1. **\(\mathbb{R} \)** (1)
$$[A, E_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \left(0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_3} \left(0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \left(0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2、解 (1) 对方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换,有

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -13 & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -8 & | & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & -13 & | & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -8 & | & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & -13 & | & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -8 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & | & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & 19 & | & 9 \\ 0 & -9 & 33 & | & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \tilde{R},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -8 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & | & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & | & -12 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + 5r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -8 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \tilde{R},$$

则方程组有唯一解: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 1$.

(2) 对方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换,有

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -3 & | & 11 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & -2 & | & 5 \\ -1 & -9 & 0 & -4 & | & 17 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{figh}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{9}{7} & -\frac{1}{2} & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{1}{2} & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \tilde{R}.$$

由于 $r(\mathbf{R}) = r(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}) = 2 < 4$,所以方程组有无穷多解. 其同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - \frac{9}{7}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4, \\ x_2 = -2 + \frac{1}{7}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}x_4, \end{cases}$$

则方程组的通解为

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^{\mathrm{T}} = [1, -2, 0, 0]^{\mathrm{T}} + k_1 [-\frac{9}{7}, \frac{1}{7}, 1, 0]^{\mathrm{T}} + k_2 [\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 1]^{\mathrm{T}}, \ \forall k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{P}$$
.

(3) 对方程组的系数矩阵作初等行变换,有

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \text{fR} \\ \text{if } \\ \text{if$$

由于 $r(\mathbf{R}) = r(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}) = 2 < 3$,所以方程组有无穷多解. 其同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 2x_3, \\ x_2 = 2 + x_3, \end{cases}$$

则方程组的通解为

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3]^T = k[-2, 1, 1]^T, k$$
 为任意常数.

(4) 对方程组的系数矩阵作初等行变换,有

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{fight}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

由于r(A) = 2 < 4,所以方程组有无穷多解. 其同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 5x_3 + x_4, \\ x_2 = 4x_3, \end{cases}$$

则方程组的通解为

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^T = k_1 [5, 4, 1, 0]^T + k_2 [1, 0, 0, 1]^T, \forall k_1, k_2 \in P.$$

3、解 由题设知,方程组(II)的一般解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 2x_3, \\ x_2 = 2 + x_3, \end{cases}$$

其中 x, 任意取值.

取
$$x_3 = 0$$
,则 $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = 2$.代入方程组(I),得 $a = 3$, $b = -6$, $c = 5$.

4、解 对方程组的增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 施行初等行变换

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & p \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & q \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & p - 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & q - 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & q - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 p=0, q=2 时方程组有解,同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1=-2+&x_3+&x_4+5x_5,\\ x_2=&3-2x_3-2x_4-6x_5, \end{cases}$ 其中 x_3,x_4,x_5 为自由变

量,则方程组的通解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbf{P}.$$

5、**解** 将 $[1,-1,1,-1]^{\mathrm{T}}$ 代入方程组,得 $\lambda = \mu$. 对方程组的增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换,得

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda & \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 + \lambda & 4 + \lambda & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1 - r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \lambda - \frac{1}{2} & \lambda - \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - \frac{1}{2} & \lambda - \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当
$$\lambda \neq \frac{1}{2}$$
 时,有 $\tilde{A} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \tilde{R}$, $r(R) = r(\tilde{R}) = 3 < 4$,则方程组有无穷多解. 其同

解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_4, \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_4, \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_4, \end{cases}$$

故方程组的全部解为

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^{\mathrm{T}} = [0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0]^{\mathrm{T}} + k[-1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1]^{\mathrm{T}}, \forall k \in \mathbf{P}.$$

当
$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$
时,有 $\tilde{A} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \tilde{R}$, $r(R) = r(\tilde{R}) = 2 < 4$,则方程组有无穷多解. 其同解

方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + x_3 - \frac{1}{2}x_4, \\ x_2 = 1 - 3x_3 - x_4, \end{cases}$$

故方程组的全部解为

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^{\mathrm{T}} = [-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0, 0]^{\mathrm{T}} + k_1 [1, -3, 1, 0]^{\mathrm{T}} + k_2 [-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 0, 1]^{\mathrm{T}}, \ \forall k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{P}.$$

(2) 当 $\lambda \neq \frac{1}{2}$ 时,由于 $x_2 = x_3$,即 $-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_4 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_4$,解得 $x_4 = 1$,故方程组的解为 $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = 0$, $x_3 = 0$, $x_4 = 1$.

