

A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 若对任意 $n \times 1$ 矩阵 X 都有 $AX = 0_{m \times 1}$,
试证 $A = 0$ ↓
不可逆

反证法: 假设 $A \neq 0$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow j$$

$$AX = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{矛盾}, \quad A = 0$$

$$\text{或 } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_1 + a_{12}b_2 + \dots + a_{1n}b_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}b_1 + a_{m2}b_2 + \dots + a_{mn}b_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \{0\}$$

设 A 是 n 阶实对称矩阵, 且 $A^2=0$, 证明 $A=0$

$$AA=0 \quad AA = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{kj} = 0$$

$$A=A' \Rightarrow a_{kj} = a_{jk} \quad (\text{对称})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{jk} = 0 \quad i=j$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^2 = 0 \quad a_{ik} = 0$$

$$A = [0]$$

计算 $\left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right]^n \Rightarrow$ 非计算的证明题

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时 原式} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{设当 } n=k \text{ 时 } \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right]^k = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2^k \\ 3^k \\ 4^k \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{当 } n=k+1 \text{ 时 } \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right]^{k+1} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2^k \\ 3^k \\ 4^k \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2^{k+1} \\ 3^{k+1} \\ 4^{k+1} \end{array} \right]$$

由归纳可得

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right]^n = \left[\begin{array}{c} 2^n \\ 3^n \\ 4^n \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{当 } n=2 \text{ 时 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & ac \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{当 } n=3 \text{ 时 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & ac \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{原式} = \begin{cases} \dots & n=1 \\ \dots & n=2 \\ \dots & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

C_n^i 为组合数

$$\text{证明: 如果 } AB=BA, \text{ 则 } (A+B)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i A^i B^{n-i} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

1) $m=1$ 时

$$\sum_{k=0}^1 C_1^k A^k B^{1-k} = C_1^0 A^0 B^1 + C_1^1 A^1 B^0 = A+B$$

2) 当 $m=l$ 时 $\Rightarrow m=l+1$ 时

$$(A+B)^L = \sum_{k=0}^L C_L^k A^k B^{L-k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A+B)^{l+1} &= (A+B)^l (A+B) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^l C_l^k A^k B^{l-k} \right) (A+B) \\
 &= (\text{三项} \dots \text{三项}) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{l+1} C_{l+1}^k A^k B^{l+1-k}
 \end{aligned}$$

[注]: (个人写法仅供参考)

$$\text{对 } (A+B)^m = \underbrace{(A+B)(A+B)(A+B)\dots(A+B)}_m$$

$$= \underbrace{AAA\dots A}_{m \uparrow A} + \underbrace{ABA\dots A + \dots + ABA\dots A}_{\text{共 } 2AB=BA} + \underbrace{BBB\dots B}_{m \uparrow B}$$

对 $ABABA\dots A$ 可转化为 $\underbrace{AAA\dots A}_{\text{共 } m \uparrow} \underbrace{BBB}_{\text{共 } m \uparrow}$

由二项式定理展开

$$\text{故原式} = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k A^k B^{m-k}$$

计算 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A+B)^n = \sum_{i=1}^n C_n^i \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}^i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{n-i} \quad \text{当 } n \geq 3 \text{ 时}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} + n \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

②

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 n=1 & n=2 & n=3 & n=4 & n=5 \\
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2a & a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3a & 3a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4a & 6a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5a & 10a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

找到规律后数学归纳法

求 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{3} & \\ \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n$, 其中 n 为正整数

$$-\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$2^n \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{n\pi}{3} & -\sin \frac{n\pi}{3} \\ \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{n\pi}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

计算 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}^n$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 n=1 & n=2 & n=3 & n=4 \\
 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} & 5^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & 5^2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} & 5^4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dots
 \end{array}$$

计算 $\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & (2, 2) \end{bmatrix}^n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 2(2) & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \dots$$

计算

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

↑
计算

$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$ 求逆矩阵 (先判断是否可逆)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 求 } X$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

试证: 若对某正整数 k , 方阵 $A^k = 0$

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

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

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

设 A 为 n 阶方阵, $f(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0$, $a_0 \neq 0$,
且 $f(A) = 0$, 试证 A 可逆, 并用 A 表示 A^{-1}

$$f(A) = 0$$

$$A^n + a_{n-1}A^{n-1} + \dots + a_1A + a_0E = 0$$

$$A^n + a_{n-1}A^{n-1} + \dots + a_1A = -a_0E$$

← 除

$$\left(-\frac{1}{a_0}\right)(A^{n-1} + a_{n-1}A^{n-2} + \dots + a_1E)A = E$$

A^{-1}

B 为 4×3 的非零矩阵, 且 $BA = 0$, 求 t .

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & t \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = 0$$

$$\text{当 } A \text{ 可逆 } BAA^{-1} = 0 \\ B = 0$$

$$\text{当 } A \text{ 不可逆 } |A| = 0$$

$$t = \dots$$

25. 设 A 为 n 阶可逆方阵, $n \geq 2$, A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵.
试证:

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

由 $AA^* = |A|E$ (推论)

又 A 可逆

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

$$(2) (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A = (A^{-1})^*$$

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

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

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

$$(3) (-A)^* = (-1)^{n-1} A^*$$

$$(-A)^* (-A) = |-A| E_n = (-1)^n |A| E_n$$

$$\Rightarrow (-A)^* = (-1)^{n-1} |A| E_n$$

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

设3阶方阵A的行列式 $|A|=4$, 求

$$(3) \left| \left(\frac{1}{4}A\right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^* \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{4}A^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^* \right|$$

$$= \left| 4A^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^* \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{4A^*}{|A|} - \frac{1}{2}A^* \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2}A^* \right| = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 |A^*| = \frac{1}{8} |A|^{3-1} = 2$$

$$R(A) = 2 \quad |3A^* - 2A|$$

秩

$$A_{子} 3, 4 = 0 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$