§ 2.2 矩阵的基本运算

一、矩阵的相等

同型矩阵: 两个矩阵行数和列数都相等

矩阵相等: 设两个矩阵 $A_{m\times n}$ 和 $B_{m\times n}$ 是同型矩阵,且对应元素相等,即 $a_{ij}=b_{ij}(i=1,2,\cdots,m;j=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 则称矩阵A和B相等,记做A=B。

例如:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & -1 & -8 \\ 0 & y & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & z \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得

$$x = 3 \quad y = 2 \quad z = -8$$

二、矩阵的线性运算

1. 矩阵的加法

设有两个同型矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$, $\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$, 那末矩阵 \mathbf{A} 与 \mathbf{B} 的和记作 $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$,规定为

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

前提: 同型矩阵

规则: 对应元素分别相加

例如

$$\begin{pmatrix}
12 & 3 & -5 \\
1 & -9 & 0 \\
3 & 6 & 8
\end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 8 & 9 \\
6 & 5 & 4 \\
3 & 2 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 12+1 & 3+8 & -5+9 \\ 1+6 & -9+5 & 0+4 \\ 3+3 & 6+2 & 8+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 11 & 4 \\ 7 & -4 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 数乘 用数字k乘以矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ 等于用k乘以矩阵 A的每一个元素,即

$$k\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}k = (ka_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \cdots & ka_{1n} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \cdots & ka_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ ka_{m1} & ka_{m1} & \cdots & ka_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

注意: 要与行列式的乘法区分。

3. 负矩阵 A的负矩阵记做-A

$$-\mathbf{A} = (-1)\mathbf{A} = (-a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

- **4.** 减法 $A B = A + (-B) = (a_{ij} b_{ij})$
- 5. 运算规律

设A, B, C都是 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,k, l为常数,则有

$$I(1)A+B=B+A;$$
 加法交换律

关于
$$(1)A+B=B+A;$$
 加法父無律 $(2)(A+B)+C=A+(B+C)$. 加法结合律 $(3)A+O=O+A=A$ $(4)A+(-A)=O$

$$(3)A + O = O + A = A$$

$$(4)A + (-A) = O$$

 $(5)1 \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$ $\int (6)(kl)A = k(lA);$

关于数乘的结合律

$$(7)(k+l)A = kA + lA;$$
 关于数乘的分配律

$$k(8)k(\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{B})=k\mathbf{A}+k\mathbf{B}.$$

关于乘法

例1 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -7 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, 且

$$3A + B = 5B - 2X$$
, $Rightarrow X$.

$$2X = -3A + 4B = -3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -7 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ -5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 21 \\ -15 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 24 \\ -20 & -12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 45 \\ -35 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 45/2 \\ -35/2 & -15/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

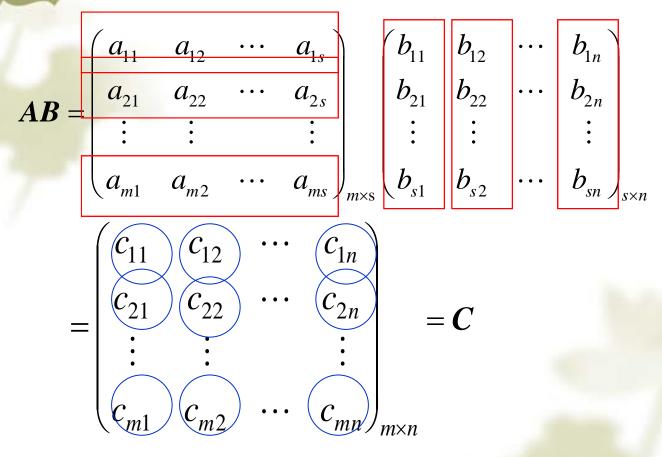
三、矩阵的乘法

特殊情况: 设行矩阵 $P_{1\times n} = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$ 及列矩阵

$$Q_{n\times 1} = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ \vdots \\ q_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad PQ \stackrel{\text{ME}}{=} p_1 q_1 + p_2 q_2 + \dots + p_n q_n$$

一般情况: 设矩阵
$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times s}$$
及矩阵 $B = (b_{ij})_{s \times n}$,规定矩阵 $A = B$ 的乘积为 $C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$,其中
$$c_{ij} \stackrel{\text{记做}}{=} (a_{i1} \quad a_{i2} \quad \cdots \quad a_{is}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{sj} \end{pmatrix} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{is}b_{sj}$$

即



- 注意: 1.A的列数=B的行数; (前提)
 - 2.AB的行数=A的行数,AB的列数=B的列数;
 - 3.AB中A、B的顺序不能变。

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}_{2\times 2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}_{2\times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -32 \\ 8 & 16 \end{pmatrix}_{2\times 2}$$

