

司题课 = (2019年, 矩阵)

①

1. 概念与运算

矩阵乘法:  $A_{m \times n} B_{n \times r} = C_{m \times r}$

(1)  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\beta = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$

$$\alpha\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta\alpha = (1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 1+4+9=14$$

(2) 求  $A^n$

① 先算  $A^2$  找规律

(2018期中题2)  
深圳 填空

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

求  $A^n$

(3分)

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & -4 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & 4 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & -4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = -4A$$

$$A^n = (-4)^{n-1} A$$

② 乘法结合律

$$(AB)^n = ABAB \cdots AB = A(BA)(BA) \cdots (BA)B$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha\beta)^n &= \alpha\beta\alpha\beta \cdots \alpha\beta = \alpha \overbrace{(\beta\alpha)(\beta\alpha) \cdots (\beta\alpha)}^{n-1 \uparrow} \beta, \quad \beta\alpha = 14 \\ &= 14^{n-1} \alpha\beta = 14^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

③ 1) 块矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^n & & \\ & A_2^n & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_s^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{例} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ 0 & 0 & \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos n\theta & -\sin n\theta \\ 0 & 0 & \sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

④ 其它方法:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^n$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2E + B$$

③

$$A^n = (2E+B)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k (2E)^k B^{n-k}$$

注:  ~~$EB=BE$ , 所以以上式子正确; 一般地  $(A+B)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k A^k B^{n-k}$ , 除非  $AB=BA$ .~~

$$A^n = (B+2E)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k B^k (2E)^{n-k}$$

注:  $EB=BE$ , 所以以上式子正确; 一般地  $(A+B)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k A^k B^{n-k}$ , 除非  $AB=BA$ .

$$B^0=E, B^1=B, B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^n &= C_n^0 B^0 (2E)^n + C_n^1 B (2E)^{n-1} + C_n^2 B^2 (2E)^{n-2} \\ &= E 2^n \cdot E + n 2^{n-1} B E + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} B^2 \cdot 2^{n-2} E \\ &= 2^n E + 2^{n-1} B + n(n-1) 2^{n-3} B^2, \quad n \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

$(2E)^k = 2^k E$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2^n & & \\ & 2^n & \\ & & 2^n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} & & \\ 4 \cdot 2^{n-1} & 5 \cdot 2^{n-1} & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2^n & & 0 \\ 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} & 2^n & 0 \\ 2^{n-1} + 5n(n-1) 2^{n-3} & 5 \cdot 2^{n-1} & 2^n \end{pmatrix}$

2. 可逆矩阵:  $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = E$ .

(1)  $AA^* = A^*A = |A| E_n$ ,  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

①  $|A| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$  可逆且  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$ .

②  $|AA^*| = \begin{vmatrix} |A| E_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} |A| & & 0 \\ & |A| & \\ & & |A| \end{vmatrix} = |A|^n |E_n| = |A|^n$

$\Rightarrow |A| \cdot |A^*| = \begin{cases} 0, & |A|=0 \\ |A|^n, & |A| \neq 0 \end{cases}$ , 故  $|A| \neq 0$  时  $|A^*| = |A|^n$

$$(2) |AA^{-1}| = |E| = 1 \Rightarrow |A| \cdot |A^{-1}| = 1 \Rightarrow |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

例: ①  $A_{n \times n}$  是  $n$  阶方阵,  $B_{n \times 1}$ ,  $b_{1 \times 1}$ ,  $A^*$  是  $A$  的伴随矩阵.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -B'A^* & |A| \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B' & b \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{记 } (A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|})$$

$$\text{记 } |PQ| = |A|^2 (b - B'A^{-1}B)$$

$$\text{记: } PQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -B'A^* & |A| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B' & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n A & E_n B \\ -B'A^*A + |A|B' & -B'A^*B + |A|b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-B'A^*A + |A|B' = -B'|A|E_n + |A|B' = 0$$

$$-B'A^*B + |A|b = -B'|A|A^{-1}B + |A|b = |A|(-B'A^{-1}B + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow PQ = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & |A|(b - B'A^{-1}B) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |PQ| = |A||A|(b - B'A^{-1}B) = |A|^2(b - B'A^{-1}B)$$

② (2017期中(选修题5)):  $A, B$  均为 2 阶方阵

$|A|=2$ ,  $|B|=3$ , 求  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的伴随矩阵. (用  $A^*, B^*$  表示)

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{B^*}{|B|} \\ \frac{A^*}{|A|} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3}B^* \\ \frac{1}{2}A^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



② (2017 期中大题 5)

求逆阵  $X$

习题

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A^* X = A^{-1} + 2X, \quad (5)$$

解:  $AA^* X = E + 2AX \Rightarrow E + 2AX = |A|E X \Rightarrow (|A|E - 2A)X = E$

(3分)  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4$

$$B = |A|E - 2A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$X = B^{-1}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
~~$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{4} \times r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+4r_3, r_1-2r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{4} \times r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$~~

3. 初等变换: 用初等行变换求逆矩阵.

