典型例题

一 矩阵的行列式:

1.(1) 设 3 阶 方阵
$$A$$
 ,满足 $\left|A\right| = -2$,设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$,设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_3 - 2\alpha_1 \\ 3\alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 3\alpha_2 \\ 2\alpha_1 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$,则

$$|B| =$$
_____. $|C| =$ _____.

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

$$\left|\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3, \beta_2 + \beta_3, \beta_3\right| = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_3 - 2\alpha_1 \\ 3\alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_3 \\ 3\alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 \end{vmatrix} = -3\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = 6, |C| = \begin{vmatrix} 3\alpha_2 \\ 2\alpha_1 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = 6\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = -6\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = 12.$$

$$|\beta_1 + 2\beta_2, \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 + 3\beta_3, \beta_3| = |\beta_1 + 2\beta_2, \beta_1 + 2\beta_2, \beta_3| = 0.$$

$$|\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3, \beta_2 + \beta_3, \beta_3| = |\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3| = -2.$$

2. (1) 设 4 阶 方阵
$$A = (\alpha, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$$
, $B = (\beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$,其中 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 均为 4 维列向量,且
$$|A| = 4, |B| = 1, \text{则}|A + B| = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

解:
$$A + B = (\alpha + \beta, 2\gamma_1, 2\gamma_2, 2\gamma_3)$$
,则

$$|A+B| = |\alpha + \beta, 2\gamma_1, 2\gamma_2, 2\gamma_3| = 8|\alpha + \beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| = 8(|\alpha, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| + |\beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3|) = 8 \times 5 = 40.$$

3. (1) 设
$$n$$
 阶方阵 A , B , 满足 $|A| = 2$, $|B| = -3$, 则 $|A^{-1}B^* - A^*B^{-1}| = ______$, $|A^{-1} + A^*| = ______$.

解:
$$|A^{-1}B^* - A^*B^{-1}| = |A^{-1}|B|B^{-1} - |A|A^{-1}B^{-1}| = |(|B| - |A|)A^{-1}B^{-1}| = (|B| - |A|)^n |A^{-1}B^{-1}| = (-5)^n (-\frac{1}{6})$$
.

$$|A^{-1} + A^*| = |A^{-1} + A|A^{-1}| = |A^{-1} + 2A^{-1}| = |3A^{-1}| = 3^n \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3^n}{2}$$

(2) 设
$$A \in n$$
 阶方阵, $|A| = 5$,则 $|A^* - (\frac{1}{5}A)^{-1}| =$ _____. $|A^* - (\frac{1}{5}A)^{-1}| = |5A^{-1} - 5A|^{-1} =$

4. 设
$$A, B$$
 均为 3 阶矩阵, $|A| = 2, |B| = 3, 则 |2AB| = _____, ||2A|B| = ______, ||2A|B| =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3A & E \\ 0 & 2B \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{A}, \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2AB \\ -A & A \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{A} \begin{vmatrix} 2AB & 0 \\ A & -A \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{A}.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2AB & 0 \\ A & -A \end{vmatrix} = |2AB| - A| = 2^{3} |A| |B| (-1)^{3} |A| = -2^{4} \cdot 3 = -48$$

5. 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 矩阵 B 满足 $ABA^* = 2BA^* + E$, 则 $|B| =$ ______. $|B| = \frac{1}{9}$.

$$ABA^* = 2BA^* + E \Rightarrow ABA^*A = 2BA^*A + EA \Rightarrow |A|AB = 2|A|B + A$$
, $\text{$\square$ } 3AB = 6B + A$,

$$(3A-6E)B=A$$
 ,则 $|3A-6E||B|=|A|$,求解即可.

6. 设
$$A, B$$
 均为 3 阶方阵,满足 $AB - 3A + B = 0$,若 $|A + E| = -1$,求 $|B - 3E| = ______$.

$$\text{MF}: (A+E)(B-3E) = AB-3A+B-3E = -3E, \quad 27$$

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

8. 设 $A^2 = A, A \neq E$ (单位矩阵),证明|A| = 0.

