

第2章习题答案

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

(1) $2A-3B$; (2) A^2+B^2 ; (3) $AB-BA$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) 2A-3B &= 2\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - 3\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times 1 & 2 \times 3 \\ 2 \times 2 & 2 \times (-1) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 \times 2 & -3 \times (-1) \\ -3 \times 3 & -3 \times 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ -9 & -12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+(-6) & 6+3 \\ 4+(-9) & (-2)+(-12) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 9 \\ -5 & -14 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) A^2+B^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 & 1 \times 3 + 3 \times (-1) \\ 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times 2 & 2 \times 3 + (-1) \times (-1) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times 2 + (-1) \times 3 & 2 \times (-1) + (-1) \times 4 \\ 3 \times 2 + 4 \times 3 & 3 \times (-1) + 4 \times 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 18 & 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7+1 & 0+(-6) \\ 0+18 & 7+13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -6 \\ 18 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) AB-BA &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 & 1 \times (-1) + 3 \times 4 \\ 2 \times 2 + (-1) \times 3 & 2 \times (-1) + (-1) \times 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times 2 & 2 \times 3 + (-1) \times (-1) \\ 3 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 & 3 \times 3 + 4 \times (-1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 11 \\ 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 11 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11-0 & 11-7 \\ 1-11 & -6-5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 4 \\ -10 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算下列矩阵的乘积.

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (3 \quad -2 \quad -1 \quad 1) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 3 & 1 \times (-2) & 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 1 \\ 2 \times 3 & 2 \times (-2) & 2 \times (-1) & 2 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 3 & 1 \times (-2) & 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 1 \\ 0 \times 3 & 0 \times (-2) & 0 \times (-1) & 0 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

解：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times 3 + 0 \times (-1) + 0 \times 2 \\ 0 \times 3 + 1 \times (-1) + 1 \times 2 \\ (-1) \times 3 + 2 \times (-1) + 1 \times 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

解：

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

$$(4)(x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

解：

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

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

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

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

$$(5) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解：

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \times 1 + a_{12} \times 0 + a_{13} \times 0 & a_{11} \times 0 + a_{12} \times 1 + a_{13} \times 0 & a_{11} \times 0 + a_{12} \times 1 + a_{13} \times 1 \\ a_{21} \times 1 + a_{22} \times 0 + a_{23} \times 0 & a_{21} \times 0 + a_{22} \times 1 + a_{23} \times 0 & a_{21} \times 0 + a_{22} \times 1 + a_{23} \times 1 \\ a_{31} \times 1 + a_{32} \times 0 + a_{33} \times 0 & a_{31} \times 0 + a_{32} \times 1 + a_{33} \times 0 & a_{31} \times 0 + a_{32} \times 1 + a_{33} \times 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 0 + 3 \times 0 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 0 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 0 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times (-1) + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + 2 \times (-2) + 3 \times 1 + 0 \times (-2) \\ 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 + (-1) \times 0 + 4 \times 0 & 0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 0 + 4 \times 0 & 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 3 + (-1) \times (-1) + 4 \times 0 & 0 \times 1 + 1 \times (-2) + (-1) \times 1 + 4 \times (-2) \\ 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 + 3 \times 0 + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 + 3 \times 0 + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 2 + 0 \times 3 + 3 \times (-1) + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 1 + 0 \times (-2) + 3 \times 1 + 1 \times (-2) \\ 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 + 0 \times 0 + 2 \times 0 & 0 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 + 2 \times 0 & 0 \times 2 + 0 \times 3 + 0 \times (-1) + 2 \times 0 & 0 \times 1 + 0 \times (-2) + 0 \times 1 + 2 \times (-2) \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(1) $3B-2A$; (2) $AB-BA$; (3) $(A+B)(A-B)=A^2-B^2$ 吗?

解:

(1)

$$3B-2A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -6 & 12 \\ 6 & 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -10 & 10 \\ 8 & 7 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$AB-BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & -5 \\ -2 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 & 13 \\ -1 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 9 & -8 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) $(A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2-B^2$, 这是因为:

$$(A^2-B^2)-(A+B)(A-B)=A^2-B^2-(A^2+BA-AB-B^2)=AB-BA \neq 0$$

4. 举例说明下列命题是错误的.

