

第二章 矩阵及其运算

1. 已知线性变换:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3 \\ x_2 = 3y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3 \\ x_3 = 3y_1 + 2y_2 + 3y_3 \end{cases},$$

求从变量 x_1, x_2, x_3 到变量 y_1, y_2, y_3 的线性变换.

解 由已知:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

故

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 9 \\ 6 & 3 & -7 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = -7x_1 - 4x_2 + 9x_3 \\ y_2 = 6x_1 + 3x_2 - 7x_3 \\ y_3 = 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 \end{cases}.$$

2. 已知两个线性变换

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + y_3 \\ x_2 = -2y_1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \\ x_3 = 4y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = -3z_1 + z_2 \\ y_2 = 2z_1 + z_3 \\ y_3 = -z_2 + 3z_3 \end{cases},$$

求从 z_1, z_2, z_3 到 x_1, x_2, x_3 的线性变换.

解 由已知

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 1 & 3 \\ 12 & -4 & 9 \\ -10 & -1 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

所以有
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -6z_1 + z_2 + 3z_3 \\ x_2 = 12z_1 - 4z_2 + 9z_3 \\ x_3 = -10z_1 - z_2 + 16z_3 \end{cases} .$$

3. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $3AB - 2A$ 及 $A^T B$.

解
$$\begin{aligned} 3AB - 2A &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 13 & 22 \\ -2 & -17 & 20 \\ 4 & 29 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \\ A^T B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 计算下列乘积:

(1) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$

解
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \times 7 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 7 + (-2) \times 2 + 3 \times 1 \\ 5 \times 7 + 7 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 35 \\ 6 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) $(1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$

解
$$(1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1) = (10).$$

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

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times (-1) & 2 \times 2 \\ 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 2 \\ 3 \times (-1) & 3 \times 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -7 & 8 \\ 20 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(5) (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} & (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 \quad a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 \quad a_{13}x_1 + a_{23}x_2 + a_{33}x_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3. \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 问:

(1) $AB=BA$ 吗?

解 $AB \neq BA$.

因为 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, $BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 $AB \neq BA$.

(2) $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 吗?

解 $(A+B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$.

因为 $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$(A+B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 14 \\ 14 & 29 \end{pmatrix},$$

但 $A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 16 \\ 15 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$,

所以 $(A+B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$.

(3) $(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$ 吗?

解 $(A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2 - B^2$.

因为 $A+B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $A-B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$(A+B)(A-B) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

而 $A^2 - B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$,

故 $(A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2 - B^2$.

6. 举反例说明下列命题是错误的:

(1) 若 $A^2=0$, 则 $A=0$;

解 取 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^2=0$, 但 $A \neq 0$.

(2) 若 $A^2=A$, 则 $A=0$ 或 $A=E$;

解 取 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^2=A$, 但 $A \neq 0$ 且 $A \neq E$.

(3) 若 $AX=AY$, 且 $A \neq 0$, 则 $X=Y$.

解 取

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 $AX=AY$, 且 $A \neq 0$, 但 $X \neq Y$.

7. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^2, A^3, \dots, A^k .

解 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix},$

$$A^3 = A^2 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$\dots\dots,$

$$A^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

8. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^k .

解 首先观察

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 & 3\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^4 = A^3 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^4 & 4\lambda^3 & 6\lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda^4 & 4\lambda^3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^5 = A^4 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^5 & 5\lambda^4 & 10\lambda^3 \\ 0 & \lambda^5 & 5\lambda^4 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$\dots\dots,$

$$A^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}.$$

用数学归纳法证明:

当 $k=2$ 时, 显然成立.

假设 k 时成立, 则 $k+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} A^{k+1} &= A^k \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{k+1} & (k+1)\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{(k+1)k}{2}\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & \lambda^{k+1} & (k+1)\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法原理知:

$$A^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}.$$

9. 设 A, B 为 n 阶矩阵, 且 A 为对称矩阵, 证明 $B^T A B$ 也是对称矩阵.

证明 因为 $A^T=A$, 所以

$$(B^T A B)^T = B^T (B^T A)^T = B^T A^T B = B^T A B,$$

从而 $B^T A B$ 是对称矩阵.

10. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶对称矩阵, 证明 AB 是对称矩阵的充分必要条件是 $AB=BA$.

证明 充分性: 因为 $A^T=A, B^T=B$, 且 $AB=BA$, 所以

$$(AB)^T=(BA)^T=A^TB^T=AB,$$

即 AB 是对称矩阵.

必要性: 因为 $A^T=A, B^T=B$, 且 $(AB)^T=AB$, 所以

$$AB=(AB)^T=B^TA^T=BA.$$

11. 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$. $|A|=1$, 故 A^{-1} 存在. 因为

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$. $|A|=1 \neq 0$, 故 A^{-1} 存在. 因为

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$.

