

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $2A - B^T =$ _____; $AB =$ _____.

$$2A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -6 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2A - B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^{-1} =$ _____, $A^* =$ _____, $A^n =$ _____.

$$\text{由 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} \text{ 可得 } A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 用数学归纳法证明}$$

当 $n=1$ 时 $A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 当 $n=2$ 时 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 符合.

假设当小于等于 n 时原式成立.

$$A^{n+1} = A^n \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n+1 & \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 符合. 故 } A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^n = (E+B)^n = E^n + C_n^1 E^{n-1} B + C_n^2 E^{n-2} B^2 = E + nB + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 设 A 是一 4 阶可逆阵, 若 $(A^*)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A =$ _____.

由 $AA^* = |A|E$, 可知 $A = |A|E(A^*)^{-1} = |A|(A^*)^{-1}$, 故计算 $|A|$ 即可. $|(A^*)^{-1}| = 27 = \frac{1}{|A^*|}$, 故

$$|A^*| = \frac{1}{27} = |A|^3, \text{ 故 } |A| = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 代入求解.}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & a & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, B 是 3 阶非零矩阵, 且 $AB = 0$, 则 $a =$ _____.

由课后题 14 可知 $|A|=0$, 解得 $a=1/3$.

5. 设 $A = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 是 3 阶方阵, $|A| = -2$, 则 $|\beta_1 + 2\beta_3, \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 + 3\beta_3, 3\beta_3| =$ _____.

利用行列式得性质, 得 -12

6. 设 A, B 是 n 阶方阵, $|A| = 2, |B| = -3$, 则 $|A^{-1}B^* - A^*B^{-1}| =$ _____.

分析 应填 $(-1)^{n-1} \frac{5^n}{6}$. 当矩阵 A 可逆时, 常利用 $A^* = |A| A^{-1}$ 来表示 A 的伴随矩阵.

$$\begin{aligned} |A^{-1}B^* - A^*B^{-1}| &= |A^{-1}| |B| |B^{-1}| - |A| |A^{-1}B^{-1}| = \\ &= |-3A^{-1}B^{-1} - 2A^{-1}B^{-1}| = |-5A^{-1}B^{-1}| = \\ &= (-5)^n |A^{-1}| |B^{-1}| = (-5)^n \frac{1}{|A| |B|} = \\ &= \frac{(-5)^n}{-6} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{5^n}{6} \end{aligned}$$

7. 设 A, B 均为 3 阶方阵, $|A| = 2, |B| = 3$, 则 $|2AB| =$ _____, $|2A|B| =$ _____, $|(-2A)^{-1} - 3A^*| =$ _____.

$$\begin{aligned} |2AB| &= |2A| |B| = 2^3 |A| |B| = 8 \times 2 \times 3 = 48 \\ |2A|B| &= |2^3 A| B| = |16B| = 16^3 |B| = |2288| \\ |(-2A)^{-1} - 3A^*| &= |(-2A)^{-1} - 3|A|A^{-1}| = |(-2A)^{-1} - 6A^{-1}| = |-\frac{1}{2}A^{-1} - 6A^{-1}| = |-\frac{13}{2}A^{-1}| = (-\frac{13}{2})^3 |A^{-1}| = -\frac{2197}{16} \end{aligned}$$

8. 设 A, B 均为 3 阶方阵, 满足 $AB - 3A + B = 0$, 若 $|A + E| = -1$, 则 $|B - 3E| =$ _____.

解:

$$(A+E)(B-3E) = AB - 3A + B - 3E = -3E, \quad 27$$

对上式两端取行列式, 得解。

9. 若 n 阶方阵 A 与 B 只是第 j 列不同, 给出 $|A+B|$ 与 $|A|+|B|$ 的关系等式 _____.

解: $|A+B| = |2\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha + \beta, \dots, 2\alpha_n| = 2^{n-1} (|\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha, \dots, \alpha_n| + |\alpha_1, \dots, \beta, \dots, \alpha_n|) = 2^{n-1} (|A| + |B|).$

10. 方阵 A 满足 $A^2 - A - 2E = 0$, 则 $A^{-1} =$ _____, $(A+2E)^{-1} =$ _____, $(A-3E)^{-1} =$ _____.