证法一:如 $|A|\neq 0$,则A可逆,那么 $A=A^{-1}A^2=A^{-1}A=E$.与已知条件 $A\neq E$ 矛盾.

证法二: 由 $A^2=A$,有 A(A-E)=0,从而 A-E 的每一列都是齐次方程组 Ax=0的解. 又因 $A\neq E$,故 Ax=0有非零解,从而 |A|=0.

证法三:由于A-E的每一列 β_i ($i=1,2,\cdots,n$)都是Ax=0的解,所以 $r(A-E) \le n-r(A)$.又

$$A \neq E, r(A-E) > 0$$
, $\exists r(A) \leq n - r(A-E) < n$, $\exists A = 0$.

9. 若 $A^2 = B^2 = E$,且|A| + |B| = 0,证明|A + B| = 0.

证明: $|A||A+B| = |A^2+AB| = |B^2+AB| = |B+A||B| = -|B+A||A|$,故|A||A+B| = 0,得|A+B| = 0.

10. 已知 $A \in 2n+1$ 阶矩阵,满足 $AA^T = A^TA = E$,证明: $\left|E - A^2\right| = 0$.

证明:由行列式乘法公式,得 $\left|A\right|^2 = \left|A\right| \cdot \left|A^T\right| = \left|AA^T\right| = \left|E\right| = 1$.

(1) 若
$$|A| = 1$$
,则 $|E - A| = |AA^T - A| = |A(A^T - E^T)| = |A| \cdot |A - E| = |-(E - A)|$
$$= (-1)^{2n+1} |E - A| = -|E - A|, 从而 |E - A| = 0.$$

(2) 若
$$|A| = -1$$
,由 $|E + A| = |AA^T + A| = |A(A^T + E^T)| = |A| \cdot |A + E| = -|E + A|$,得到 $|E + A| = 0$.

又因
$$|E-A^2| = |(E-A)(E+A)| = |E-A| \cdot |E+A|$$
,所以不论 $|A|$ 是1或-1,总有 $|E-A^2| = 0$.

11. 设
$$A, B$$
 为同阶方阵,满足阵 $AA^{T} = A^{T}A = E, BB^{T} = B^{T}B = E$,且 $\frac{|A|}{|B|} = -1$,证明 $|A + B| = 0$.

证明: $(A+B)A^T = E + BA^T = BB^T + BA^T = B(B^T + A^T)$,从而 $|A+B||A| = |B||B^T + A^T| = |B||B+A|$, 而|A| = -|B|,故|A+B| = 0.

12. 已知列矩阵
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 行矩阵 $D = (2,0,1,)$ 1. 试计算 $A = CD$ 及 $B = DC$ 2. 求 $A^{100} = ?$

二 矩阵的逆

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

设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $(A^*)^{-1} = \underline{\qquad}$.

$$\Re \colon (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} = -4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & -4 & -10 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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

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

由
$$A^2 - A - 2E = 0$$
, 得 $(A + 2E)(A - 3E) = A^2 - A - 6E = -4E$, 从而 $(A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(3E - A)$.

(2) 已知n 阶矩阵A 满足方程; $A^2 + 3A - 4E = 0$,其中E 为n 阶单位矩阵.

1. 求 $(A+3E)^{-1}$. 2. 求 $(A+5E)^{-1}$. 3. 问当m满足什么条件时, (A+mE)必可逆.

解
$$A^2 + 3A - 4E = (A - E)(A + 4E) = 0$$
, $|A - E||A + 4E| = 0$, 故 $A - E$, $A + 4E$ 至少有一个不可逆.

$$(A+3E)A = A^2 + 3A = 4E$$
, $|A+3E|A| = |4E| \neq 0$, $A+3E \exists \forall i \in A$.

$$(A+5E)(A-2E) = A^2 + 3A - 10E = -6E$$
, 可逆, $\mathbb{E}(A+5E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}(2E-A)$.

$$(A+mE)(A+(3-m)E) = A^2 + 3A + m(3-m)E = (4+3m-m^2)E$$
,只要 $4+3m-m^2 \neq 0$,即

$$m \neq -1, m \neq 4$$
,矩阵 $(A+mE)$ 可逆,且 $(A+mE)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4+3m-m^2}(A+(3-m)E)$.

