







# 矩阵与行列式

何军华

电子科大数学学院



# 一、n阶方阵可逆的等价条件

设A为n阶方阵,则如下条件彼此等价:

- ◆ A 可逆; (即: 存在方阵 B 使得 AB=I=BA);
- ◆ 存在方阵 B 使得 AB=I (或BA=I);
- $\diamond$  det  $A \neq 0$ ;
- ◆ A\*可逆;
- ♦ Ax = 0 只有零解;
- ◆ Ax = b 有惟一解;

- ◆ A可经由初等行(列)变换化成I;
- ◆ A可以写成一些初等矩阵的乘积;
- ◆ A的行(列)向量组线性无关;
- ◆ 任一n维行(列)向量均可以表示成A的行(列)向量组的线性组合;
- $\Diamond$   $\bigstar$  R(A)=n;



### 二、错误、技巧与方法

### 1. 矩阵书写, 初等行变换注意事项:

◆ 矩阵符号:

()或[];

◆ 初等变换符号:

 $\rightarrow$  ;

- ◆ 全零的行不能省略:
- 变换前的矩阵与变换后的矩阵同型.
- ◆ 做完一次变换马上检查.
- ◆ 行变换总是对的,列变换则有较大的出错风险.
- ◆ 行变换可以:解方程组,求逆、秩、坐标 计算线性表出(组合),最大无关组

### 2. 矩阵变形技巧:

- ◆ 矩阵等式两端同时左乘(右乘)某矩阵;
- ◆ 矩阵等式两端同时取转置, 求逆, 行列式;
- ◆ 求逆前判断可逆性,方阵才可取行列式;
- ◆ 矩阵方程求解: 先化简后计算;
- ◆ 初等变换与初等矩阵的关系:"左行右列";

◆ 看到
$$A^*: AA^* = |A|I$$
,  

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}, \quad R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, \text{ if } R(A) = n \\ 1, \text{ if } R(A) = n-1 \end{cases}$$

$$(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$$

$$0, \text{ if } R(A) < n$$

### 3. 常用行列式计算方法(1):

◆ 低阶数字型?

行变换化为三角形.

◆ 0元多的双平行线型?

按第一行(列)展开

◆ 爪型(箭头型)?

用中间"爪"消另一"爪"

◆ 三条平行线?

按行展开得递推关系式

◆ 每列有共同字母?

"加边法"(升阶法)

◆ 范德蒙行列式?

◆ 两条交叉线?

Laplace展开

### 3. 常用行列式计算方法(2):

- ◆ 各行元之和相同? 每列加到第1列提公因子.
- ◆ (代数)余子式的线性组合? 构造新行列式
- 特殊形状?A B O C CA C C</t

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B_{r \times r} \\ D_{s \times s} & O \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} O & B_{r \times r} \\ D_{s \times s} & C \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{rs} |B| \bullet |D|$$

◆ 随时观察,灵活运用行列式性质!

# 三、典型例题: 选择填空

例 1. 设 
$$|A|=3$$
,  $|B|=2$ ,  $|A^{-1}+B|=2$ , 则  $|A+B^{-1}|=$ \_\_\_\_\_.

分析: 
$$A + B^{-1} = A(I + A^{-1}B^{-1})$$

$$= A(B + A^{-1})B^{-1} = A(A^{-1} + B)B^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^{-1} + B| = |A(A^{-1} + B)B^{-1}|$$

$$= |A| \bullet |A^{-1} + B| \bullet |B^{-1}|$$

$$=3 \bullet 2 \bullet \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

评注:此题用特殊值法不好做.

$$|A+B^{-1}|=3.$$



例2. 3阶矩阵, 将A的第2列加到第1列得矩阵B,

再交换B的第2行与第3行得单位矩阵,记

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

则A = ( )

(A) 
$$P_1P_2$$
 (B)  $P_1^{-1}P_2$  (C)  $P_2P_1$  (D)  $P_2P_1^{-1}$ 

分析: 
$$B = AP_1$$
  $\Rightarrow A = BP_1^{-1} = P_2^{-1}P_1^{-1} = P_2P_1^{-1}$   $B = P_2^{-1}$   $P_2^{-1} = P_2$ 

例3. 设A为3阶矩阵,P为3阶可逆矩阵,且 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \text{ Mod } Q^{-1}AQ = ($$

$$(A) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} | (B) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(C) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} (D) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### 标准方法:

$$Q = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 1 & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

例3. 设A为3阶矩阵, P为3阶可逆矩阵, 且 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), Q = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \text{ of } Q^{-1}AQ = ($$

$$(A) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (B) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (C) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (D) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### 特殊值法:

$$\Rightarrow Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例4.设X为3维单位列向量,则矩阵 $I-XX^T$ 的秩为\_\_\_\_\_.

