

## § 3.4 初等方阵

### 一、初等方阵和初等变换

**定义3.6** 单位矩阵 $E$ 经过一次初等变换得到的方阵称为**初等方阵**.

➤ 初等方阵的分类：与初等变换对应，可分为三类

(1) 两行(列)互换

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcolor{red}{i} \rightarrow \\ \textcolor{red}{j} \rightarrow \end{array} E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i \leftrightarrow r_j]{c_i \leftrightarrow c_j} \textcolor{red}{E(i, j)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 0 & & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & & 0 & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例

$$E_3(1,3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

(2) 第*i*行(列)乘以非零数*k*

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i \times k]{c_i \times k} E(i(k)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & k & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例

$$E_3(2(2)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{r_2 \times 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

(3) 第 $j$ 行的 $k$ 倍加到第 $i$ 行或者第 $i$ 列的 $k$ 倍加到第 $j$ 列

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{E} = \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{r_i + kr_j \\ c_j + kc_i}]{\mathbf{E}(i, j(k))} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & k \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

► 初等方阵的性质

(1) 行列式

$$\det \mathbf{E}(i, j) = -1$$

$$\det \mathbf{E}(i(k)) = k \neq 0$$

$$\det \mathbf{E}(i, j(k)) = 1$$

## (2) 关于逆矩阵：初等方阵都可逆，且

$$\mathbf{E}(i, j)^{-1} = \mathbf{E}(i, j)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(i(k))^{-1} = \mathbf{E}(i(\frac{1}{k}))$$

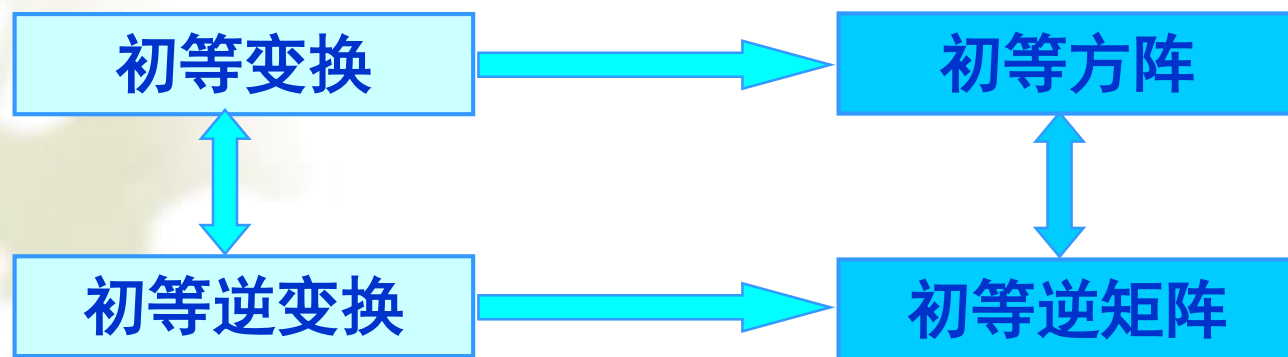
$$\mathbf{E}(i, j(k))^{-1} = \mathbf{E}(i, j(-k))$$

例

$$\mathbf{E}_3(1,3)\mathbf{E}_3(1,3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_3(2(k))\mathbf{E}_3(2(\frac{1}{k})) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_3(1,3(k))\mathbf{E}_3(1,3(-k)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & k \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -k \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



## 二、矩阵的初等变换与初等矩阵

**定理3.6** 对  $A_{m \times n}$

- (1) 施行一次初等**行**变换，等于A**左**乘相应的 **$m$** 阶初等方阵；
- (2) 施行一次初等**列**变换，等于A**右**乘相应的 **$n$** 阶初等方阵；

例

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{32} & a_{31} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{32} & a_{31} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 \times k} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & ka_{12} \\ a_{21} & ka_{22} \\ a_{31} & ka_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$



