9月14日作业分析

作业: 习题一: 8,9,10,11 习题二: 1,2,3,4,11,13,15,41,6,7,9,14,38

习题二: 2(1) 个别同学矩阵写成 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
 ,应该用圆括号或方括号,即 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ,应该用圆括号或方括号,即 $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  , $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  , $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

3(2) 大部分同学用  $C^2=C$ , 得到  $C^n=C$ . 可用结合律计算, 如下

解: 
$$C^n = (BA)(BA)...(BA) = B(AB)(AB)...(AB)A = B(AB)^{n-1}A = B \times 1^{n-1} \times A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 13 很多同学用  $a_{ij}$ , $b_{ij}$ ,AB,BA 的(i,j) 元素的关系来分析,这样比较复杂. 可用  $A^{T}$ =A, $B^{T}$ =-B 这样的性质,可如下证明证明: 已知  $A^{T}$ =A, $B^{T}$ =-B.
- $(1)(AB-BA)^{\mathrm{T}}=(AB)^{\mathrm{T}}-(BA)^{\mathrm{T}}=B^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}}-A^{\mathrm{T}}B^{\mathrm{T}}=-BA+AB=AB-BA$ ,故 AB-BA 对称.
- $(2) (AB)^{\mathrm{T}} = -AB \Leftrightarrow B^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}} = -AB \Leftrightarrow -BA = -AB \Leftrightarrow AB = BA$ .
- 15 很多同学设未知量求出 B,再求|B|. 少数同学用逆矩阵求 B 再求 |B|. 可直接用关系式取行列式计算,计算如下解: BA=B+2E=>B(A-E)=2E,取行列式得 |B| |A-E|=|2E|=4,而 |A-E|=2,故 |B|=2.

6 很多同学计算出  $B^2=4B$ , 再求出  $B^n=4^{n-1}B$ . 如 3(2)可用结合律计算.

解: 
$$B^{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (-3,2,1) \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (-3,2,1) \times \dots \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (-3,2,1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \times ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots ((-3,2,1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}) \times \dots$$

● 两种方法的比较: 可考虑  $A=(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10), B=(1,-1,2,-3,2,1,1,-1,-1,1)^{T}$ , 计算  $(BA)^{n}$ 

易知 AB=9, BA=
$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\
-1 & -2 & -3 & -4 & -5 & -6 & -7 & -8 & -9 & -10 \\
2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 & 12 & 14 & 16 & 18 & 20 \\
-3 & -6 & -9 & -12 & -15 & -18 & -21 & -24 & -27 & -30 \\
2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 & 12 & 14 & 16 & 18 & 20 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\
-1 & -2 & -3 & -4 & -5 & -6 & -7 & -8 & -9 & -10 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10
\end{pmatrix}$$

7 有同学矩阵初等变换与行列式表示搞混淆,具体见如下计算

$$A + B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = (\alpha_1 - \alpha_4, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = (2\alpha_1, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = \dots$$

与 $|A+B|=|\alpha_1+\alpha_3,2\alpha_2,\alpha_3+\alpha_4,\alpha_4+\alpha_1|=|\alpha_1-\alpha_4,2\alpha_2,\alpha_3+\alpha_4,\alpha_4+\alpha_1|=|2\alpha_1,2\alpha_2,\alpha_3+\alpha_4,\alpha_4+\alpha_1|=\cdots$ 混淆

该题可如下计算:

解一:  $|A+B|=|\alpha_1+\alpha_3, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3+\alpha_4, \alpha_4+\alpha_1|=|\alpha_1, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3+\alpha_4, \alpha_4+\alpha_1|+|\alpha_3, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3+\alpha_4, \alpha_4+\alpha_1|=|\alpha_1, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4|+|\alpha_3, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_4, \alpha_1|$ = $2|A|+2|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4|=4|A|=4\times 2=8.$ 

解法二:  $|A+B|=|\alpha_1+\alpha_3,2\alpha_2,\alpha_3+\alpha_4,\alpha_4+\alpha_1|=|\alpha_1-\alpha_4,2\alpha_2,\alpha_3+\alpha_4,\alpha_4+\alpha_1|=|2\alpha_1,2\alpha_2,\alpha_3+\alpha_4,\alpha_4+\alpha_1|=4|\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_4,\alpha_4|=\times 2=8$ .

解法三: 
$$|A+B| = |\alpha_1+\alpha_3, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3+\alpha_4, \alpha_4+\alpha_1| = |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = |A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = |A| \times 4 = 8.$$

14(1) 大部分同学没有很好地利用块的特点,而是简单化地利用按行分块或按列分块.可如下计算