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. $|A|=2 \neq 0$, 故 A^{-1} 存在. 因为

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ -13 & 6 & -1 \\ -32 & 14 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{13}{2} & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -16 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & a_n \end{pmatrix} (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0).$$

解
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & 0 \\ & a_2 & \ddots \\ 0 & & a_n \end{pmatrix},$$
 由对角矩阵的性质知

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_1} & & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{a_2} & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & \frac{1}{a_n} \end{pmatrix}.$$

12. 解下列矩阵方程:

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

解
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -23 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } X &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & 2 & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{8}{3} & 5 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } X &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } X &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

13. 利用逆矩阵解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

解 方程组可表示为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

从而有
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

解 方程组可表示为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

故有
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 3 \end{cases}.$$

14. 设 $A^k = O$ (k 为正整数), 证明 $(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}$.

证明 因为 $A^k = O$, 所以 $E - A^k = E$. 又因为

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

所以 $(E-A)(E+A+A^2+\cdots+A^{k-1})=E$,

由定理 2 推论知 $(E-A)$ 可逆, 且

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

证明 一方面, 有 $E=(E-A)^{-1}(E-A)$.

另一方面, 由 $A^k=O$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (E-A) + (A-A^2) + A^2 - \cdots - A^{k-1} + (A^{k-1} - A^k) \\ &= (E+A+A^2+\cdots+A^{k-1})(E-A), \end{aligned}$$

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

两端同时右乘 $(E-A)^{-1}$, 就有

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

15. 设方阵 A 满足 $A^2-A-2E=O$, 证明 A 及 $A+2E$ 都可逆, 并求 A^{-1} 及 $(A+2E)^{-1}$.

证明 由 $A^2-A-2E=O$ 得

$$A^2-A=2E, \text{ 即 } A(A-E)=2E,$$

或 $A \cdot \frac{1}{2}(A-E) = E$,

由定理 2 推论知 A 可逆, 且 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A-E)$.

由 $A^2-A-2E=O$ 得

$$A^2-A-6E=-4E, \text{ 即 } (A+2E)(A-3E)=-4E,$$

或 $(A+2E) \cdot \frac{1}{4}(3E-A) = E$

由定理 2 推论知 $(A+2E)$ 可逆, 且 $(A+2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(3E-A)$.

证明 由 $A^2-A-2E=O$ 得 $A^2-A=2E$, 两端同时取行列式得

$$|A^2 - A| = 2,$$

即 $|A||A - E| = 2,$

故 $|A| \neq 0,$

所以 A 可逆, 而 $A + 2E = A^2, |A + 2E| = |A^2| = |A|^2 \neq 0,$ 故 $A + 2E$ 也可逆.

由 $A^2 - A - 2E = O \Rightarrow A(A - E) = 2E$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}A(A - E) = 2A^{-1}E \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A - E),$$

又由 $A^2 - A - 2E = O \Rightarrow (A + 2E)A - 3(A + 2E) = -4E$

$$\Rightarrow (A + 2E)(A - 3E) = -4E,$$

所以 $(A + 2E)^{-1}(A + 2E)(A - 3E) = -4(A + 2E)^{-1},$

$$(A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(3E - A).$$

16. 设 A 为 3 阶矩阵, $|A| = \frac{1}{2},$ 求 $|(2A)^{-1} - 5A^*|.$

解 因为 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*,$ 所以

$$\begin{aligned} |(2A)^{-1} - 5A^*| &= \left| \frac{1}{2}A^{-1} - 5|A|A^{-1} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2}A^{-1} - \frac{5}{2}A^{-1} \right| \\ &= |-2A^{-1}| = (-2)^3|A^{-1}| = -8|A|^{-1} = -8 \times 2 = -16. \end{aligned}$$

17. 设矩阵 A 可逆, 证明其伴随阵 A^* 也可逆, 且 $(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*.$

证明 由 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*,$ 得 $A^* = |A|A^{-1},$ 所以当 A 可逆时, 有

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

从而 A^* 也可逆.

因为 $A^* = |A|A^{-1},$ 所以

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

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

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

18. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵为 A^* , 证明:

(1) 若 $|A|=0$, 则 $|A^*|=0$;

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

证明

(1) 用反证法证明. 假设 $|A^*| \neq 0$, 则有 $A^*(A^*)^{-1} = E$, 由此得

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

所以 $A^* = O$, 这与 $|A^*| \neq 0$ 矛盾, 故当 $|A|=0$ 时, 有 $|A^*|=0$.

(2) 由于 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$, 则 $AA^* = |A|E$, 取行列式得到

$$|A||A^*| = |A|^n.$$

若 $|A| \neq 0$, 则 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$;

若 $|A|=0$, 由(1)知 $|A^*|=0$, 此时命题也成立.

因此 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$.

19. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $AB = A + 2B$, 求 B .

解 由 $AB = A + 2E$ 可得 $(A - 2E)B = A$, 故

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

20. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $AB + E = A^2 + B$, 求 B .

解 由 $AB + E = A^2 + B$ 得

$$(A - E)B = A^2 - E,$$

即 $(A - E)B = (A - E)(A + E)$.

