

第2章

$$1. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{计算得 } 2A - 3B = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 6 \\ 1 & -8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad AB - BA = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^2 + B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 5 & 11 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$2. AB - BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (AB)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^T B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$3. (1) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & -10 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & -7 \\ 8 & 15 \end{bmatrix};$$

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

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

$$(5) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_1 a_{12} & \lambda_1 a_{13} \\ \lambda_2 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \lambda_2 a_{23} \\ \lambda_3 a_{31} & \lambda_3 a_{32} & \lambda_3 a_{33} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(6) \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_2 a_{12} & \lambda_3 a_{13} \\ \lambda_1 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \lambda_3 a_{23} \\ \lambda_1 a_{31} & \lambda_2 a_{32} & \lambda_3 a_{33} \\ \lambda_1 a_{41} & \lambda_2 a_{42} & \lambda_3 a_{43} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(7) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_1(a_{11}x_1 + a_{21}x_2 + a_{31}x_3) \\ + x_2(a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{32}x_3) + x_3(a_{13}x_1 + a_{23}x_2 + a_{33}x_3).$$

4. 解: 因为 A 与 B 可交换, 所以 $AB=BA$, 又因为 A 是对角矩阵, 所以

$$\text{可得} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 b_{11} & \lambda_1 b_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_1 b_{1n} \\ \lambda_2 b_{21} & \lambda_2 b_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_2 b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_n b_{n1} & \lambda_n b_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 b_{11} & \lambda_2 b_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_n b_{1n} \\ \lambda_1 b_{21} & \lambda_2 b_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_n b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1 b_{n1} & \lambda_2 b_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中主对角线}$$

元素都相等, 对于非主对角元, 应有 $(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)b_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$ 又因为 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$,

所以只能有 $b_{ij} = 0$, 当 $i \neq j$ 时。即 B 也是对角矩阵。

$$5. (1) f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -16 \\ -8 & 23 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(2) f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & 10 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(3) f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$6. (A + A^T)^T = A^T + A = A + A^T,$$

$$(A - A^T)^T = A^T - A = -(A - A^T).$$

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

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.