(1) 若 $A^2=O$, 则 $A=O$;

(2) 若 $A^2=A$, 则 $A=O$ 或 $A=E$;

(3) 若 $AX=AY$, $A \neq O$, 则 $X=Y$.

解:

$$(1) \text{ 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O, A \neq O.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A, A \neq O, A \neq E.$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, AX = AY = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A \neq O, X \neq Y.$$

$$5. \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 问:}$$

(1) $AB=BA$ 吗?

(2) $(A+B)^2=A^2+2AB+B^2$ 吗?

(3) $(A+B)(A-B)=A^2-B^2$ 吗?

解:

(1) 因为:

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

(2) 因为 $(A+B)^2 - (A^2 + 2AB + B^2) = (A^2 + AB + BA + B^2) - (A^2 + 2AB + B^2) = BA - AB \neq O$,
所以 $(A+B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$.

(3) 因为 $(A+B)(A-B) - (A^2 - B^2) = A^2 + BA - AB - B^2 - A^2 + B^2 = BA - AB \neq O$,
所以 $(A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2 - B^2$.

$$6. \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A^2, A^3, \dots, A^k.$$

解:

$$\text{因为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由此可以猜测 } A^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k\lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 $k=1, 2$, 时结论显然成立.

设对于任意的 $k < n$, 结论成立, 则当 $k=n$ 时有:

$$A^n = A^{n-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (n-1)\lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n\lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以当 $k=n$ 时, 结论依然成立.

由数学归纳法, 对于任意的自然数 k 有:

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

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

解:

$$\text{因为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以有:}$$

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

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

8. 把下列矩阵化为行最简形矩阵.

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{6}r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{-2r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{-r_3+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{3r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_4+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 & -6 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-r_1+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{3r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_2+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-2r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-2r_1+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-8r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xrightarrow{-7r_2+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{2r_3+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{2r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

9. 求下列矩阵的秩, 并求一个最高阶非零子式.

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -3r_2+r_1 \\ -r_2+r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

该矩阵秩 $R(A)=2$, 一个最高阶非零子式为 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$.

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{-2r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -7 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{-7r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -7 \\ 0 & -21 & 33 & 27 & -22 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-3r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

该矩阵的秩 $R(A)=3$ ，一个最高阶非零子式为：

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 0 & -7 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -7 \\ 7 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 7$$

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

解：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1+r_2 \\ -3r_1+r_3 \\ -2r_1+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 3r_2+r_3 \\ -r_2+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{7}{5}r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

该矩阵的秩 $R(A)=3$ ，一个最高阶非零子式为：

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -10$$

10. 已知线性变换

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + y_2, \\ x_2 = -2y_1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3, \\ x_3 = 4y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = -3z_1 + z_2, \\ y_2 = 2z_1 + z_3, \\ y_3 = -z_2 + 3z_3, \end{cases}$$

利用矩阵乘法求从 z_1, z_2, z_3 到 x_1, x_2, x_3 的线性变换.

解：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + y_2, \\ x_2 = -2y_1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3, \\ x_3 = 4y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3; \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = -3z_1 + z_2, \\ y_2 = 2z_1 + z_3, \\ y_3 = -z_2 + 3z_3, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则有:}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{Z}$$

所以有:

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Z}) = (\mathbf{AB})\mathbf{Z}$$

$$\text{因为 } \mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 1 \\ 12 & -4 & 9 \\ -10 & -1 & 16 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以有:}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 1 \\ 12 & -4 & 9 \\ -10 & -1 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z}$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 1 \\ 12 & -4 & 9 \\ -10 & -1 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

展开得线性变换:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -4z_1 + 2z_2 + z_3, \\ x_2 = 12z_1 - 4z_2 + 9z_3, \\ x_3 = -10z_1 - z_2 + 16z_3. \end{cases}$$

11. 设 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ 为 n 阶方阵, 且 $\mathbf{A}$ 为对称阵, 证明: $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}$ 也是对称阵.

