

1. 进行下列矩阵运算：

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_1 a_{12} & \lambda_1 a_{13} & \lambda_1 a_{14} \\ \lambda_2 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \lambda_2 a_{23} & \lambda_2 a_{24} \\ \lambda_3 a_{31} & \lambda_3 a_{32} & \lambda_3 a_{33} & \lambda_3 a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_2 a_{12} & \lambda_3 a_{13} & \lambda_4 a_{14} \\ \lambda_1 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \lambda_3 a_{23} & \lambda_4 a_{24} \\ \lambda_1 a_{31} & \lambda_2 a_{32} & \lambda_3 a_{33} & \lambda_4 a_{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 设

$$(1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

计算 $AB, AB-BA, (AB)', A'B'$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求 $AB, AB - BA, (AB)', A'B'$

$$\bullet AB = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\bullet AB - BA = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet (AB)' = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}' = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet A'B' = (BA)' = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}' = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 计算:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} x & y & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

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

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} x & y & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} xa_{11} + ya_{21} + a_{31} & xa_{12} + ya_{22} + a_{32} & xa_{13} + ya_{23} + a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (xa_{11} + ya_{21} + a_{31})x + (xa_{12} + ya_{22} + a_{32})y + (xa_{13} + ya_{23} + a_{33})$$

$$= a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + (a_{21} + a_{12})xy + (a_{31} + a_{13})x + (a_{32} + a_{23})y + a_{33}$$

8. 设 $A \in M_{m,n}(K)$ 且 $r(A) = n$. 又设 B, C 为数域 K 上 $n \times s$ 矩阵, 且 $AB = AC$. 证明 $B = C$.

$$AB = AC \Rightarrow AB - AC = 0 \Rightarrow A(B - C) = 0$$

$$B \triangleq (b_1 \ \cdots \ b_s), C \triangleq (c_1 \ \cdots \ c_s)$$

$$\text{thus } A(B - C) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A(b_1 - c_1 \ \cdots \ b_s - c_s) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A(b_1 - c_1) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ A(b_s - c_s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{since } \dim C(A^T) = r(A) = n$$

$$\dim C(A^T) + \dim N(A) = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim N(A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b_1 - c_1 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ b_s - c_s = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C$$

10. 设 A, B 是数域 K 上的两个 $m \times n$ 矩阵. 如果 $r(A) < \frac{n}{2}$,

$r(B) < \frac{n}{2}$. 证明存在 K 上 $n \times s$ 矩阵 $C, C \neq 0$, 使 $(A+B)C = 0$.

$$r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B) < \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2} = n$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A+B) \leq n-1$$

$$\text{since } \dim C((A+B)^T) = r(A+B) \leq n-1$$

$$\dim C((A+B)^T) + \dim N(A+B) = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim N(A+B) \geq 1$$

choose $c \neq 0$ in $N(A+B)$

$$\text{let } C = (c \ \cdots \ c) \Rightarrow (A+B)C = 0$$

11. 设 A, B 是数域 K 上两个 $n \times n$ 矩阵. 已知存在 K 上非零的 $n \times n$ 矩阵 C , 使 $AC = 0$. 证明存在 K 上非零的 $n \times n$ 矩阵 D , 使 $ABD = 0$.

$$\exists C \in M_{n,n}(K), \text{ s.t. } AC = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N(A) \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C(A^T) \leq n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A) \leq n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\} \leq r(A) \leq n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow C((AB)^T) \leq n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow N(AB) \geq 1$$

choose $d \neq 0$ in $N(A+B)$

$$\text{let } D = (d \ \cdots \ d) \Rightarrow ABD = 0$$

1. 计算下列矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^2;$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^5;$$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n;$$

$$(4) \begin{bmatrix} \cos\varphi & -\sin\varphi \\ \sin\varphi & \cos\varphi \end{bmatrix}^n;$$

