

习 题 2-1

1. 由 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 而负于选手 3; 选手 2 胜选手 4、5、6 而负于选手 1、3; 选手 3 胜选手 1、2、4 而负于选手 5、6; 选手 4 胜选手 5、6 而负于选手 1、2、3; 选手 5 胜选手 3、6 而负于选手 1、2、4; 选手 6 胜选手 2 而负于选手 1、3、4、5. 若胜一场得 1 分, 负一场得 0 分, 使用矩阵表示输赢状况, 并排序.

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

2. 设矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3x-y \\ 2x+3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & z-2 \end{pmatrix}$, 已知 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$, 求 x, y, z .

$$\text{解: 由于 } \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 3x-y=2 \\ 2x+3=5 \\ z-2=0 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得: } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=1 \\ z=2 \end{cases}.$$

习 题 2-2

1. 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求

(1) $2\mathbf{A} - 5\mathbf{B}$; (2) $\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{BA}$; (3) $\mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2$.

$$\text{解: (1) } 2\mathbf{A} - 5\mathbf{B} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 5 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 10 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -8 \\ 2 & -20 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{BA} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 8 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 9 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -15 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 已知 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $3\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{B}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } 3\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{B} &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 6 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 9 & -6 & 3 \\ 12 & 0 & 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 & 4 & -2 \\ 10 & -6 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -10 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 0 & 5 & 5 \\ -10 & 15 & -6 & 1 \\ 10 & -4 & 19 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

3. 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求

- (1) $3\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}$; (2) $2\mathbf{A} + 3\mathbf{B}$;
 (3) 若 \mathbf{X} 满足 $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$, 求 \mathbf{X} ;
 (4) 若 \mathbf{Y} 满足 $(2\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{Y}) + 2(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{O}$, 求 \mathbf{Y} .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: (1) } 3\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 3 & 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 8 & 2 & 8 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 & 9 & 13 \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2) } 2\mathbf{A} + 3\mathbf{B} &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 9 & 6 & 3 \\ -6 & 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 13 & 8 & 7 \\ -2 & 5 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由 $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$ 得,

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

(4) 由 $(2\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{Y}) + 2(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{O}$ 得,

$$\mathbf{Y} = \frac{2}{3}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{3} & \frac{10}{3} & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3} & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. 计算下列矩阵的乘积:

$$\text{(1) } \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \times 7 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 7 + (-2) \times 2 + 3 \times 1 \\ 5 \times 7 + 7 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 35 \\ 6 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{(2) } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 = 10;$$

$$\text{(3) } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times (-1) & 2 \times 2 \\ 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 2 \\ 3 \times (-1) & 3 \times 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix};$$

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -7 & 10 \\ 20 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(5) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{21}x_2 + a_{31}x_3 & a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{32}x_3 & a_{13}x_1 + a_{23}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{11}x_1 + a_{21}x_2 + a_{31}x_3)x_1 + (a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{32}x_3)x_2 + (a_{13}x_1 + a_{23}x_2 + a_{33}x_3)x_3$$

$$= a_{11}x_1^2 + (a_{12} + a_{21})x_1x_2 + (a_{13} + a_{31})x_1x_3 + a_{22}x_2^2 + (a_{23} + a_{32})x_2x_3 + a_{33}x_3^2.$$

$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^3 .

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

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

6. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$,

- (1) 求 AB 及 AC ;
- (2) 如果 $AB = AC$, 是否必有 $B = C$?
- (3) 求 $B^T A^T$.

解: (1) $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $AC = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$;

- (2) 由 (1) 知 $AB = AC$, 而 $B \neq C$;

$$(3) \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T = (\mathbf{AB})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

7. 已知 $f(x) = x^2 - x - 1$, $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $f(\mathbf{A})$.

解: $f(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 3 & 5 \\ 14 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 & 4 \\ 11 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

8. 举反例说明下列命题是错误的:

(1) 若 $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{O}$, 则 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{O}$;

(2) 若 $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{A}$, 则 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{O}$ 或 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E}$;

(3) 若 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{AY}$, 且 $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{O}$, 则 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}$.

