

习题一 (A)

$$1. A+B=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A-B=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -3 \\ 5 & 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$2A-3B=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 6 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 6 \\ -6 & 3 & 15 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 & -8 \\ 12 & -1 & -19 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 由 $X-2A=B-X$ 得

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

$$3. (1) A=\begin{pmatrix} 58 & 27 & 15 & 4 \\ 72 & 30 & 18 & 5 \\ 65 & 25 & 14 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B=\begin{pmatrix} 63 & 25 & 13 & 5 \\ 90 & 30 & 20 & 7 \\ 80 & 28 & 18 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) A+B=\begin{pmatrix} 121 & 52 & 28 & 9 \\ 162 & 60 & 38 & 12 \\ 145 & 53 & 32 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 为 1997 年和 1998 年各种油品的产量之和.}$$

$$B-A=\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 18 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 15 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 为 1998 年和 1997 年各种油品的产量之差.}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{2}(A+B)=\begin{pmatrix} 60.5 & 26 & 14 & 4.5 \\ 81 & 30 & 19 & 6 \\ 72.5 & 26.5 & 16 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 为 1997 年和 1998 年各种油品的平均产量.}$$

$$4. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; (4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}; (5) 14; (6) \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 7 \\ -18 & 45 \\ 23 & -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

(7) 15.

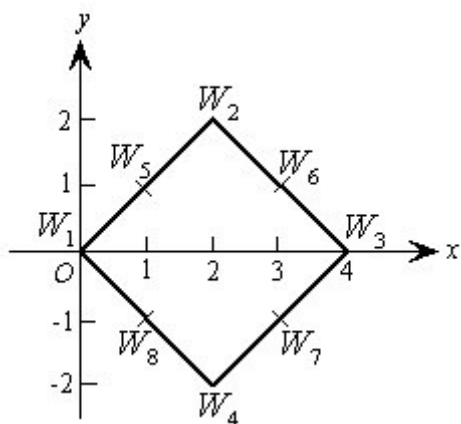
$$5. (1) W_1=AV_1=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_2=AV_2=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$W_3=AV_3=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_4=AV_4=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

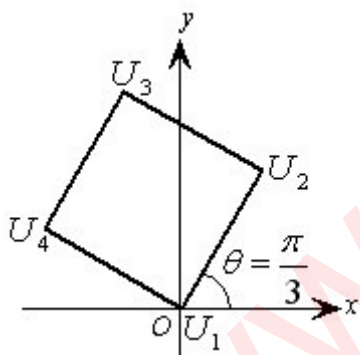
$$W_5=AV_5=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_6=AV_6=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$W_7 = AV_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_8 = AV_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 W_1, \dots, W_8 构成的图形如下:

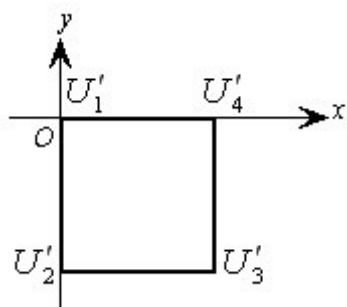


(2) 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$. 仿 (1) 得由 U_1, \dots, U_8 构成的图形如下:



(由正方形 $V_1V_2V_3V_4$ 逆时针旋转 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 弧度得到)

当 $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 仿 (1) 得由 U'_1, \dots, U'_8 构成的图形如下:



(由正方形 $V_1V_2V_3V_4$ 顺时针旋转 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 弧度得到)

$$6. A = \begin{pmatrix} 2000 & 1000 & 800 \\ 1200 & 1300 & 500 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.35 \\ 0.011 & 0.05 \\ 0.12 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 820 & 655 & 335 \\ 82 & 76 & 33.8 \\ 840 & 770 & 346 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{价值} \\ \text{重量} \\ \text{体积} \end{matrix}$$

$$(2) C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$BC = \begin{pmatrix} 1810 \\ 191.8 \\ 1956 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{总价值} \\ \text{总重量} \\ \text{总体积} \end{matrix}$$

$$7. (1) \text{ 正确. } \because (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T = A+B.$$

$$(2) \text{ 正确. } \because (kA)^T = kA^T = kA.$$

$$(3) \text{ 未必正确. } \because (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA \neq AB.$$

$$8. (1) \text{ 设与 } A \text{ 可交换的矩阵为 } B = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则由 } AB = BA \text{ 得 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ a+b & c+d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b+d & d \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{于是, } \begin{cases} a+b=b+d \\ c+d=d \end{cases} \text{ 解之得 } \begin{cases} d=a \\ c=0 \end{cases} \text{ 故与 } A \text{ 可交换的所有矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } a, b \text{ 为任意常}$$

数.

