

习题二

1. 有 6 名选手参加乒乓球比赛，成绩如下：选手 1 胜选手 2, 4, 5, 6，负于 3；选手 2 胜 4, 5, 6，负于 1, 3；选手 3 胜 1, 2, 4，负于 5, 6；选手 4 胜 5, 6，负于 1, 2, 3；选手 5 胜 3, 6，负于 1, 2, 4；若胜一场得 1 分，负一场得 0 分，试用矩阵表示输赢状况，并排序。

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
 \text{解} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ 2 & 0 & & & & \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & & & \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \text{选手按胜多负少排序为 } 1 2 3 4 5 6.
 \end{array}$$

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ x & y \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $A + 3B - 2C = \mathbf{O}$, 求

x, y, u, v 的值.

解 $A + 3B - 2C = \mathbf{O}$ 即

左边

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ x & y \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} x+3u-6 & 0+3v+4 \\ 0+24-2x & y+9-2y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+3u-6 & 3v+4 \\ 24-2x & 9-y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

这时, $x = 12, y = 9, u = -2, v = -\frac{4}{3}$

3. 计算下列矩阵的乘积:

$$(1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} ;$$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

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

$$(4) \quad (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$

$$(5) \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n);$$

解 $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & \cdots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$(6) \quad (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} & (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ & = (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3, a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3, a_{13}x_1 + a_{23}x_2 + a_{33}x_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ & = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } 3\mathbf{AB} - 2\mathbf{A} \text{ 及 } \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } 3\mathbf{AB} - 2\mathbf{A} &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 13 & 22 \\ -2 & -17 & 20 \\ 4 & 29 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \text{ 已知两个线性变换: } \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 + y_3, \\ x_2 = y_1 + y_2 - y_3, \\ x_3 = y_1 - y_2 + y_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 + 2z_2 + 3z_3, \\ y_2 = -z_1 - 2z_2 + 4z_3, \\ y_3 = 5z_2 + z_3 \end{cases}$$

求从 z_1, z_2, z_3 到 x_1, x_2, x_3 的线性变换.

解 由已知

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以有 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 5z_2 + 8z_3 \\ x_2 = -5z_2 + 6z_3 \\ x_3 = 2z_1 + 9z_2 \end{cases}$

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

(1) $AB = BA$ 吗?

(2) $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 吗?

(3) $(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$ 吗?

(1) $AB = BA$ 吗?

解 $AB \neq BA$.

因为 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, $BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 $AB \neq BA$.

(2) $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 吗?

解 $(A+B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$.

因为 $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$(A+B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 14 \\ 14 & 29 \end{pmatrix},$$

但 $A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 16 \\ 15 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$,

所以 $(A+B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$.

(3) $(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$ 吗?

解 $(A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2 - B^2$.

因为 $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $A-B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$(A+B)(A-B) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

而 $\mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$,

故 $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) \neq \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2$.

7. 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\mathbf{A}^2, \mathbf{A}^3, \dots, \mathbf{A}^k$.

解 $\mathbf{A}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\mathbf{A}^3 = \mathbf{A}^2 \cdot \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

\dots ,

$$\mathbf{A}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

8. 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\mathbf{A}^2, \mathbf{A}^3, \dots, \mathbf{A}^k$.

解 首先观察

$$\mathbf{A}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}^3 = \mathbf{A}^2 \cdot \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 & 3\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}^4 = \mathbf{A}^3 \cdot \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^4 & 4\lambda^3 & 6\lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda^4 & 4\lambda^3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}^5 = \mathbf{A}^4 \cdot \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^5 & 5\lambda^4 & 10\lambda^3 \\ 0 & \lambda^5 & 5\lambda^4 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^5 \end{pmatrix},$$

\dots ,

$$\mathbf{A}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}.$$

用数学归纳法证明:

当 $k=2$ 时, 显然成立.

假设 k 时成立, 则 $k+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}^{k+1} &= \mathbf{A}^k \cdot \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{k+1} & (k+1)\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{(k+1)k}{2}\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & \lambda^{k+1} & (k+1)\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法原理知:

$$\mathbf{A}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}.$$

9. 证明题:

(1) \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 都是 n 阶对称矩阵, 证明 \mathbf{AB} 是对称矩阵的充要条件是 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$.

证明 充分性: 因为 $\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{B}$, 且 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$, 所以

$$(\mathbf{AB})^T = (\mathbf{BA})^T = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{AB},$$

即 \mathbf{AB} 是对称矩阵.

必要性: 设 \mathbf{AB} 是对称阵, 则

$$\mathbf{AB} = (\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{BA} \therefore \mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$$

(2) 若 \mathbf{A} 是反对称矩阵, \mathbf{B} 是对称矩阵, 则 $\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{BA}$ 是对称矩阵.