- 3. 设n 阶方阵A,B (1) 若 $A^2 = A$,证明:E 2A 可逆. (2) 若 $2A(A E) = A^3$,证明E A 可逆.
 - (3) 若A+B=AB,证明E-A可逆,且AB=BA.
 - (4) 若 A, B, A + B都可逆,证明 $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 也可逆,并求其逆.

解
$$(E-2A)(E-2A)=E$$
;

$$2A(A-E)-E=A^3-E=(A^2+A+E)(A-E), 2A(A-E)-(A^2+A+E)(A-E)=E,$$

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

$$A + B = AB$$
, $A - AB + B - E = -E$, $A(E - B) - (E - B) = -E$, $(A - E)(E - B) = -E$.

且
$$(E-B)(A-E) = -E$$
,则 $A+B = AB$; $AB = BA$ 可得.

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

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

$$= (E+2A)^{-1}(2E-2A+E+2A) = 3(E+2A)^{-1}.$$

则
$$(2B+E)^{-1}=\frac{1}{3}(E+2A)$$
.

解: 首先,
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$
,从而 $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = 4A^{-1}$.

$$(\frac{1}{2}A^*)^* = (2A^{-1})^* = \left|2A^{-1}\right|(2A^{-1})^{-1} = A \cdot \text{代} \wedge A^*X (\frac{1}{2}A^*)^* = 8A^{-1}X + E \,, \\ \text{待 2D} \, 4A^{-1}XA = 8A^{-1}X + E \,, \\ \text{ 2D} \, 4A^{-1}XA = 8$$

左乘 A,得到 4XA = 8X + A,即 X(4A - 8E) = A,从而

$$X = A(4A - 8E)^{-1} = A\frac{1}{4}(A - 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}A\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0\\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2}\\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4}\\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6. 已知
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
,又 $B = (E+A)^{-1}(E-A)$,求 $(E+B)^{-1}$. (类似于 4)

7.设 $A, B, A + B, A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 均为n阶可逆矩阵,则 $(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = ____.$

设
$$n$$
阶矩阵 A , B 满足 $|A|=2$, $|B|=3$, $|A+B|=4$,则 $|A^{-1}+B^{-1}|=$ _____. (同 3)

8. 若 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 且 E + AB 可逆,证明 E + BA 也可逆,求其逆.

证明:
$$(E+AB)A = A+ABA = A(E+BA)$$
,由于 $E+AB$ 可逆,则

$$A = (E + AB)^{-1}A(E + BA)$$
,两边左乘 B,得到 $BA = B(E + AB)^{-1}A(E + BA)$,则

$$E + BA = E + B(E + AB)^{-1}A(E + BA)$$
 则 $E + BA - B(E + AB)^{-1}A(E + BA) = E$,即

$$(E - B(E + AB)^{-1}A)(E + BA) = E$$
,从而 $E + BA$ 可逆,且其逆为: $(E + BA)^{-1} = E - B(E + AB)^{-1}A$.

三 矩阵的运算

1. 设矩阵
$$A$$
 的伴随矩阵 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$,且 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$,求矩阵 B

解:由 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$,右乘 A^{-1} 得 AB = B + 3A,则 (A - E)B = 3A,从而 $B = 3(A - E)^{-1}A$,否定.

$$A^{-1}(A-E)B = 3E, (E-A^{-1})B = (E-\frac{1}{|A|}A^*)B = 3E, |A^*| = 8 = |A|^3, \text{ Miss } |A| = 2, B = 3(E-\frac{1}{2}A^*)^{-1}$$

2. 已知
$$2CA - 2AB = C - B$$
,其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,则 $C^3 = \underline{\qquad}$.

