

例 1.17 设行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

(1) 求第 4 行各元素余子式之和; (2) 求第 4 行各元素代数余子式之和.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } M_{41} + M_{42} + M_{43} + M_{44} \\ &= (-1)^{4+1} A_{41} + A_{42} - A_{43} + A_{44} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -7 \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 7 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 7 \cdot 4 \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -28. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

设行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6$, 求 $A_{41} + A_{42}$ 与 $A_{43} + A_{44}$.

解: $D = A_{41} + A_{42} + 2A_{43} + A_{44} = -6$

$$3A_{41} + 3A_{42} + 4A_{43} + 4A_{44} = 0$$

\therefore 令 $A_{41} + A_{42} = x$, $A_{43} + A_{44} = y$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y = -6 \\ 3x + 4y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x = 12 \\ y = -9 \end{cases}$$

例 1.22 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a & 1 & & & \\ a^2 & 2a & 1 & & \\ & a^2 & 2a & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & a^2 & 2a \end{bmatrix}$ 是 n 阶矩阵，证明

$$|\mathbf{A}| = (n+1)a^n.$$

证: $A_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 & & & \\ a^2 & 2a & 1 & & \\ & a^2 & 2a & \dots & \\ & & \dots & 2a & 1 \\ - & - & - & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix}_{(n+1)} \sim \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 1 & \dots & \dots & \\ & 2a & 1 & \dots & \\ & & a^2 & 2a & \dots \\ & & & \dots & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1)}$

$$= 2a(A_{n-1}) - a^2(A_{n-2})$$

(1) $A_1 = 2a$ $A_2 = 3a^2$

(2) 假设: $A_n = (n+1)a^n$
 $A_{n-1} = n \cdot a^{n-1}$

(3) $A_{n+1} = 2a \cdot A_n + a^2 A_{n-1}$
 $= 2(n+1) \cdot a^{n+1} - n a^{n+1}$
 $= (n+2) \cdot a^{n+1}$ 符合预期.

∴ 证毕.

例 1.26 设 n 元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2ax_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ a^2x_1 + 2ax_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ a^2x_2 + 2ax_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a^2x_{n-2} + 2ax_{n-1} + x_n = 0 \\ a^2x_{n-1} + 2ax_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

问当 a 为何值时, 该方程组有惟一解, 并求 x_1 .

解:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 & - & - & - \\ a^2 & 2a & 1 & - & - \\ & & & & \\ & & & & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = (n+1) \cdot a^n$$

若方程有唯一解则 $a \neq 0$.

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & - & - & - \\ a^2 & 2a & - & - & - \\ & & & & \\ & & & & 2a & 1 \\ & & & & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 & - & - & - \\ a^2 & 2a & - & - & - \\ & & & & \\ & & & & 2a \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} = n \cdot a^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{n \cdot a^{n-1}}{(n+1)a^n} = \frac{n}{(n+1)a}$$

已知 $\alpha = (1, 2, 1)^T$, $\beta = (1, \frac{1}{2}, 0)^T$, $A = \alpha\beta^T$, 则 $A^n =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A^n &= \alpha\beta^T \cdot \alpha\beta^T \cdots \alpha\beta^T \\ &= \alpha \cdot (\beta^T \cdot \alpha)^{n-1} \cdot \beta^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta^T \cdot \alpha = (1, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$\therefore A^n = 2^{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (1, \frac{1}{2}, 0) = 2^{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

例 2.11 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 均为四维列向量, $\mathbf{A} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1)$,

$\mathbf{B} = (\alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2)$, 且 $|\mathbf{A}| = 1$, $|\mathbf{B}| = 2$, 则 $|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}| = (\quad)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } |\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}| &= |\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_1, \alpha_3 + \alpha_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2| \\ &= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + \cancel{\alpha_1}, \alpha_3 + \cancel{\alpha_2}, \beta_1 + \beta_2| + |\alpha_3, \cancel{\alpha_2} + \alpha_1, \cancel{\alpha_3} + \alpha_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2| \\ &= 2|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1 + \beta_2| \\ &= 2(|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1| + |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_2|) \\ &= 2(|\mathbf{A}| + |\mathbf{B}|) = 6 \end{aligned}$$