解: (1) 举例若 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{O}$, 而 $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{O}$;

(2) 举例若 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{A}^2 = \mathbf{A}$ 而 $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{O}$ 且 $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{E}$;

(3) 举例若 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{AY}$, 且 $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{O}$ 而 $\mathbf{X} \neq \mathbf{Y}$.

9. 证明: 如果 $\mathbf{CA} = \mathbf{AC}$, $\mathbf{CB} = \mathbf{BC}$, 则有

(1) $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})$; (2) $(\mathbf{AB})\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{AB})$.

证明: (1) $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AC} + \mathbf{BC} = \mathbf{CA} + \mathbf{CB} = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})$;

(2) $(\mathbf{AB})\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{BC}) = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{CB}) = (\mathbf{AC})\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{CA})\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{AB})$

10. 设 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 均为 n 阶矩阵, 证明下列命题是等价的:

(1) $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$;

(2) $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 + 2\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{B}^2$;

(3) $(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 - 2\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{B}^2$;

(4) $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2$.

证明: (1) \Rightarrow (2) 因为 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$, 所以 $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 + \mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{BA} + \mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 + 2\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{B}^2$;

(2) \Rightarrow (1) $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 + \mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{BA} + \mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 + 2\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{B}^2$, 所以 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$;

(1) \Rightarrow (3) 因为 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$, 所以 $(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{BA} + \mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 - 2\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{B}^2$

(3) \Rightarrow (1) $(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 - 2\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{BA} + \mathbf{B}^2$, 所以 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$;

(1) \Rightarrow (4) 因为 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$, 所以 $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{BA} - \mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2$

(4) \Rightarrow (1) $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{BA} - \mathbf{B}^2 = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2$, 所以 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$.

11. 设 \mathbf{A} 与 \mathbf{B} 是两个 n 阶反对称矩阵, 证明: 当且仅当 $\mathbf{AB} = -\mathbf{BA}$ 时, \mathbf{AB} 是反对称矩阵.

证明: 先证当 $\mathbf{AB} = -\mathbf{BA}$ 时, \mathbf{AB} 是反对称矩阵.

因为 $(\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{BA} = -\mathbf{AB}$, 所以 \mathbf{AB} 是反对称矩阵.

反之, 若 \mathbf{AB} 是反对称矩阵, 即 $(\mathbf{AB})^T = -\mathbf{AB}$, 则 $\mathbf{AB} = -(\mathbf{AB})^T = -\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T = -\mathbf{BA}$ 。

习 题 2-3

1. 判别下列方阵是否可逆, 若可逆, 求它们的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (5) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: (1) $|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \neq 0$, 故 \mathbf{A}^{-1} 存在, $\mathbf{A}_{11} = 3$ $\mathbf{A}_{21} = 1$ $\mathbf{A}_{12} = -4$ $\mathbf{A}_{22} = 1$

从而 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}^* = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ -\frac{4}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$, 故 \mathbf{A}^{-1} 存在,

$$\mathbf{A}_{11} = \cos\theta \quad \mathbf{A}_{21} = \sin\theta \quad \mathbf{A}_{12} = -\sin\theta \quad \mathbf{A}_{22} = \cos\theta$$

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

(3) $|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$, 故 \mathbf{A}^{-1} 存在, $\mathbf{A}_{11} = -5$, $\mathbf{A}_{12} = 10$, $\mathbf{A}_{13} = 7$, $\mathbf{A}_{21} = 2$, $\mathbf{A}_{22} = -2$,

$$\mathbf{A}_{23} = -52, \mathbf{A}_{31} = -1, \mathbf{A}_{32} = 2, \mathbf{A}_{33} = 1$$

从而 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}^* = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{7} & -1 & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{2}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