$A$  可逆,  $(A | E) \xrightarrow[\text{初等行变换}]{\text{初等行变换}} (E | A^{-1})$

$$(A | B) \longrightarrow (E | A^{-1}B)$$

## 4. 初等矩阵

左乘初等矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow$  做相应初等行变换右乘初等矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow$  做相应初等列变换例: (2018<sup>深圳</sup>期中选择题4) $A$  为 3 阶矩阵,  $B$  为 3 阶可逆矩阵,  $B^T A B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 若将  $B$  的第 2 列加到第 1 列得  $P$ , 求  $P^T A P$ .

$$\text{解: } \underline{P = B \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} := B C$$

$$P^T A P = (B C)^T A (B C) = C^T B^T A B C = C^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} C$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow C^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P^T A P &= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{c_1 + c_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

5. 秩 (分块矩阵秩)

⑦

- (1)  $R \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = R(A) + R(B)$
- (2)  $R \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \geq R(A) + R(B)$
- (3)  $R(A|B) \leq R(A) + R(B)$
- (4)  $R(A+B) \leq R(A) + R(B)$
- (5)  $R(AB) \leq \min \{ R(A), R(B) \}$
- (6)  $A_{m \times n}, B_{n \times r}$   
 $R(AB) \geq R(A) + R(B) - n$

例: (2018深圳期中填空题4)

$A$  为  $n$  阶矩阵, 且  $A^2 = E$ .

则  $R(A+E) + R(A-E) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解:  $(A+E)(A-E) = A^2 - E = 0$

$\Rightarrow 0 = R((A+E)(A-E)) \geq R(A+E) + R(A-E) - n$

$\Rightarrow R(A+E) + R(A-E) \leq n$

$R(A+E) + R(A-E) \geq R(A+E+A-E)$

$= R(2A) = R(A) = n$ .  ~~$|A| \neq 0$~~

$\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$ .

注:  $AB=0$  且  $A+B$  可逆  $\Rightarrow R(A)+R(B)=n$

6. 行列式

(1)  $r=m+n, \quad \begin{vmatrix} A_{m \times m} & B_{m \times n} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} \begin{vmatrix} B_{n \times n} & A_{n \times m} \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{A_{m \times r}}{B_{n \times r}} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{B_{n \times r}}{A_{m \times r}} \end{vmatrix}$$

例: (2018深圳期中填空题5)

设  $A, B$  为  $n$  阶矩阵, 且  $|A| = |B| = a \neq 0$ , 则  $\left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A^* \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \right| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解:  $|D^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|D|}$ . 考虑  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & A^* \\ B & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n^2} \begin{vmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & A^* \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n^2} |B| |A^*|$

$AA^* = |A|E_n \Rightarrow |A| |A^*| = |A|^n \Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$  若  $|A| \neq 0$  时  $\left( \begin{matrix} |A|=a \neq 0 \\ \Rightarrow |A^*|=|A|^{n-1}=a^{n-1} \end{matrix} \right)$

$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & A^* \\ B & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n^2} a \cdot a^{n-1} = (-1)^{n^2} a^n \Rightarrow \left| \begin{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \right| = (-1)^{-n^2} \cdot a^{-n} = (-1)^{n^2} \cdot a^{-n}$

(2)  $\beta \uparrow \beta \uparrow \frac{1}{\omega} \uparrow t'$

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$A_{m \times n}, B_{n \times m}, m > n, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$|\lambda E_m - AB| = \lambda^{m-n} |\lambda E_n - BA|.$$

~~10/30~~

(3) ①:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 1}, B = (3 \ 1 \ 1)_{1 \times 3}$

$$|\lambda E_3 - AB| = \lambda^{3-1} \left| \lambda E_1 - \underbrace{(3 \ 1 \ 1)}_{BA} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \lambda^2 |\lambda - 4| = \lambda^2 (\lambda - 4)$$

证法:  $\lambda \neq 0, |\lambda E_m - AB| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} \lambda E_m - AB & 0 \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \right|$

$$\stackrel{r_1 + A \times r_2}{=} \left| \begin{array}{cc} \lambda E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{array} \right| = \lambda^m \left| \begin{array}{cc} E_m & \frac{1}{\lambda} A \\ B & E_n \end{array} \right| \stackrel{r_2 - B \times r_1}{=} \lambda^m \left| \begin{array}{cc} E_m & \frac{1}{\lambda} A \\ 0 & E_n - \frac{1}{\lambda} BA \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \lambda^m \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^n \left| \begin{array}{cc} E_m & \frac{1}{\lambda} A \\ 0 & \lambda E_n - BA \end{array} \right| = \lambda^{m-n} |E_m| \cdot |\lambda E_n - BA| = \lambda^{m-n} |\lambda E_n - BA|$$

$\lambda = 0, R(AB) \leq R(A) \leq n < m \Rightarrow |AB| = 0$ .

例 ②:  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, A = \alpha \alpha^T$ . (1) 求  $R(A)$  (2)  $|kE + A^n|$

(2018 深圳 期中  
大题 11)

解: (1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0 \ -1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow R(A) > 0$

(续)

$R(A) = R(\alpha \alpha^T) \leq R(\alpha) = 1 \Rightarrow 0 < R(A) \leq 1 \Rightarrow R(A) = 1$ .

