

# 第一章：矩阵

1. 计算下列矩阵的乘积：

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

解.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 35 \\ 6 \\ 49 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

解.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 10$$

□

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix};$$

解.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

$$(4) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix};$$

解.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -7 & 8 \\ 20 & -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

$$(5) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\text{解. } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 & a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 & a_{13}x_1 + a_{23}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3$$

□

$$2. \text{ 设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } 3AB - 2A.$$

$$\text{解. } 3AB = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 15 & 24 \\ 0 & -15 & 18 \\ 6 & 27 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3AB - 2A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 13 & 22 \\ -2 & -17 & 20 \\ 4 & 29 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

4.(1) 设  $A, B$  为  $n$  阶矩阵, 且  $A$  为对称阵, 证明  $B^T AB$  也是对称矩阵;

证. 因为  $A$  为对称矩阵, 所以  $A^T = A$   
 $(B^T AB)^T = ((B^T A)B)^T = B^T (B^T A)^T = B^T (A^T B) = B^T A^T B = B^T AB$   
 所以  $B^T AB$  也是对称矩阵

□

(2) 设  $A, B$  为  $n$  阶对称矩阵, 证明  $AB$  为对称矩阵的充分必要条件是  $AB = BA$

证.  $A, B$  为  $n$  阶对称矩阵, 则  $A^T = A, B^T = B$   
 $(AB)^T = AB \Leftrightarrow B^T A^T = AB \Leftrightarrow BA = AB$

□

$$7. \text{ 已知 } \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ a \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 6 \\ b \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } a \text{ 和 } b.$$

$$\text{证. } \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ a \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4a-3 \\ 6 \\ 2a+3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 6 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

得到:

$$\begin{cases} 4a-3=b \\ 2a+3=b \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b = 9 \end{cases}$$

□

9. 计算下列矩阵的  $n$  次方幂:

(1) 设  $A = \alpha^T \beta$ , 其中  $\alpha = [1, 2, 3], \beta = [1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}]$ , 求  $A^n$ ;

解.  $A^n = (\alpha^T \beta)^n = (\alpha^T \beta)(\alpha^T \beta) \cdots (\alpha^T \beta) = \alpha^T (\beta \alpha^T)(\beta \alpha^T) \cdots (\beta \alpha^T) \beta$   
 $= \alpha^T (\beta \alpha^T)^{n-1} \beta$

$$\alpha^T \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta \alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

$$\text{所以 } A^n = (\beta \alpha^T)^{n-1} \alpha^T \beta = 3^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

(2) 设  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$  求  $B^n$ ;

$$\text{解. } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha^T \beta$$

其中  $\alpha = \beta = [1, 2, 3]$

$$\beta \alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 14$$

由 1 可知  $B^n = (\beta \alpha^T)^{n-1} \alpha^T \beta = 14^{n-1} B$

□

10. 试证: (1) 与所有  $n$  阶对角阵乘法可交换的矩阵也必是  $n$  阶对角阵;

$$\text{证. 假设 } n \text{ 阶对角阵为 } B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & & & \\ & b_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{与所有 } n \text{ 阶对角阵可交换的矩阵为 } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & & & \\ & b_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n}b_{11} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}b_{nn} & a_{n2}b_{nn} & \cdots & a_{nn}b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & & & \\ & b_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{22} & \cdots & a_{1n}b_{nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}b_{11} & a_{n2}b_{22} & \cdots & a_{nn}b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

若  $AB = BA$  则当  $i \neq j$  时有  $a_{ij}b_{ii} = a_{ij}b_{jj}$

由于  $B$  是任意的, 所以  $b_{ii} = b_{jj}$  不一定成立

所以, 要使等式恒成立, 必有  $a_{ij} = 0 (i \neq j)$ , 即  $A$  为对角矩阵  $\square$

(2) 与所有  $n$  阶矩阵乘法可交换矩阵为纯量阵;

证. 与所有矩阵乘法可交换则必然与所有对角阵乘法可交换, 所以由 (1) 知该矩阵必为对角阵

此时由题意知 (1) 中  $A$  是任意的, 即对于任意  $A$  当  $i \neq j$  时有  $a_{ij}b_{ii} = a_{ij}b_{jj}$

由于  $A$  是任意的, 所以  $a_{ij} = 0$  不一定成立

所以, 要使等式恒成立, 对于任意  $i \neq j$  有  $b_{ii} = b_{jj}$ , 即  $B$  为纯量阵  $\square$

11. 证明: 两个对角元为 1 的上三角矩阵乘积仍然是对角元为 1 的上三角矩阵.