例2 设

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 : $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{3\times 4}, \ \mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{4\times 2}, \ \therefore \mathbf{C} = (c_{ij})_{3\times 2}.$

$$C = AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 5 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 6 \\ 10 & 2 \\ -2 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

注意:
$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}_{4\times 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}_{3\times 4}$$
 没意义

注意: AB是一阶方阵, BA是三阶方阵, 乘积都有意义, 但阶数不同。

例4 已知
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 \mathbf{AB} 和 \mathbf{BA} 。

解

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意: AB = BA都有意义,但 $AB \neq BA$ 。

总结: 矩阵乘法不满足交换律, 有三层意义:

- (1) AB可以有意义,但BA无意义;
- (2) AB, BA都有意义,但其乘积不同阶;
- (3) AB, BA都有意义且其乘积为同阶方阵,但仍有 $AB \neq BA$;

但是也不是所有情况都这样, 例如

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$$

- ▶ 在矩阵乘法中,实数或复数的乘法运算的某些性质,可能不再成立。
 - (1) $A \neq O, B \neq O$,但有可能有AB = O;
 - (2) AB = O,不能得出A = O或B = O;

- (3) AB = O, 且 $A \neq O$, 也不能得出B = O;
- (4) AB = AC, 且 $A \neq O$, 也不能得出B = C;

矩阵乘法运算规律:

(1)
$$(A_{m\times s}B_{s\times n})C_{n\times l} = A_{m\times s}(B_{s\times n}C_{n\times l})$$
 乘法结合律

(2)
$$A_{m \times s} (B_{s \times n} + C_{s \times n}) = AB + AC$$

 $(A_{m \times s} + B_{m \times s})C_{s \times n} = AC + BC$
乘法分配律

(3)
$$k(\boldsymbol{A}_{m \times s} \boldsymbol{B}_{s \times n}) = (k\boldsymbol{A}) \boldsymbol{B}$$

$$(4) \quad \boldsymbol{E}_{m}\boldsymbol{A}_{m\times n} = \boldsymbol{A}_{m\times n}\boldsymbol{E}_{n} = \boldsymbol{A}_{m\times n}$$

 E_m 和 E_n 类似于数字乘法中的1

> 矩阵乘法的应用:可以把复杂的问题简化

例如 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

着记
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix},$$

$$oldsymbol{x} = egin{pmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \ dots \ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad oldsymbol{b} = egin{pmatrix} b_1 \ b_2 \ dots \ b_m \end{pmatrix},$$

则方程组可以简记为

$$Ax = b$$

再例如 若已知线性变换

$$\begin{cases} x_{1} = a_{11}y_{1} + a_{12}y_{2} + \dots + a_{1n}y_{n}, \\ x_{2} = a_{21}y_{1} + a_{22}y_{2} + \dots + a_{2n}y_{n}, \\ \vdots \\ x_{m} = a_{m1}y_{1} + a_{m2}y_{2} + \dots + a_{mn}y_{n}. \end{cases} \begin{cases} y_{1} = b_{11}z_{1} + b_{12}z_{2} + \dots + b_{1s}z_{s}, \\ y_{2} = b_{21}z_{1} + b_{22}z_{2} + \dots + b_{2s}z_{s}, \\ \vdots \\ y_{n} = b_{n1}z_{1} + b_{n2}z_{2} + \dots + b_{ns}z_{s}. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = b_{11}z_1 + b_{12}z_2 + \dots + b_{1s}z_s, \\ y_2 = b_{21}z_1 + b_{22}z_2 + \dots + b_{2s}z_s, \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

 x_1, z_2, \dots, z_s 到 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m 的线性变换。

分析: 如果直接代入很麻烦, 若记

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{ns} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$m{B} = egin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1s} \ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2s} \ dots & dots & dots \ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{ns} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$oldsymbol{x} = egin{pmatrix} x_1 \ x_2 \ dots \ x_m \end{pmatrix}, \qquad oldsymbol{y} = egin{pmatrix} y_1 \ y_2 \ dots \ y_n \end{pmatrix}, \qquad oldsymbol{z} = egin{pmatrix} z_1 \ z_2 \ dots \ z_s \end{pmatrix},$$