解: 由 2CA-2AB=C-B,得 2CA-C=2AB-B,故 C(2A-E)=(2A-E)B,从而

$$C = (2A - E)B(2A - E)^{-1} C^{3} = (2A - E)B^{3}(2A - E)^{-1}$$

$$2A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} B^{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 18 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (2A - E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 设矩阵
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 满足关系式 $A(E - C^{-1}B)^T C^T = E .$ 求 A

解:
$$A(E-B^T(C^T)^{-1})C^T = E$$
,则 $A(C-B)^T = E$,从而 $A = ((C-B)^T)^{-1}$

4. 设矩阵
$$A, B$$
 满足 $A^*BA = 2BA - 8E$,其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,求 B .

解:
$$AA^*BA = 2ABA - 8A$$
, 得 $-2B = 2AB - 8E$, $AB + B = 4E$, $(A + E)B = 4E$, $B = 4(A + E)^{-1}$

5. 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

$$BA^{-1} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = B \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = BA^{-1}$$

四 矩阵的秩

1. $A \in \mathbf{M}_{m \times n}, B \in \mathbf{M}_{n \times k}$,且 r(A) = n,证明 r(AB) = r(B)(若 r(B) = n,则 r(AB) = r(A)).

$$r(AB) \le r(B), r(AB) \ge r(A) + r(B) - n = r(B).$$

2. 设
$$A, B \neq n$$
 阶方阵,且 $r(A) = r$, $r(B) = s \cup p$ $r(A, AB) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$, $r\begin{pmatrix} B \\ AB \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 $(A, AB) \rightarrow (A, 0)$ 列变换, $\begin{pmatrix} B \\ AB \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 行变换.

3. 设矩阵 $A_{s\times m}$, $B_{m\times n}$, 证明 ABX=0 与 BX=0 同解当且仅当 r(AB)=r(B).

证明:必要性:设同解,则基础解系相同,则所含向量个数为n-r(AB)=n-r(B),从而r(AB)=r(B).

充分性:设 r(AB) = r(B),则 n - r(AB) = n - r(B),同时若列向量 x_0 满足 $Bx_0 = 0$,则 $ABx_0 = 0$,即 BX = 0的解都是 ABX = 0的解,从而 BX = 0的一个基础解系 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \cdots, \eta_r$ 可以看做是 ABX = 0的解集中的一个无关向量组,从而可以扩充为 ABX = 0的一个基础解系,但是 n - r(AB) = n - r(B),所以 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \cdots, \eta_r$ 也是 ABX = 0的一个基础解系,即同解.

3, 设 $m \times n$ 实矩阵A,证明 $r(A^T A) = r(A)$.

证明:考察两个齐次线性方程组: $A^TAx = 0$ 与 Ax = 0. 首先 Ax = 0的解都是 $A^TAx = 0$ 的解.

其次,若
$$x_0$$
满足 $A^TAx_0=0$,则 $x_0^TA^TAx_0=0$,即 $(Ax_0)^TAx_0=0$.设 $Ax_0=(y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n)^T$,则
$$(Ax_0)^TAx_0=(y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n)(y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n)^T=y_1^2+y_2^2+\cdots+y_n^2=0$$
从而 $y_1=y_2=\cdots=y_n=0$,即
$$Ax_0=0$$
,从而 $A^TAx=0$ 的解也是 $Ax=0$ 的解,即 $A^TAx=0$ 与 $Ax=0$ 同解,则 $r(A^TA)=r(A)$.

五 矩阵的等价标准形

- 1.(1) 任一秩为r 的矩阵都可表示为r 个秩为1的矩阵之和.
 - (2) 任一秩为r的对称矩阵都可表示为r个秩为1的对称矩阵之和.
 - (3) 设 $m \times n$ 矩阵 A 的秩为r,存在列满秩 $n \times r$ 阵 P,行满秩 $r \times n$ 阵 Q,使得A = PQ.
 - (4) 设 $m \times n$ 矩阵 A 的秩为 r,证明
 - (a) 存在秩为n-r的n阶阵B,使得AB=0.
 - (b) 存在秩为n-r的 $n\times(n-r)$ 阶阵B,使得AB=0.

证明: (1) 对
$$m \times n$$
 阵 A ,若 $r(A) = r$,存在可逆阵 P,Q ,使得 $A = P\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$,记 S_i ($1 \le i \le r$)为 i 行 i

列位置元素为1其余元素为0的 $m \times n$ 阵,则 $A = P(S_1 + S_2 + \cdots + S_r)Q$,则

$$A = PS_1Q + PS_2Q + \cdots + PS_rQ$$
. $\exists r(PS_iQ) = 1 (1 \le i \le r)$.

