(C) \quad A(c_1 + 2c_3)$$

【解题过程】矩阵  $A$  右乘初等矩阵，相当于对  $A$  进行列变换，将  $A$  的第三列的 2 倍加到

第一列. 正确答案为 C.

$$(3) \text{ 已知 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解题思路】

$$E(r_i \leftrightarrow r_j)^{-1} = E(r_i \leftrightarrow r_j);$$

$$E(r_i + kr_j)^{-1} = E(r_i + (-k)r_j).$$

【解题过程】

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} &= \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

2.用初等行变换将下列矩阵化为行最简矩阵,

再用初等变换化为标准形.

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

**【解题过程】**

行阶梯形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+(-3)r_1]{r_2+(-2)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\xrightarrow{r_3+(-2)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 由此可知,}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的行阶梯形为}$$

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

行最简形:

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

$$\xrightarrow{(-1)r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1+(-2)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的行最简形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

标准形:

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

$$\xrightarrow[c_4+3c_3]{c_4+(-5)c_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的标准形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

### 【解题过程】

行阶梯形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-2)r_1]{r_2 + \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  的行阶梯形为

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

行最简形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + 3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  的行最简形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

标准形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{c_4 + (-5)c_2 \\ c_4 + (-3)c_3}]{\substack{c_4 + (-5)c_2 \\ c_4 + (-3)c_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3 \\ c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3}]{\substack{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2 \\ c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  的标准形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

**【解题过程】**

行阶梯形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-2)r_1]{r_2 + (-3)r_1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 & -6 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + (-3)r_1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 10 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 + \left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)r_2]{r_3 + \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)r_2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  的行阶

梯形为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

行最简形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 + (-3)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  的行最简

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

标准形:

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



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

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{c_4+2c_3, c_5+(-2)c_3}]{\substack{c_2+c_1, c_4+(-2)c_1, c_5+3c_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  的标准形

为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

(4)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$

【解题过程】行阶梯形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-3)r_1, r_4 + (-2)r_1]{r_2 + (-2)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 + (-7)r_2]{r_3 + (-8)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + (-1)r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的行阶

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的行阶

梯形为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

行最简形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 + (-1)r_3, r_1 + 2r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(-1)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 + (-2)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的行最

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

标准形:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{e_3 + (-2)e_1, e_5 + 2e_1 \\ e_3 + e_2, e_5 + (-3)e_2, e_5 + (-4)e_4}]{\substack{e_3 + (-2)e_1, e_5 + 2e_1 \\ e_3 + e_2, e_5 + (-3)e_2, e_5 + (-4)e_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{e_3 \leftrightarrow e_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的标准

形为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

3.判断下列矩阵是否可逆，若可逆求出其逆矩阵.

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

**【解题思路】**  $(A, E) \rightarrow (E, A^{-1})$

$$\text{【解题过程】} \because |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$\therefore A$  可逆

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 + (-2)r_1, r_3 + (-1)r_1 \\ r_4 + (-1)r_1 \end{matrix}}$$

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}r_2} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 + (-1)r_2, r_4 + 2r_3} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-r_4} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right).$$

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

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解题过程】

$$\therefore |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$\therefore A$  可逆

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc} 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 + (-2)r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 + (-1)r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\rightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{r_{n-j}+(-1)r_n} \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}r_1} \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 利用初等变化求解下列矩阵方程.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解题过程】 $\because \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{可逆}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$\begin{aligned}
& \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 4 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 + (-1)r_3} \\
& \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 + (-1)r_2} \\
& \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xrightarrow{r_2 + (-2)r_1, r_3 + (-1)r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\
& \xrightarrow{r_2 + 2r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\
& \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 2 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -1 & 6 \end{array} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

由此可知,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & -8 \\ -4 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 & -8 \\ -4 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -15 & -3 \\ 12 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad X \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解题过程】

$$\because \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+2r_3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_2 + (-1)r_1}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_1 + (-2)r_2}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -6 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_3 + (-2)r_2, r_3 + r_1}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -6 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -11 & -7 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 11 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -6 & -4 \end{array} \right).$$

由此可知，

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 11 & 7 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 11 & 7 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$