

## 第一章 矩阵

### 第一节、第二节 矩阵的概念及运算

1. 判断题 (正确的在括号里打“√”, 错误的打“×”)

(1) 对矩阵  $A$  与  $B$ , 若矩阵  $AB = BA$ , 则  $AB$  与  $BA$  必为同阶方阵. (√)

【解题过程】 设  $A$  为  $s \times t$  矩阵,  $B$  为  $m \times n$  矩阵

$AB$  需  $A$  的列数等于  $B$  的行数,  $BA$  需  $B$  的列数等于  $A$  的行数, 即  $t = m, s = n$ . 则矩阵  $A$  为  $s \times t$  矩阵,  $B$  为  $t \times s$  矩阵,  $AB$  为  $s$  阶方阵,  $BA$  为  $t$  阶方阵.

$\because AB = BA \therefore AB$  与  $BA$  必为同阶方阵.

(2) 设  $A$  与  $B$  均为  $n$  阶方阵, 则

$$(AB)^k = A^k B^k \quad (k \in N). \quad (\times)$$

【解题过程】

$$\because (AB)^k = ABAB \cdots AB, BA \neq AB$$

$$\therefore (AB)^k \neq A^k B^k \quad (k \in N).$$

(3) 设  $A$  与  $B$  均为  $n$  阶方阵, 则

$$(A \pm B)^2 = A^2 \pm 2AB + B^2. \quad (\times)$$

【解题过程】

$$\begin{aligned}(A+B)^2 &= (A+B)(A+B) \\ &= A^2 + BA + AB + B^2;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(A-B)^2 &= (A-B)(A-B) \\ &= A^2 - BA - AB + B^2;\end{aligned}$$

$$\because BA \neq AB$$

$$\therefore (A \pm B)^2 \neq A^2 \pm 2AB + B^2.$$

(4) 设  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵, 则

$$(A \pm E)^2 = A^2 \pm 2A + E. \quad (\checkmark)$$

【解题过程】

$$\begin{aligned}(A+E)^2 &= (A+E)(A+E) \\ &= A^2 + EA + AE + E^2 = A^2 + 2A + E;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(A-E)^2 &= (A-E)(A-E) \\ &= A^2 - EA - AE + E^2 = A^2 - 2A + E;\end{aligned}$$

$$(A \pm E)^2 = A^2 \pm 2A + E.$$

(5) 设  $A$  与  $B$  均为  $n$  阶方阵, 则

$$(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2. \quad (\times)$$

【解题过程】

$$\begin{aligned}\because (A+B)(A-B) \\ &= A^2 + BA - AB - B^2, BA \neq AB\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2 - B^2.$$

(6) 设  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵, 则

$$(A+E)(A-E) = A^2 - E. \quad (\checkmark)$$

【解题过程】

$$\begin{aligned}(A+E)(A-E) \\ &= A^2 + EA - AE - E^2 = A^2 - E.\end{aligned}$$

(7) 若  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  满足  $A^2 = O$ , , 则  $A = O$ .

(×)

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【解题过程】举出反例:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(8) 若  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  满足  $A^2 = A$ , , 则  $A = O$   
或  $A = E$ . (×)

【解题过程】举出反例:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(9) 若矩阵  $A, B, C$  满足  $AB = AC$  且  $A \neq O$ , ,  
则  $B = C$ . (×)

【解题过程】举出反例:

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

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(10) 每一个方阵都可以写成对称矩阵与反对称矩阵的和. (√)

【解题过程】 设  $A$  为任意方阵,

$$\because (A + A^T)^T = A + A^T$$

$\therefore A + A^T$  为对称矩阵

$$\because (A - A^T)^T = A^T - A = -(A - A^T)$$

$\therefore A - A^T$  为反对称矩阵

$A$  表示为:  $A = \frac{A + A^T}{2} + \frac{A - A^T}{2}$ , 其

中  $\frac{A + A^T}{2}$  为对称矩阵,  $\frac{A - A^T}{2}$  为反对

称矩阵.

2. 选择题.

(1) 设  $A, B, C$  均为  $n$  阶方阵,  $AB = BA$ ,

$AC = CA$ , 则  $ABC =$  ( C ).

(A)  $ACB$  (B)  $CBA$

(C)  $BCA$  (D)  $CAB$

【解题过程】  $ABC = BAC = BCA$ . 正确答案为 C.

(2) 设  $A$  为方阵,  $f(x)=x^2-x-2$ , 则

$f(A)$  为 ( B ) .

(A)  $A^2 - A - 2$

(B)  $A^2 - A - 2E$

(C)  $(A+2E)(A-E)$

(D) 不能确定

**【解题过程】** 矩阵的多项式是一种特殊多项式, 与矩阵多项式不同, 它指的是以矩阵代替文字所得的多项式。设

$$f(x)=a_mx^m+a_{m-1}x^{m-1}+\cdots+a_1x+a_0 \text{ 是数}$$

域  $P$  上的多项式,  $A$  是  $P$  上的  $n$  阶矩阵, 则

$$f(A)=a_mA^m+a_{m-1}A^{m-1}+\cdots+a_1A+a_0E.$$

正确答案为 B.