$$(5) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n;$$

$$(6) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^n.$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -6 \\ 12 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^n = ?$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi & -2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \\ 2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi & \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\varphi & -\sin 2\varphi \\ \sin 2\varphi & \cos 2\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{assume that: } \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^{n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(n-1)\varphi & -\sin(n-1)\varphi \\ \sin(n-1)\varphi & \cos(n-1)\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{then } \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(n-1)\varphi & -\sin(n-1)\varphi \\ \sin(n-1)\varphi & \cos(n-1)\varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(n-1)\varphi \cos \varphi - \sin(n-1)\varphi \sin \varphi & -\cos(n-1)\varphi \sin \varphi - \sin(n-1)\varphi \cos \varphi \\ \cos(n-1)\varphi \sin \varphi + \sin(n-1)\varphi \cos \varphi & \cos(n-1)\varphi \cos \varphi - \sin(n-1)\varphi \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos n\varphi & -\sin n\varphi \\ \sin n\varphi & \cos n\varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{by induction, } \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos n\varphi & -\sin n\varphi \\ \sin n\varphi & \cos n\varphi \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(6) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^n = ?$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda \\ & & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^3 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^2 \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda \\ & & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 & 3\lambda \\ & \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 \\ & & \lambda^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^4 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^3 \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 & 3\lambda \\ & \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 \\ & & \lambda^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^4 & 4\lambda^3 & 6\lambda^2 \\ & \lambda^4 & 4\lambda^3 \\ & & \lambda^4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{assume that: } \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^{n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{n-1} & (n-1)\lambda^{n-2} & \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}\lambda^{n-3} \\ & \lambda^{n-1} & (n-1)\lambda^{n-2} \\ & & \lambda^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{then } \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\text{by induction: } \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda & 1 \\ & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^n & n\lambda^{n-1} & \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\lambda^{n-2} \\ & \lambda^n & n\lambda^{n-1} \\ & & \lambda^n \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 给定 n 阶方阵

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n},$$

证明：当 $k \geq n$ 时, $J^k = 0$ (矩阵中空白处元素为零).

$$2J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$J^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

...

$$J^{n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & 1 \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{bmatrix},$$

$$J^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall k \geq n, J^k = J^{k-n} J^n = J^{k-n} 0 = 0$$

5. 设给定数域 K 上的对角矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \quad (i \neq j),$$

证明：与 A 可交换的数域 K 上的 n 阶方阵都是对角矩阵.

5. 假设与 A 可交换的矩阵为 $B \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_1 a_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_1 a_{1n} \\ \lambda_2 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_2 a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_n a_{n1} & \lambda_n a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_2 a_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{1n} \\ \lambda_1 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1 a_{n1} & \lambda_2 a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \lambda_i a_{ij} = \lambda_j a_{ij}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}: i < j, \lambda_i a_{ij} = \lambda_j a_{ij}, \lambda_i a_{ji} = \lambda_j a_{ji}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}: i < j, (\lambda_i - \lambda_j)(a_{ij} + a_{ji}) = 0, (\lambda_i - \lambda_j)(a_{ij} - a_{ji}) = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j}{\Rightarrow} \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}: i < j, a_{ij} + a_{ji} = 0, a_{ij} - a_{ji} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}: i < j, a_{ij} = a_{ji} = 0$$

这说明与 A 可交换的矩阵只有可能在对角线上不为 0

下验证所有对角矩阵都与 A 可交换

$$\text{设对角矩阵 } C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & & & \\ & c_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AC = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 c_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 c_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CA = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 c_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 c_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n c_n \end{pmatrix} = AC$$

得证!

7. 设 A 是数域 K 上的 n 阶方阵. 证明:

(1) 若 $A^2 = E$, 则

$$r(A+E) + r(A-E) = n;$$

(2) 若 $A^2 = A$, 则

$$r(A) + r(A-E) = n.$$

$$7.(1) A^2 = E \Rightarrow r(A^2) = r(E) \stackrel{r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}}{\Rightarrow} r(A) \geq r(E) = n \stackrel{r(A) \leq n}{\Rightarrow} r(A) = n$$

$$A^2 = E \Rightarrow A^2 = E^2 \Rightarrow A^2 - E^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (A+E)(A-E) = 0$$

\Rightarrow the row space of $(A+E)$ is orthogonal to the column space of $(A-E)$.