证明:

因为 $\mathbf{A}$ 为对称阵, 所以 $\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}$, 因而有:

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

所以 $\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}$ 也是对称阵.

12. 设 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ 为 n 阶对称方阵, 证明: $\mathbf{AB}$ 为对称阵的充分必要条件是 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$.

证明:

先证必要性. 设 $\mathbf{AB}$ 为对称阵, 则 $(\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{AB}$, 又由 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ 为 n 阶对称方阵有:

$$\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A} \text{ 且 } \mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{B}, \text{ 所以 } (\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{BA}, \text{ 綜上有 } \mathbf{AB} = (\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{BA}.$$

再证充分性. 设 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA}$, 由 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}$ 为 n 阶对称方阵有: $\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}$ 且 $\mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{B}$, 所以有:

$$(\mathbf{AB})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{BA} = \mathbf{AB}, \text{ 即 } \mathbf{AB} \text{ 为对称阵. 证毕.}$$

13. $\mathbf{A}$ 为 n 阶对称矩阵, $\mathbf{B}$ 为 n 阶反对称矩阵, 证明:

(1) $\mathbf{B}^2$ 是对称矩阵.

(2) $\mathbf{AB}-\mathbf{BA}$ 是对称矩阵, $\mathbf{AB}+\mathbf{BA}$ 是反对称矩阵.

证明:

由 $\mathbf{A}$ 为 n 阶对称矩阵, $\mathbf{B}$ 为 n 阶反对称矩阵有: $\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}^T = -\mathbf{B}$.

(1) 因为 $(\mathbf{B}^2)^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{B}^T = (-\mathbf{B})(-\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{B}^2$, 所以 $\mathbf{B}^2$ 是对称矩阵.

(2) 因为 $(\mathbf{AB}-\mathbf{BA})^T = \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B}^T = -\mathbf{BA}-\mathbf{A}(-\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{AB}-\mathbf{BA}$, 所以 $\mathbf{AB}-\mathbf{BA}$ 是对称矩阵;

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

14. 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵.

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

解:

伴随矩阵法: $|\mathbf{A}| = 1 \times 3 - 2 \times 2 = -1$

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

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

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

解:

伴随矩阵法:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = 1$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \mathbf{A}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3, \mathbf{A}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \mathbf{A}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10, \mathbf{A}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4, \mathbf{A}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{\mathbf{A}^*}{|\mathbf{A}|} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

初等变换法:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{E}) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2r_3+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{-4r_3+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-3r_2+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = (\mathbf{E} : \mathbf{A}^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

所以有：

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

解：

伴随矩阵法：

$$|\mathbf{A}| = -1$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \mathbf{A}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2, \mathbf{A}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \mathbf{A}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \mathbf{A}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \mathbf{A}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \mathbf{A}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

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

初等变换法：

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{E}) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{-r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_2+r_1 \\ r_2+r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{r_3+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) = (\mathbf{E} : \mathbf{A}^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

所以有：

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

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

解：

初等变换法：

$$\begin{aligned}
(A : E) &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ -2r_1+r_3 \\ -3r_1+r_4}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{\substack{3r_3 \\ 3r_4}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 9 & 0 & -6 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 3 & 6 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_2+r_3 \\ -4r_2+r_4}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & -7 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -13 & -4 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{3r_4} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & -7 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 18 & -39 & -12 & 0 & 9 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-r_3+r_4} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & -7 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 & -32 & -11 & -3 & 9 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{\substack{18r_1 \\ 6r_2 \\ 2r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 18 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 0 & -14 & -2 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18 & -32 & -11 & -3 & 9 \end{array} \right) = (18E : 18A^{-1}) \\
\text{所以 } A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ -14 & -2 & 6 & 0 \\ -32 & -11 & -3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{7}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{16}{9} & -\frac{11}{18} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

15. 利用逆矩阵, 解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1, \\ x_2 - 2x_3 = -1, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 = 2. \end{cases}$$

解:

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则线性方程组可以写成:

$$AX = B$$

两边同时左乘 A^{-1} 得:

$$X = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(A : E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-3r_1+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{4r_2+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -3 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{5r_1 \\ 5r_2 \\ -r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 5 & 5 & -5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -10 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 & -4 & -1 \end{array} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_3+r_1 \\ 2r_3+r_2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 5 & 5 & 0 & 8 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 6 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 & -4 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 5 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 6 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 3 & -4 & -1 \end{array} \right) = (5E : 5A^{-1})$$

$$\text{所以, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, X = A^{-1}B = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

16. 证明下列命题.

