Date

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ba^T = (b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n) \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i a_i
          \Rightarrow A^{k} = (\alpha^{\mathsf{T}}b)^{k} = [\alpha^{\mathsf{T}}(b\alpha^{\mathsf{T}} \cdots b\alpha^{\mathsf{T}})b] = \alpha^{\mathsf{T}}(\frac{b}{k}b_{i}a_{i})^{k+1}b = (\frac{p}{k}a_{i}b_{i})^{k+1}\alpha^{\mathsf{T}}b
                                                                        = (是aibi) K-1A
2. (1) A= (61)
                             AB = BA \iff (A-I)B = B(A-I)
                           (A-I)B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{21} & b_{22} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} B(A-I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_{11} \\ 0 & b_{21} \end{pmatrix}
           设 B= (bij)2X2
                 \Rightarrow b_{21} = 0 b_{11} = b_{22} B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ 0 & b_1 \end{pmatrix} = b_1 I + b_2 (A-I)
           A = diag {\(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3\) \(\lambda_1 = 3 \lambda_2 = 2 \lambda_3 = 5\)
            设B=(bi)3x3 AB与BA的(ij)元分别为入ibii与bii入j
                   AB=BA Aibij = bij (YKinj 63) Aibij = O
                  > bij = 0 (i + i) B = diag { b1, b2, b3}
     (3)
             A=3I+N (N=(0,0)
              AB=BA A NB=BN
               授 B= (bij)3x3 NB = (b21 b22 b23 b31 b32 b33
                                             = b, I + b2 (A-3I) + b3 (A-3I)2
       注:可以证明,可以写成同一个矩阵的多项式的两个矩阵可交换!
          希望找到一个B s.t. (I+A)B=I
                   I = I^{k} - (-A)^{k} = (I - (-A)) \left( \sum_{k=0}^{k=1} (-A)^{k} \right) \left( A^{k} = O \Rightarrow (-A)^{k} = (-1)^{k} A^{k} = O \right)
               故(I+A)+= [(-A)i
                                                         注:关于矩阵多项式的因式分解(系
        希望找到-个B s.t. (I-A)B=I
                                                          数为标量 / 若是单个矩阵自变量
            I-2A-3A2+4A3+5A4-6A5=0
                                                          分解与标量多项式同步;若是多个矩阵
         $\Rightarrow 2I-2A-3A^2+4A^3+5A^4-6A^5=I
                                                          自变量、相关矩阵最好两两可交换、否
         则通常会失败(例如: A=B²≠(A-B)(A+B)
               故 (I-A) = 2I-3A+A3+6A4
           A (A-B) = BC
          I = (A-B)(A-B)^{4} = A(A-B)^{4} - B(A-B)^{4} = BC - B(A-B)^{-1}
                                                          = B ( C- (A-B) ))
                                                          = (C-(A-B)+)_B (互逆矩阵可交换)
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则 CB = I + (A-B)^{\dagger}B = (A-B)^{\dagger}(A-B) + (A-B)^{\dagger}B = (A-B)^{\dagger}(A-B+B) = (A-B)^{\dagger}A
                                                                                                OF T
6. 法零 考虑 \det(I_n - AB) = \det(I_m B) = \det(I_m - BA)
\det(I_m B) = \det(I_m B) = \det(I_m AB) = \det(I_m) \det(I_n - AB) = \det(I_n - AB)
\det(I_m B) = \det(I_m - BA) = \det(I_m - BA) \det(I_n) = \det(I_m - BA)
                                                                                                0
                                                                                                det (In-AB)=0 ⇔ det (Im-BA)=0 即 In-AB可逆⇔ Im-BA可逆
                                                                                                (Im-BA)+ ?
     法一 (来自丘龙) 设法找到一个 M 阶矩阵 X s.t. (Im-BA) (Im+X)= Im
                                                                                                (欣赏) 由上式得 X-BAX=BA
                                                                                                0
                  变X=BYA, Y是符定的η阶矩阵,代入上式得
                        B (Y-ABY) A = BA
                      取 Y= (五-AB) + 上式成立
                      故(Im-BA) = Im+BYA = Im+B(In-AB)=A

E) 由 (In-AB A)(In O) = (In O) Im)(X)

E) 若In-AB可逆,则(In-AB A)(In A)(X)

元 (In O) Im)也可逆
                                                                                                法二 (来自董老) 由
             (更容易接受)
                                                                                                故 ( B Im-BA )也可逆 , Im-BA 可逆
                                                                                                (分炔三角矩阵可逆 ←> 每个对角块都可逆)
引理: ( Unxn Xnxm ) → = ( U → U XV → ) (证明略)
由引理及(X)式 ( In O ) → = (In A ) (In O ) ( (In-AB) → -(In-AB) → AB) → (In O ) ( In O ) ( In O ) ( In O ) ( In O )
                        取右下块, (Im-BA)+= Im+B(In-AB)+A
          (*)式可看作 (葡萄加)分别做了一次分块初等列变换的逆变换过程)
            引理 2: (Vnxn O ) = (V-1 O )
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