例 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{32} & a_{31} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & ka_{12} \\ a_{21} & ka_{22} \\ a_{31} & ka_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \textcolor{red}{a}_{21} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} \\ \textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + kr_3} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \textcolor{red}{a}_{21} + k\textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} + k\textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \\ \textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \textcolor{red}{a}_{21} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} \\ \textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \textcolor{red}{a}_{21} + k\textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} + k\textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \\ \textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{12} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{13} \\ a_{21} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 + kc_2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{12} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{13} + k\textcolor{red}{a}_{12} \\ a_{21} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{23} + k\textcolor{red}{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \textcolor{red}{a}_{21} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} \\ \textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \textcolor{red}{a}_{21} + k\textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} + k\textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \\ \textcolor{blue}{a}_{31} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{12} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{13} \\ a_{21} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{12} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{13} + k\textcolor{red}{a}_{12} \\ a_{21} & \textcolor{red}{a}_{22} & \textcolor{blue}{a}_{23} + k\textcolor{red}{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

**练习：2004 数一 4分 课后题第10题**

设A是3阶方阵，将A的第1列与第2列交换得B,再把B的第2列加到第3列得C, 则满足 $AQ=C$ 的可逆矩阵Q为 **D**

(A)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , (B)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , (C)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , (D)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

### 三、 $n$ 阶方阵 $A$ 可逆的充要条件

#### 定理3.7

$n$ 阶方阵 $A$ 可逆  $\Leftrightarrow A$ 能表示为若干个初等方阵的乘积.

**证明** “ $\Rightarrow$ ” 设 $A$ 可逆, 则 $A$ 是满秩矩阵, 则有

$$A \cong E_n$$

即 $A$ 可经过有限次初等行变换(设 $s$ 次)和有限次初等列变换(设 $t$ 次)变为 $E$ , 即存在 $n$ 阶初等方阵  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_s$  (行变换)和  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_t$  (列变换), 使得

$$P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 A Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_t = E_n$$

$$\therefore A = P_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} \cdots P_s^{-1} Q_t^{-1} Q_{t-1}^{-1} \cdots Q_1^{-1}$$

又因为  $P_i^{-1}, Q_j^{-1} (i=1, 2, \dots, s; j=1, 2, \dots, t)$  都是初等方阵, 所以结论成立.

“ $\Leftarrow$ ” 设有初等方阵  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m$  使

$$A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_m$$

两边取行列式

$$\det A = (\det P_1)(\det P_2) \cdots (\det P_m) \neq 0$$

所以  $A$  可逆.

➤ 用初等行变换求方阵  $A$  的逆阵.

$$A = P_1 P_2 \cdots P_s E$$

$$\Rightarrow P_s^{-1} P_{s-1}^{-1} \cdots P_1^{-1} A = E \text{ 及 } P_s^{-1} P_{s-1}^{-1} \cdots P_1^{-1} E = A^{-1}$$

两式合之, 有

$$P_s^{-1} P_{s-1}^{-1} \cdots P_1^{-1} (A \vdots E) = (E \vdots A^{-1})$$

$$P_s^{-1}P_{s-1}^{-1}\cdots P_1^{-1}(A \vdots E) = (E \vdots A^{-1})$$

意即，对矩阵 $A:E$ ，同时对 $A, E$ 依次作相同的初等变换 $P_1^{-1}, P_2^{-1}, \dots, P_s^{-1}$ ，设法把 $A$ 化为 $E$ 时， $E$ 同时化为 $A^{-1}$ 。

$$\text{即}(A:E) \xrightarrow{\text{若干次初等行变换}} (E:B) \Rightarrow B = A^{-1}.$$

**[说明]:** (1) 当 $A$ 可变为 $E$ 时，则 $A$ 可逆，且得 $A^{-1} = B$ 。

(2) 当 $A$ 只能变为不满秩的行最简形时，则 $A$ 不可逆。

即，用这种方法求逆阵时，不用事先判断是否可逆。

**例 1** 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}$ .

解

$$(A | E) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_2]{r_1 + r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow[r_2 - 5r_3]{r_1 - 2r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$



