

逆阵(矩阵理论一)

- ①什么叫逆阵?
- ②可逆否?
- ③若可逆, 求 A^{-1} ?

$A_{n \times n}$, 若 $\exists B_{n \times n}$, 使 $BA = E$ (或 $AB = E$)
称 A 可逆, $B \triangleq A^{-1}$

Nots: 用定义法求 A^{-1} 方法为
 $A \times (?) = E$

设 A 为 n 阶矩阵, 若 $A^2 + A - 2E = 0$, 求 A^{-1} .

$$\begin{aligned} A(A + E) &= 2E \Rightarrow A \cdot \frac{1}{2}(A + E) = E \\ \Rightarrow A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{2}(A + E) \end{aligned}$$

设 A 为 n 阶矩阵, 若 $A^2 + A - 4E = O$, 求 $(A - E)^{-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (A - E) \cdot (A + 2E) - 2E &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow (A - E) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(A + 2E) &= E \Rightarrow (A - E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A + 2E) \end{aligned}$$

设 $A \neq 0$, 但 $A^2 = 0$, 求 $(E - A)^{-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (E - A)(E + A) &= E - A^2 = E \\ \Rightarrow (E - A)^{-1} &= E + A \end{aligned}$$

判别

Notes :

1. ① $|A^T| = |A|$; ② $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$

③ $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$; ④ $A_{n \times n}, |kA| = k^n |A|$

⑤ $A_{n \times n}, B_{n \times n}, |AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$ (Laplace法则)

2. ① $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$; ② $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$

③ $(A^{-1})^m = (A^m)^{-1}$; ④ $(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k} A^{-1}$

⑤ $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$

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

Th. $A_{n \times n}$ 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$

证 $\Rightarrow \exists B$, 使 $BA = E \Rightarrow |B||A| = |E| \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$

$\Leftarrow \because AA^* = |A|E$, 而 $|A| \neq 0$

$$\therefore A \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = E$$

$$\therefore A \text{ 可逆且 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* (n \leq 3)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 问 } A \text{ 可逆否? 若可逆, } A^{-1} = ?$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A \text{ 可逆}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_{11} = 13, A_{11} = 13 \\ M_{12} = 9, A_{12} = -9 \\ M_{13} = -1, A_{13} = -1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} M_{21} = -5, A_{21} = 5 \\ M_{22} = -3, A_{22} = -3 \\ M_{23} = 1, A_{23} = -1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} M_{31} = -7, A_{31} = -7 \\ M_{32} = -5, A_{32} = 5 \\ M_{33} = 1, A_{33} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 5 & -7 \\ -9 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 5 & -7 \\ -9 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Note: 若 A 可逆, 则 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$

设 A 为 n 阶可逆矩阵, 且 $k \neq 0$, 求 $(kA)^*$.

$$(kA)^* = |kA| \cdot (kA)^{-1} = k^n |A| \cdot \frac{1}{k} A^{-1} = k^{n-1} A^*$$

A, B 为 n 阶可逆阵, $(AB)^*$?

$$\begin{aligned} (AB)^* &= |AB| \cdot (AB)^{-1} = |A| \cdot |B| \cdot B^{-1} A^{-1} \\ &= |B| B^{-1} \cdot |A| A^{-1} = B^* A^* \end{aligned}$$

A, B 可逆, $\begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix}^*$?

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix}^* &= \begin{vmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = |A| \cdot |B| \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & \\ & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

逆阵求法

方法一：伴随矩阵法： $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* (n \leq 3)$

方法二：初等变换法思想体系

1. 方程组的同解变形：
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ \dots \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

① 对调两个方程

② 一方程 $\times C \neq 0$

③ 一方程 $\times k$ 加到另一方

①到③称为同解变形

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \text{ 一方程一行}$$

矩阵的三种初等行变换

① 对调两行

② 一行 $\times C \neq 0$

③ 一行 $\times k$ 加到另一行

称①到③为矩阵的初等行变换

Notes:

① $\begin{cases} \text{对调两列} \\ \text{一列} \times C \neq 0 \\ \text{一列} \times k \text{ 加到另一列} \end{cases}$ 称为矩阵的初等列变换

② 解方程组禁止使用初等列变换

三种初等矩阵

I

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq E(2, 3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$


① $E(i, j) \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ - I型初等阵

$$\begin{cases} E(i, j)A - A \text{ 的 } i, j \text{ 行对调} \\ AE(i, j) - A \text{ 的 } i, j \text{ 列对调} \\ |E(i, j)| = -1 \\ E^{-1}(i, j) = E(i, j), E(i, j) \cdot E(i, j) = E \Leftrightarrow E^2(i, j) = E \end{cases}$$

II

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq E_2(3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ 3a_2 & 3b_2 & 3c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

② $E_i(c) \triangleq$  - II型初等矩阵.