(1) 若 A, B 是同阶可逆矩阵, 则 $(AB)^* = B^* A^*$;

(2) 若 A 可逆, 则 A^* 可逆且 $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$;

(3) 若 $AA^T = E$, 则 $(A^*)^T = (A^*)^{-1}$.

证明:

(1) 因为 A, B 是同阶可逆矩阵, 所以 $|A| \neq 0, |B| \neq 0, |AB| = |A||B| \neq 0$, 因而有:

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|AB|} (AB)^*, A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*, B^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B|} B^*$$

所以有:

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

(2) 因为 A 可逆, 所以 $|A| \neq 0, A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$, 所以有:

$$E = AA^{-1} = A \left(\frac{1}{|A|} A^* \right) = \left(\frac{1}{|A|} A \right) A^*$$

因而 $1 = |E| = \left| \frac{1}{|A|} A \right| |A^*|$, 这就表明 $|A^*| \neq 0$, 所以 A^* 可逆, $(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A$,

而由 A 可逆可知 A^{-1} 可逆, 所以由 $|A||A^{-1}| = |AA^{-1}| = |E| = 1$ 可得:

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

(3) 若 $AA^T = E$, 则 $|A||A^T| = |AA^T| = |E| = 1$, 又因为 $|A| = |A^T|$, 所以 $|A| = \frac{1}{|A|}$.

因为 $\left(\frac{1}{|A|} A^T \right) (A^*)^T = \frac{1}{|A|} (A^* A)^T = \frac{1}{|A|} (|A||E|)^T = E$, 所以有:

$$(A^*)^T = \left(\frac{1}{|A|} A^T \right)^{-1} = (|A||A^T|)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (A^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A$$

又由(2)有: $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}| (A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A$, 所以有: $(A^*)^T = (A^*)^{-1}$.

17. 解下列矩阵方程:

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

解:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

解:

$$\text{首先求} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{A} : \mathbf{E}) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2r_1+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{r_3+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{2r_3+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) = (\mathbf{E} : \mathbf{A}^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X} &= \mathbf{X} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X} &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right) \mathbf{X} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \right) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{10} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\
(4) \quad &\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

解：

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathbf{X} &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \mathbf{X} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \right) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

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

18. 设方阵 A 满足 $A^2 - A - 2E = O$, 证明 A 及 $A+2E$ 都可逆, 并求 A^{-1} 及 $(A+2E)^{-1}$. 证明:

$$A^2 - A - 2E = O \Rightarrow A^2 - A = 2E \Rightarrow A \left(\frac{1}{2}A - \frac{1}{2}E \right) = E$$

所以 A 可逆, 且

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}A - \frac{1}{2}E$$

$$A^2 - A - 2E = O \Rightarrow (A+2E)(A-3E) = -4E \Rightarrow (A+2E) \left(\frac{3}{4}E - \frac{1}{4}A \right) = E$$

所以 $A+2E$ 可逆, 且 $(A+2E)^{-1} = \frac{3}{4}E - \frac{1}{4}A$.

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned} AB = A+2B &\Rightarrow AB - 2EB = A \Rightarrow (A-2E)B = (A-2E) + 2E \\ &\Rightarrow (A-2E)^{-1}[(A-2E)B] = (A-2E)^{-1}[(A-2E) + 2E] \\ &\Rightarrow [(A-2E)^{-1}(A-2E)]B = (A-2E)^{-1}(A-2E) + (A-2E)^{-1}2E \\ &\Rightarrow B = E + 2(A-2E)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A-2E : E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow[-r_1+r_3]{-2r_1+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-3r_3+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow[-r_2+r_3]{r_2+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{array} \right) = (E : (A-2E)^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } (A-2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = E + 2(A-2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -8 & -6 \\ 2 & -9 & -6 \\ -2 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

20. 设 n 阶方阵 A 的伴随矩阵为 A^* , 证明:

(1) 若 $|A| = 0$, 则 $|A^*| = 0$;

$$(2) |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}.$$

证明:

(1) 反证法.

