

## 习题课 3

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

$$bA^T = (b_1 \ b_2 \ \cdots \ b_n) \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i a_i$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow b_{21} = 0 \quad b_{11} = b_{22} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ 0 & b_{11} \end{pmatrix} = b_{11}I + b_{12}(A-I)$$

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

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

$$AB = BA \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i b_{ij} = b_{ij} \lambda_j \quad (\forall i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}) \Leftrightarrow (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) b_{ij} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{ij} = 0 \quad (i \neq j) \quad B = \text{diag}\{b_{11}, b_{22}, b_{33}\}$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & b_{11} \end{pmatrix} = b_{11}I + b_{12}(A-3I) + b_{13}(A-3I)^2$$

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!

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

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

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

注: 关于矩阵多项式的因式分解(系

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

数为标量), 若是单个矩阵自变量,

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

分解与标量多项式同步; 若是多个矩阵

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

自变量, 相关矩阵最好两两可交换, 否

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

则通常会失败(例如:  $A^2 = B^2 \neq (A+B)(A+B)$ )

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

法一 (来自丘老) 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

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

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

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

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

(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

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

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

(分块三角矩阵可逆  $\Leftrightarrow$  每个对角块都可逆)

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

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

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

(\*)式可看作  $\begin{pmatrix} I_n & A \\ B & I_m \end{pmatrix}$  分别做了一次分块初等列变换的逆变换过程)

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

法三 (推荐) 注意到  $(I_n - AB)A = A(I_m - BA)$

$$\Rightarrow A = (I_n - AB)^{-1}A(I_m - BA)$$

$$I_m = I_m - BA + BA$$

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

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

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