

习题课 3

$$1. \text{ 证 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1n} \end{bmatrix} (b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n) = A^T b$$

$$bA^T = (b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n) \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1n} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i a_i$$

$$\Rightarrow A^k = (A^T b)^k = [A^T (bA^T \dots bA^T) b] = A^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i a_i \right)^{k-1} b = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right)^{k-1} A^T b = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right)^{k-1} A$$

$$2. (1) \ A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad AB = BA \Leftrightarrow (A-I)B = B(A-I)$$

$$\text{设 } B = (b_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \quad (A-I)B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{21} & b_{22} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B(A-I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_{11} \\ 0 & b_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{21} = 0 \quad b_{11} = b_{22} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ 0 & b_1 \end{pmatrix} = b_1 I + b_2 (A-I)$$

$$(2) \ A = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3\} \quad \lambda_1 = 3 \quad \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \lambda_3 = 5$$

$$\text{设 } B = (b_{ij})_{3 \times 3} \quad AB \text{ 与 } BA \text{ 的 } (i,j) \text{ 元分别为 } \lambda_i b_{ij} \text{ 与 } b_{ij} \lambda_j$$

$$AB = BA \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i b_{ij} = b_{ij} \lambda_j \quad (\forall i, j \leq 3) \Leftrightarrow (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) b_{ij} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{ij} = 0 \quad (i \neq j) \quad B = \text{diag}\{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$$

$$(3) \ A = 3I + N \quad (N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \quad N^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad N^3 = 0$$

$$AB = BA \Leftrightarrow NB = BN$$

$$\text{设 } B = (b_{ij})_{3 \times 3} \quad NB = \begin{pmatrix} b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad BN = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ 0 & b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_1 \end{pmatrix} = b_1 I + b_2 (A-3I) + b_3 (A-3I)^2$$

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!

$$3. \text{ 希望找到一个 } B \text{ s.t. } (I+A)B = I$$

$$I = I^K - (-A)^K = (I - (-A)) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{K-1} (-A)^i \right) \quad (A^K = 0 \Rightarrow (-A)^K = (-1)^K A^K = 0)$$

$$\text{故 } (I+A)^{-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} (-A)^i$$

$$4. \text{ 希望找到一个 } B \text{ s.t. } (I-A)B = I$$

$$I - 2A - 3A^2 + 4A^3 + 5A^4 - 6A^5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2I - 2A - 3A^2 + 4A^3 + 5A^4 - 6A^5 = I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (I-A)(2I - 3A^2 + A^3 + 6A^4) = I$$

$$\text{故 } (I-A)^{-1} = 2I - 3A^2 + A^3 + 6A^4$$

$$5. \quad A(A-B)^{-1} = BC$$

$$I = (A-B)(A-B)^{-1} = A(A-B)^{-1} - B(A-B)^{-1} = BC - B(A-B)^{-1}$$

$$= B(C - (A-B)^{-1})$$

$$= (C - (A-B)^{-1})B \quad (\text{互逆矩阵可交换})$$

$$\text{则 } CB = I + (A-B)^{-1}B = (A-B)^{-1}(A-B) + (A-B)^{-1}B = (A-B)^{-1}(A-B+B) = (A-B)^{-1}A$$

6. 法零 考虑 $\det(I_n - AB) = \det \begin{pmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \det(I_m - BA)$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} I_m & B \\ 0 & I_n - AB \end{pmatrix} = \det(I_m) \det(I_n - AB) = \det(I_n - AB)$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} I_m & B \\ A & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} I_m - BA & B \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \det(I_m - BA) \det(I_n) = \det(I_m - BA)$$

$$\det(I_n - AB) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \det(I_m - BA) = 0 \quad \text{即 } I_n - AB \text{ 可逆} \Leftrightarrow I_m - BA \text{ 可逆}$$

$$(I_m - BA)^{-1} ?$$

法一 (来自丘佬) 设法找到一个 m 阶矩阵 X s.t. $(I_m - BA)(I_m + X) = I_m$

(欣赏) 由上式得 $X - BAX = BA$

令 $X = BYA$, Y 是待定的 n 阶矩阵, 代入上式得

$$B(Y - ABY)A = BA$$

$$\text{取 } Y = (I_n - AB)^{-1} \text{ 上式成立}$$

$$\text{故 } (I_m - BA)^{-1} = I_m + BYA = I_m + B(I_n - AB)^{-1}A$$

法二 (来自董佬) 由 $\begin{pmatrix} I_n - AB & A \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ B & I_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ B & I_m - BA \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & A \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix} (*)$

(更容易接受) 若 $I_n - AB$ 可逆, 则 $\begin{pmatrix} I_n - AB & A \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆

而 $\begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ B & I_m \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} I_n & A \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix}$ 也可逆

故 $\begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ B & I_m - BA \end{pmatrix}$ 也可逆, $I_m - BA$ 可逆

(分块三角矩阵可逆 \Leftrightarrow 每个对角块都可逆)

$$\text{引理: } \begin{pmatrix} U_{n \times n} & X_{n \times m} \\ 0 & V_{m \times m} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} U^{-1} & -U^{-1}XV^{-1} \\ 0 & V^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{证明略})$$

$$\text{由引理及(*)式 } \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ B & I_m - BA \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & A \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ -B & I_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (I_n - AB)^{-1} & -(I_n - AB)^{-1}A \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{取右下块, } (I_m - BA)^{-1} = I_m + B(I_n - AB)^{-1}A$$

(*)式可看作 $\begin{pmatrix} I_n & A \\ B & I_m \end{pmatrix}$ 分别做了 n 次分块初等列变换和分块初等行变换的逆变换过程

$$\text{引理 2: } \begin{pmatrix} U_{n \times n} & 0 \\ Y_{m \times n} & V_{m \times m} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} U^{-1} & 0 \\ -Y^{-1}U^{-1} & V^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$