3. 设  $A=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 计算: (1)

$$\frac{1}{2}A-3B; (2) AB^T; (3) A^TB.$$

**【解题过程】**

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \frac{1}{2}A-3B &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{7}{2} & 3 \\ 4 & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) AB^T &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix};\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) A^T B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

$$4. \text{计算: (1) } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{2018}.$$

**【解题过程】**

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

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

(3) 当  $n=2$  时,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^2 = - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \text{当}$$

$n=3$  时,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \cdots; \text{当}$$

$n=2k-1$  时,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{2k-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \text{当}$$

$n=2k$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}& \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{2k} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\&= - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{2018} = - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. 设  $D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix},$

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

(1) 计算  $DA, AD$ ;

**【解题过程】**

$$\begin{aligned}DA &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_1 a_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_1 a_{1n} \\ \lambda_2 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_2 a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_n a_{n1} & \lambda_n a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{nn} \end{pmatrix};\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 AD &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_2 a_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{1n} \\ \lambda_1 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1 a_{n1} & \lambda_2 a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 若  $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j (i \neq j)$ , 证明  $DA = AD$  的充分必要条件是  $A$  为对角矩阵.

**【解题过程】**

$\Rightarrow$  若  $DA = AD$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_1 a_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_1 a_{1n} \\ \lambda_2 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_2 a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_n a_{n1} & \lambda_n a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_2 a_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{1n} \\ \lambda_1 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1 a_{n1} & \lambda_2 a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j (i \neq j)$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

即证:  $A$  为对角矩阵.

$\Leftarrow$  若  $A$  为对角矩阵, 则

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore DA = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{nn} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$AD = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore DA = AD.$$

6. 设  $A$  为实对角矩阵, 若  $A^2 = O$ , 证明

$A = O$ , 其中  $O$  表示零矩阵.

【解题过程】设

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

$\because A$  为实对称矩阵

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\therefore a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + \cdots + a_{1n}^2 = 0, a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2 + \cdots + a_{2n}^2 = 0, \cdots, a_{n1}^2 + a_{n2}^2 + \cdots + a_{nn}^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore A = O.$$

7. 设  $A, B$  都是  $n$  阶方阵, 且  $A+B=E$ , 证明  $AB=BA$ .

【解题过程】  $A+B=E$  左乘  $A$  得:

$$A = A(A+B) = A^2 + AB;$$

$A+B=E$  右乘  $A$  得:

$$A = (A+B)A = A^2 + BA;$$

由此可知,  $AB=BA$ .

8. 设  $A, B$  都是对称矩阵, 证明:  $AB$  为对称矩阵的充分必要条件是  $AB=BA$ .

【解题过程】  $\Rightarrow$

$\because A, B$  是对称矩阵

$$\therefore A^T = A, B^T = B$$

$\because AB$  为对称矩阵

$$\therefore (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA = AB$$

$$\therefore AB = BA$$

$\Leftarrow$

$\because A, B$  是对称矩阵

$$\therefore A^T = A, B^T = B$$

$$\therefore (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA$$

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$$\because AB = BA$$

$$\therefore (AB)^T = AB$$

$\therefore AB$  为对称矩阵

9. 设  $n$  阶方阵  $A = (a_{ij})$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})$ , 且  $A$  与  $B$  的各行元素之和均为 1,  $\alpha$  是  $n \times 1$  矩阵, 且

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每个元素都为 1, 求证:

(1)  $A\alpha = \alpha$ ;

**【解题过程】**

$\because A$  的各行元素之和均为 1

$$\therefore A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\because \alpha$  是  $n \times 1$  矩阵, 且每个元素都是 1

$$\therefore A\alpha = \alpha$$

(2)  $AB$  的各行元素之和都等于 1;

**【解题过程】**

$\because A$  与  $B$  的各行元素之和均为 1

$$\therefore A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

将  $B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  左乘矩阵  $A$  得:

$$AB \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即证:  $AB$  的各行元素之和都等于 1.

(3) 若  $A, B$  的各行元素之和分别为  $k, t$ ,  
则  $AB$  的各行元素之和都等于什么?

**【解题过程】**

$\because A, B$  的各行元素之和分别为  $k, t$

$$\therefore A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ k \\ \vdots \\ k \end{pmatrix}, B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \\ \vdots \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

将  $B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \\ \vdots \\ t \end{pmatrix}$  左乘矩阵  $A$  得:

$$AB \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \\ \vdots \\ t \end{pmatrix} = tA \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} kt \\ kt \\ \vdots \\ kt \end{pmatrix}$$

由此可知,  $AB$  各行元素之和等于  $kt$ .