(4) $|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$, 故 \mathbf{A}^{-1} 存在, $\mathbf{A}_{11} = 2$, $\mathbf{A}_{12} = -3$, $\mathbf{A}_{13} = 2$, $\mathbf{A}_{21} = 6$, $\mathbf{A}_{22} = -6$,

$$\mathbf{A}_{23} = 2, \mathbf{A}_{31} = -4, \mathbf{A}_{32} = 5, \mathbf{A}_{33} = -2$$

$$\text{从而 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) \quad |\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 故 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} \text{ 不存在.}$$

$$(6) \quad |\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0, \text{ 故 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} \text{ 存在, } \mathbf{A}_{11} = 1, \mathbf{A}_{12} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{13} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{14} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{21} = -2,$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{22} = 1, \mathbf{A}_{23} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{24} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{31} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{32} = -2, \mathbf{A}_{33} = 1, \mathbf{A}_{34} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{41} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{42} = 1, \mathbf{A}_{43} = -2, \mathbf{A}_{44} = 1$$

$$\text{从而 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求矩阵 } \mathbf{X} \text{ 使满足 } \mathbf{AXB} = \mathbf{C}.$$

$$\text{解: 由 1 题中的 (4) 小题知 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 又知 } \mathbf{B}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{B}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 10 & -4 \\ -10 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$3. \text{ 设 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 解下列矩阵方程:}$$

$$(1) \mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{B}; \quad (2) \mathbf{XA} = \mathbf{B}; \quad (3) \mathbf{AXB} = \mathbf{C}.$$

$$\text{解: } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B}^{-1} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) \mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -23 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \mathbf{XA} = \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{BA}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -32 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \mathbf{AXB} = \mathbf{C} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{CB}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{8} & -\frac{17}{4} \\ \frac{5}{8} & \frac{7}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 利用逆矩阵解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 4 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = 11 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 11 \end{cases}; \quad (2) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 取 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$, 则原方程组为 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{B}$

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 60, \quad \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{60} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 6 & 6 \\ -18 & 11 & 1 \\ -18 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

(2) 取 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则原方程组为 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{B}$

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 15, \quad \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} -23 & 13 & 4 \\ 13 & -8 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{即} \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

5. 设 $\mathbf{A}^k = \mathbf{O}$ (k 为正整数), 证明 $(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^2 + \cdots + \mathbf{A}^{k-1}$.

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

$$= \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^2 + \cdots + \mathbf{A}^{k-1} - (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^2 + \cdots + \mathbf{A}^{k-1} + \mathbf{A}^k) = \mathbf{E} \quad (\text{由 } \mathbf{A}^k = \mathbf{O})$$

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

6. 设方阵 \mathbf{A} 满足 $\mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{O}$, 证明 \mathbf{A} 和 $\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{E}$ 都可逆, 并求 \mathbf{A}^{-1} 和 $(\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{E})^{-1}$.

证明: 因为 $\mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{O}$ 可知 $\mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E}) = \mathbf{E}$, 所以 \mathbf{A} 可逆且 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E})$;

又有 $\mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{O}$ 得 $(\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{E}) \cdot \frac{1}{4}(3\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{E}$, 所以 $\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{E}$ 可逆且

$$(\mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{E})^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(3\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}).$$

7. 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{B}$, 求 \mathbf{B} .

解: 因为 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{B}$, 所以 $(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}$, 而 $\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $|\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E}| = 2$,

$$(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以}$$

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

8. 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{A}^2 + \mathbf{B}$, 求矩阵 \mathbf{B} .

解: 由于 $\mathbf{AB} + \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{A}^2 + \mathbf{B}$, 有 $(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E})\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{E} = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E})(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E})$

而 $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 且 $|\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E}| = -1 \neq 0$, 可知 $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E}$ 可逆, 所以 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

9. 设 \mathbf{A}^* 是 n 阶方阵 \mathbf{A} 的伴随矩阵, 证明:

(1) 若 \mathbf{A} 可逆, 则 $\mathbf{A}^* = |\mathbf{A}| \mathbf{A}^{-1}$;

(2) 若 $|\mathbf{A}| = 0$, 则 $|\mathbf{A}^*| = 0$;

(3) $|\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1}$;

(4) 若 \mathbf{A} 可逆, 则 $(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^* = (\mathbf{A}^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}$;

(5) 若 \mathbf{A} 可逆, 则 $(\mathbf{A}^T)^* = (\mathbf{A}^*)^T$.