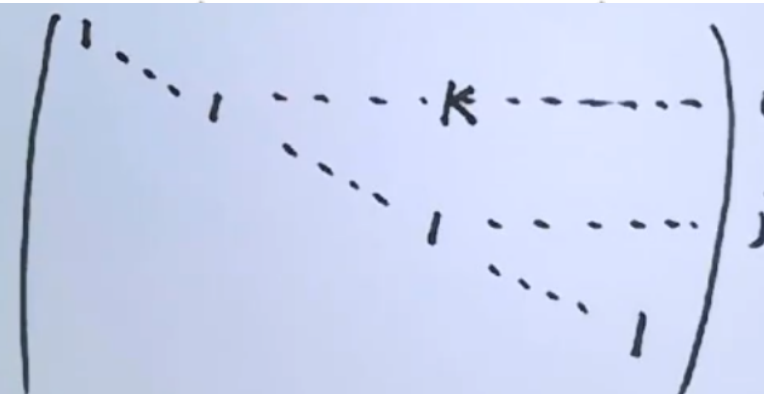
$(c \neq 0)$

$$E_i(C) : \begin{cases} E_i(C)A - A \text{ 的 } i \text{ 行} \times C \neq 0 \\ AE_i(C) - A \text{ 的 } i \text{ 列} \times C \neq 0 \\ |E_i(C)| = C \neq 0 \\ E_i^{-1}(C) = E_i(\frac{1}{C}) \end{cases}$$

III

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq E_{31}(2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ 2a_1 + a_3 & 2b_1 + b_3 & 2c_1 + c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

③ $E_{ij}(k) \triangleq$  - III型初等矩阵.

$$E_{ij}(k) : \begin{cases} E_{ij}(k)A - A \text{ 的 } j \text{ 行 } k \text{ 倍加到 } i \text{ 行} \\ AE_{ij}(k) - A \text{ 的 } i \text{ 列 } k \text{ 倍加到 } j \text{ 列} \\ |E_{ij}(k)| = 1 \neq 0 \\ E_{ij}^{-1}(k) = E_{ij}(-k) \end{cases}$$

Notes:

① A 三种初等行变换 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 左乘 $E(i, j), E_i(C), E_{ij}(k)$

A 的三种初等列变换 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 右乘 $E(i, j), E_i(C), E_{ij}(k)$

② 方程组同解变形 \Leftrightarrow 初等行变换 \Leftrightarrow 左乘 $E(i, j), E_i(C), E_{ij}(k)$

③ $E^{-1}(i, j) = E(i, j), E_i^{-1}(C) = E_i(\frac{1}{C}), E_{ij}^{-1}(k) = E_{ij}(-k)$

初等矩阵逆阵仍为初等阵且型不改

Handwritten work showing the reduction of matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ to the identity matrix E . The steps are as follows:

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

The final result is summarized as: $E_{12}(-1) \cdot E_{13}(1) \cdot E_{23}(-2) \cdot E_2(\frac{1}{-1}) \cdot E_{21}(-1) \cdot E_{31}(-2) \cdot E_{32}(-1) \cdot A = E$

4. ① $A_{n \times n}, |A| \neq 0, A \rightarrow E$ 行变换或列变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} (|A| = 2 \neq 0)$$

初等行变换与初等列变换合成初等变换

$$\text{初等变换} \begin{cases} \text{初等行变换} \begin{cases} \text{对调两行} \\ \text{一行} \times C \neq 0 \\ \text{一行} \times k \text{ 加到另一行} \end{cases} \\ \text{初等列变换} \end{cases}$$

结论：

Th1 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 等于若干个初等矩阵之积

证明： \Rightarrow , 设 A 可逆, 则 A 可行变换为 E

即 \exists 初等阵 P_1, P_2, \dots, P_s , 使

$$P_s \dots P_2 P_1 A = E$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (P_s \dots P_2 P_1)^{-1} = P_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} \dots P_s^{-1}$$

\because 初等阵逆阵仍为初等阵, $\therefore A$ 等于若干初等阵之积

\Leftarrow , 设 $A = Q_1 \dots Q_t$, 其中 $Q_1 \dots Q_t$ 为初等阵

$$\because |A| = |Q_1| \dots |Q_t| \neq 0$$

$\therefore A$ 可逆

$$\text{如: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2), B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, AB = (2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, 3\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2)$$

$$(A:AB) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2:2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, 3\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2)$$

$$\rightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha_2:0, 0) = (A:0)$$

$$\text{推论1} (A:AB) \rightarrow (A:0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} A_{n \times n}, |A| = 0, A \text{ 不能行变换为 } \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, |A| = 0$$

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

$$\textcircled{3} A_{n \times n}, |A| = 0, A \text{ 可以行列变换为 } \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Th2 $A_{n \times n}, |A| = 0$, 则存在可逆 P, Q , 使

$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

证 $\because A$ 通过行和列变换为 $\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\therefore \exists$ 初等阵 $P_1, \dots, P_s, Q_1, \dots, Q_t$

$$\text{使 } P_s \dots P_1 A Q_1 \dots Q_t = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $P = P_s \dots P_1, Q = Q_1 \dots Q_t, P, Q$ 可逆

Th3 $A_{n \times n}, |A| \neq 0$, 则

$$\textcircled{1} (A:E) \text{ 行变换为 } (E:A^{-1}); \textcircled{2} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \dots \\ E \end{pmatrix} \text{ 列变换为 } \begin{pmatrix} E \\ \dots \\ A^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\because |A| \neq 0, \therefore A$ 可行变换为 E , 即 $\exists P_1, \dots, P_s$, 使

$$A \text{ 行变换为 } P_s \dots P_1 A = E, A^{-1} = P_s \dots P_2 P_1$$

$$E \text{ 行变换为 } P_s \dots P_1 E = A^{-1}$$

$$\therefore (A:E) \text{ 行变换为 } (E:A^{-1})$$

$A_{3 \times 3}$, 2行4倍加到第三行, 第一列 - 2倍加到第3列成

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{求 } A$$

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

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{求} A^{-1}.$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{可逆}$$

$$(A:E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{9}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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