(2) ~~求~~  $A^n = (\alpha \alpha^T)^n = \alpha (\alpha^T \alpha)^{n-1} \alpha^T, \alpha^T \alpha = (1 \ 0 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$

$\Rightarrow A^n = 2^{n-1} \alpha \alpha^T$



⑨

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| kE_3 + 2^M d d^T \right| = \left| kE_3 - (-2^M d) d^T \right| \\
 & = k^{3-1} \left| kE_1 - d^T (-2^M d) \right| = k^2 (k + 2^M d^T d) = k^2 (k + 2^n)
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 分块初等变换

例:  $A, B, C, D$  是  $n$  阶方阵,  $A$  可逆且  $AC=CA$ .

证明  $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = |AD - CB|$ .

注: 一般情况下  $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \neq |AD - CB|$

~~证:  $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - A^{-1}r_1} \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - A^{-1}B \end{vmatrix}$~~

证明: 由分块初等变换

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - CA^{-1}r_1} \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{vmatrix} = |A| \cdot |D - CA^{-1}B|$$

$$AC=CA \Rightarrow \cancel{A^{-1}A=AA^{-1}} \quad CA^{-1}=A^{-1}C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} &= |A| \cdot |D - A^{-1}CB| = |A| \cdot |A^{-1}(AD - CB)| \\
 &= |A| |A^{-1}| |AD - CB| = |AD - CB|.
 \end{aligned}$$

# 其它例题

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实对称矩阵.  $AA^* = A^*A = |A| E_n$ . 习题  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$  当  $|A| \neq 0$  时

例:  $|A| = 2$ ,  $A$  为 4 阶实对称. 求: (1)  $|A^*|$ , (2)  $|(-A)^*|$ ,

(3)  $|(\frac{1}{4}A)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^*|$ , (4)  $|(A^*)^{-1}|$ .

解:  $|AA^*| = |A| E_n = |A|^n \Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$  当  $A$  可逆时.

$$(1) |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{4-1} = 2^3 = 8.$$

$$(2) |(-A)^*| = |-A|^{n-1} = ((-1)^n |A|)^{n-1} = (-1)^{n(n-1)} |A|^{n-1} = 2^3 = 8$$

$$(3) |(\frac{1}{4}A)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^*|$$

$$\text{由 } A^* \text{ 表示 } (\frac{1}{4}A)^{-1}, (\frac{A}{4})^{-1} (\frac{A}{4}) = E \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} (\frac{A}{4})^{-1} A = E$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} (\frac{A}{4})^{-1} = A^{-1} \Rightarrow (\frac{A}{4})^{-1} = 4A^{-1} = 4 \frac{A^*}{|A|} = 2A^*$$

$$\Rightarrow |2A^* - \frac{1}{2}A^*| = |\frac{3}{2}A^*| = (\frac{3}{2})^4 |A^*| = (\frac{3}{2})^4 \cdot 2^3 = \frac{3^4}{2} = \frac{81}{2}$$

$$(4) |(A^*)^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A^*|} = \frac{1}{8}$$

~~★~~

(11)

2.  $A$  是  $n$  阶方阵

$$R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, & R(A) = n \\ 1, & R(A) = n-1 \\ 0, & R(A) < n-1 \end{cases}$$

证明:  $AA^* = |A|E_n$ 

$$\textcircled{1} R(A) = n \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow R(A^*) = n.$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 0 = R(AA^*) \geq R(A) + R(A^*) - n \Rightarrow R(A) + R(A^*) \leq n$$

$$\Rightarrow R(A^*) \leq n - R(A) = 1$$

另外  $R(A) = n-1$ , 故存在  $(n-1)$  阶非零子式  $\Rightarrow A^* \neq 0 \Rightarrow R(A^*) = 1$ .

$$\textcircled{3} R(A) < n-1. \text{ ~~证明~~ } \Rightarrow \text{所有 } (n-1) \text{ 阶子式均为 } 0 \Rightarrow A^* = 0, \text{ 即 } R(A^*) = 0.$$

3. ~~(2018 深圳期中大题七)~~ $A, B$  为  $n$  阶方阵,  $|A| \neq 0, (B-E)$  可逆, 且  $(B-E)^{-1} = (A-E)^T$ .证明  $B$  可逆.

$$\text{证明: } E = (B-E)(B-E)^{-1} = (B-E)(A-E)^T = (B-E)(A^T - E)$$

$$= BA^T - A^T - B + E \Rightarrow B = BA^T - A^T = (B-E)A^T$$

$$\Rightarrow |B| = |B-E| \cdot |A^T| = |B-E| \cdot |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow B \text{ 可逆}.$$

4. (练)

$$A \bar{X} A = A \bar{X} B + B,$$

(12)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{求 } \bar{X}.$$

$$\text{解: } |A| = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow \bar{X} A = \bar{X} B + A^{-1} B$$

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

~~$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (A - B)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$~~

$$A^{-1} B = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & -9 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} B (A - B)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & -9 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$