

(2) $\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$, $\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$, $\vec{c} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$ 则
 当 $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} \neq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & v_1 & w_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 & w_2 \\ u_3 & v_3 & w_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3) = \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$

$$\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3) = \vec{c} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

(3) $a_1 \dots a_n \neq 0$ 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_n & \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{-1} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & a_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 若 $f(A) = 0$ 且 $f(a) \neq 0$ 则 $A - aI$ 可逆.

$$(I + J)^{-1} = ?$$

例: $A, B, A+B$ 可逆 $\Rightarrow A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 可逆

§ 转置, 共轭与迹

定义: 1) $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \in F^{m \times n}$ 称 $A^T := \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{m2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$
为 A 的 **转置矩阵**.

2) $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, 称 $\bar{A} := (\bar{a}_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_{11} & \bar{a}_{12} & \dots & \bar{a}_{1n} \\ \bar{a}_{21} & \bar{a}_{22} & \dots & \bar{a}_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \bar{a}_{m1} & \bar{a}_{m2} & \dots & \bar{a}_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$
为 A 的 **共轭矩阵**.

3) n 阶方阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in F^{n \times n}$. 称 $\text{tr}(A) := a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}$
为 A 的 **迹**.

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 2-i \\ 3-i & 4+i \end{pmatrix}$ $A^T = ?$, $\bar{A} = ?$, $\text{tr}(A) = ?$

转置性质: (1) $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$

$$(2) (\lambda A)^T = \lambda \cdot A^T$$

$$(3) (AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

$$(4) (A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$$

证: ...

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

$$(2) \text{tr}(\lambda A) = \lambda \text{tr}(A)$$

$$(3) \text{tr}(A^T) = \text{tr}(A), \text{tr}(\bar{A}) = \overline{\text{tr}(A)}$$

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

证: ...

例: $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $\text{tr}(A\bar{A}^T) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$.

②

证: ...

§ 分块运算

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_j := \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_i := (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ \cdots \ a_{in})$$

$$\Rightarrow A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{pmatrix}$$

更一般

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{记 } A = (A_{ij})_{r \times s} \text{ 记 } A_{ij} \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的子块})$$

$$\text{子矩阵: } A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 j_1} & a_{i_1 j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_1 j_s} \\ a_{i_2 j_1} & a_{i_2 j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_2 j_s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r j_1} & a_{i_r j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_r j_s} \end{pmatrix}$$

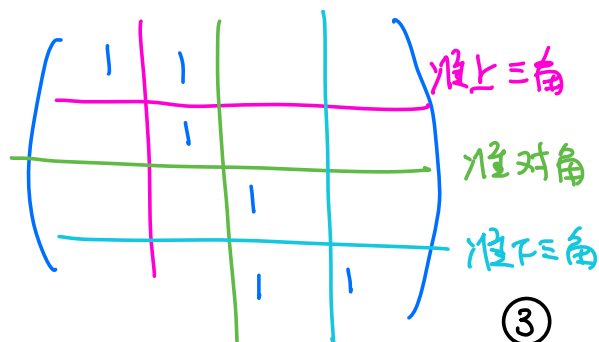
准对角矩阵

准上三角矩阵

准下三角矩阵

注: 依赖于分块方式

$$\text{diag}(A_{11}, \dots, A_{rr})$$



③

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} A_{11} \\ // \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A_{12} \\ // \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A_{13} \\ // \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} A_{14} \\ // \end{matrix} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ \hline a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \\ \begin{matrix} // \\ A_{21} \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} // \\ A_{22} \end{matrix} & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} B_{11} \\ // \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} B_{12} \\ // \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} B_{13} \\ // \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} B_{14} \\ // \end{matrix} \\ b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{14} \\ \hline b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{34} \\ b_{41} & b_{42} & b_{43} & b_{44} \\ // & // & // & // \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + B$$

$$A \cdot B$$

$$\lambda A$$

$$A^T$$

$$\bar{A}$$

$$\text{tr}(A)$$

④

性质: (1) $A = (A_{ij})_{r \times s}$, $B = (B_{ij})_{r \times s} \Rightarrow A+B = (A_{ij} + B_{ij})_{r \times s}$

(2) $A = (A_{ij})_{r \times s} \Rightarrow \lambda A = (\lambda A_{ij})_{r \times s}$

(3) $A = (A_{ij})_{r \times s}$, $B = (B_{ij})_{s \times t} \Rightarrow AB = (C_{ij})_{r \times t}$

其中 $C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^s A_{ik} B_{kj}$.

(4) $A = (A_{ij})_{r \times s} \Rightarrow A^T = (A_{ji}^T)_{s \times r}$

(5) $A = (A_{ij})_{r \times s} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \Rightarrow \bar{A} = (\bar{A}_{ij})_{r \times s}$

(6) $A = (A_{ij})_{r \times r}$ & A_{ii} = 方阵 $\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^r \text{tr}(A_{ii})$

(7) A_1, \dots, A_r 可逆 $\Rightarrow (\text{diag}(A_1 \dots A_r))^T = \text{diag}(A_1^T, \dots, A_r^T)$

注: (3) 中 A_{ik} 的列数 = B_{kj} 的行数

例: $A = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} & B & & I \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline & & 1 & 1 \\ & & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad A^n = ?$

归纳 $\Rightarrow A^n = \begin{pmatrix} B^n & nB^{n-1} \\ 0 & B^n \end{pmatrix} \quad B^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & n & n(n-1) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & n \\ \hline & & 1 & n \\ & & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(5)