

## 每日一题 (8)

2019.03.28

已知方阵  $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ ,  $r(\mathbf{A}) = 1$ ,  $\lambda = a_{11} + \cdots + a_{nn}$ . 求证:  $\mathbf{A}^2 = \lambda \mathbf{A}$ .

证: 因为  $r(\mathbf{A}) = 1$ , 所以存在可逆阵  $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q}$ , 使得

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1, 0, \cdots, 0) \mathbf{Q} = \alpha \beta,$$

其中:

$$\alpha = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta = (1, 0, \cdots, 0) \mathbf{Q} = (b_1, \cdots, b_n).$$

于是

$$\mathbf{A} = \alpha \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & \cdots & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix}, \lambda = a_1 b_1 + \cdots + a_n b_n = \beta \alpha.$$

所以  $\mathbf{A}^2 = (\alpha \beta)(\alpha \beta) = \alpha(\beta \alpha)\beta = \lambda \alpha \beta = \lambda \mathbf{A}$ .