由 $A^2 - A - 2E = 0$, 可得 $A(A-E) = 2E$, 从而 $A \frac{1}{2}(A-E) = E$, 则 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A-E)$.

$(A+2E)(A-3E) = A^2 - A - 6E = -4E$, 从而 $(A+2E)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4}(A-3E)$.

11. 若 n 阶方阵 A 满足 $A^3 = 0$, 则 $(E-A)^{-1} =$ _____.

$$(E-A)(E+A+A^2) = E$$

12. 设 A, B 是 n 阶可逆阵, $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ 的伴随矩阵是 _____, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆矩阵为 _____.

12. 设 A, B 是 n 阶可逆矩阵, $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ 的伴随矩阵是 $\begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & 0 \\ 0 & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: ① $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & | & E & 0 \\ 0 & B & | & 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & E & 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ 得 $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$, $\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}^* = |A| \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & 0 \\ 0 & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$ ② $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & A & | & E & 0 \\ B & 0 & | & 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A & | & E & 0 \\ B & 0 & | & 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & | & 0 & B^{-1} \\ 0 & E & | & A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

13. 已知 A 是 5 阶方阵, α_1, α_2 是 $Ax = b$ 的不同的解, 则 $r((A^*)^*) =$ 0.

$\begin{cases} n & r(A) = n \\ 1 & \dots = n-1 \\ 0 & \dots < n-1 \end{cases}$ $Ax=0$ 有非零解 $\Rightarrow |A|=0 \Rightarrow r(A) < 5$

14. 设 A 是一个 n 阶矩阵, 若 $r(A) = 1$, 则 $r(A^*) =$ 0, $n \geq 2$; 若 $r(A) = n-1$, 则 $r(A^*) =$ 1.

15. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $r(A) = 3$, 则 $k =$ -3.

$|A| = (k+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} = (k+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & k-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 \end{vmatrix} = (k+3)(k-1)^2$

16. 设 A 是 $n(\geq 3)$ 阶方阵, A 的各行元素之和为 0, 而 $A^* \neq 0$, 则 $r(A) =$ $n-1$.

$r(A) < n$ $r(A) \geq n-1$

17. 设 A, B 是 n 阶方阵, 且 $r(A) = r, r(B) = s$ 则 $r(A, AB) =$ r , $r \begin{pmatrix} B \\ AB \end{pmatrix} =$ s .

$\xrightarrow{-B}$
 $(A \ AB) \rightarrow (A \ 0)$ $\xrightarrow{-B} (A \ AB) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} B \\ AB \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

18. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 且 $|A|=1$, 则 $r(A)=$ n .
19. 设 n 维向量 $\alpha = (a, 0, \dots, 0, a)^T$, $a < 0$, E 为 n 阶单位矩阵, $A = E - \alpha\alpha^T$, $B = E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T$, 若 A 的逆矩阵为 B , 则 $a =$ -1 .
20. (1) 设 A 是 3 阶可逆方阵, 将 A 的第一行的 3 倍加到第三行, 再互换第二行和第三行后得到矩阵 B , 则 $BA^{-1} =$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.
- (2) 设 A 是 3 阶可逆方阵, 将 A 的第一列的 -3 倍加到第三列, 再将第一列的 -2 倍加到第二列, 交换第一二列的位置后得到矩阵 B , 则 $A^{-1}B =$ $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.
21. 设 2 阶矩阵 $A = P(2(2))P(1,2)P(1,2(3))$, 则矩阵 $A =$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^{-1} =$ $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.
22. 分块矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ 经过一系列的初等列变换化为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2E \\ C \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $C =$ $2BA^{-1}$.
23. 已知 $m > n$, $A \in P^{m \times n}$, $B \in P^{n \times m}$, 则 $|AB| =$ 0 .

二. 计算题

1. 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆矩阵.

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= (E - 2\alpha\alpha^T)(E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T) \\ &= E + (\frac{1}{a} - 1)\alpha\alpha^T - \frac{1}{a}2\alpha\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T \\ &= E + (\frac{1}{a} - 1 - 2a)\alpha\alpha^T = E \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2a^2 + a - 1 = 0$$

$$(AE) \rightarrow (B \quad BA^{-1})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ E \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} B \\ A^{-1}B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(2A^{-1}) = 2E$$

$$B(2A^{-1}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$