若 $|A| = 0$ 且 $|A^*| \neq 0$, 则 A^* 可逆. 于是有:

$$A = ((A^*)^{-1} A^*) A = (A^*)^{-1} (A^* A) = (A^*)^{-1} (|A| E) = (A^*)^{-1} O = O,$$

也就是说 A 是 n 阶零矩阵, 显然其任一 $n-1$ 阶代数余子式为 0, 所以 $A^* = O$, 这与 $|A^*| \neq 0$ 矛盾.

(2) 如果 $|A| = 0$, 则由(1)结论, 等式两边都是 0.

如果 $|A| \neq 0$, 则 A 可逆, $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$, 所以有:

$$|A^{-1}| = \left| \frac{1}{|A|} A^* \right| = \frac{1}{|A|^n} |A^*|$$

$$|A^*| = |A|^n |A^{-1}| = |A|^{n-1} |A| |A^{-1}| = |A|^{n-1} |AA^{-1}| = |A|^{n-1} |E| = |A|^{n-1}$$

综上所述, 无论 $|A|$ 是否为 0, 都有 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$.

21. 用矩阵分块的方法, 证明下列矩阵可逆, 并求其逆矩阵.

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

证明:

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, B = 3, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & & \\ & B & \\ & & C \end{pmatrix},$$

所以由 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}$, $C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 有:

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

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

证明:

$$\text{设 } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & & A_1 \\ & & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $A_1^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$, 所以有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

解:

设 $E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2E_2 & A_{23} \\ O & E_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设其逆矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{22} & X_{23} \\ X_{32} & X_{33} \end{pmatrix},$$

则有 $\begin{pmatrix} 2E_2 & A_{23} \\ O & E_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{22} & X_{23} \\ X_{32} & X_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_2 & O \\ O & E_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 展开得:

$$\begin{cases} 2X_{22} + A_{23}X_{32} = E_2, \\ 2X_{23} + A_{23}X_{33} = O, \\ X_{32} = O, \\ X_{33} = E_3, \end{cases} \text{ 容易解得: } \begin{cases} X_{22} = \frac{1}{2}E_2, \\ X_{23} = -\frac{1}{2}A_{23}, \\ X_{32} = O, \\ X_{33} = E_3, \end{cases}$$

所以有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{22} & X_{23} \\ X_{32} & X_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{E}_2 & -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A}_{23} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{E}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

22. 利用初等变换求下列矩阵的逆矩阵.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} (A : E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2r_2+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3}r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{-4r_3+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{array} \right) = (E : A^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{8}{3} & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ (2) &\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
(A : E) &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \\ -3r_1+r_4}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{\substack{3r_2+r_3 \\ 2r_2+r_4}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 & -5 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2r_3+r_4} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -13 & 8 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{\substack{5r_1 \\ 5r_2 \\ -5r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 5 & -5 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -5 & 20 & -15 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -13 & 8 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_4+r_2 \\ r_4+r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 5 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 8 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 7 & -7 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -13 & 8 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{-r_2+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 8 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 7 & -7 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -13 & 8 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = (5E : 5A^{-1})
\end{aligned}$$

所以有：

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 8 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 7 & -7 & -3 & 1 \\ -13 & 8 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{8}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{7}{5} & -\frac{7}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{13}{5} & \frac{8}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
(A : E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{2r_1+r_2 \\ 4r_1+r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 17 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{5r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 35 & 85 & 20 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-7r_2+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 43 & 6 & -7 & 5 \end{array} \right) \\
&\xrightarrow{\substack{43r_1 \\ 43r_2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -43 & 86 & 43 \times 3 & 43 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 43 \times 5 & 43 \times 6 & 86 & 43 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 43 & 6 & -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -3r_3+r_1 \\ -6r_3+r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} -43 & 86 & 0 & 25 & 21 & -15 \\ 0 & 43 \times 5 & 0 & 50 & 85 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 43 & 6 & -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{matrix} -r_1 \\ \frac{1}{5}r_2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 43 & -86 & 0 & -25 & -21 & 15 \\ 0 & 43 & 0 & 10 & 17 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 43 & 6 & -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 43 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 13 & 3 \\ 0 & 43 & 0 & 10 & 17 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 43 & 6 & -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = (43E : 43A^{-1})$$