证. 令  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ , 由题意知, 当  $i = j$  时  $a_{ij} = b_{ij} = 1$ , 当  $i > j$  时  $a_{ij} = b_{ij} = 0$

$$AB = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj} \right)_{n \times n}$$

$$\text{当 } i = j \text{ 时, } \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{ki}$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq k < i} a_{ik}b_{ki} + \sum_{k=i} a_{ik}b_{ki} + \sum_{i < k \leq n} a_{ik}b_{ki} = a_{ii}b_{ii} = 1$$

$$\text{当 } i > j \text{ 时, } \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj} = \sum_{1 \leq k < i} a_{ik}b_{kj} + \sum_{i \leq k \leq n} a_{ik}b_{kj} = 0$$

所以  $AB$  也是对角元为 1 的上三角矩阵  $\square$

$$12. \text{ 设 } n \text{ 元向量 } x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 若 } A = yx^T, \text{ 求 } A^k (k \in N^+).$$

$$\text{解. } yx^T = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1y_1 & x_2y_1 & \cdots & x_ny_1 \\ x_1y_2 & x_2y_2 & \cdots & x_ny_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1y_n & x_2y_n & \cdots & x_ny_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^T y = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$A^k = (yx^T)^k = (yx^T)(yx^T) \cdots (yx^T) = y(x^T y)(x^T y) \cdots (x^T y)x^T$$

$$= (x^T y)^{k-1} yx^T = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right)^{k-1} yx^T = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right)^{k-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1y_1 & x_2y_1 & \cdots & x_ny_1 \\ x_1y_2 & x_2y_2 & \cdots & x_ny_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1y_n & x_2y_n & \cdots & x_ny_n \end{bmatrix} \square$$

13. 设  $n(n \geq 2)$  元向量  $x = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A = I_n - xx^T$ ,  $B = I_n + 2xx^T$ , 求  $AB$ .

解.  $AB = (I_n - xx^T)(I_n + 2xx^T) = I_n - xx^T + 2xx^T - 2xx^Txx^T$   
 $= I_n + xx^T - 2xx^Txx^T$

$$x^Tx = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 所以: } AB = I_n + xx^T - 2xx^Txx^T =$$

$$I_n + xx^T - 2x(x^Tx)x^T = I_n + xx^T - xx^T = I_n \quad \square$$

14. 设  $A$  是  $m \times n$  矩阵. 证明: 若对于任何  $n$  元列向量  $x$  成立  $Ax = 0$ , 则  $A = O_{m \times n}$ .

证. 假设  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$  则  $Ax = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i}x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{2i}x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{mi}x_i \end{bmatrix} = 0$

由于  $x$  的任意性, 不妨假设  $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  此时  $Ax = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix} = 0$

接下来不妨假设  $x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  此时  $Ax = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix} = 0$

...

经过  $n$  次假设后我们得到  $A$  的每列都是 0, 即  $A = O_{m \times n}$   $\square$

24. 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

利用分块矩阵求  $AB$ .

解. 令  $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

其中,

$$A_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I, A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = O, A_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B_{11} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I, B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
\text{则, } AB &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & I \\ A_{21}B_{11} + B_{21} & A_{21} + B_{22} \end{bmatrix} \\
A_{21}B_{11} + B_{21} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
A_{21} + B_{22} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\text{所以 } AB &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

25. 求矩阵  $A, B$  的秩, 其中:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{解. } A \xrightarrow[R_3-4R_1]{R_2-2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -11 \\ 0 & -1 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以,  $\text{rank}(A) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}
B &\xrightarrow{R_{14}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3-2R_1; R_4-3R_1]{R_2-3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -20 & 15 & 9 & -13 \\ 0 & -12 & 9 & 7 & -11 \\ 0 & -16 & 12 & 8 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow[R_{24}]{\frac{1}{4}R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -12 & 9 & 7 & -11 \\ 0 & -20 & 15 & 9 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_4-5R_2]{R_3-3R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{R_4+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{所以, } \text{rank}(B) = 3 \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

26. 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & \lambda & -1 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

已知  $\text{rank}(A) = 2$ , 求  $\lambda$  和  $\mu$  的值.

$$\text{解. } A \xrightarrow[R_5-5R_1]{R_3-3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & \lambda+3 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & \mu-5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & \lambda+3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda & \mu-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

而  $\text{rank}(A) = 2$ , 所以  $5-\lambda=0, \mu-1=0$ , 即  $\lambda=5, \mu=1$   $\square$

28. 设  $A$  是  $n$  阶方阵, 满足  $A^2 = I_n$ , 求证:  $\text{rank}(A + I_n) + \text{rank}(A - I_n) = n$ .