(2) 设与 A 可交换的矩阵为 $B = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 \end{pmatrix}$, 则由 $AB = BA$ 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_4 & x_2 + x_5 & x_3 + x_6 \\ x_4 + x_7 & x_5 + x_8 & x_6 + x_9 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_1 + x_2 & x_2 + x_3 \\ x_4 & x_4 + x_5 & x_5 + x_6 \\ x_7 & x_7 + x_8 & x_8 + x_9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} x_4 = x_7 = x_8 = 0 \\ x_5 = x_9 = x_1 \\ x_2 = x_6 \end{cases}$$

故与 A 可交换的所有矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ 0 & x_1 & x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & x_1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 x_1, x_2, x_3 为任意常数.

注: 待定系数法是解决此类问题的有效方法之一.

9. 证 (1) $\because A(B_1 + B_2) = AB_1 + AB_2 = B_1A + B_2A = (B_1 + B_2)A$, $\therefore A$ 与 $B_1 + B_2$ 可交换.

(2) $\because A(B_1B_2) = (AB_1)B_2 = (B_1A)B_2 = B_1(AB_2) = B_1(B_2A) = (B_1B_2)A$, $\therefore A$ 与 B_1B_2 可交换.

(3) $(A + B_1)(A - B_1) = A^2 - \underline{AB_1 + B_1A} - B_1^2 = A^2 + O - B_1^2 = A^2 - B_1^2$.

10. (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

猜测有如下结论:

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

下面用数学归纳法证明: 当 $n=1$ 时, 结论显然成立; 假设当 $n=k$ 时结论成立, 则当 $n=k+1$

时, $A^{n+1} = A^n \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3(n+1) \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 结论成立.

综上知, $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

注: 先根据 A^n 的前若干项猜测其形式, 再用数学归纳法加以证明是求矩阵的幂的常用方法之一.

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & b & \\ & & c \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & & \\ & b^n & \\ & & c^n \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 务必牢记这个重要的结果!

$$(4) \text{ (直接计算即可) 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (n \geq 4).$$

$$(5) \text{ (直接计算即可) } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) \text{ 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则由直接计算知, } A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2^2 E,$$

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 & 4 & -4 \\ -4 & -4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2^{3-1} A, A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \end{pmatrix} = 2^4 E.$$

猜测有如下结论:

$$A^n = \begin{cases} 2^n E, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ 2^{n-1} A, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

下面可利用数学归纳法加以证明, 此处从略.

11. A^2 的第 k 行第 l 列的元素为

$$(a_{k1}, a_{k2}, \dots, a_{kn}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1l} \\ a_{2l} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nl} \end{pmatrix} = a_{k1}a_{1l} + a_{k2}a_{2l} + \dots + a_{kn}a_{nl} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}a_{jl}.$$

AA^T 的第 k 行第 l 列的元素为

$$(a_{k1}, a_{k2}, \dots, a_{kn})(a_{1l}, a_{2l}, \dots, a_{nl})^T = a_{k1}a_{1l} + a_{k2}a_{2l} + \dots + a_{kn}a_{nl} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}a_{lj}.$$

$A^T A$ 的第 k 行第 l 列的元素为

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{1k} \\ a_{2k} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nk} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} a_{1l} \\ a_{2l} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nl} \end{pmatrix} = a_{1k}a_{1l} + a_{2k}a_{2l} + \dots + a_{nk}a_{nl} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik}a_{il}.$$

$$12. (1) f(A) = A^2 - 5A + 3E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^2 - 5 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) f(A) = A^2 - A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 8 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注: $f(A)$ 在矩阵论上称为矩阵多项式. 矩阵 A 与其矩阵多项式 $f(A)$ 之间关系密切, 将在后续章节陆续介绍.