证明 因为 $(\mathbf{A}^2)^T = (\mathbf{AA})^T = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}^T = (-\mathbf{A})(-\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}^2$,

$$(\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{BA})^T = (\mathbf{AB})^T - (\mathbf{BA})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{B}(-\mathbf{A}) - (-\mathbf{A})\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{BA}$$

所以 \mathbf{A}^2 是对称矩阵, $\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{BA}$ 也是对称矩阵。

10. 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{pmatrix};$$

解 经计算 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$, 知 A 可逆, 且

$$A_{11} = \cos \theta, A_{21} = \sin \theta, A_{12} = -\sin \theta, A_{22} = \cos \theta$$

故 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$

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

解 $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|ccc} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{9}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & -\frac{5}{9} \end{array} \right)$$

故 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{4}{9} & \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & -\frac{5}{9} \end{pmatrix}$

11. 解下列矩阵方程

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 记 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ 先求出矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的逆矩阵，再和矩阵 \mathbf{B} 相乘

因为 $|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$ ，所以 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆，

$$\text{且 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 方法一：记 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 先求出矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的逆矩阵，再

和矩阵 $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 相乘

因为 $|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$ ，所以 \mathbf{A} 可逆，

$$\text{且 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ 3 & -3 \\ 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

方法二：

(A | B) (下一步 r_1 与 r_3 调换)

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{(下一步 } r_1-r_2, r_3-r_1\text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \text{(下一步 } r_3+2r_2, -Ir_2\text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -5 \end{array} \right) \text{(下一步 } r_2+r_3, r_1Ir_3\text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 16 \\ 9 & 10 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{解} \quad \text{记 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 16 \\ 9 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $|A|, |B|$ 不为 0, 所以 A, B 可逆

$$\text{且 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ \frac{7}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } X = A^{-1}CB^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \quad AX + I = A^2 + X. \text{ 其中 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解 由 $AB + I = A^2 + B$ 得

$$(A-I)B = A^2 - I,$$

$$\text{即 } (A-I)B = (A-I)(A+I).$$

因为 $|A - I| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$, 所以 $(A - I)$ 可逆, 从而

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

12. 若 $A^k = 0$, 试证: $(I - A)^{-1} = I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}$

证明一 因为 $A^k = O$, 所以 $I - A^k = I$. 又因为

$$I - A^k = (I - A)(I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}),$$

$$\text{所以 } (I - A)(I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}) = I,$$

由定理 2 推论知 $(I - A)$ 可逆, 且

$$(I - A)^{-1} = I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}.$$

证明二 一方面, 有 $I = (I - A)^{-1}(I - A)$.

另一方面, 由 $A^k = O$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I &= (I - A) + (A - A^2) + A^2 - \dots - A^{k-1} + (A^{k-1} - A^k) \\ &= (I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1})(I - A), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } (I - A)^{-1}(I - A) = (I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1})(I - A),$$

两端同时右乘 $(I - A)^{-1}$, 就有

$$(I - A)^{-1}(I - A) = I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{k-1}$$

13. 设方阵 A 满足 $A^2 - A - 2I = O$, 证明: A 及 $A + 2I$ 可逆, 并求 A^{-1} 及

$$(A + 2I)^{-1}.$$

证明 (1) 由 $A^2 - A - 2I = 0$, 得 $A(A - I) = 2I$, 故 $A\left[\frac{1}{2}(A - I)\right] = I$, 因

此 A 可逆, 且 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A - I)$, 由 $\left(-\frac{1}{2}A\right)(I - A) = I$ 知, $I - A$ 也可逆, 且

$$(I - A)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2}A.$$

(2) 由 $A^2 - A - 2I = O$ 得 $A^2 - A - 6I = -4I$,

$$\text{即 } (A + 2I)(A - 3I) = -4I, \text{ 或 } (A + 2I) \cdot \frac{1}{4}(3I - A) = I$$

由定理 2 推论知 $(A+2I)$ 可逆, 且 $(A+2I)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(3I - A)$.

14. 设矩阵 A 可逆, 证明其伴随矩阵 A^* 也可逆, 且 $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$

证明 由 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*$, 得 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$, 所以当 A 可逆时, 有

$$|A^*| = |A|^n |A^{-1}| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0, \text{ 从而 } A^* \text{ 也可逆.}$$

因为 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$, 所以 $(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{-1}A$.