证.  $A^2 = I_n \Rightarrow A^2 - I_n = O \Rightarrow (A + I_n)(A - I_n) = O$

由  $r(A) + r(B) \geq r(A + B)$ , 得到  $r(A + I_n) + r(A - I_n) \geq r(2A) = r(A) = n$

由  $r(A) + r(B) \leq r(AB) + n$ , 得到  $r(A + I_n) + r(A - I_n) \leq n$

所以, 我们得到  $r(A + I_n) + r(A - I_n) = n$  □

29. 设  $A$  为  $n$  阶矩阵, 则  $\text{rank}(A) = 1$  的充分必要条件是存在矩阵  $B_{n \times 1}$  和  $C_{1 \times n}$  ( $B \neq O, C \neq O$ ), 使得  $A = BC$ .

证. 1. 必要性:

因为  $\text{rank}(A) = 1$ , 则  $A$  为非零矩阵且  $A$  的任意两行成比例, 所以存在向量  $\alpha$ ,

以及不全为 0 的实数  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$ , 使得  $A = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \alpha \\ b_2 \alpha \\ \vdots \\ b_n \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \alpha$

所以, 存在  $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}, C = \alpha$ , 使得  $A = BC$ .

2. 充分性:

因为  $A = BC$ , 则  $A$  的每行成比例, 所以  $\text{rank}(A) = 1$  □

30. 设  $A$  为  $m \times n$  矩阵, 且  $\text{rank}(A) = r$ , 从  $A$  中任取  $s$  行构建一个  $s \times n$  矩阵  $B$ , 证明  $\text{rank}(B) \geq r + s - m$

证. 不妨假设  $A$  中剩下的  $m - s$  行构成矩阵  $C$ , 则有  $\text{rank}(A) \leq \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(C)$

而  $C$  为  $(m - s) \times n$  的矩阵, 所以  $\text{rank}(C) \leq m - s$

则  $\text{rank}(A) \leq \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(C) \leq \text{rank}(B) + m - s$

$\text{rank}(B) \geq \text{rank}(A) + s - m = r + s - m$  □

31. 设  $n(n \geq 3)$  阶矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a & \cdots & a \\ a & 1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a & 1 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

若矩阵  $A$  的秩为  $n - 1$ , 求  $a$ .

解.  $A \xrightarrow{C_2+C_1, C_3+C_1, \dots, C_n+C_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1+(n-1)a & a & a & \cdots & a \\ 1+(n-1)a & 1 & a & \cdots & a \\ 1+(n-1)a & a & 1 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1+(n-1)a & a & a & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow[R_3-R_1 \cdots R_n-R_1]{R_2-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1+(n-1)a & a & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & 1-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a \end{bmatrix}$$

$\text{rank}(A) = n-1$ , 所以  $1+(n-1)a=0, a=-\frac{1}{n-1}$  □

32. 用初等行变换将下列矩阵化为阶梯型矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}; (2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 & 12 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 0 & -9 \\ 26 & 21 & 26 & -10 & -51 \\ 15 & 14 & 13 & -15 & -54 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1)

$$\text{解. } A \xrightarrow[R_4-2R_1]{R_3-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3-R_2]{R_4-2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

(2)

$$\text{解. } B \xrightarrow[R_3-26R_1; R_4-15R_1]{R_2-6R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 & 12 \\ 0 & 7 & 14 & -30 & -81 \\ 0 & 21 & 52 & -140 & -363 \\ 0 & 14 & 28 & -90 & -234 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_4-2R_2]{R_3-3R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 & 12 \\ 0 & 7 & 14 & -30 & -81 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & -50 & -120 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -30 & -72 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

33. 判断下列矩阵是否有相同的最简阶梯型:

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix};$$

(1)

$$\text{解. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2-2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1-2R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_{23}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\frac{1}{3}R_2]{\frac{1}{2}R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_1+R_2]{R_3-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以, 最简阶梯型不同。 □

(2)



解.  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2+3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{1}{11}R_2 \\ R_{23} \end{smallmatrix}]{\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{1}{11}R_2 \\ R_{23} \end{smallmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} R_1-4R_3; R_2+R_3 \\ -R_1 \end{smallmatrix}]{\begin{smallmatrix} R_1-4R_3; R_2+R_3 \\ -R_1 \end{smallmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2+R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\frac{1}{3}R_2]{R_2-R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

所以, 最简阶梯型不同。  $\square$

(思考题) 证明  $\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{ki} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m b_{ki} a_{ik}$

