

例 2.1 将矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 化为行最简形.

解 对矩阵作初等行变换,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.2 将矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 化为行最简形.

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

例 2.3 求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 = 2. \end{cases}$$

解 对方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换,

$$(A \vdots b) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \square \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \square \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

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

因此方程组的解为

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

例 2.4 求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 因方程组的常数项全为零, 故只需对系数矩阵做初等行变换, 即

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

则方程组的解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_4 \\ x_2 = x_4, \text{ 其中 } x_4 \text{ 为自由未知量.} \\ x_3 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

例 2.5 求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 4, \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 = -2, \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 1. \end{cases}$$

解 对增广矩阵作初等行变换将其化为行最简形, 即

$$(A \mid b) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -6 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

则此方程组的解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 + x_4 + 1, \\ x_2 = x_3 + 3x_4 - 3, \end{cases}$$

其中 x_3, x_4 为自由未知量.

例 2.6 求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 1, \\ -3x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 = -3. \end{cases}$$

解 对增增广矩阵作初等行变换将其化为行最简形, 即

$$(A \mid b) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \end{array} \right).$$

可得矛盾方程 $0 = -5$, 故方程组无解.

例 2.7 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

$F = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 计算

(1) $A - 2B$;

(2) AB , CFA ;

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

(4) $C^T D$, $D^T C$.

解

$$(1) A - 2B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -5 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$CFA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 3 \\ -5 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -3 & 16 \\ -15 & 2 & -14 \\ 12 & -3 & 14 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 10 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^2 - B^2 + 2AB - 2BA$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 10 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 8 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 0 & -8 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 5 & -19 & -23 \end{pmatrix};
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad C^T D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D^T C = (1, 2, 3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (-1, 9).$$

例 2.8 设 A 为三阶方阵, 且 $|A|=3$, 求 $\|A|A|$.

解 $\|A|A| = |3A| = 3^3 |A| = 3^3 \times 3 = 81$.

例 2.9 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $2X + B = A + 3X$, 求 X .

解 由已知条件可知, $X = B - A$, 即

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

例 2.10 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $f(x) = 2x^2 + 3x - 1$, 求 $f(A)$.

解 由已知, 方阵 A 的多项式 $f(A) = 2A^2 + 3A - E$, 因

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

故

$$f(A) = 2 \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -7 \\ -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.11 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 而 $n \geq 2$ 为正整数, 求 $A^n - 2A^{n-1}$.

解 由于 $A^n - 2A^{n-1} = (A - 2E)A^{n-1}$, 而

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

易见 $(A - 2E)A = \mathbf{0}$, 从而有 $A^n - 2A^{n-1} = \mathbf{0}$.

例 2.12 设 $\alpha = (a, b, c)^T$, 已知 $\alpha\alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(\alpha^T\alpha)^{10}$

解 由已知条件可知,

$$\alpha\alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} (a, b, c) = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & b^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & c^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即 $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = 1$, 且 $ab = -1, ac = 1, bc = -1$, 可解得

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$\alpha^T\alpha = (1, -1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \text{ 或 } \alpha^T\alpha = (-1, 1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 3,$$

因此 $(\alpha^T\alpha)^{10} = 3^{10}$.

例 2.13 已知 $\alpha = (1, 2, 3)$, $\beta = (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3})$, 设 $A = \alpha^T\beta$, 求 A^n .

解 因为

$$A^n = (\alpha^T\beta)^n = \alpha^T \underbrace{(\beta\alpha^T)(\beta\alpha^T)\cdots(\beta\alpha^T)}_{n-1\text{个}} \beta,$$

又因为 $\beta\alpha^T = (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3$, 故 $A^n = \alpha^T \times 3^{n-1} \times \beta = 3^{n-1} \alpha^T \beta = 3^{n-1} A$. 又

$$A = \alpha^T \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

从而有

$$A^n = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n-1} & \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-2} \\ 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 2 \cdot 3^{n-2} \\ 3^n & \frac{3^n}{2} & 3^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.14 设 n 阶方阵 A, B 满足 $A^2 = A, B^2 = B, (A+B)^2 = A+B$, 证明:

$AB = \mathbf{0}$.

解 由已知条件,

$$(A+B)^2 = (A+B)(A+B) = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2 = A + AB + BA + B = A+B,$$

即

$$AB + BA = \mathbf{0}, \quad (1)$$

用 A 左乘 (1) 式, 得

$$A^2B + ABA = AB + ABA = \mathbf{0}, \quad (2)$$

再用 A 右乘 (1) 式, 得

$$ABA + BA^2 = ABA + BA = \mathbf{0}, \quad (3)$$

用 (2) 式减去 (3) 式, 得

$$AB - BA = \mathbf{0},$$

即 $AB = BA$, 代回 (1) 式, 可得

$$AB = \mathbf{0}.$$

例 2.15 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 且 $|A| = a \neq 0$, 而 A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, 求 $|A^*|$.

解 由 $AA^* = |A|E$, 从而有

$$|AA^*| = |A||A^*| = |A|^n,$$

又因 $|A|=a \neq 0$ 得

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} = a^{n-1}.$$

例 2.16 设 A, B 均为 n 阶方阵, 且 $|A|=3$, $|B|=2$, 求 $|2A^*B^{-1}|$.