则这两个线性变换可以简记为

$$x = Ay$$

$$y = Bz$$

则z到x变换为

$$x = Ay = A(Bz) = (AB)z$$

求出AB即可。

四、方阵的幂

设A为n阶方阵,则规定A的k次方为

$$A^k = \overbrace{A \cdot A \cdots A}^k$$

可以看出: 只有方阵才有幂运算。

规定:

$$\boldsymbol{A}^0 = \boldsymbol{E}$$
 $\boldsymbol{A}^1 = \boldsymbol{A}$

$$\boldsymbol{A}^1 = \boldsymbol{A}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{k+1} = \mathbf{A}^k \cdot \mathbf{A} \qquad (k = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

$$(k = 1, 2, \cdots)$$

运算规律:
$$A^k \cdot A^l = A^{k+l}$$

$$(\boldsymbol{A}^k)^l = \boldsymbol{A}^{kl}$$

k, l为任意正整数

注意: 当 $AB \neq BA$ 时,某些关于数字幂运算的规律 不再成立,例如

$$(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B})^k \neq \boldsymbol{A}^k \boldsymbol{B}^k$$

$$(AB)^{k} = \underbrace{(AB)(AB)\cdots(AB)}_{k} = (AB \cdot AB)(AB)\cdots(AB)$$

$$\neq (A^{2}B^{2})(AB)\cdots(AB)$$

所以 $(AB)^k \neq A^k B^k$

另外不成立的规则还有:

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) \neq \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2$$

$$(\boldsymbol{A} + \boldsymbol{B})^2 \neq \boldsymbol{A}^2 + 2\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B} + \boldsymbol{B}^2$$

$$(A+B)^{k} \neq A^{k} + C_{k}^{1}A^{k-1}B + \cdots + C_{k}^{k-1}AB^{k-1} + B^{k}$$

解 法一 归纳法

$$A^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A^{3} = A^{2}A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{2} & 2\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^{2} & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 & 3\lambda \\ \mathbf{0} & \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \lambda^3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 由此猜

用数学归纳法证明

当k=2时,显然成立。

假设k=n 时成立,则k=n+1时,

$$A^{n+1} = A^n A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^n & n\lambda^{n-1} & \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\lambda^{n-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^n & n\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix},$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{n+1} & (n+1)\lambda^n & \frac{(n+1)n}{2}\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & \lambda^{n+1} & (n+1)\lambda^n \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{n+1} \end{pmatrix},$$

所以对于任意的k都有

$$A^k = egin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & rac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}.$$

法二 拆项法

法二 拆项法
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}$$

又因为

$$\boldsymbol{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{CB}$$

所以

$$A^{k} = (B + C)^{k} = B^{k} + C_{k}^{1}B^{k-1}C + C_{k}^{2}B^{k-2}C^{2} + C_{k}^{3}B^{k-3}C^{3} + \cdots + C^{k}$$

題为
$$\mathbf{B}^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{k} & & \\ & \lambda^{k} & \\ & & \lambda^{k} & \\ & & & \lambda^{k} & \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

且

$$\boldsymbol{C}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{k} = (\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C})^{k} = \mathbf{B}^{k} + C_{k}^{1} \mathbf{B}^{k-1} \mathbf{C} + C_{k}^{2} \mathbf{B}^{k-2} \mathbf{C}^{2} + C_{k}^{3} \mathbf{B}^{k-3} \mathbf{C}^{3} \cdots + \mathbf{C}^{k}$$

$$\boldsymbol{C}^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此
$$C^k = O$$
 $(k \ge 3)$

所以
$$\mathbf{A}^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{k} \\ \lambda^{k} \\ \lambda^{k} \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{k-1} \\ \lambda^{k-1} \\ \lambda^{k-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+\frac{k(k-1)}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{k-2} & & \\ & \lambda^{k-2} & \\ & & \lambda^{k-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$oldsymbol{A}^k = egin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & rac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}$$

附 对角阵的乘积与幂

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \mu_1 \\ \lambda_2 \mu_2 \\ \lambda_3 \mu_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{\Lambda}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^k \\ \lambda_2^k \\ \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

五、矩阵的转置

A的行与列互换得到的矩阵称作A的转置矩阵, 记做 A^{T} 。如

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{II} \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\prod A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{m2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

运算规律:

$$(1) \left(\boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{A}$$

$$(1) (\boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{A} \qquad (2) (\boldsymbol{A} + \boldsymbol{B})^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$(3) (kA)^{\mathrm{T}} = kA^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$(4) (\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B})^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

证明 只证第(4)式

设
$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times s}, B = (b_{ij})_{s \times n}, AB = C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n},$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{D} = (d_{ij})_{n \times m}$$

$$c_{ji} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{js} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{1i} \\ b_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ b_{si} \end{pmatrix} = a_{j1}b_{1i} + a_{j2}b_{2i} + \cdots + a_{js}b_{si}$$

$$d_{ij} = (b_{1i} \quad b_{2i} \quad \cdots \quad b_{si}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} \\ a_{j2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{js} \end{pmatrix} = a_{j1}b_{1i} + a_{j2}b_{2i} + \cdots + a_{js}b_{si}$$

$$c_{ji} = d_{ij}$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, m)$

$$\therefore \boldsymbol{D} = \boldsymbol{C}^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad \mathbb{R}\mathbb{I} (A\boldsymbol{B})^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

例6

解法一

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (2 \quad 3 \quad -1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