又 $A = \frac{1}{|A^{-1}|}(A^{-1})^* = |A|(A^{-1})^*$, 所以

$$(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{-1}A = |A|^{-1}|A|(A^{-1})^* = (A^{-1})^*.$$

15. 当 $|A| \neq 0$ 时, 求证 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

证明 由于 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*$, 则 $AA^* = |A|E$, 取行列式得到 $|A||A^*| = |A|^n$.

若 $|A| \neq 0$, 则 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$;

若 $|A| = 0$, 由(1)知 $|A^*| = 0$, 此时命题也成立.

因此 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$.

16. 若三阶矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵为 A^* , 已知 $|A| = \frac{1}{2}$, 求 $\left| (3A)^{-1} - 2A^* \right|$

解 因为 $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}A^{-1}$

$$\text{所以 } \left| (3A)^{-1} - 2A^* \right| = \left| \frac{1}{3}A^{-1} - A^{-1} \right| = \left| -\frac{2}{3}A^{-1} \right| = \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 |A^{-1}| = -\frac{16}{27}$$

17. 已知 n 阶矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $|A|$ 中所有元素的代数余子式的和.

解 利用公式 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$, 先求出 $|A|$ 及 A^{-1} , 再计算所求和。

显然 $|A| = 1$, 又

$$(A \mid I) = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & L & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & L & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & L & 0 & 1 \\ M & M & M & M & M & O \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & L & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & & & & 1 & \\ & 1 & & & -1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & O & O & O \\ & & & & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

可见

$$A^* = |A| A^{-1} = A^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & \\ -1 & 1 & \\ & -1 & 1 \\ & O & O \\ & & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij} = n - (n-1) = 1$$

18. 用分块矩阵求矩阵乘积:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解 记矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & 0 \\ A & I_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C & D \\ F & O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & 0 \\ A & I_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C & D \\ F & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C & D \\ AC + F & O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } AC + F = (2 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + (-3) = 3, \quad AD = (2 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (7 \ 2 \ 1)$$

$$\text{故得 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right).$$

解 $\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B}_2 \end{pmatrix},$

从而 $\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{B}_2 \end{pmatrix},$

因为 $\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{B}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ -8 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 $\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

19. 设 n 阶矩阵 \mathbf{A} 及 s 阶矩阵 \mathbf{B} 都可逆, 求 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$

解 设 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_1 & \mathbf{C}_2 \\ \mathbf{C}_3 & \mathbf{C}_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_1 & \mathbf{C}_2 \\ \mathbf{C}_3 & \mathbf{C}_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{AC}_3 & \mathbf{AC}_4 \\ \mathbf{BC}_1 & \mathbf{BC}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E}_n & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{E}_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

由此得 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{AC}_3 = \mathbf{E}_n \\ \mathbf{AC}_4 = \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{BC}_1 = \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{BC}_2 = \mathbf{E}_s \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{C}_3 = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{C}_4 = \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{C}_1 = \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{C}_2 = \mathbf{B}^{-1} \end{cases},$

所以 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{B}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix}.$

20. 用分块矩阵求下列矩阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

且 $|A||B| \neq 0$, 故 A, B 可逆

原式的逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_1 \\ A_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

由于 $A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{7}{4} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{7}{4} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \neq 0.$$

解 由于 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{a}_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{a}_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{n-1} \\ \mathbf{a}_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_1 \\ A_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

所以 $A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{\mathbf{a}_n} \\ \frac{1}{\mathbf{a}_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\mathbf{a}_2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{\mathbf{a}_{n-1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

21. 用初等行变换把下列矩阵化为行最简形矩阵

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (下一步: $r_2-3r_1, r_3-r_1.$)

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (下一步: } r_2+4r_1. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (下一步: } r_3+r_2. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_1+r_2, r_3 \div (-15) \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_2+13r_3, r_1+11r_3 \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{解 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_2 \times 2 + (-3)r_1, r_3 + (-2)r_1. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_3+r_2, r_1+3r_2. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_1 \div 2. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_1-2r_2, r_3-3r_2, r_4-2r_2. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_2+2r_1, r_3-8r_1, r_4-7r_1. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2, r_2 \times (-1), r_4 - r_3. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_2 + r_3. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

22. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求一个可逆矩阵 P , 使 PA 为行最简形矩阵

$$\text{解 } (A | I) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccccc} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{(下一步 } r_1 \times 0.5 \text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccccc} 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{(下一步 } r_2 - 3r_1, r_3 - 4r_1 \text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|ccccc} 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{(下一步 } r_2 \times 2 \text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_3+r_2 \text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

故 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 并且 A 的行最简形为 $PA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

