

习题 1.6 可逆矩阵

1. 求

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

解: 令

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

直接计算知

$$\det A = 1, A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -3 & 6 \\ -3 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

故

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{\det A} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -3 & 6 \\ -3 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 设 n 维行向量 $\alpha = (a, 0, \dots, 0, a)^T$, $a < 0$, 矩阵 $A = E - \alpha\alpha^T$ 与 $B = E + 2\alpha\alpha^T$ 互逆. 求 a .

解: 由 $A = E - \alpha\alpha^T$ 与 $B = E + 2\alpha\alpha^T$ 互逆, 则 $AB = (E - \alpha\alpha^T)(E + 2\alpha\alpha^T) = E$. 可得 $\alpha\alpha^T - 2\alpha(\alpha^T\alpha)\alpha^T = 0$.

因 $\alpha = (a, 0, \dots, 0, a)^T$, 得 $\alpha^T\alpha = 2a^2$, 故 $0 = \alpha\alpha^T - 4a^2\alpha\alpha^T = (1 - 4a^2)\alpha\alpha^T$. 从而右边矩阵的第 (1,1) 元素 $(1 - 4a^2)a^2 = 0$, 又因 $a < 0$, 则 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$.

3. 设 $A^3 = 2E$, $B = A^2 - A + E$, 求证 B 可逆并求 B^{-1} .

证明: 因 $A^3 = (A^2 - A + E)A + (A^2 - A + E) - E = (A^2 - A + E)(A + E) - E$, 结合已知 $A^3 = 2E$, 即得 $B(\frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{3}E) = (A^2 - A + E)(\frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{3}E) = E$, 同理可得 $(\frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{3}E)B = E$, 因此 B 可逆, 且 $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{3}E$. \square

4. 已知 A, B 是可逆阵, 求

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

解: (法一) 猜证法. 因为 A, B 是可逆阵, 直接计算可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix},$$

故

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

(法二) 待定系数法. 设 A, B 分别是 n, m 阶方阵,

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times m} \\ 0_{m \times n} & B_{m \times m} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{n \times n} & T_{n \times m} \\ U_{m \times n} & V_{m \times m} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times m} & A_{n \times n} \\ B_{m \times m} & 0_{m \times n} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{m \times n} & D_{m \times m} \\ X_{n \times n} & Y_{n \times m} \end{pmatrix}.$$

则由

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times m} \\ 0_{m \times n} & B_{m \times m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{n \times n} & T_{n \times m} \\ U_{m \times n} & V_{m \times m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0_{n \times m} \\ 0_{m \times n} & E_m \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times m} & A_{n \times n} \\ B_{m \times m} & 0_{m \times n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{m \times n} & D_{m \times m} \\ X_{n \times n} & Y_{n \times m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0_{n \times m} \\ 0_{m \times n} & E_m \end{pmatrix},$$

分别得矩阵方程组

$$\begin{cases} AS = E \\ AT = 0 \\ BU = 0 \\ BV = E \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} AX = E \\ AY = 0 \\ BC = 0 \\ BD = E \end{cases}$$

由 A, B 可逆, 即得 $S = A^{-1}, T = 0, U = 0, V = B^{-1}$ 以及 $X = A^{-1}, Y = 0, C = 0, D = B^{-1}$, 且直接计算可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_{n \times n} & T_{n \times m} \\ U_{m \times n} & V_{m \times m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times m} \\ 0_{m \times n} & B_{m \times m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & E_m \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_{m \times n} & D_{m \times m} \\ X_{n \times n} & Y_{n \times m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0_{n \times m} & A_{n \times n} \\ B_{m \times m} & 0_{m \times n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix},$$

故

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

(法三) 块初等变换法 (第 1.7 节).

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & E & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & E & 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

同理得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

5. 用 Cramer 法则解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 6x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 + 5x_4 + 6x_5 = 0 \\ x_4 + 5x_5 = 1 \end{cases}.$$

解: 该方程组的系数行列式为 $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 665 \neq 0$, 因此该方

程组有唯一解. 又 $\det D_1 = 1507$, $\det D_2 = -1145$, $\det D_3 = 1135$, $\det D_4 = -300$, $\det D_5 = 212$, 则 $x_1 = \frac{1507}{665}$, $x_2 = \frac{-1145}{665}$, $x_3 = \frac{1135}{665}$, $x_4 = \frac{-300}{665}$, $x_5 = \frac{212}{665}$.

6. 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是数域 F 上互不相同的数. 解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + a_1x_2 + a_1^2x_3 + \dots + a_1^{n-1}x_n = 1 \\ x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_2^2x_3 + \dots + a_2^{n-1}x_n = 1 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ x_1 + a_nx_2 + a_n^2x_3 + \dots + a_n^{n-1}x_n = 1 \end{cases}.$$

解: 该方程组的系数行列式为

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \dots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_2^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_3 & a_3^2 & \dots & a_3^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j),$$

又因为 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是数域 F 上互不相同的数, 所以 $\det A \neq 0$, 则该方程组的解是唯一的. 直接计算得 $\det D_1 = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j)$, $\det D_2 = \det D_3 = \dots = \det D_n = 0$, 所以由 Cramer 法则知解为 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n = 0$.

7. 若线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + ax_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 + bx_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有非零解, 则 a, b 应该满足什么条件?

解: 方程组有非零解, 只要系数行列式 $\det A = 0$. 而

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + 2a + 1 - 4b.$$

因此, 当 a, b 满足的条件 $a^2 + 2a + 1 - 4b = 0$ 时, 原线性方程组有非零解.