解 由 $AA^* = |A|E$ 可得

$$|AA^*| = |A||A^*| = |A|^n,$$

又因 $|A|=3 \neq 0$, 则有 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$, 故

$$|2A^*B^{-1}| = 2^n |A^*| |B^{-1}| = 2^n \cdot 3^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 6^{n-1}.$$

例 2.17 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{-1} .

解 因为 A 的行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \neq 0,$$

且

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

故有

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.18 已知 $AX = B$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X .

解 因为 A 的行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \neq 0,$$

则 A 可逆, 又 $AX = B$, 则有 $X = A^{-1}B$.

$$\text{由于 } A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 从而有}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

因此

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

例 2.19 已知 $XA = B - 2E$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X .

解 因 $|A| = 3 \neq 0$, 且 $XA = B - 2E$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (B - 2E)A^{-1} = \left[\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

例 2.20 已知 3 阶方阵 A 满足

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -3 & 9 \\ -3 & -2 & 6 \\ 9 & 6 & 17 \end{pmatrix},$$

求 A .

解 因 $A^3 - A^2 = (A - E)A^2$, 则有 $(A - E) = (A^3 - A^2)(A^2)^{-1}$, 又因

$$|A^2| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0, \quad A^3 - A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 12 \\ -4 & -3 & 8 \\ 12 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (A^2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

从而

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 12 \\ -4 & -3 & 8 \\ 12 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 35 & 35 & 32 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.21 设方阵 A 满足 $A^2 + 3A - 4E = \mathbf{0}$, 证明: $A + E$ 可逆, 并求 $(A + E)^{-1}$.

证 由 $A^2 + 3A - 4E = \mathbf{0}$ 可得

$$A^2 + A + 2A + 2E - 6E = A(A + E) + 2(A + E) - 6E = \mathbf{0},$$

则有
$$\left[\frac{1}{6}(A + 2E) \right] (A + E) = E,$$

又因
$$\left| \frac{1}{6}(A + 2E) \right| |A + E| = |E| = 1 \neq 0,$$

从而 $|A + E| \neq 0$, 故 $A + E$ 可逆, 且

$$(A + E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}(A + 2E).$$

例 2.22 已知 A 为三阶方阵, B 为四阶方阵, 且 $|A| = 5$, $|B| = -6$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} A & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{pmatrix}$,

求 $|C|$.

解 $|C| = |A||B| = -30$.

例 2.23 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆矩阵.

解 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 又

$$A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

故

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

例 2.24 设 $C = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & A \\ B & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 A 为 n 阶可逆矩阵, B 为 m 阶可逆矩阵, 求

C^{-1} .

解 设 $C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_3 \\ A_2 & A_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $CC^{-1} = E$, 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} AA_3 & AA_4 \\ BA_1 & BA_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & E \end{pmatrix},$$

则有

$$AA_3 = E, \quad AA_4 = \mathbf{0}, \quad BA_1 = E, \quad BA_2 = \mathbf{0},$$

由 A, B 均可逆可得

$$A_1 = \mathbf{0}, \quad A_2 = B^{-1}, \quad A_3 = A^{-1}, \quad A_4 = \mathbf{0},$$

从而有

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.25 设 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $a_i \neq 0$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$),

求 C^{-1} .

解 对 C 进行分块, 设 $C = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & A \\ B & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$.

由于

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{a_n} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^{-1} = \frac{1}{a_n},$$

所以

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ \frac{1}{a_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.26 设 A, B 均为 n 阶可逆方阵, $C = \begin{pmatrix} A & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{pmatrix}$, 求

(1) C^{-1} ;

(2) C^* .

解 (1) $C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$;

(2) $C^* = |C|C^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} A & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A||B|A^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & |A||B|B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$.

例 2.27 设 A 为三阶方阵, 且 $|A|=3$, 求分块矩阵 $D = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1}A^T & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & A^* \end{pmatrix}$ 的行列

式.

解 由于

$$|D| = |A^{-1}A^T A^*| = |A^{-1}| |A^T| |A^*| = |A^*|,$$

又

$$AA^* = |A|E = 3E,$$

从而有

$$|AA^*| = |A| |A^*| = |3E| = 3^3,$$

则

$$|A^*| = 9,$$

故

$$|D| = 9.$$

例 2.28 用初等行变换求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (A \mid E) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 3 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right), \end{aligned}$$

故

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

例 2.29 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(A^*)^{-1}$.

解 由 $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$, 有 $\frac{A}{|A|}A^* = E$, 则 $(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A$, 又 $|A| = 10$, 故

$$(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{10} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.30 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} + a_{11} & a_{32} + a_{12} & a_{33} + a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$, 求初等矩

阵 X , 使 $XA = B$.

解 矩阵

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

相当于先将矩阵 A 的第一行各元素加到第三行的对应元素上去, 再将第一行和第二行互换得到, 而上面两种变换对应的初等矩阵依次为

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即 $P_2 P_1 A = B$, 因此有

$$X = P_2 P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2.31 设 $AP = PB$, 其中 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A 及 A^5 .

解 由 $AP = PB$ 可知

$$\begin{aligned} A = PBP^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

$$A^5 = PBP^{-1}PBP^{-1} \dots PBP^{-1} = PB^5P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$