法二
$$(AB)^{\mathrm{T}} = B^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例7 已知矩阵 $B = (1,2,3), C = (1,\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{3})$,又矩阵 $A = B^T C$,求 A^n 。

分析

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{A}^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

利用矩阵乘法满足结合律

$$A^{n} = (B^{T}C)(B^{T}C)\cdots(B^{T}C)$$
$$= B^{T}(CB^{T})(CB^{T})\cdots(CB^{T})C$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{C}\mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A}^{n} = 3^{n-1} \mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{C} = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

定义2.7

对称矩阵: n阶方阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 满足 $A^{T} = A$, 即 $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ $(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 反对称矩阵: n阶方阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 满足 $A^{T} = -A$, 即 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ $(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

- 说明: (1) 对称矩阵和反对称矩阵都一定是方阵;
- (2) 对称矩阵的特点:元素以主对角线为对称轴对应相等;

$$egin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 反对称矩阵的特点: 主对角线元素全为0, 其余元素以主对角线为对称轴对应互为相反数;

因为,当i=j的时候, $a_{ii}=-a_{ii}$,则 $a_{ii}=0$ ($i=1,2,\dots,n$)

如

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\
1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & -2 & 0 & 6 \\
-4 & -3 & -6 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & -a & -b \\
a & 0 & c \\
b & -c & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

注意: 对称矩阵的乘积不一定是对称矩阵, 如

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

六、方阵的行列式

定义2.8 由n 阶方阵A的元素按原位置所构成的行列式,叫做方阵A的行列式,记作 $\det A$.

注:有的教科书记做 | A |

例
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$
 则 $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -2.$

运算规律:

(1)
$$\det(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}) = \det \mathbf{A};$$
 (2) $\det(k\mathbf{A}) = k^n \det \mathbf{A};$

(3)
$$\det(AB) = \det A \det B = \det(BA);$$

$$(4) \det \mathbf{A}^k = (\det \mathbf{A})^k; \qquad |\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}| \neq |\mathbf{A}| + |\mathbf{B}|$$

例8 2005数一(4分) 课后题20题

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 均为3维列向量,记矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$,

$$B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3), \quad \mathbf{\underline{I}}$$
 $\det A = 1, \quad \mathbf{\underline{I}} \det B =$

解 若记

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 + c_1 & a_1 + 2b_1 + 4c_1 & a_1 + 3b_1 + 9c_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 + c_2 & a_2 + 2b_2 + 4c_2 & a_2 + 3b_2 + 9c_2 \\ a_3 + b_3 + c_3 & a_3 + 2b_3 + 4c_3 & a_3 + 3b_3 + 9c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \mathbf{B} = \det(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}, \alpha_{1} + 2\alpha_{2} + 4\alpha_{3}, \alpha_{1} + 3\alpha_{2} + 9\alpha_{3})$$

$$\frac{c_{2} - c_{1}}{c_{3} - c_{1}} \det(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}, \alpha_{2} + 3\alpha_{3}, 2\alpha_{2} + 8\alpha_{3})$$

$$\frac{c_{3} - 2c_{2}}{2} \det(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}, \alpha_{2} + 3\alpha_{3}, 2\alpha_{3})$$

$$= 2 \det(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}, \alpha_{2} + 3\alpha_{3}, \alpha_{3})$$

$$\frac{c_{2} - 3c_{3}}{c_{1} - c_{3}} 2 \det(\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) \xrightarrow{c_{1} - c_{2}} 2 \det(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3})$$

$$= 2 \det A = 2$$

 \rightarrow 对于n阶方阵 $A = (a_{ii})$,其行列式 $\det A$ 的各个元素 的代数余子式Ai所构成的如下方阵

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

称为方阵A的伴随矩阵。

重要性质: $AA^* = A^*A = (\det A)E$

$$AA^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \det \mathbf{A} & & \\ \det \mathbf{A} & & \\ & \det \mathbf{A} & \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \det \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} = \det \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= (\det \mathbf{A})\mathbf{E}$$

七、共轭矩阵

定义2.9 当 $A = (a_{ij})$ 为复矩阵时,用 \bar{a}_{ij} 表示 a_{ij} 的共轭复数,记 $\bar{A} = (\bar{a}_{ij})$,称 \bar{A} 为 \bar{A} 的共轭矩阵.

运算规律:

(设A, B 为复矩阵, λ 为复数,且运算都是可行的):

$$(1)\overline{A+B}=\overline{A}+\overline{B};$$

$$(2)\overline{\lambda A} = \overline{\lambda} \quad \overline{A}$$

$$(3)\overline{AB} = \overline{A} \overline{B}.$$

$$(4)(\overline{A})^{\mathrm{T}} = (A^{\mathrm{T}}) = A^{\mathrm{H}}$$
 称作矩阵 A 的共轭转置