

$$1. \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ x & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & y & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4-2x & 6-3x \\ 0 & y-6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} = 0 \\ = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x=2 \\ y=6 \end{matrix} \quad \text{讨论}$$

2. 设 A 是 n 阶方阵, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵,

试证

$$R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, & R(A) = n \text{ 时} \\ 1, & R(A) = n-1 \text{ 时} \\ 0, & R(A) < n-1 \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

(i) 当 $R(A) = n$ 时,

$$|A| \neq 0$$

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$$

$$R(A^*) = n$$

(ii) 当 $R(A) = n-1$ 时, 在 $|A| = 0$

$$AA^* = |A|E = 0$$

$$AA^* = 0$$

$$R(A) + R(A^*) \leq n$$

$$R(A^*) \leq n - (n-1) = 1$$

又 $R(A^*) \neq 0$ (在 $R(A) = n-1$ 时)

$$R(A^*) = 1$$

(ii) 当 $R(A) < n-1$ 时

$$A^* = [0]$$

$$R(A^*) = 0$$

3. 设 $A = (a_{ij})$ 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 称

$$\text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的迹}$$

, 设 A, B 都是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 证明:

$$(1) \text{tr}(A+B) = \text{tr}(A) + \text{tr}(B)$$

$$(2) \text{tr}(kA) = k \text{tr}(A)$$

$$(3) \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$$

$$(4) AB - BA \neq E_n$$

$$(5) \text{若 } A \text{ 还是可逆矩阵, 则 } \text{tr}(ABA^{-1}) = \text{tr}(B)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ii) } A+B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n}+b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}+b_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn}+b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \text{tr}(A+B) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{ii} + b_{ii}) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii} = \text{tr}(A) + \text{tr}(B)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{tr}(kA) = \sum_{i=1}^n k a_{ii} = k \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = k \text{tr}(A)$$

$$(3) \quad \text{tr}(AB) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{ki} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{in} b_{ki}$$

$$\text{tr}(BA) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ki} a_{ik} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{in} b_{ki}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{tr}(AB - BA) = \text{tr}(AB) - \text{tr}(BA) = 0$$

$$\text{tr}(E_n) = n, \quad n \neq 0$$

$$\therefore AB - BA \neq E_n$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{tr}(ABA^{-1}) &= \text{tr}[(BA^{-1})A] \\ &= \text{tr}(BE) = \text{tr}(B) \end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $A^2 = E_n$, 证明 $R(A + E_n) + R(A - E_n) = n$.

$$(A + E) + (A - E) = 2A$$

$$n = R(A) = R(2A) \leq R(A + E) + R(A - E)$$

$$A^2 = E_n$$

$$(A + E)(A - E) = 0$$

$$0 = R[(A + E)(A - E)] \geq R(A + E) + R(A - E) - n$$

$$n \geq R(A + E) + R(A - E)$$

$$\therefore R(A + E_n) + R(A - E_n) = n.$$

5. 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times p$ 矩阵, $R(A) = n$,

试证: $R(AB) = R(B)$

$$R(AB) \leq \min\{n, R(B)\} \leq R(B)$$

$$R(AB) \geq R(B) + R(A) - n = R(B)$$

$$\therefore R(AB) = R(B)$$

6. 设 A, B 都是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, A 经初等行变换

可化成 B , 若记 $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$

则当 $\beta_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n k_j \beta_j$ 时, $a_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n k_j a_j$

$$\beta_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n k_j \beta_j$$

$$P a_i = \beta_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n k_j \beta_j = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n k_j P a_j$$

↑
初行

$$a_i = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n k_j a_j$$

7.

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

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

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5^{2n} & 0 & & \\ 0 & 5^{2n} & & \\ & & 1 & \frac{1}{3}(4^n - 1) \\ & & 0 & 4^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n=2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+4 \\ 0 & 4^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n=3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+4+4^2 \\ 0 & 4^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\dots \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3}(4^n - 1) \\ 0 & 4^n \end{bmatrix}$$

8 设 A 是 n 阶方阵, 证明: 若对任意 $n \times 1$ 矩阵 B , $AX=B$ 都有解, 则 A 是可逆矩阵

$$\text{取 } a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots$$

存在 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 使

$$Ax_i = a_i$$

$$\text{令 } C = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= (Ax_1, Ax_2, \dots, Ax_n) \\ &= (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = E_n \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore A$ 可逆

9. 设 A, B 都是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明: A 经初等变换可以化为 B 的充要条件是 $R(A) = R(B)$

$$R(A) = R(B)$$

$$P_1 A Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$P_2 B Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$P_1 A Q_1 = P_2 B Q_2 \Rightarrow P_2^{-1} P_1 A Q_1 Q_2^{-1} = B$$

$$10 \quad \begin{vmatrix} E_m & A \\ B & E_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} E_m & -AB \\ E_n & -BA \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} E_n & -BA \\ E_m & -AB \end{vmatrix} \quad (*)$$

11. 若 A 是 n 阶方阵, $A^2=A$, $A=0$ 或 $A=E_n$ (X)

$$A(A-E) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \swarrow & & \downarrow \\ (A-E)^{-1} & & A^{-1} \Rightarrow A \neq 0 \end{array}$$

$$A-E \neq 0$$

$$A \neq E$$

12. 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵, 若 $m > n$, 则 $|AB| = 0$

(V)

$$|AB| = 0$$

$$AB \quad m \times m$$

$$R(AB) \leq \min \{ R(A), R(B) \} = n$$

$$|AB| = 0$$

13. $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 A 不可逆 (V)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \times X = AX = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + a_{12} + \dots + a_{1n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} + \dots + a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

又由“ $AX=b$ 有唯一解则 $|A| \neq 0$ ”

故 A 可逆

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$$15. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{矩阵 } B \text{ 满足 } AB = A + B, \text{ 求 } B$$

$$A + B = A + B$$

$$AB - A - B + E_4 = E_4$$

$$(A - E_4)(B - E_4) = E_4$$

$$(B - E_4) = (A - E_4)^{-1}$$

计算...

$$\text{求逆: } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{分别求 } A_{11}^{-1} \quad A_{12}^{-1} \quad A_{22}^{-1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} A_{11} & A_{12} & E_2 & \\ 0 & A_{22} & & E_2 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} E_2 & & A_{11}^{-1} & A_{11}^{-1} A_{12} A_{22}^{-1} \\ E_2 & & 0 & A_{22}^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$