

第2章 矩阵(习题2)

1. 计算下列矩阵

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c & 1 & 1 \\ b & a & 1 & 1 \\ c & b & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c & 1 & 1 \\ b & a & 1 & 1 \\ c & b & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 & ac + ba + cb & a + b + c & a + b + c \\ ca + ab + bc & c^2 + a^2 + b^2 & c + a + b & c + a + b \\ a + b + c & c + a + b & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 求与 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 可交换的所有矩阵.

解: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, 记 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $AB = BA$, 则

$$\therefore AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a_{11} - 2a_{12} & a_{11} + 2a_{12} \\ 3a_{21} - 2a_{22} & a_{21} + 2a_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a_{11} + a_{21} & 3a_{12} + a_{22} \\ -2a_{11} + 2a_{21} & -2a_{12} + 2a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 3a_{11} - 2a_{12} = 3a_{11} + a_{21} \\ a_{11} + 2a_{12} = 3a_{12} + a_{22} \\ 3a_{21} - 2a_{22} = -2a_{11} + 2a_{21} \\ a_{21} + 2a_{22} = -2a_{12} + 2a_{22} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2a_{12} = a_{21} \\ a_{11} = a_{12} + a_{22} \end{cases}$$

取 $a_{12} = a, a_{22} = b$, 则 $a_{21} = -2a, a_{11} = b + a$, 故所求矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a + b & a \\ -2a & b \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 证明: 与任意 n 阶矩阵都可以交换的矩阵 A 只能是数量矩阵, 即 $A = kE$.

证明: 设矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{nn}$, $B = \text{diag}(b_{11}, b_{22}, \dots, b_{nn})$, 其中 $b_{ii} \neq b_{jj} (i \neq j; i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则

$$BA = (b_{ii}a_{ij})_{nn}, \quad AB = (a_{ij}b_{jj})_{nn}.$$

所以 $AB = BA \Leftrightarrow (b_{ii} - b_{jj})a_{ij} = 0$. 由于 $i \neq j$ 时 $b_{ii} \neq b_{jj}$, 从而 $a_{ij} = 0$, 故 A 是对角矩阵. (见例题1.3)

记 $A = \text{diag}(a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn})$, 对于任意 $i \neq j$, 有

$$P(i, j(1))A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a_{ii} & & a_{jj} \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a_{jj} \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AP(i, j(1)) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a_{ii} & & a_{ii} \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a_{jj} \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $P(i, j(1))A = AP(i, j(1)) \Leftrightarrow a_{ii} = a_{jj} = k$. 即有 $A = kE$.

9. 证明: 若 A 是实对称矩阵并且 $A^2 = 0$, 则 $A = 0$.

证明: 设 $A = (a_{ij})$, 则 $A^2 = AA^T = (c_{ij}) = C = 0$, 其中

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}a_{jk} = 0.$$

特别地, $c_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_{ik})^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{ik} = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$, 其中 i, k 任意.

12. 设 A, B 为对称矩阵, 试证明: AB 也是对称矩阵当且仅当 A, B 可交换.

证明: 根据已知条件 $A = A^T, B = B^T$.从而

(1) 若 $AB = BA$, 则 $(AB)^T = (BA)^T = A^T B^T = AB$;

(2) 若 $(AB)^T = AB$, 则 $AB = (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA$.

即有: AB 也是对称矩阵当且仅当 A, B 可交换.

13. 设 $A = (a_{ij})$ 为 n 阶方阵, 对任意的 n 维向量 $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$ 都有 $AX = 0$, 证明: $A = 0$.

证明: 选取列向量 $X_i = (\delta_{i1}, \delta_{i2}, \dots, \delta_{in})^T$, 其中

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 1, & i = j \end{cases}.$$

则 $E = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$. 由于 $AX_i = 0$, 所以

$$A = AE = (AX_1, AX_2, \dots, AX_n) = 0$$

14. 用初等行变换把下列矩阵化成阶梯形矩阵.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 & 7 \\ 7 & 7 & 9 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 - 7r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1, r_3 - 5r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & -13 & 6 \\ 0 & -14 & -26 & 12 \\ 0 & -14 & -26 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4]{r_3 - 2r_2, r_4 - 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & -13 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

15. 计算下列矩阵的秩, 如果矩阵为满秩, 计算出矩阵的逆:

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

解: 记 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A| = 26 \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A) = 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - \frac{3}{2}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{2} & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{r_2 + \frac{2}{13}r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{10}{13} & \frac{2}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{2} & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}r_1, \\ \frac{1}{2}r_2, \\ \frac{2}{13}r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{13} & \frac{1}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{13} & \frac{2}{13} \end{pmatrix} \\ & \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{13} & \frac{1}{13} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{13} & \frac{2}{13} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

16. 求矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

的逆, 其中 $a_i \neq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$.

解: 记 $A = (a_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij} = \begin{cases} (-1)^{1+n} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k, & i = n, j = 1 \\ (-1)^{1+n} \prod_{\substack{1 \leq k \leq n \\ k \neq i}} a_k, & 1 \leq i < j = i+1 \leq n \\ 0, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

且 $|A| = (-1)^{n+1} \prod_{k=1}^n a_k$, 所以

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ \frac{1}{a_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

20. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 用分块矩阵的方法求 A^2 .

解: 记 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 5 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 13 & -6 \\ 5 & 28 & -13 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, C^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 14 & 0 \\ 7 & 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} B^2 & 0 \\ 0 & C^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 13 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 28 & -13 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 14 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

21. 求 $(k+l) \times (k+l)$ 矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & B \\ 0 & E_l \end{pmatrix}$$

的逆, 其中 E_k, E_l 分别为 k, l 阶单位矩阵, B 为 $k \times l$ 矩阵.

解: 设所求逆矩阵为 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ Z & T \end{pmatrix}$, 其中

$$X = (x_{ij})_{kk}, Y = (y_{ij})_{kl}, Z = (z_{ij})_{lk}, T = (t_{ij})_{ll}$$

$$\text{则 } A^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} X & XB + Y \\ Z & ZB + T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & 0 \\ 0 & E_l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = E_k \\ XB + Y = 0 \\ Z = 0 \\ ZB + T = E_l \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} X = E_k \\ Y = -B \\ Z = 0 \\ T = E_l \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即有 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & -B \\ 0 & E_l \end{pmatrix}$$

22. A, B, C 为同阶方阵, 其中 A, B 可逆, 求

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & C \end{pmatrix}$$

的逆.

解: 设 $D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ Z & T \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 X, Y, Z, T 为同阶方阵. 则

$$D^{-1}D = \begin{pmatrix} YB & XA + YC \\ TB & ZA + TC \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} YB = E \\ XA + YC = 0 \\ TB = 0 \\ ZA + TC = E \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Y = B^{-1} \\ X = -B^{-1}CA^{-1} \\ T = 0 \\ Z = A^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即有 } D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

23. 如果 $A^k = 0$, 证明 $(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}$.

证明: $\because (E - A)(E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1})$

$$= (E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}) - (A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k)$$

$$= E - A^k = E$$

$$\therefore (E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}$$