例 2.16 已知 \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} 均为 n 阶矩阵, 且 \mathbf{A} 与 $\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{AB}$ 都是可逆矩阵, 证明 $\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{BA}$ 可逆.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证: } \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{BA} &= (\mathbf{A}^{-1} - \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{A} \\ &= \mathbf{A}^{-1} (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \mathbf{AB}) \cdot \mathbf{A} \\ &= \mathbf{A}^{-1} (\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{AB}) \cdot \mathbf{A}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{BA}| = |\mathbf{A}^{-1}| \cdot |\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{AB}| \cdot |\mathbf{A}| \neq 0.$$

\therefore 可逆

例 2.19 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 求矩阵 X , 使

$$AXB = C$$

解: $AXB = C$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1} \cdot C \cdot B^{-1}$$

$$|A| = 6 - 5 = 1$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-1)^{2 \times 2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -6 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{B^*}{|B|} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1} \cdot C \cdot B^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 8 \\ 1 & -10 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -10 & 7 \\ 3 & 20 & -14 \end{bmatrix}$$

例 2.21 已知 \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} 为三阶方阵, 且满足 $2\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E}$, 其中 \mathbf{E} 为三阶单位矩阵

(1) 求 $(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})^{-1}$

(2) 若 $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 求矩阵 \mathbf{A} .

解: (1) $2 \cdot \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{A}$

$$4\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E}) \cdot \mathbf{B}.$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E}) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{E}$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$2\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E})$$

$$2\mathbf{B} - 2(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E}) = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E}) - 2(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E})$$

$$8\mathbf{E} = (\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E})$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})^{-1} = \frac{1}{8}(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E}).$$

(2) $2\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{A}$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = 2\mathbf{B} \cdot (\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E})^{-1}$$

$$(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -3 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 & 0 \\ -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

例 2.22 设 n 阶矩阵 \mathbf{A} 非奇异 ($n \geq 2$), \mathbf{A}^* 是 \mathbf{A} 的伴随矩阵, 则 ()

A. $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1} \mathbf{A}$ B. $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* = |\mathbf{A}|^{n+1} \mathbf{A}$

C. $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-2} \mathbf{A}$ D. $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* = |\mathbf{A}|^{n+2} \mathbf{A}$

例 2.23 设 \mathbf{A} 是任一 $n(n \geq 3)$ 阶方阵, \mathbf{A}^* 是其伴随矩阵, 又 k 为常数, 且 $k \neq 0, \pm 1$,

则必有 $(k\mathbf{A})^*$ 等于 ()

A. $k\mathbf{A}^*$

B. $k^{n-1}\mathbf{A}^*$

C. $k^n\mathbf{A}^*$

D. $k^{-1}\mathbf{A}^*$

解: (1) $(\mathbf{A}^*)^* = (|\mathbf{A}| \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1})^*$
 $= | |\mathbf{A}| \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} | \cdot (|\mathbf{A}| \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1})^{-1}$
 $= |\mathbf{A}|^n \cdot \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \cdot \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \cdot \mathbf{A}$
 $= |\mathbf{A}|^{(n-2)} \cdot \mathbf{A}$

(2) $(k\mathbf{A})^* = |k\mathbf{A}| \cdot (k\mathbf{A})^{-1}$
 $= k^n \cdot |\mathbf{A}| \cdot \frac{1}{k} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}$
 $= k^{n-1} \mathbf{A}^*$

设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $\mathbf{A}^n =$ _____.

解: $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore \mathbf{A}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1^n & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{E} \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore \mathbf{A}_1 = 3\mathbf{E} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore \mathbf{A}_1^n = C_n^0 (3\mathbf{E})^n + C_n^1 (3\mathbf{E})^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{C_n^2 (3\mathbf{E})^{n-2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2}_{\begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ 11 \end{smallmatrix}}$

$= 3^n \mathbf{E} + n \cdot 3^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 3^n & n \cdot 3^{n-1} \\ 0 & 3^n \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore \mathbf{A}^n = \begin{bmatrix} 3^n & n \cdot 3^{n-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$