$$13. (1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注：邻接矩阵 (adjacent matrix) 的概念在运筹学 (Operations Research) 的一个重要分支一代数图论 (Algebraic Graph Theory) 上有着重要的应用。

$$14. A^2 = A \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2}(B+I)\right]^2 = \frac{1}{2}(B+I) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}(B^2 + 2BI + I^2) = \frac{1}{2}(B+I)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (B^2 + 2B + I) = 2(B+I) \Leftrightarrow B^2 = I.$$

$$15. (1) \operatorname{tr}(A+B) = \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{ii} + b_{ii}) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} + \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii} = \operatorname{tr}(A) + \operatorname{tr}(B).$$

$$(2) \operatorname{tr}(kA) = \sum_{i=1}^n (ka_{ii}) = k \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = k \operatorname{tr}(A).$$

$$(3) \operatorname{tr}(A^T) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = \operatorname{tr}(A).$$

$$(4) \operatorname{tr}(AB) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ji}\right) = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_{ji} a_{ij}\right) = \operatorname{tr}(BA).$$

注：矩阵的“迹”(trace) 的概念，特别是矩阵的行列式，迹和特征值的关系： $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$,

$\operatorname{tr}(A) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n$ (见第四章) 是历年考研的热门考点。

16. (1) (直接计算) 1.

(2) (按任一列或行展开) 12.

$$(3) \text{原} = \begin{vmatrix} 34215 & 1000 \\ 28092 & 1000 \end{vmatrix} = 1000 \begin{vmatrix} 34215 & 1 \\ 28092 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1000 \times 6123 = 6123000.$$

$$(4) \text{原} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第2行的}(-98)\text{倍加到第3行}} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第1行展开}} \cdots = 8.$$

$$(5) \text{利用 P22 例 6 的结论. 原} = [5 + (4-1) \times 1](5-1)^3 = 512.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \text{原} &= \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 10 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 10 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 10 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第2,3,4行都减去第1行}} \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第1列展开}} \dots = 160.
 \end{aligned}$$

(7) 利用 P24 例 8 Van der monde 行列式的结论.

$$\text{原} = (2-1) \times (3-1) \times (4-1) \times (3-2) \times (4-2) \times (4-3) = 12.$$

注: 务必牢记 Van der monde 行列式的重要结论!

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \text{原} &= \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第2,3,4列的}(-1)\text{倍都加到第1列}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第1列展开}} -8 \times 24 = -192.
 \end{aligned}$$

问: 如此行列式扩展到 n 阶, 结果又如何呢?

$$17. (1) \text{左} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & x-1 \\ 0 & x-1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x-1 \\ x-1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 - (x-1)^2.$$

解 $5 - (x-1)^2 = 1$ 得 $x = 3$ 或 -1 .

(2) 直接按第一行展开. 左 $= -x^2 - x + 2 = 0$. 解 $5 - (x-1)^2 = 1$ 得 $x = 1$ 或 -2 .

注: 解行列式方程的问题可先计算相应的行列式, 再解方程.

$$\begin{aligned}
 18. (1) \text{原} &= 4 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{12} - 3a_{11} & -a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 2a_{22} - 3a_{21} & -a_{23} \\ a_{31} & 2a_{32} - 3a_{31} & -a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第1列的3倍加到第2列}} 4 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{12} & -a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 2a_{22} & -a_{23} \\ a_{31} & 2a_{32} & -a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -8 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -8.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{原} &= 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{22} - 3a_{21} & a_{21} & a_{23} \\ 2a_{12} - 3a_{11} & a_{11} & a_{13} \\ 2a_{32} - 3a_{31} & a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第2列的3倍加到第1列}} 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{22} & a_{21} & a_{23} \\ 2a_{12} & a_{11} & a_{13} \\ 2a_{32} & a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -8 \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 8 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 8.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 19.(1) \text{原} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2x+2y & y & x+y \\ 2x+2y & x+y & x \\ 2x+2y & x & y \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第2,3列加到第1列}} (2x+2y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & x+y \\ 1 & x+y & x \\ 1 & x & y \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (2x+2y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & x+y \\ 0 & x & -y \\ 0 & x-y & -x \end{vmatrix} = (2x+2y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -y \\ 0 & x-y & -x \end{vmatrix} = (2x+2y) \begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ x-y & -x \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -2(x^3 + y^3).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{原} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 1-2a & 4-4a & 9-6a \\ b^2 & 1-2b & 4-4b & 9-6b \\ c^2 & 1-2c & 4-4c & 9-6c \\ d^2 & 1-2d & 4-4d & 9-6d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第2,3,4列都减去第1列}} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 1-2a & 2 & 6 \\ b^2 & 1-2b & 2 & 6 \\ c^2 & 1-2c & 2 & 6 \\ d^2 & 1-2d & 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$(3) \text{原} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_2 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & b_3 \\ b_4 & a_4 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{交换2,4行}} - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_4 & a_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & b_3 \\ 0 & 0 & b_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Laplace定理}} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ b_4 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (-1)^{(1+2)+(1+2)} \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & b_3 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)(a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3).$$