i.e. the columns of $(A-E)$ are in the nullspace of $(A+E)$

$$\Rightarrow r(A-E) \leq r(N(A+E)) = n - r(A+E)$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A-E) + r(A+E) \leq n$$

$$\text{since } r(A-E) + r(A+E) \geq r((A-E) + (A+E)) = r(2A) = r(A) = n$$

$$\text{Hence, } r(A-E) + r(A+E) = n$$

$$7.(2) A^2 = A \Rightarrow A^2 = AE \Rightarrow A^2 - AE = 0 \Rightarrow A(A-E) = 0$$

\Rightarrow the row space of A is orthogonal to the column space of $(A-E)$.

i.e. the columns of $(A-E)$ are in the nullspace of A

$$\Rightarrow r(A-E) \leq r(N(A)) = n - r(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A-E) + r(A) \leq n$$

$$\text{since } r(A-E) + r(A) = r(E-A) + r(A) \geq r(E-A+A) = r(E) = n$$

$$\text{Hence, } r(A-E) + r(A) = n.$$

10. 给定

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 15 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(1) 证明

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -15 & -7 & 30 \\ 22 & 10 & -43 \end{bmatrix};$$

(2) 利用上述结果解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = b_1, \\ 15x_1 + 2x_2 = b_2, \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = b_3. \end{cases}$$

10.(1) *proof* :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 15 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A \ E) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & & \\ 15 & 2 & 0 & & 1 & \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & & \\ 0 & -43 & -30 & -15 & 1 & \\ 0 & -10 & -7 & -4 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{30}{43} & \frac{15}{43} & -\frac{1}{43} & \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{7}{10} & \frac{2}{5} & & -\frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{30}{43} & \frac{15}{43} & -\frac{1}{43} & \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{430} & \frac{11}{215} & \frac{1}{43} & -\frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{30}{43} & \frac{15}{43} & -\frac{1}{43} & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 22 & 10 & -43 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -15 & -7 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 22 & 10 & -43 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -43 & -20 & 86 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -15 & -7 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 22 & 10 & -43 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -15 & -7 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 22 & 10 & -43 \end{bmatrix} = (E \ A^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -15 & -7 & 30 \\ 22 & 10 & -43 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$10.(2) A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -4 \\ -15 & -7 & 30 \\ 22 & 10 & -43 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2b_1 + b_2 - 4b_3 \\ -15b_1 - 7b_2 + 30b_3 \\ 22b_1 + 10b_2 - 43b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2b_1 + b_2 - 4b_3 \\ x_2 = -15b_1 - 7b_2 + 30b_3 \\ x_3 = 22b_1 + 10b_2 - 43b_3 \end{cases}$$

11. 计算下列逆矩阵:

$$(1) A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, \quad ad - bc = 1;$$

$$(2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (3) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(4) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (5) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$11.(2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A \ I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & & \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & & 1 & \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = (I \ A^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$11.(4) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A \ I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & & & & \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & & & 1 & & \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -6 & & & & 1 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & & & & & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -6 & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 & & 1 & -2 & & \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 1 & -1 & & & \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -5 & & -1 & 1 & & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 & & 1 & -2 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -1 & & 1 & -3 & 1 & \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 & & 1 & -2 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 & 1 & 5 & -3 & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 & & 1 & -2 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -16 & 5 & 18 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -6 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -17 & 5 & 20 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 22 & -6 & -26 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -17 & 5 & 20 & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = (I \ A^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & -6 & -26 & 17 \\ -17 & 5 & 20 & -13 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ 4 & -1 & -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

12. 求方阵 X , 使

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$12.(2) A \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A \ I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ & & 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ & & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \\ & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ & & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = (I \ A^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{thus } AX = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow X = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} & \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} & \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \end{bmatrix}$$

19. 设 A 是数域 K 上的一个 n 阶方阵, $A^k=0$. 证明:

$$(E-A)^{-1}=E+A+A^2+\cdots+A^{k-1}.$$

19.proof :

$$(E-A)^{-1}=E+A+A^2+\cdots+A^{k-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (E-A)(E+A+A^2+\cdots+A^{k-1})=E$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E=(E+A+A^2+\cdots+A^{k-1})-(A+A^2+\cdots+A^k)=E-A^k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^k=0.(\text{solved})$$