证.  $\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{ki} = \sum_{i=1}^m (a_{i1} b_{1i} + a_{i2} b_{2i} + \cdots + a_{in} b_{ni})$

$= \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i1} b_{1i} + \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i2} b_{2i} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^m a_{in} b_{ni} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ik} b_{ki} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m b_{ki} a_{ik} \quad \square$

(思考题) 证明:

(1)  $(AB)C = A(BC)$

证. 假设  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times k}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{k \times l}$ ,  $C = (c_{ij})_{l \times n}$

则  $AB$  的第  $i$  行第  $j$  列元素为:  $\sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{hj}$ , 即  $AB = (\sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{hj})_{m \times l}$

我们有  $AB$  的第  $i$  行元素为:  $(\sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{h1}, \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{h2}, \cdots, \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{hl})$

所以,  $(AB)C$  的  $i$  行  $j$  列元素为  $c_{1j} \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{h1} + c_{2j} \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{h2} + \cdots + c_{lj} \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{hl}$

$= \sum_{g=1}^l c_{gj} \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{hg} = \sum_{g=1}^l \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{hg} c_{gj}$ , 即  $(AB)C = (\sum_{g=1}^l \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{hg} c_{gj})_{m \times n}$

下面我们求  $A(BC)$ :

首先我们求得  $BC = (\sum_{g=1}^l b_{ig} c_{gj})_{k \times n}$

则  $BC$  的  $j$  列元素为:  $(\sum_{g=1}^l b_{1g} c_{gj}, \sum_{g=1}^l b_{2g} c_{gj}, \cdots, \sum_{g=1}^l b_{kg} c_{gj})$

所以  $A(BC)$  的  $i$  行  $j$  列元素为  $a_{i1} \sum_{g=1}^l b_{1g} c_{gj} + a_{i2} \sum_{g=1}^l b_{2g} c_{gj} + \cdots + a_{ik} \sum_{g=1}^l b_{kg} c_{gj}$

$= \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} \sum_{g=1}^l b_{hg} c_{gj} = \sum_{h=1}^k \sum_{g=1}^l a_{ih} b_{hg} c_{gj}$ , 即  $A(BC) = (\sum_{h=1}^k \sum_{g=1}^l a_{ih} b_{hg} c_{gj})_{m \times n}$

而  $\sum_{g=1}^l \sum_{h=1}^k a_{ih} b_{hg} c_{gj} = \sum_{h=1}^k \sum_{g=1}^l a_{ih} b_{hg} c_{gj}$

所以  $(AB)C = A(BC)$   $\square$

(2)  $C(A+B) = CA + CB$

证. 假设  $C = (c_{ij})_{m \times k}$ ,  $A = (a_{ij})_{k \times n}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{k \times n}$

则  $A+B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{k \times n}$

$C(A+B)$  的  $i$  行  $j$  列元素为  $c_{i1}(a_{1j} + b_{1j}) + c_{i2}(a_{2j} + b_{2j}) + \cdots + c_{ik}(a_{kj} + b_{kj})$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}(a_{hj} + b_{hj}), \text{ 即 } C(A+B) = (\sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}(a_{hj} + b_{hj}))_{m \times n} \\
CA &= (\sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}a_{hj})_{m \times n}, CB = (\sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} \\
CA + CB &= (\sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}a_{hj})_{m \times n} + (\sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} = (\sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}a_{hj} + \sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} \\
&= (\sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}a_{hj} + c_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} = (\sum_{h=1}^k c_{ih}(a_{hj} + b_{hj}))_{m \times n} \\
\text{所以 } C(A+B) &= CA + CB \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) (A+B)C = AC + BC$$

证. 同上, 略 □

$$(4) k(AB) = (kA)B = A(kB)$$

证. 假设  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times l}$ ,  $B = (b_{ij})_{l \times n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
AB &= (\sum_{h=1}^l a_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} \\
k(AB) &= k(\sum_{h=1}^l a_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} = (k \sum_{h=1}^l a_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} = (\sum_{h=1}^l ka_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} \\
kA &= (ka_{ij})_{m \times l}, kB = (kb_{ij})_{l \times n} \\
(kA)B &= (\sum_{h=1}^l (ka_{ih})b_{hj})_{m \times n} = (\sum_{h=1}^l ka_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} \\
A(kB) &= (\sum_{h=1}^l a_{ih}(kb_{hj}))_{m \times n} = (\sum_{h=1}^l ka_{ih}b_{hj})_{m \times n} \\
\text{所以 } k(AB) &= (kA)B = A(kB) \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$