解1: 
$$\diamondsuit X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow I - XX^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow R(I - XX^T) = 2$$

$$(I - XX^T)X = X - X(X^TX) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R(I - XX^T) + R(X) \le 3$$

$$R(I - XX^{T}) + R(X) = R(I - XX^{T}) + R(XX^{T})$$

$$\geq R[(I - XX^{T}) + (XX^{T})] = 3$$

例5. 设A为3阶矩阵, A = 3.

若交换A的第1行与第2行得矩阵B,

则 
$$\left| BA^* \right| =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

解: 交换 A的第1行与第2行得矩阵B:

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A \Rightarrow BA^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} |A|I = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |BA^*| = 3^3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -27$$

例5. 设A为3阶矩阵, A = 3.

若交换A的第1行与第2行得矩阵B,

则 
$$|BA^*| =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_.

### 特殊值法:

$$\Rightarrow |BA^*| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -27$$

例 6. 设 A 是 3 阶 非 零 实 矩 阵, 若  $a_{ij} + A_{ij} = 0$  (i, j = 1, 2, 3),

**#:** 
$$a_{ij} + A_{ij} = 0(i, j = 1, 2, 3) \Rightarrow A_{ij} = -a_{ij} \Rightarrow A^* = -A^T$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|I = AA^* = -AA^T \Rightarrow |A|^3 = -|A|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|^2 (|A|+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = 0 \ or \ -1$$

$$|A| = 0 \Rightarrow AA^T = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$
 矛盾!

$$\Rightarrow |A| = -1$$





例7. 行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\qquad}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = -a \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} - c \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ c & d & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= -ad(ad - bc) + cb(ad - bc)$$

$$=-(ad-bc)^2$$

<< \ \ >>

$$=-\left(ad-bc\right)^{2}$$

**例8.** 已知
$$\alpha = (1,2,3), \beta = \left(1,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3}\right),$$
设 $A = \alpha^T \beta$ , 则

$$A^n = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

### 分析:

$$A^{n} = (\alpha^{T}\beta) \cdot (\alpha^{T}\beta) \cdot \cdots \cdot (\alpha^{T}\beta)$$

$$= \alpha^{T} (\beta\alpha^{T}) \cdot (\beta\alpha^{T}) \cdot \cdots \cdot (\beta\alpha^{T})\beta$$

$$\beta\alpha^{T} = 2 \times 1$$

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

例 9. 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 3 阶 非 零 矩 阵  $B$  满 足  $AB = O$ , 则  $t =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

分析: 
$$A_{3\times 3}B_{3\times 3} = O \Rightarrow R(A) + R(B) \le 3$$
  $\Rightarrow R(A) < 3$   $B \ne O \Rightarrow R(B) > 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow 0 = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & t - 8 & 11 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 7t + 21$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -3$$

例 10. 设矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{bmatrix}$  的 k = 1

### 分析: 4阶矩阵秩为3,则:

(1) 行阶梯型恰有3个非零行;

(2) 行列式为0.

$$|A| = (k+3)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} = (k+3)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & k-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(k+3)(k-1)^3=0 \Rightarrow k=1 \text{ or } -3 \Rightarrow k=-3$$

例 11. 设 
$$\alpha$$
 是 3 维 列 向 量 . 若  $\alpha \alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

则
$$\alpha^T \alpha =$$
\_\_\_\_.

$$\Rightarrow A^{2} = (\alpha \alpha^{T})(\alpha \alpha^{T}) = \alpha(\alpha^{T}\alpha)\alpha^{T} = (\alpha^{T}\alpha)\alpha\alpha^{T} = (\alpha^{T}\alpha)A$$

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{2} = 3A$$

例12. 设 $A, B, A+B, A^{-1}+B^{-1}$ 都是n阶可逆矩阵,则

$$\left(A^{-1}+B^{-1}\right)^{-1}=\left(\qquad\right)$$

(A) 
$$A^{-1} + B^{-1}$$
 (B)  $A + B$ 

(C) 
$$A(A+B)^{-1}B$$
 (D)  $(A+B)^{-1}$ 

特殊值法: 令 A = I, B = 2I:

$$\Rightarrow \left(A^{-1} + B^{-1}\right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{3}I$$

