

习题课 +

作业

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

$$\xrightarrow{1 \times (2) + (3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \text{ 可逆}$$

$$\left(A \mid E_3 \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1) \leftrightarrow (2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{2} \times (3) + (1) \\ -\frac{1}{2} \times (3) + (2) \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

2. (i) 对 $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, a_{ii} \neq 0 \iff A$ 的 n 列线性无关

$$\iff n = \text{rank} A$$

(ii) 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为两个上三角矩阵,

$$\text{设 } C = AB = (c_{pq})_{n \times n}$$

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$$C_{pq} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{pk} b_{kq} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } p < k \text{ 时 } a_{pk} = 0 \\ \text{当 } k < q \text{ 时 } b_{kq} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$(1 \leq p, q \leq n)$$

若 $p < q$, 则 $p \geq k$ 和 $k \geq q$ 无法同时成立, 故 $C_{pq} = 0 \quad (1 \leq p < q \leq n)$

(iii) 对 n 作归纳

① $n=1$ 的情况显然

② 假设 $n-1$ 时命题成立, 对 n 的情形.

$$A_n = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & * \\ 0 & a_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_{n-1} \text{ 为可逆上三角矩阵, 它的逆记为 } A_{n-1}^{-1},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & * \\ 0 & a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B & \beta_{n \times 1} \\ \alpha_{1 \times n-1} & b_n \end{pmatrix} = E_n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n b_n = 1, \text{ 由 } a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow b_n = a_n^{-1}$$

$$0 \cdot B + a_n \cdot \alpha = 0, a_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{n-1} \cdot B = E_{n-1}, B = A_{n-1}^{-1}$$

$$\text{故 } A_n \text{ 的逆矩阵形如 } \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1}^{-1} & \beta \\ 0 & a_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为上三角矩阵}$$

(方法不唯一, 通过求逆矩阵过程也能看出逆为上三角矩阵)

3 证明: $A \cdot A^2 = A^2 \cdot A = E$, 故 A 可逆且 $A^{-1} = A^2$

4 (i) 证明: 设 $r = \text{rank } A$, 则存在可逆矩阵 P 和 Q , s.t.

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = P (E_{11} + E_{22} + \dots + E_{rr}) Q$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^r P E_{ii} Q$$

(E_{ij} 表示第 i 行 j 列分量为 1, 其余分量为 0 的矩阵)

由于 P, Q 可逆, 故 $\text{rank}(P E_{ii} Q) = \text{rank}(E_{ii}) = 1$

(ii) 证明:

设 A 的 n 个列向量为 $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$, $\text{rank } A = s \leq n$

设 B 的 n 个列向量为 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n\}$, $\text{rank } B = t \leq n$

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不妨设 $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_s\}$ 为 $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ 的极大线性无关组
 $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t\}$ 为 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n\}$ 的极大线性无关组

则 $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_t\}$ 可表出 $\{e_1, \dots, e_n, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$

故 $\text{rank}(A+B) \leq s+t = \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B$

由此知 A 不可能写成 k 个秩等于 1 的矩阵之和。

5. 证明:

① 设 $\text{rank}(A) = s, \text{rank}(B) = t$, 若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} E_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} E_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_{n-t} \\ E_t & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad APB = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ E_t & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

② 对一般的 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$,

$$\text{设 } A = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} E_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_1, B = P_2 \begin{pmatrix} E_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_2$$

P_1, P_2, Q_1, Q_2 为可逆矩阵, 取 P' 为①中矩阵满足 $\begin{pmatrix} E_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P' \begin{pmatrix} E_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

则 $P = Q_1^{-1} P' Q_2^{-1}$ 满足 $APB = 0$.

练习

(1, 2 为作业题 5 的拓展)

1. $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 则 A 不可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \exists B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), B \neq 0, AB = 0$

2. 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 为 n 阶实反对称矩阵, 则 $I_n - A$ 可逆.

证: 由 1 知 \exists 非零实列向量 α , s.t. $(A - I_n)\alpha = 0 \quad A\alpha = \alpha$

$$\alpha^T A \alpha = \alpha^T \alpha$$

$$\alpha^T A \alpha = (\alpha^T A \alpha)^T = \alpha^T A^T \alpha = -\alpha^T A \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha^T A \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \quad \text{矛盾.}$$

3. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 A^{-1}

解: $(A|I_n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{下行加至1}}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & n-1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & 0 & & & & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & & & & \\ & & & 1 & & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & & & 0 & & & \\ & & & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & & & 1 & \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{n-1}{n-1} & \frac{n-1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{n-1}{n-1} \\ & 0 & & & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & & & \\ & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{n-1}{n-1} & \frac{n-1}{n-1} & \frac{n-1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{n-1}{n-1} \\ & 1 & & & \frac{n-2}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & & & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & & 1 & & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & & & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & & & 1 & \frac{n-2}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & & & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & & & & \ddots & \ddots & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & \frac{n-2}{n-1} & & & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & & & & & & \ddots & & \frac{n-2}{n-1} \\ & & & & & & & \ddots & \frac{n-2}{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \frac{2-n}{n-1} & \frac{n-1}{n-1} & \cdots & \frac{n-1}{n-1} \\ & 1 & & & \frac{1}{n-1} & \frac{n-2}{n-1} & & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & & 1 & & \frac{n-2}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & & & 1 & \frac{n-2}{n-1} & \frac{1}{n-1} & & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & & & & \ddots & \ddots & & \ddots \\ & & & & & \frac{n-2}{n-1} & & \frac{1}{n-1} \\ & & & & & & \ddots & \frac{n-2}{n-1} \\ & & & & & & & \frac{n-2}{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

4. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $a_i \neq 0$, 求 A^{-1}

4. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & 1+a_2 & \cdots & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1+a_n \end{pmatrix}$ $a_i \neq 0$, 求 A^{-1}

5. 证明: 不存在 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $AB - BA = kI_n$ ($k \neq 0$).
(取迹)