- (2) 合同标准形 (第五章二次型,可先不做).
- (3) 对 A ,存在 m 阶可逆阵 P_1 和 n 阶可逆阵 Q_1 ,使得 $A = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_1$,

则
$$A = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_1 = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (E_r, 0) Q_1$$
.则 $P_1 \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = P_1 (E_r, 0) Q_1 = Q$ 满足题意.

(4) 用等价标准形: 对A,存在m 阶可逆阵P 和n 阶可逆阵Q,使得 $A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$,

(b)
$$AQ^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} QQ^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} = 0 . \Leftrightarrow Q^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} = B \ \mathbb{P} \ \mathbb{P}.$$

此外,用齐次线性方程组的解: 对 AX=0,由于 r(A)=r,则 AX=0 的基础解系含有 n-r 个向量,设为 $\eta_1,\eta_2,\cdots,\eta_{n-r}$,则令 $B=(\eta_1,\eta_2,\cdots,\eta_{n-r},0,\cdots,0)$ (n 阶)和 $B=(\eta_1,\eta_2,\cdots,\eta_{n-r})$ 即可.

2. 设 A.B 均为 n 阶方阵.且满足 $A^2 = 0, B^2 = 0$.

- (1) 若A + B可逆,证明r(A) = r(B).
- (2) 写出满足 A + B 可逆的两个四阶矩阵 A 和 B ,使得 $A^2 = 0$, $B^2 = 0$.
- (3) 举例说明 A+B可逆不是 A和B 秩相等的必要条件.

证明
$$A(A+B) = A^2 + AB = AB$$
, $(A+B)B = AB + B^2 = AB$, 则 $A(A+B) = (A+B)B$,

A + B 可逆,则 r(A(A + B)) = r(A) = r((A + B)B) = r(B).

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

下列命题是否正确.

- 1. 若 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵,则 $(A + B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$.
- 2. 若矩阵 A,B,C满足 AB = AC,则 B = C.
- 3. 若矩阵 A 满足 $A^2 = E$.则 $A = \pm E$.
- 4. 若矩阵 A 满足 $A^2 = A, |A E| \neq 0, 则 <math>A = 0$.
- 5. 若可逆矩阵 A 经初等变换可以化为方阵 B .则 $A^{-1} = B^{-1}$.
- 6. 若 n 阶方阵 A, B, C 满足 ABC = E ,则 $BCA = E, A^{-1}C^{-1}B^{-1} = E.C^{T}B^{T}A^{T} = E.$
- 7. 若 A 可逆,且 |A + AB| = 0,则 |B + E| = 0.
- 9. 对方阵进行初等变换,不改变方阵的行列式.
- 10. 若分块矩阵 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ 满足 $|M| \neq 0$, A, B, C, D 都是方阵,则 $M^{-1} = \frac{1}{|AD BC|} \begin{pmatrix} D & -B \\ -C & A \end{pmatrix}$.
- 11. 设A为n阶方阵,则|-A| = -|A|.
- 12. 若n 阶方阵A,B,A + B 都是可逆矩阵,则 $(A + B)^{-1} = A^{-1} + B^{-1}$.
- 13. 若 A 为 n 阶方阵, k 为任意实数,则|kA| = k|A|.

14. 已知
$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 12 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $P \to 3$ 阶非零矩阵,且满足 $PQ = 0$,若 $a \neq 8$,则必有 $r(P) = 1$.

- 15. 已知 $A \in m \times n$ 矩阵,则存在矩阵 B,使得 AB = 0,且有 r(A) + r(B) = n.
- 16. 若n维列向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_m$ 及n维列向量组 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_m$ 等价,则矩阵 $A=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_m)$ 与矩阵 $B=(\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_m)$ 等价.
- 17. 若矩阵 A, B, C 满足 A = BC,则 A 的列向量组可由 B 的列向量组线性表出.