

$$7. (C^T AC)^T = C^T A^T C = C^T AC$$

8. 必要性. 若 AB 对称, 则 $AB = (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA$, 即 AB 可交换.

充分性. 若 AB 可交换, 即 $AB = BA$, 则 $AB = BA = B^T A^T = (AB)^T$,
即 AB 对称.

第3节

$$1. (1) A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = -\frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & & \\ & 12 & \\ & & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1/3 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(2) |A| = 5 + 1 = 6, A^* = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 13 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/6 & 1/6 & 1/6 \\ 13/6 & 5/6 & -1/6 \\ -1/6 & 1/6 & 1/6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. (1) 略.

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } Ax = b, \text{ 所以 } x = A^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 22 \\ -31 \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. (1) 因为 $A^2 + 3A = A(A + 3E) = -2E$, 则 $A\left(-\frac{1}{2}A - \frac{3}{2}E\right) = E$, 所以

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2}A - \frac{3}{2}E.$$

(2) 因为 $A^2 - E - 2A - 2E = E$, 则

$$(A + E)(A - E) - 2(A + E) = (A + E)(A - 3E) = E,$$

所以 $A + E$ 和 $A - 3E$ 均可逆, 且互逆.

6. 证: $A(A - E) = 0$, 两边取行列式可以得到 $|A| = 0$, 或者 $|A - E| = 0$,

此时一定有 $|A| \neq 0$, 则 A 可逆, 故原式两边左乘 A^{-1} 即得 $A = E$.

第4节

1. (1) 因为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & \\ & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$, 且 $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$,

可知 A_1 和 A_2 都可逆,

且 $A_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $A_2^{-1} = -\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 A 可逆,

且 $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^{-1} & \\ & A_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & & \\ -1 & 1 & & \\ & & -5 & 4 \\ & & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

(2) 因为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} B & \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ -1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$,

且 $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $D^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -8 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 A 可逆且

$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{-1} & \\ -D^{-1}CB^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & -1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5/3 & 16/3 & -3 & -4 \\ 2/3 & -4/3 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$.

2. 因为 $\begin{bmatrix} O & A_1 & E & O \\ A_2 & O & O & E \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} O & E & A_1^{-1} & O \\ E & O & O & A_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} E & O & O & A_2^{-1} \\ O & E & A_1^{-1} & O \end{bmatrix}$,

所以 $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} O & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & O \end{bmatrix}$.

3. 记 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $A^T = [\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_s^T]$, 则由 $(AB)^T = B^T A^T = O$, 得

$B^T [\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_s^T] = [B^T \alpha_1^T, B^T \alpha_2^T, \dots, B^T \alpha_s^T] = O$,

即 $B^T \alpha_1^T = B^T \alpha_2^T = \dots = B^T \alpha_s^T = 0$, 故 $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_s^T$ 都是 $B^T x = 0$ 的解.

4. 令 $H = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix}$, 取 $P = \begin{bmatrix} E & E \\ & E \end{bmatrix}$, $Q = \begin{bmatrix} E & -E \\ & E \end{bmatrix}$, 则有

$$PHQ = \begin{bmatrix} A+B & \\ B & A-B \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 又因为 } |P|=|Q|=1,$$

$$\text{故 } |H| = |PHQ| = |A+B| |A-B|.$$