注：牢记结论：

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{m \times m} & C_{m \times n} \\ O_{n \times m} & B_{n \times n} \end{vmatrix} = |A_{m \times m}| \cdot |B_{n \times n}| !$$

$$(4) \text{原} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + b(-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot a^4 + b \cdot b^4 = a^5 + b^5.$$

按第1列展开

问：如此行列式扩展到 n 阶，结果又如何呢？

$$(5) \text{原} = a(-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & b & a \\ 0 & b & a & 0 \\ b & a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + b(-1)^{10} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & b & a \\ 0 & b & a & 0 \\ b & a & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$= a \cdot (-1)^{C_4^2} a^4 + b \cdot (-1)^{C_4^2} b^4 = a^5 + b^5.$$

问：如此行列式扩展到 n 阶，结果又如何呢？

注：牢记结论：

$$\begin{vmatrix} & & & a_1 \\ & & a_2 & \\ & \ddots & & \\ a_n & & & \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{C_n^2} a_1 a_2 a_n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20.(1) \text{左} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b+c & c+a \\ a_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ a_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & b+c & c+a \\ b_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ b_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b+c & c \\ a_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & c & c+a \\ b_1 & c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & c_2+a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ b_1 & c_1 & a_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 仿 (1) 的做法.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \begin{vmatrix} y & z+x & x+y \\ x & y+z & z+x \\ z & x+y & y+z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} z & z+x & x+y \\ y & y+z & z+x \\ x & x+y & y+z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y & z+x & x \\ x & y+z & z \\ z & x+y & y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} z & x & x+y \\ y & z & z+x \\ x & y & y+z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} y & z & x \\ x & y & z \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} z & x & y \\ y & z & x \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ z & x & y \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 21.(1) \text{原} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ b & -b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & 0 & \cdots & -b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n - b) \begin{vmatrix} -b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & -b \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{按第1列展开} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n - b & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & -b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b \right) \cdot (-b)^{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} b^{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b \right). \quad \text{其余各列都加到第1列}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{原} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b_1 & a_1 - b_2 & \cdots & a_1 - b_n \\ a_2 - a_1 & a_2 - a_1 & \cdots & a_2 - a_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n - a_1 & a_n - a_1 & \cdots & a_n - a_1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{其余各行都减去第1行}$$

当 $n=1$ 时, 原 $= a_1 - b_1$; 当 $n=2$ 时, 原 $= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b_1 & a_1 - b_2 \\ a_2 - a_1 & a_2 - a_1 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 - a_2)(b_1 - b_2)$; 当 $n \geq 3$ 时,

原 $= 0$.

$$(3) \text{原} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+2+3+\cdots+n & 2+3+\cdots+n & 3+4+\cdots+n & \cdots & n-1+n & n \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -(n-2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{第 } i \text{ 列加到第 } i-1 \text{ 列} \\
 \text{第 } i=n, n-1, \cdots, 2$$

$$= (1+2+3+\cdots+n) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -2 & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & -(n-2) & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & -(n-1) & \vdots \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{按第1列展开} \quad (4) \text{利}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} (-1)(-2)\cdots(-(n-1)) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n+1)!}{2}.$$

用 P22 例 6 的结论. 原 $= [0 + (n-1) \cdot 1](0-1)^{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \text{原} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= n(-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} n a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