证明: (1) $\because \mathbf{AA}^* = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E}$, 而 \mathbf{A} 可逆, $\therefore \mathbf{A}^* = \mathbf{A}^{-1}|\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E} = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{A}^{-1}$

(2) $|\mathbf{A}| = 0$, 当 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{O}$, 则 $\mathbf{A}^* = \mathbf{O}$, $\therefore |\mathbf{A}^*| = 0$

当 $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{O}$, 则由 $\mathbf{AA}^* = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{O}$, $\therefore \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{O}$ 矛盾. $\therefore |\mathbf{A}^*| = 0$

故当 $|\mathbf{A}| = 0$ 时, 有 $|\mathbf{A}^*| = 0$.

(3) 若 $|\mathbf{A}| = 0$ 由 (2) 知 $|\mathbf{A}^*| = 0$ 此时命题也成立, 故有 $|\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1}$.

若 $|\mathbf{A}| \neq 0$, 则由 $\mathbf{AA}^* = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{E}| = |\mathbf{A}|^n$, $\therefore |\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1}$

综上有 $|\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1}$.

(4) $\because \mathbf{AA}^* = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E}$, 而 \mathbf{A} 可逆, $\therefore (\mathbf{A}^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}$

又 $\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^* = |\mathbf{A}^{-1}|\mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{E}$, $\therefore (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^* = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}$, 即 $(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^* = (\mathbf{A}^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathbf{A}$

(5) $\because \mathbf{A}$ 可逆, $\therefore \mathbf{A}^T$ 可逆

又 $\mathbf{A}^T(\mathbf{A}^T)^* = |\mathbf{A}^T|\mathbf{E} = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E}$, $\mathbf{A}^T(\mathbf{A}^*)^T = (\mathbf{A}^*\mathbf{A})^T = (|\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E})^T = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E}$

即 $\mathbf{A}^T(\mathbf{A}^T)^* = \mathbf{A}^T(\mathbf{A}^*)^T$, $\therefore (\mathbf{A}^T)^* = (\mathbf{A}^*)^T$

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

求矩阵 B .

解: 由 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E \Rightarrow AB = B + 3A \Rightarrow A^*AB = A^*B + 3A^*A$
 $\Rightarrow |A|B = A^*B + 3|A|E \Rightarrow (2E - A^*)B = 6E$

而 $(2E - A^*)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$, $\therefore B = 6(2E - A^*)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

11. 设 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{11} .

解: $\because P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ 故 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$, 所以 $A^{11} = P\Lambda^{11}P^{-1}$

而 $|P| = 3$, $P^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix}$

故 $A^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1+2^{13} & 4+2^{13} \\ -1-2^{11} & -4-2^{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2731 & 2732 \\ -683 & -684 \end{pmatrix}$

12. 设 $AP = PA$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$,

求 $\varphi(A) = A^8(5E - 6A + A^2)$.

解: $\because |P| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6$, $P^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\therefore P^{-1} = \frac{1}{|P|} P^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$

又 $\varphi(\Lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(-1) & & \\ & \varphi(1) & \\ & & \varphi(5) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $\varphi(A) = P\varphi(\Lambda)P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

13. 设矩阵 A 、 B 及 $A+B$ 都可逆, 证明:

(1) $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 也可逆, 并且 $(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = A(A+B)^{-1}B$;

$$(2) \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{A}.$$

$$\text{证明: (1) } \because (\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1})(\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B}) = (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{A})(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$$

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

$$\therefore \mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1} \text{ 可逆且 } (\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$$

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

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

$$\therefore (\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{A}, \text{ 又有 (1) 知 } (\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B}$$

由逆矩阵的唯一性知, $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1}\mathbf{A}$.

习 题 2-4

$$1. \text{ 设矩阵 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 用分块矩阵计算: (1) } k\mathbf{A}; (2)$$

$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$.

$$\text{解: 先对 } \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \text{ 进行分块 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{A}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{B}_2 & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$(1) k\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} k\mathbf{E} & k\mathbf{A}_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & -k\mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 & k & 3k \\ 0 & k & 2k & 4k \\ 0 & 0 & -k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -k \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{A}_1 \\ \mathbf{B}_2 & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}.$$

$$\text{解: 先对 } \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \text{ 进行分块 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{E} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{B}_2 & \mathbf{B}_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则 } \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{B}_2 & \mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{B}_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{而 } \mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{B}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{B}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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