(A) 
$$\frac{3}{2}I$$
 (B)  $3I$  (C)  $\frac{2}{3}I$  (B)  $\frac{1}{3}I$ 



例12. 设 $A, B, A+B, A^{-1}+B^{-1}$ 都是n阶可逆矩阵,则

$$\left(A^{-1}+B^{-1}\right)^{-1}=\left(\qquad\right)$$

(A) 
$$A^{-1} + B^{-1}$$
 (B)  $A + B$ 

(C) 
$$A(A+B)^{-1}B$$
 (D)  $(A+B)^{-1}$ 

标准方法: 
$$A(A^{-1}+B^{-1})=I+AB^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A\left(A^{-1}+B^{-1}\right)B=B+A\Rightarrow \left[A\left(A^{-1}+B^{-1}\right)B\right]^{-1}=\left(A+B\right)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow B^{-1}(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}=(A+B)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(A^{-1} + B^{-1}\right)^{-1} = B\left(A + B\right)^{-1} A$$

例12. 设 $A, B, A+B, A^{-1}+B^{-1}$ 都是n阶可逆矩阵,则

$$\left(A^{-1}+B^{-1}\right)^{-1}=\left(\qquad\right)$$

(A) 
$$A^{-1} + B^{-1}$$
 (B)  $A + B$ 

(C) 
$$A(A+B)^{-1}B$$
 (D)  $(A+B)^{-1}$ 

标准方法:  $B(A^{-1} + B^{-1}) = BA^{-1} + I$ 

$$\Rightarrow B\left(A^{-1}+B^{-1}\right)A=B+A\Rightarrow \left[B\left(A^{-1}+B^{-1}\right)A\right]^{-1}=\left(A+B\right)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1}B^{-1}=(A+B)^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(A^{-1} + B^{-1}\right)^{-1} = A\left(A + B\right)^{-1} B$$

# 四、典型例题: 计算与证明

例1. 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & a \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 3 \\ a-1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

等价, 试确定 a 的取值范围.

<u>分析:</u> A与B等价⇔ A 可经初等变换变为 B

- $\Leftrightarrow$  存在可逆矩阵 P,Q 使得 PAQ = B
- $\Leftrightarrow$  A, B 同型 且 同秩
- $\Leftrightarrow A, B$ 具有相同的标准形



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

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 3 \\ a-1 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6-a & 2-a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A 
ightarrow B等价  $\Leftrightarrow A, B$  同型且同秩  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = 3$  R(B) = 3  $\Leftrightarrow a \ne 1$ 

$$1 \quad 2 \quad -3 \quad -2$$

沙2. 读 
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

若
$$(2I-C^{-1}B)A^T=C^{-1}$$
, 求A.

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow A = \left\lceil \left( 2C - B \right)^{-1} \right\rceil^{T} = \left\lceil \left( 2C - B \right)^{T} \right\rceil^{-1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} (2C - B)^T \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \\ ((2C - B)^T | I) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

例3. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵X满足 $A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X$ , 求矩阵X.

解: 
$$A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X \Rightarrow AA^*X = AA^{-1} + 2AX$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|X = I + 2AX$$

$$\Rightarrow (|A|I - 2A)X = I$$

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

例4. 设A是n (n>2)阶非零实矩阵, 其元素满足

$$a_{ij} = A_{ij} (i, j = 1, \dots, n)$$

求行列式A.

$$AA^* = |A|I$$
  $\Rightarrow A^* = A^T$ 

$$\Rightarrow AA^T = |A|I \qquad \Rightarrow |AA^T| = |A|I|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|^2 = |A|^n \Rightarrow |A|^2 (|A|^{n-2} - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|^2 = |A|^n \Rightarrow |A|^2 (|A|^{n-2} - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = 1$$

将|A|按任一非零行展开

$$\Rightarrow |A| = a_{i1}A_{i1} + \dots + a_{in}A_{in} = a_{i1}^2 + \dots + a_{in}^2 > 0$$

例5. 设 n 阶矩阵A的元素全为1,证明 I-A可逆,且

$$(I-A)^{-1}=I-\frac{1}{n-1}A.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^2 = nA$$

$$\Rightarrow O = A^{2} - nA = (-A + I)(-A + (n-1)I) + \boxed{(1-n)}I$$

$$\Rightarrow (I - A)\lceil (n-1)I - A \rceil = (n-1)I$$

$$\Rightarrow I-A$$
 可逆,且  $(I-A)^{-1}=I-\frac{1}{n-1}A$ .

例 6. 设 n 阶 方 阵 A, B满 足:  $A^2 = B^2 = I$ , |A| + |B| = 0证明: A + B 不可逆.

