

习题 1.2 矩阵和运算

1. 设

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

求 $A+B$, $A-B$, $3A-2B$.

$$\text{解: } A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A-B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, 3A-2B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 6 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 计算

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & (2) & \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^n \\ (3) & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n & (4) & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^n. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解: } (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 2 + 0 \times 3 & 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 2 \\ 1 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 & 1 \times 3 + 3 \times 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 11 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 可证 } \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ -\sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

指数为 $n=1$ 时, 显然成立.

归纳假设结论对 $n-1$ 成立.

指数为 n 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^n &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(n-1)\theta & \sin(n-1)\theta \\ -\sin(n-1)\theta & \cos(n-1)\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ -\sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故得 } \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\theta & \sin n\theta \\ -\sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 直接计算得 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此, 当 n 为偶数时

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix},$$

当 n 为奇数时

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} \\ -2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} \\ -2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} \\ -2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} & -2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(4) 因 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^2 = (-3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^n = (-3)^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $n > 2$, 计算 $A^n - 2A^{n-1}$.

解: 由 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2A$, 所以

$$A^n - 2A^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}A - 2(2)^{n-2}A = 0.$$

4. 举例说明一般 $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 不成立. 指出等式成立的充分必要条件并证明.

解: 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $(A+B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 但 $A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq (A+B)^2$.

$(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 的充分必要条件 $AB = BA$.

(必要性) 一方面直接计算知 $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$, 而已知 $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$, 比较即得 $AB = BA$.

(充分性) 因 $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$, 又 $AB = BA$, 故 $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$. \square

5. 求与下列矩阵可交换的矩阵全体.

(1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; (2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: (1) 设与 A 可交换的矩阵为 B , 则 B 是 2 阶方阵.

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E + C$, 其中 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 因为任意矩阵必与单位阵乘积可交换, 因此本题等价于求与 C 乘积可交换的矩阵.

设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix}$. 直接计算, 可得

$$CB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{pmatrix}, BC = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & 0 \\ b_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 $CB = BC$, 即得 $a_2 = 0, a_1 = b_2$. 从而与 A 乘积可交换的矩阵形如 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) 同 (1), $A = E + C$, 其中 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 题目等价于求与 C 乘积可交换的矩阵.

设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 直接计算得

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a_3 & 0 & 2a_1 \\ 2b_3 & 0 & 2b_1 \\ 2c_3 & 0 & 2c_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2c_1 & 2c_2 & 2c_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2a_1 & 2a_2 & 2a_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以 $a_3 = c_1, a_2 = c_2 = b_1 = b_3 = 0, a_1 = c_3$, 即所求矩阵形如 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$.

6. 证明: (1) 对任意 n 阶方阵 A , $(A + A^T)$ 是对称阵, $(A - A^T)$ 是反对称阵;

(2) 任何一个方阵可以表为一个对称阵与一个反对称阵的和.

证明: (1) 直接计算可得 $(A + A^T)^T = A^T + (A^T)^T = A^T + A$, 且 $(A - A^T)^T = A^T - (A^T)^T = -(A - A^T)$, 因此 $(A + A^T)$ 是对称阵, $(A - A^T)$ 是反对称阵.

(2) 设 A 是任一方阵, 令 $B = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$, $C = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$, 则 $A = B + C$, 且由 (1) 知 B 是对称阵, C 是反对称阵, 命题得证. \square

(李小凤解答)