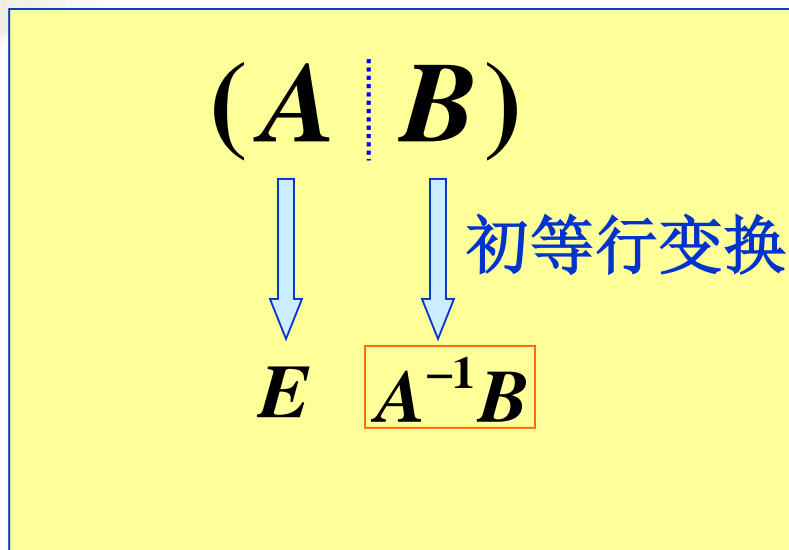
$$\begin{array}{l} r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ r_3 \times (-1) \end{array} \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- 注意：**
1. 必须始终是初等行变换，不能夹杂列变换；
  2. 若出现全行为0，则矩阵不可逆；
  3. 用初等行变换求逆矩阵的方法，可用于求  $A^{-1}B$

$$\because A^{-1}(A \parallel B) = (E \parallel A^{-1}B)$$

即



例2

求矩阵  $X$ , 使  $AX = B$ , 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法一

由例1知A可逆，直接求  $A^{-1}B$ .

解法二

$$(A \mid B) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \\ \xrightarrow{r_3 - 3r_1} \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -2 & -12 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \\ \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_3} \\ \xrightarrow{r_2 - 5r_3} \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{2})} \\ \xrightarrow{r_3 \times (-1)} \end{array} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right),$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

如果要求  $Y = CA^{-1}$ , 则可对矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix}$  作初等列变换,

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ CA^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{即可得 } Y = CA^{-1}.$$

也可改为对  $(A^T, C^T)$  作初等行变换,

$$(A^T, C^T) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (E, (A^T)^{-1}C^T),$$

即可得  $Y^T = (A^{-1})^T C^T = (A^T)^{-1} C^T$ ,

即可求得  $Y$ .

## 四、两同型矩阵等价的充要条件

定理3.3之推论2:  $A_{m \times n} \cong B_{m \times n} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank} A = \text{rank} B$

进一步讨论A与B的互相表示

**定理3.8**  $m \times n$  阶矩阵  $A \cong B \Leftrightarrow$  存在  $m$  阶可逆方阵  $P$  和  $n$  阶可逆方阵  $Q$ , 使得  $PAQ = B$ .

**证** “ $\Rightarrow$ ” 设  $A \cong B$ , 则有  $m$  阶初等方阵  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_s$  和  $n$  阶初等方阵  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_t$ , 使

$$P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 A Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_t = B$$

令  $P = P_s \cdots P_2 P_1$ ,  $Q = Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_t, \therefore P, Q$  均可逆, 且  $PAQ = B$

“ $\Leftarrow$ ” 设  $PAQ = B$ , 其中  $P, Q$  为可逆方阵

由定理3.7, 存在 $m$ 阶初等方阵  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_s$  和 $n$ 阶初等方阵  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_t$ , 使得

$$P = P_s \cdots P_2 P_1 \quad Q = Q_t \cdots Q_2 Q_1$$

$$\therefore P_1 P_2 \cdots P_s A Q_t \cdots Q_2 Q_1 = B \Leftrightarrow A \cong B$$

**例4** 设 $A$ 是 $n$ 阶可逆方阵, 将 $A$ 的第 $i$ 行与第 $j$ 行对换后得到的矩阵记为 $B$

(1) 证明 $B$ 可逆; (2) 求  $AB^{-1}$ .

**(1) 证明**  $B = E(i, j)A$

两边取行列式  $\det B = [\det E(i, j)](\det A)$

因为  $\det A \neq 0, \det E(i, j) = -1 \neq 0$

所以  $\det B \neq 0$ , 所以 $B$ 可逆.

(2) 解 因为 $B$ 可逆, 将式

$$B = E(i, j)A$$

两端右乘 $B^{-1}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} AB^{-1} &= E^{-1}(i, j) \\ &= E(i, j) \end{aligned}$$

- 下周四六点之前交第三章作业。