

88 淡江數學

假設 A 為 $n \times n$ 矩陣且 $A^n = O$ ，證明 $I - A$ 為可逆矩陣
並求 $(I - A)^{-1}$ 。

Ans.

令 B 為 $I - A$ 的反矩陣，使 $B(I - A) = I$ ， $(I - A)B = I$ 。

因 $(I - A)(I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{n-1}) = I - A^n$ ，又 $A^n = O$ ，

所以 $I - A^n = I$ 。

則 $(I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{n-1})$ 為 $(I - A)$ 的右反矩陣。

$$(I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{n-1})(I - A) = (I + A + \cdots + A^{n-1}) - (A + A^2 + \cdots + A^n)$$

$$= I - A^n \Rightarrow A^n = O \Rightarrow I - A^n = I.$$

所以 $(I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{n-1})$ 為 $(I - A)$ 的左反矩陣。

因此， $(I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{n-1})$ 為 $(I - A)$ 的反矩陣，

$(I - A)$ 為可逆矩陣。 ~~XX~~

假設 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ 為可逆矩陣，則

證明

$$(1) \quad A^T \text{ 為可逆矩陣 } (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

$$(2) \quad A^H \text{ 為可逆矩陣 } (A^H)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^H$$

Ans.

策略：找左、右反矩陣來證明可逆。

$$(1) \quad \text{令 } B \text{ 為 } (A^T)^{-1} \text{ 的反矩陣， } B = A^T$$

找左反矩陣

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

找右反矩陣

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

$$\therefore (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T \quad \#$$

$$(2) \quad A^H (A^H)^{-1} = I = A^H (A^{-1})^H = (A^{-1} A)^H = I^H = I$$

$$(A^H)^{-1} A^H = I = (A^{-1})^H A^H = (A A^{-1})^H = I^H = I$$

$$\therefore (A^H)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^H \quad \#$$

91 成大統計

(1) Let J_n be the $n \times n$ matrix each of whose entries is 1. Show that

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

(2) Similarly, find the inverse of $I - M_n$, where M_n is the $n \times n$ matrix each of whose entries is k .

Ans.

$$(1) \quad (I - J_n) \left(I - \frac{1}{n-1} J_n \right) = I - \frac{1}{n-1} J_n - J_n + \frac{1}{n-1} J_n^2$$

$$\left(I - \frac{1}{n-1} J_n \right) (I - J_n) = I - J_n - \frac{1}{n-1} J_n + \frac{1}{n-1} J_n^2$$

$$\text{因 } J_n^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} n & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix} = n \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = n J_n$$

$$\Rightarrow I - \frac{1}{n-1} J_n - J_n + \frac{n}{n-1} J_n = I$$

$$\therefore (I - J_n)^{-1} = I - \frac{1}{n-1} J_n$$

(2)

令 $I + \alpha M_n$, $\alpha \in F$, 使得 $(I - M_n)(I + \alpha M_n) = I$

$$(I - M_n)(I + \alpha M_n) = I + \alpha M_n - M_n - \alpha M_n^2$$

$$M_n^2 = \begin{bmatrix} k & \cdots & k \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k & \cdots & k \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} nk^2 & \cdots & nk^2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ nk^2 & \cdots & nk^2 \end{bmatrix} = nk \begin{bmatrix} k & \cdots & k \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k & \cdots & k \end{bmatrix} = nk M_n$$

$$\Rightarrow I + \alpha M_n - M_n - \alpha nk M_n = I$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha M_n - M_n - \alpha nk M_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - 1 - \alpha nk = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha - \alpha nk = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha(1 - nk) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{1 - nk}$$

$$\text{則, } (I + \alpha M_n) = (I + \frac{1}{1 - nk} M_n)$$

$\therefore (I - M_n)$ 的反矩陣為 $I + \frac{1}{1 - nk} M_n$