<u>分析:</u> A+B 不可逆  $\Leftrightarrow |A+B|=0$ 

$$A^{2} = B^{2} = I \Rightarrow |A| = \pm 1, |B| = \pm 1$$

$$|A| + |B| = 0$$

$$|A| \bullet |A + B| \bullet |B| = |A^{2}B + AB^{2}| = |B + A|$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |A+B| = -|B+A| \Rightarrow |A+B| = 0 \Rightarrow A+B \land \neg \not\in$$

例7. 计算行列式 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+b & \cdots & a+b \\ a-b & a & a+b & \cdots & a+b \\ a-b & a-b & a & \cdots & a+b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a-b & a-b & a-b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

第1列减去第2列

第2行减去第1行

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} -b & a+b & a+b & \cdots & a+b \\ -b & a & a+b & \cdots & a+b \\ 0 & a-b & a & \cdots & a+b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a-b & a-b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -b & a+b & a+b & \cdots & a+b \\ 0 & -b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a-b & a & \cdots & a+b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a-b & a-b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix}
-b & a+b & a+b & \cdots & a+b \\
0 & -b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
0 & a-b & a & \cdots & a+b \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & a-b & a-b & \cdots & a
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$=-b\begin{vmatrix} -b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a-b & a & \cdots & a+b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a-b & a-b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= b^2 D_{n-2}$$

$$D_{1} = a,$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b \\ a-b & a \end{vmatrix} = b^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} D_{2n} = b^{2n} \\ D_{2n+1} = ab^{2n} \end{cases}$$

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} x & z & \cdots & z \\ y & x & \cdots & z \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ y & z & \cdots & z \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ y & z & \cdots & z \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ y & x & \cdots & z \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ y & x & \cdots & z \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots$$

$$D_{n} = y(x-z)^{n-1} + (x-y)D_{n-1}$$
 (1)

同理可得:

$$D_{n} = z(x-y)^{n-1} + (x-z)D_{n-1}$$
 (2)

$$若y = z$$
, 显然有  $D_n = [x + (n-1)y](x-y)^{n-1}$ 

若 
$$y \neq z$$
:  $(1) \times (x-z) - (2) \times (x-y)$ 

$$\Rightarrow D_n = \frac{y(x-z)^n - z(x-y)^n}{y-z}$$

例8. 设直线1与如下两平面平行:

$$\pi_1: 2x + 3y - 5 = 0,$$

$$\pi_2 : y + z = 0.$$

且与如下两直线相交:

$$l_1: \frac{x-6}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$

$$l_2: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-8}{2} = \frac{z+4}{-2}$$
  
试求直线1的方程.

解: 待求直线的方向向量可取为:

$$\vec{s} = \overrightarrow{n_1} \times \overrightarrow{n_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

直线1与下两直线相交:

$$l_1: \frac{x-6}{3} = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z-1}{1}$$
  $l_2: \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y-8}{2} = \frac{z+4}{-2}$ 

$$\vec{s} = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

设直线1与两直线的交点分别为:

$$P_1:(6+3u,2u,1+u), P_2:(3v,8+2v,-4-2v),$$

则两点连线所得向量也是直线l的方向向量:  $P_1P_2 \parallel s$ 

$$\frac{3v - 6 - 3u}{3} = \frac{8 + 2v - 2u}{-2} = \frac{-5 - 2v - u}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3(8+2v-2u) = -2(3v-6-3u) \\ 8+2v-2u = -(-5-2v-u) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u=1 \\ v=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_1: (9,2,2)$$

例9. 求过点 M(0,0,-2) 并且与平面 $\pi:3x-y+2z-1=0$ 

平行, 与直线 
$$l: \frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-3}{-2} = \frac{z}{1}$$
 相交的直线方程.

解: 设待求直线与已知直线的交点为

$$P: (1+4t, 3-2t, t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{MP} = (1+4t, 3-2t, t+2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{MP} \perp \overrightarrow{n} = (3, -1, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \overrightarrow{MP} \bullet \overrightarrow{n} = 3(1+4t)-(3-2t)+2(t+2)=4+16t$$

$$\Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{MP} = \left(0, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{7}{4}\right) \Rightarrow l_1: \quad \frac{x}{0} = \frac{y}{14} = \frac{z+2}{7}$$

例10. 设A, B都是n阶方阵,证明: $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = |A + B| \bullet |A - B|$ 

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
 & I & O \\
 & I & I
\end{array}
\begin{pmatrix}
A & B \\
B & A
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
A & B \\
A+B & A+B
\end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I & O \\ I & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & O \\ -I & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ A+B & A+B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & O \\ -I & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} I & O \\ I & I \end{vmatrix} \bullet \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \bullet \begin{vmatrix} I & O \\ -I & I \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A - B & B \\ O & A + B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} A - B & B \\ O & A + B \end{vmatrix} = |A + B| \bullet |A - B|$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = |A + B| \bullet |A - B|$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = |A + B| \bullet |A - B|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} A - B & B \\ O & A + B \end{vmatrix} = |A + B| \bullet |A - B|$$

# सं सं!