23. 用初等变换求矩阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

解法一 因为

$$(A | I) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_2-2r_1, r_3-3r_1 \text{)}$$

$$: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_3-r_2 \text{)}$$

$$: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_1+3r_3, r_2+5r_3 \text{)}$$

$$: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_1+r_2 \text{)}$$

$$: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_2 \times -2, r_3 \times -1 \text{)}$$

$$\therefore \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

所以 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$(2) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & -5 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right);$$

解：

因为 $r(A) = 3 \neq 0$, 所以矩阵 A 可逆. 利用矩阵的初等行变换法求 A^{-1} ,

$$(AM) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & M & 1 & -3 & 11 & -20 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & M & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & M & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & M & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 11 & -20 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right).$$

解 $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$ (下一步 $r_3 \times (-3)$, $r_3 - r_1$, r_2 与 r_4 对调,)

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 5 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_4-2r_2, r_3-4r_2\text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_4+2r_3\text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_3-r_4, r_2-2r_3, r_2-r_4, r_1+3r_3, r_1+2r_4\text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{array} \right) \text{ (下一步 } r_1+2r_2\text{)}$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{array} \right)$$

故逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$.

24. 解下列矩阵方程

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}, \quad \text{其中 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, .$$

解 因为

$$(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -15 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -15 & -3 \\ 12 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{XA} = \mathbf{B} \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 3 & 0 \\ -5 & 9 & 0 \\ -2 & 15 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 3 & 0 \\ -5 & 9 & 0 \\ -2 & 15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -5 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 3 & 0 \\ -5 & 9 & 0 \\ -2 & 15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{19} & -\frac{1}{19} & -\frac{3}{19} \\ \frac{9}{19} & \frac{10}{19} & \frac{11}{19} \\ -\frac{13}{19} & -\frac{25}{19} & -\frac{18}{19} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } \mathbf{X} \text{ 使 } \mathbf{XA} = \mathbf{B}.$$

解 考虑 $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X}^T = \mathbf{B}^T$. 因为

$$(\mathbf{A}^T, \mathbf{B}^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{所以 } \mathbf{X}^T = (\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 7 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{从而 } \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) \quad \mathbf{AX} + \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{X}, \quad \text{其中 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B}, \quad \text{由 } |\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

$$\text{从而 } \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

25. 求作一个秩是 4 的方阵，它的两个行向量是 $(1 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0)$,

$$(2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0).$$

解 用已知向量容易构成一个有 4 个非零行的 5 阶下三角矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

此矩阵的秩为 4, 其第 2 行和第 3 行是已知向量.

26. 用初等变换求下列矩阵的秩，并求一个最高阶非零子式.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{解 } \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_2 - 3r_1, r_3 - r_1. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{(下一步: } r_3 - r_2. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

矩阵的秩为 2, $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$ 是一个最高阶非零子式.

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$ (下一步: $r_1-r_2, r_2-2r_1, r_3-7r_1.$)

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & -21 & 33 & 27 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (下一步: } r_3-3r_2. \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

矩阵的秩是 2, $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -7$ 是一个最高阶非零子式.

(3) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$

解 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ (下一步 r_1 与 r_4 对调, $r_2-r_4, r_3-2r_1, r_4-3r_1$)

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -12 & 9 & 7 & -11 \\ 0 & -16 & 12 & 8 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (下一步 } r_3-3r_2, r_4-4r_2 \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (下一步 } r_4-r_3 \text{)}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵的秩是 3, $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 40$ 是一个最高阶非零子式.

27. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & \lambda \\ 5 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 λ 为参数, 求矩阵 A 的秩.

解: 对矩阵 A 作初等变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & \lambda \\ 5 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & \lambda+3 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & \lambda+3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{第一步: } r_2-3r_1, r_3-5r_1)$$

第二步: r_3-r_1)

故当 $\lambda=5$ 时, $R(A)=2$; 故当 $\lambda \neq 5$ 时, $R(A)=3$.

28. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & \mu & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 已知 $R(A)=2$, 求 λ 与 μ 的值.

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & \mu & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2-3r_1]{r_3-5r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 8 & \mu-5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_3-5r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda & \mu-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因 $R(A)=2$, 故 $5-\lambda=0$, $\mu-1=0$

即 $\lambda=5$, $\mu=1$

29. 讨论 n 阶方阵 A 的秩: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (n \geq 2)$

解

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2,3,\cdots,n]{c_i+c_i} \begin{pmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ a+(n-1)b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[j=2,3,\cdots,n]{r_j-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{pmatrix}$$

因此当 $a \neq b$ 且 $a \neq -(n-1)b$ 时, $R(A)=n$; 当 $a=b=0$ 时, $R(A)=0$, 此时

$A=0$; 当 $a=b \neq 0$ 时, $R(A)=1$; 当 $a \neq -(n-1)b \neq 0$ 时, $R(A)=n-1$.