所以有:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{43} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 13 & 3 \\ 10 & 17 & -6 \\ 6 & -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{43} & \frac{13}{43} & \frac{3}{43} \\ \frac{10}{43} & \frac{17}{43} & -\frac{6}{43} \\ \frac{6}{43} & -\frac{7}{43} & \frac{5}{43} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

解:

$$(A : E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -r_2+r_1 \\ -r_3+r_2 \\ -r_4+r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (E : A^{-1})$$

所以有:

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

23. 求下列矩阵的秩.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 3 & 11 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

对 A 作初等行变换化为行阶梯形矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 3 & 11 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 11 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1+r_2 \\ -3r_1+r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & -10 & -5 \\ 0 & -10 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & -10 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为行阶梯形矩阵有 2 个非零行, 所以 $R(A)=2$.

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

解:

对 A 作初等行变换化为行阶梯形矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-3r_1+r_2 \\ -2r_1+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为行阶梯形矩阵有 2 个非零行, 所以 $R(A)=2$.

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

对 A 作初等行变换化为行阶梯形矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -3r_1+r_3 \\ -r_1+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_2+r_3 \\ -r_2+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为行阶梯形矩阵有 2 个非零行, 所以 $R(A)=2$.

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 & 32 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 32 & 77 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

对 A 作初等行变换化为行阶梯形矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 & 32 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 32 & 77 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_1+r_4 \\ -4r_1+r_5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 13 & 28 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 28 & 61 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_2+r_4 \\ -5r_2+r_5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 18 & 36 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-3r_3+r_4 \\ -6r_3+r_5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为行阶梯形矩阵有 3 个非零行, 所以 $R(A)=3$.

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

解:

对 A 作初等行变换化为行阶梯形矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_2+r_3 \\ -r_2+r_5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{2}r_3 \\ -r_4+r_5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为行阶梯形矩阵有 5 个非零行, 所以 $R(A)=5$.

$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ a & 1 & a & a \\ a & a & 1 & a \\ a & a & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解:

对 A 作初等行变换化为行阶梯形矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ a & 1 & a & a \\ a & a & 1 & a \\ a & a & a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2, 3, 4]{-ar_1+r_i} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 1-a^2 & a-a^2 & a-a^2 \\ 0 & a-a^2 & 1-a^2 & a-a^2 \\ 0 & a-a^2 & a-a^2 & 1-a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $a=1$ 时, 只有 1 个非零行, 所以此时 $R(A)=1$;

当 $a \neq 1$ 时, $1-a \neq 0$, 继续初等行变换有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 1-a^2 & a-a^2 & a-a^2 \\ 0 & a-a^2 & 1-a^2 & a-a^2 \\ 0 & a-a^2 & a-a^2 & 1-a^2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2, 3, 4]{\frac{1}{1-a}r_i} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 1+a & a & a \\ 0 & a & 1+a & a \\ 0 & a & a & 1+a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-r_4+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & a & 1+a & a \\ 0 & a & a & 1+a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-ar_2+r_3 \\ -ar_2+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+a & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & a & 1+2a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-r_4+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 1+2a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-ar_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1+3a \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $a = -\frac{1}{3}$ 时, 行阶梯形矩阵有 3 个非零行, 所以 $R(A) = 3$;

当 $a \neq 1$ 且 $a \neq -\frac{1}{3}$ 时, 行阶梯形矩阵有 4 个非零行, 所以 $R(A) = 4$.

综上有:

$$R(A) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } a = 1 \\ 3, & \text{当 } a = -\frac{1}{3} \\ 4, & \text{当 } a \neq 1 \text{ 且 } a \neq -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$