按第1列展开

注：教材提供的参考答案与此稍有“不同”，这是因为 $(-1)^{n+1} = (-1)^{n-1}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 22.(1) \text{左} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 0 & x-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-(n-1) \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x-2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-(n-1) \end{vmatrix} = (x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-(n-1)).
 \end{aligned}$$

按第1列展开

解 $(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-(n-1))=0$ 得原方程的解为 $x=1, 2, \cdots, n-1$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{左} &= \begin{vmatrix} x-a_1 & a_1-a_2 & a_2-a_3 & \cdots & a_{n-1}-a_n & 1 \\ 0 & x-a_2 & a_2-a_3 & \cdots & a_{n-1}-a_n & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x-a_3 & \cdots & a_{n-1}-a_n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-a_n & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (x-a_1)(x-a_2)(x-a_3)\cdots(x-a_n).
 \end{aligned}$$

第*i*列减去末列的 a_i 倍
 $i=1, 2, \cdots, n$

解 $(x-a_1)(x-a_2)(x-a_3)\cdots(x-a_n)=0$ 得原方程的解为 $x=a_1, a_2, a_3, \cdots, a_n$ 。

注：原行列式是 $n+1$ 阶的！

23. (1) 利用教材 P22 例 5 的结论.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{左} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+(a_1-1) & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+(a_2-1) & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+(a_3-1) & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+(a_n-1) \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a_1-1)(a_2-1)\cdots 1 + (a_n-1)\left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i-1}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i-1) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i-1}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{左} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} - \cdots - \frac{1}{a_n} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} - \cdots - \frac{1}{a_n}\right) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}\right) a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n.
 \end{aligned}$$

按第1列展开

注：原行列式是 $n+1$ 阶的！

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{原} &= \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_0 \\ -1 & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & -1 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_{n-4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & 0 & a_{n-3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & x & a_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & x + a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^{n-1} + a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + a_{n-2}x^{n-3} + \cdots + a_2x + a_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^{n-2} + a_{n-1}x^{n-3} + a_{n-2}x^{n-4} + \cdots + a_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^4 + a_{n-1}x^3 + a_{n-2}x^2 + a_{n-3}x + a_{n-4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^3 + a_{n-1}x^2 + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 0 & x^2 + a_{n-1}x + a_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & x + a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{第}i\text{行的倍加到第}i-1\text{行} \\
 &i=n, n-1, \cdots, 2 \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^{n-1} + a_{n-1}x^{n-2} + a_{n-2}x^{n-3} + \cdots + a_2x + a_1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^{n-2} + a_{n-1}x^{n-3} + a_{n-2}x^{n-4} + \cdots + a_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^4 + a_{n-1}x^3 + a_{n-2}x^2 + a_{n-3}x + a_{n-4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x^3 + a_{n-1}x^2 + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 0 & x^2 + a_{n-1}x + a_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & x + a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\text{按第一行展开} \\
 &= (x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0) \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0) \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$= x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + a_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0.$$

注：教材 P22 例 5 的做法是常用且有效的计算行列式的方法。

$$24.(1) \because A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ -5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -5 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\therefore AB = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & -3 & 9 \\ -5 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \because A_1B_1 = A_2B_2 = A_3B_3 = 9, \quad A_1B_2 = A_1B_3 = A_2B_1 = A_2B_3 = A_3B_1 = A_3B_2 = 0,$$

$$\therefore AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1B_1 & A_1B_2 & A_1B_3 \\ A_2B_1 & A_2B_2 & A_2B_3 \\ A_3B_1 & A_3B_2 & A_3B_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

25. (1) $|A_1 \quad 2A_3 \quad A_2| = -|A_1 \quad A_2 \quad 2A_3| = -2|A_1 \quad A_2 \quad A_3| = -2 \times (-2) = 4.$

(2) $|A_3 - 2A_1 \quad 3A_2 \quad A_1| = |A_3 \quad 3A_2 \quad A_1| + |-2A_1 \quad 3A_2 \quad A_1| = -|A_1 \quad 3A_2 \quad A_3| + 0$
 $= -3|A_1 \quad A_2 \quad A_3| = -3 \times (-2) = 6.$

26. $\begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{pmatrix} = A = EA = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_m \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 A \\ \varepsilon_2 A \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_m A \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A_i = \varepsilon_i A, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$

27. (1) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A| = -2 \neq 0$, 故 A 可逆.

