

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。

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

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 $A + 3B - 2C = O$, 求

x, y, u, v 的值.

解 $A + 3B - 2C = O$ 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

解

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

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

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

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

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

解 由已知

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\dots,$

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

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,

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

由数学归纳法原理知:

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

9. 证明题:

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

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

$$(AB)^T = (BA)^T = A^T B^T = AB,$$

即 AB 是对称矩阵.

必要性: 设 AB 是对称阵, 则

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

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

证明 因为 $(A^2)^T = (AA)^T = A^T A^T = (-A)(-A) = A^2$,

$$(AB-BA)^T = (AB)^T - (BA)^T = B^T A^T - A^T B^T = B(-A) - (-A)B = AB-BA$$

所以 A^2 是对称矩阵, $AB-BA$ 也是对称矩阵.

10. 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. 解下列矩阵方程

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

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

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \text{相乘}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

方法二:

$(A \mid B)$ (下一步 r_1 与 r_3 调换)

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

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

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -5 \end{array} \right) \quad (\text{下一步 } r_2 + r_3, r_1 - r_3)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $A^2 - A - 2I = O$, 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 $A^2 - A - 6I = -4I$,

即 $(A+2I)(A-3I) = -4I$, 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 $|(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*|$

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

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

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

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

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

可见

$$A^* = |A| A^{-1} = A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ -1 & 1 & & & \\ & -1 & 1 & & \\ & & O & O & \\ & & & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

18. 用分块矩阵求矩阵乘积:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{解 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{从而 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 B_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{因为 } A_1 B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ -8 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

解 设 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AC_3 & AC_4 \\ BC_1 & BC_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{由此得 } \begin{cases} AC_3 = E_n \\ AC_4 = O \\ BC_1 = O \\ BC_2 = E_s \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_3 = A^{-1} \\ C_4 = O \\ C_1 = O \\ C_2 = B^{-1} \end{cases},$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{解 由于 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \cdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_1 \\ A_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

,

$$\text{所以 } A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ \frac{1}{a_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

21. 用初等行变换把下列矩阵化为行最简形矩阵

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

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

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (下一步: } r_2 + 4r_3. \text{)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{下一步: } r_2+2r_1, r_3-8r_1, r_4-7r_1.) \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{下一步: } r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2, r_2 \times (-1), r_4-r_3.) \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{下一步: } r_2+r_3.) \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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} ,

$$(A\mathbf{M}) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & M1 & -3 & 11 & -20 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & M0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & M0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & M0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 5 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{下一步 } r_4 - 2r_2, r_3 - 4r_2) \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{下一步 } r_4 + 2r_3) \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{下一步 } r_3 - r_4, r_2 - 2r_3, r_2 - r_4, r_1 + 3r_3, r_1 + 2r_4) \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{下一步 } r_1 + 2r_2) \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

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) $AX = B$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

解 因为

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

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

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

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

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

解 考虑 $A^T X^T = B^T$. 因为

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2,3,\cdots,n]{c_1+c_i} \begin{pmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ a+(n-1)b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[j=2,3,\cdots,n]{r_j-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{pmatrix}$$

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, $R(A)=n-1$.