

阶段考试答案

一、

1.解 对方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_4-r_1]{\begin{array}{l} r_2+(-3)r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3+(-2)r_2} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ &\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $r(\tilde{A}) = r(A) = 3 < 4$, 所以方程组有无穷多组解.

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2 + 2x_4, \\ x_2 = -3 + 3x_4, \\ x_3 = 3 - 4x_4. \end{cases}$$

求得方程组的通解为

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

2.解 由于该齐次线性方程组有非零解, 则其系数行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

另一方面, 有

$$\begin{aligned} D &\stackrel{c_2-c_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_3+r_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda^2(\lambda-4). \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\lambda = 0$ 或 $\lambda = 4$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{解} \quad 3A_{21} - 5A_{23} - 12A_{24} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 & -12 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = 4V(1, 2, 3, 4) \\
 &= 4(2-1)(3-1)(4-1)(3-2)(4-2)(4-3) = 4 \times 12 = 48.
 \end{aligned}$$

二、

$$1. \text{解} \quad \text{由 } B_{3 \times 3} = [\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, 2\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3, \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_3] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } |B| = |A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = |A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = |A| \times (-19) = 6.$$

$$\text{从而, } |A| = -\frac{6}{19}.$$

$$2. \text{解} \quad |A^*| = -8.$$

$$\text{由 } |A|^{4-1} = |A^*| = -8 \text{ 得 } |A| = -2.$$

对 $AXA^{-1} + 2E = 2XA^{-1}$ 两边同右乘 A 得

$$AX + 2A = 2X.$$

两边再同左乘 A^* 得

$$|A|X + 2|A|E = 2A^*X.$$

代入 $|A| = -2$ 得

$$-2X - 4E = 2A^*X,$$

$$X + 2E = -A^*X$$

整理得 $(E + A^*)X = -2E$.

$$\text{由 } [E + A^* : -2E] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right].$$

可知 $E + A^*$ 可逆, 求得

$$X = (E + A^*)^{-1}(-2E) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3.解

对 A 进行分块 $A = \begin{bmatrix} B & O \\ O & C \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

于是, $A^m = \begin{bmatrix} B^m & O \\ O & C^m \end{bmatrix}$.

下面求 B^m 与 C^m .

记 $B = 2E_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2E_2 + G$. 由于 $G^2 = O$, 因此 $G^m = O, m \geq 3$. 又

E_2 与 G 可交换, 应用二项式定理得

$$B^m = (2E_2 + G)^m = (2E_2)^m + m(2E_2)^{m-1}G = \begin{bmatrix} 2^m & 3m \cdot 2^{m-1} \\ 0 & 2^m \end{bmatrix}.$$

由 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 2]$ 得

$$C^m = (tr C)^{m-1}C = 4^{m-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2^{2m-1} & 2^{2m} \\ 2^{2m-2} & 2^{2m-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{于是 } A^m = \begin{bmatrix} 2^m & 3m \cdot 2^{m-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{2m-1} & 2^{2m} \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{2m-2} & 2^{2m-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

由 $|C| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 得

$$|A^m| = |B^m| |C^m| = |B|^m |C|^m = 0.$$

三、

$$1.\text{解 } [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xrightarrow[r_4+r_1 \times (-3)]{r_2+r_1 \times (-2), r_3+r_1 \times (-5)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & -14 & -7 & -7 \\ 0 & 4 & -8 & -4 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -8 & -4 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2 \times (-4)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1-r_3]{r_3 \times (-\frac{1}{7}), r_2+r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},
\end{aligned}$$

可知 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = 3$;

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_5$ 为向量组的一个极大无关组;

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2, \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2.$$

2. 答: 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的线性无关.

理由一: 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关可知 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$.

$$\text{又由已知得 } [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]C.$$

$$\text{因为 } |C| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } C \text{ 可逆.}$$

从而 $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r([\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]C) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$, 所以, 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的线性无关.

理由二: 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关可知 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$.

又由 $\alpha_1 = \beta_1 + \beta_2, \alpha_2 = \beta_2 + \beta_3, \alpha_3 = \beta_3 + \beta_1$ 得

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = [\beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_3, \beta_3 + \beta_1] \xrightarrow{\text{列}} [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3].$$

$$\text{因此, } r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r([\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]) = r([\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3.$$

从而, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的线性无关.

理由三: 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关可知 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$.

由 $\alpha_1 = \beta_1 + \beta_2, \alpha_2 = \beta_2 + \beta_3, \alpha_3 = \beta_3 + \beta_1$ 可知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 可由向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性表出. 又从上述关系式中可得

$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3), \beta_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3), \beta_3 = \frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)$. 说明向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 也可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出. 于是, 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 与

向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 等价. $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$. 因此, 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的线性无关.

3.证明 由 $\mathbf{A}^* = -\mathbf{A}^T$ 得 $[A_{ij}]^T = [-a_{ij}]^T$, 从而 $A_{ij} = -a_{ij}$.

因为 \mathbf{A} 是 $n(n \geq 3)$ 非零实方阵, 所以, \mathbf{A} 中必有非零行. 不妨设 \mathbf{A} 的第 i 行为非零行. 于是有

$$|\mathbf{A}| = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in} = -a_{i1}^2 - a_{i2}^2 - \cdots - a_{in}^2 < 0.$$

所以, \mathbf{A} 为可逆矩阵.

由 $\mathbf{A}^* = -\mathbf{A}^T$ 得 $|\mathbf{A}^*| = |-\mathbf{A}^T| = (-1)^n |\mathbf{A}|$; 又由 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^* = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E}$ 得 $|\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1}$. 从而 $(-1)^n |\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1}$. 因为 $|\mathbf{A}| < 0$ 且 $n \geq 3$, 所以, $|\mathbf{A}| = -1$.

因此, $\mathbf{A}^* = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{A}^{-1} = -\mathbf{A}^{-1}$.