

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n \quad A, B \text{ 为矩阵}$$

$$\text{定义 } f(A) \triangleq a_0 E_n + a_1 A + \dots + a_n A^n$$

$$f(A)g(A) = g(A)f(A) \Leftrightarrow A^k A^l = A^{k+l} = A^l A^k$$

$$f(A)g(B) \neq g(B)f(A) \quad \Rightarrow \quad (a_0 E_n + \dots + a_m A^m)(b_0 E_n + \dots + b_p A^p) \\ = a_m b_p A^{m+p} \dots$$

$$\text{方阵 } A_{n \times n} = \alpha \beta^T \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times 1} \text{ (秩为1)}$$

$$A^m = (\alpha \beta^T)^m = \underbrace{(\alpha \beta^T) (\alpha \beta^T) \dots (\alpha \beta^T)}_{m \text{ 个}} \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{n \times n \Rightarrow 1 \times 1} \\ \Rightarrow \text{数} \end{matrix} \\ = \alpha (\beta^T \alpha)^{m-1} \beta^T \\ = (\beta^T \alpha)^{m-1} \alpha \beta^T$$

例: A 为 n 阶方阵 $A^k = 0$, k 为正整数

证明: $E - A$ 可逆

分析: $x^k = 0$
 $1 - x \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1-x)(1+x+\dots+x^{k-1}) \\
 &= 1+x+\dots+x^{k-1} - (x+x^2+\dots+x^{k-1}+x^k) \\
 &= 1-x^k
 \end{aligned}$$

[证]

$$A^k = 0$$

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

$$(E-A)^{-1} = E+A+\dots+A^{k-1} \quad E-A \text{ 可逆}$$

例2. A 为 n 阶方阵

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_{m-1}x^{m-1} + A^m$$

$f(A) = 0$, 证明: A 可逆

分析: $A(\quad) = E_n$

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$$[\text{证}] \quad A(a_1 + \dots + a_{m-1}A^{m-2} + A^{m-1})$$

$$= f(A) - a_0E_n$$

$$A(\quad) = -\underline{a_0E_n} \Rightarrow \text{可逆}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 可逆 } \underline{A} \quad A^{-1} = -a_0^{-1} (a_1 + \dots + a_{m-1}A^{m-2} + A^{m-1})$$

3. A, B 为 n 阶方阵, 且满足 $AB = A + B$

证明: $AB = BA$

分析 $ab = a + b$

$$\Rightarrow (a-1)(b-1) = 1$$

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[证] $AB = A + B$

$$(A-E)(B-E) = E$$

$A-E, B-E$ 都可逆

$$\text{又 } (B-E)(A-E)$$

$$= BA - B - A + E$$

$$\text{又 } (A-E)(B-E) = (B-E)(A-E)$$

$$AB = BA$$

$$(A-E)(B-E) = E$$

$$AB = BA$$

$$(B-E)(A-E)$$

$$= BA - B - A + E$$

例 4. 思考: 若 $h(x) = x^{-1} + x$, 什么是 $h(A)$