



逆矩阵

逆矩阵的定义和性质

求逆公式

逆矩阵的初步应用



逆矩阵的初步应用

例 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

求矩阵 X , 使其满足 $AXB = C$.

解 若 A^{-1} 、 B^{-1} 存在, 则用 A^{-1} 左乘上式, 用 B^{-1} 右乘上式, 得 $A^{-1}(AXB)B^{-1} = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$, 即: $X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$.

因为 $|A|=2 \neq 0$, $|B|=1 \neq 0$, 所以 A^{-1} 、 B^{-1} 都存在.

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

于是 $X = A^{-1}CB^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 10 & -4 \\ -10 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$

例 设 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $AP = P\Lambda$, 求 A^n .

解 $|P| = 2$, $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$,

$$A^2 = (P\Lambda P^{-1}) \cdot (P\Lambda P^{-1}) = P\Lambda^2 P^{-1},$$

...

$$A^n = P\Lambda^n P^{-1},$$

而

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Lambda^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots, \quad \Lambda^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} A^n &= P \Lambda^n P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2-2^n & 2^n-1 \\ 2-2^{n+1} & 2^{n+1}-1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

矩阵多项式 $f(A) = a_0 E + a_1 A + \cdots + a_{n-1} A^{n-1} + a_n A^n$,

(i) 如果 $A = P \Lambda P^{-1}$, 则 $A^k = P \Lambda^k P^{-1}$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= a_0 E + a_1 A + \cdots + a_{n-1} A^{n-1} + a_n A^n \\ &= P(a_0 E)P^{-1} + P(a_1 \Lambda)P^{-1} + \cdots + P(a_n \Lambda^n)P^{-1} \\ &= P f(\Lambda) P^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 如果 $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$,

则 $\Lambda^k = \text{diag}(\lambda_1^k, \lambda_2^k, \dots, \lambda_n^k)$, 从而

$$f(\Lambda) = a_0 E + a_1 \Lambda + \dots + a_{n-1} \Lambda^{n-1} + a_n \Lambda^n$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & & & \\ & f(\lambda_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 设 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $AP = P\Lambda$,

求 $\varphi(A) = A^3 + 2A^2 - 3A$.

解 因为 $|P| = 6 \neq 0$, 所以 P 可逆, 从而

$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1}, \quad \varphi(A) = P\varphi(\Lambda)P^{-1}.$$

而 $\varphi(1) = 1^3 + 2 \cdot 1^2 - 3 = 0$, $\varphi(2) = 10$, $\varphi(-3) = 0$,

于是

$$\varphi(\Lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(1) & & \\ & \varphi(2) & \\ & & \varphi(-3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 10 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

通过计算得

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

所以 $\varphi(A) = P\varphi(\Lambda)P^{-1}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 10 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