因为 $|A-E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$, 所以 $(A-E)$ 可逆, 从而

$$B = A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

21. 设 $A = \text{diag}(1, -2, 1)$, $A^*BA = 2BA - 8E$, 求 B .

解 由 $A^*BA = 2BA - 8E$ 得

$$(A^* - 2E)BA = -8E,$$

$$B = -8(A^* - 2E)^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$= -8[A(A^* - 2E)]^{-1}$$

$$= -8(AA^* - 2A)^{-1}$$

$$= -8(A|E - 2A)^{-1}$$

$$= -8(-2E - 2A)^{-1}$$

$$= 4(E + A)^{-1}$$

$$= 4[\text{diag}(2, -1, 2)]^{-1}$$

$$= 4\text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2\text{diag}(1, -2, 1).$$

22. 已知矩阵 A 的伴随阵 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$,

且 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$, 求 B .

解 由 $|A^*| = |A|^3 = 8$, 得 $|A| = 2$.

由 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$ 得

$$AB = B + 3A,$$

$$B = 3(A - E)^{-1}A = 3[A(E - A^{-1})]^{-1}A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3\left(E - \frac{1}{2}A^*\right)^{-1} = 6(2E - A^*)^{-1} \\
&= 6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

23. 设 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{11} .

解 由 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 得 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$, 所以 $A^{11} = A = P\Lambda^{11}P^{-1}$.

$$|P| = 3, \quad P^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

而
$$\Lambda^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$A^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2731 & 2732 \\ -683 & -684 \end{pmatrix}.$$

24. 设 $AP = P\Lambda$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$,

求 $\varphi(A) = A^8(5E - 6A + A^2)$.

解
$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(\Lambda) &= \Lambda^8(5E - 6\Lambda + \Lambda^2) \\
&= \text{diag}(1, 1, 5^8)[\text{diag}(5, 5, 5) - \text{diag}(-6, 6, 30) + \text{diag}(1, 1, 25)] \\
&= \text{diag}(1, 1, 5^8)\text{diag}(12, 0, 0) = 12\text{diag}(1, 0, 0).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(A) &= P\varphi(\Lambda)P^{-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{|P|}P\varphi(\Lambda)P^*
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

25. 设矩阵 A 、 B 及 $A+B$ 都可逆, 证明 $A^{-1}+B^{-1}$ 也可逆, 并求其逆阵.

证明 因为

$$A^{-1}(A+B)B^{-1}=B^{-1}+A^{-1}=A^{-1}+B^{-1},$$

而 $A^{-1}(A+B)B^{-1}$ 是三个可逆矩阵的乘积, 所以 $A^{-1}(A+B)B^{-1}$ 可逆, 即 $A^{-1}+B^{-1}$ 可逆.

$$(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1}=[A^{-1}(A+B)B^{-1}]^{-1}=B(A+B)^{-1}A.$$

26. 计算
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 设 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$,

则
$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & E \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & B_1 \\ O & B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_1B_1+B_2 \\ O & A_2B_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

而
$$A_1B_1+B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以
$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & E \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & B_1 \\ O & B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_1B_1+B_2 \\ O & A_2B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix},$$

即
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

27. 取 $A=B=-C=D=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 验证 $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \neq \begin{vmatrix} |A| & |B| \\ |C| & |D| \end{vmatrix}$.

解
$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4,$$

而
$$\begin{vmatrix} |A| & |B| \\ |C| & |D| \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

故
$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \neq \begin{vmatrix} |A| & |B| \\ |C| & |D| \end{vmatrix}.$$

28. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & O \\ 4 & -3 & O \\ O & 2 & 0 \\ O & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $|A^8|$ 及 A^4 .

解 令 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$,

则
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$A^8 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}^8 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^8 & O \\ O & A_2^8 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$|A^8| = |A_1^8| |A_2^8| = |A_1|^8 |A_2|^8 = 10^{16}.$$

$$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^4 & O \\ O & A_2^4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5^4 & 0 & O \\ 0 & 5^4 & O \\ O & 2^4 & 0 \\ O & 2^6 & 2^4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

29. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 及 s 阶矩阵 B 都可逆, 求

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1};$$

解 设 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AC_3 & AC_4 \\ BC_1 & BC_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

由此得
$$\begin{cases} AC_3 = E_n \\ AC_4 = O \\ BC_1 = O \\ BC_2 = E_s \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_3 = A^{-1} \\ C_4 = O \\ C_1 = O \\ C_2 = B^{-1} \end{cases},$$

所以
$$\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

解 设 $\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & D_2 \\ D_3 & D_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & D_2 \\ D_3 & D_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AD_1 & AD_2 \\ CD_1 + BD_3 & CD_2 + BD_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}.$$

由此得
$$\begin{cases} AD_1 = E_n \\ AD_2 = O \\ CD_1 + BD_3 = O \\ CD_2 + BD_4 = E_s \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D_1 = A^{-1} \\ D_2 = O \\ D_3 = -B^{-1}CA^{-1} \\ D_4 = B^{-1} \end{cases},$$

所以
$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

30. 求下列矩阵的逆阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是
$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{5}{24} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$