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

(2) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A| = 0$, 故 A 不可逆.

(3) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A| = 4 \neq 0$, 故 A 可逆.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(4) 令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A| = 6 \neq 0$, 故 A 可逆.

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

注：伴随矩阵法仅在笔算求低阶矩阵的逆矩阵时较为方便.

$$28. \quad (1) \therefore \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right),$$

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

$$(2) \therefore \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{array} \right),$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \therefore \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) \therefore \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right),$$

$$\therefore \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right).$$

$$(5) \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

$$\therefore \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ \frac{1}{a_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

注：也可以利用矩阵的初等列变换求矩阵的逆矩阵： $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ E \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ A^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$.

$$29. (1) X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -2 & 9 \\ 5 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{5}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) AX + B = X \Rightarrow (E - A)X = B \Rightarrow X = (E - A)^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$30. \because (E - A)(E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}) = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1} - (A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1} + A^k) \\ = E - A^k = E - 0 = E, \therefore (E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}.$$

$$31. A^2 - 3A - 2E = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 - 3A = 2E \Rightarrow A(A - 3E) = 2E \Rightarrow A \cdot \frac{1}{2}(A - 3E) = E \\ \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A - 3E).$$

注：30 和 31 两题的做法表明：设法得到等式 $AB = E$ 是证明矩阵 A 可逆或求 A^{-1} 的有效途径。

$$32. (1) \text{ 在 } A^*A = |A|E \text{ 两边同时取行列式得 } |A^*| \cdot |A| = |A|^n. \because A \text{ 可逆, } |A| \neq 0, \therefore |A^*| \neq 0,$$

$$\text{故 } A^* \text{ 可逆, 且 } (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 33. |(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*| &= \left| \frac{1}{3}A^{-1} - 2|A|A^{-1} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{3}A^{-1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}A^{-1} \right| = \left| -\frac{2}{3}A^{-1} \right| = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 |A^{-1}| \\ &= -\frac{8}{27}|A|^{-1} = -\frac{8}{27} \times 2 = -\frac{16}{27}. \end{aligned}$$

注: 矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵 A^* 的有关性质是往年考研的热门考点. 读者应格外注意如下重要的恒等式: $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$, 从它可导出 A^* 的许多性质.

34. $\because (A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1} = A^{-1}$, $\therefore A^{-1}$ 是对称矩阵.

35. 方法一: $B^m = (C^{-1}AC)^m = \underbrace{(C^{-1}AC)(C^{-1}AC)\cdots(C^{-1}AC)(C^{-1}AC)}_m = C^{-1}A^mC$.

方法二: (数学归纳法) 当 $m=1$ 时, 显然成立.

设命题对 $m=k$ 时成立, 则 $B^{k+1} = B^k B = \underbrace{(C^{-1}A^kC)(C^{-1}AC)} = C^{-1}A^kAC = C^{-1}A^{k+1}C$.

$$36. (1) A_{11}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & O \\ O & A_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) A_{11}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 4 \\ -2 & -5 & -2 \\ -2 & -7 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}, -A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}A_{22}^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 4 \\ -2 & -5 & -2 \\ -2 & -7 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & -A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}A_{22}^{-1} \\ O & A_{22}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 4 & -5 \\ -2 & -5 & -2 & \frac{5}{2} \\ -2 & -7 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) A_{12}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A_{21}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & A_{21}^{-1} \\ A_{12}^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注：务必牢记这三种分块矩阵的逆矩阵的形式，特别是（1）和（3）两个结果。

37. (1) 方法一： $\because \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ ，且存在一阶非零子式， \therefore 秩为 1.

方法二： $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ， \therefore 秩为 1.

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \text{秩为 } 3.$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \text{秩为 } 1.$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \text{秩为 } 2.$$

$$(5) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \text{秩为 } 3.$$

$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 & -2 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \text{秩为 } 3.$$

注：求矩阵的秩的方法很多，随着以后各章的学习，读者应注意总结。