当 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ 时,由于 $x_2 = x_3$,即 $1 - 3x_3 - x_4 = x_3$,解得 $x_4 = 1 - 4x_3$,则同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 + 3x_3, \\ x_2 = x_3, \\ x_4 = 1 - 4x_2, \end{cases}$$

故方程组的全部解为

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^{\mathrm{T}} = [-1, 0, 0, 1]^{\mathrm{T}} + k_3 [3, 1, 1, -4]^{\mathrm{T}}, \ \forall k_3 \in \mathbf{P}.$$

6、**证明**: 对方程组的增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换,

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & | & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & | & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & | & a_4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & a_5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\mathfrak{R}}\tilde{$$

因为 $r(\mathbf{R})=4$,当且仅当 $r(\tilde{\mathbf{R}})=4$,即 $\sum_{i=1}^5 a_i=0$ 方程组有解.

继续对其增广矩阵作初等行变换,

 $r(\mathbf{R}) = r(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}) = 4 < 5$,则方程组有无穷多解. 其同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + x_5, \\ x_2 = a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + x_5, \\ x_3 = a_3 + a_4 + x_5, \\ x_4 = a_4 + x_5, \end{cases}$$

故方程组的通解为

 $[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5]^{\mathsf{T}} = [a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4, a_2 + a_3 + a_4, a_3 + a_4, a_4, a_9]^{\mathsf{T}} + k[1, 1, 1, 1, 1]^{\mathsf{T}}, \ \forall k \in \mathbf{P}.$

7、**证明**: 方程组(I)只有零解的充分必要条件是其系数矩阵的行阶梯形矩阵 $r(\mathbf{R}) = n$,当且仅当方程组(II)的增广矩阵的行阶梯形矩阵 $r(\mathbf{R}) = r(\tilde{\mathbf{R}}) = n$,因此方程组(II)有唯一解.

习 题 二 1/6

1、**解**(1) **τ**(13524)=3, 是奇排列;

- (2) τ (54321) = 10, 是偶排列;
- (3) $\tau[13\cdots(2n-1)246\cdots(2n)] = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$, 当 n = 4k 或 n = 4k+1 时为偶排列; 当 n = 4k+2 或 n = 4k+3 为奇排列;
- (4) $\boldsymbol{\tau}[(n-1)(n-2)\cdots 21n] = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}$, 当 n = 4k+1 或 n = 4k+2 时为偶排列; 当 n = 4k 或 n = 4k+3 时为奇排列.
 - 2、解(1)正号; (2)负号.
- 3、**解** (1) 行列式的展开式中非零项为 $a_{13}a_{24}a_{31}a_{42}$, 这一项列指标排列的逆序数为 $\tau(3412)=4$, 故 $D=(-1)^4a_{13}a_{24}a_{31}a_{42}=2\times4\times3\times5=120$;

(2)
$$D = (-1)^{\tau(4123)} a_{14} a_{21} a_{32} a_{43} = (-1)^3 a_{14} a_{21} a_{32} a_{43} = -1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = -24$$
;

(3)
$$D = (-1)^{\tau(23\cdots n1)} a_{12} a_{23} \cdots a_{n-1,n} a_{n1} = (-1)^{n-1} a_{12} a_{23} \cdots a_{n-1,n} a_{n1} = (-1)^{n-1} n!$$

(4)
$$D = (-1)^{\tau(n-1n-2\cdots 1n)} a_{1,n-1} a_{2,n-2} \cdots a_{n-1,1} a_{nn} = (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} n!$$

- 4、 **解** 含 x^3 项为 $-a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}a_{44}$,其系数为-1;含 x^4 项为 $a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}a_{44}$,其系数为2.
- 5、 解 (1) 用化三角形法.

原式
$$\frac{r_2 - 2r_1}{r_3 - 3r_1}\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -11 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_3 - r_2 \\ r_4 - 11r_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & -23 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & -23 \end{bmatrix} = 3.$$

(2)
$$\exists \mathbf{r}_{3} - \mathbf{r}_{4} = \mathbf{r}_{4} \begin{vmatrix} a & a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 - a & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & b & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 - b \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{r}_{2} \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -b \end{vmatrix} = a^{2}b^{2}.$$

(3)
$$\[\text{ \mathbb{R}} \vec{\mathbf{x}} = adf \] \begin{vmatrix} -b & c & e \\ b & -c & e \\ b & c & -e \] = adfbce \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \] = \frac{\mathbf{r}_2 + \mathbf{r}_1}{\mathbf{r}_3 + \mathbf{r}_1} abcdef \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \] = 4abcdef.$$

$$= (a+b+c)^3.$$

$$(5) \quad \text{\mathbb{R}}; \frac{\boldsymbol{c}_1 + \boldsymbol{c}_2 + \boldsymbol{c}_3}{\boldsymbol{c}_2 - \boldsymbol{c}_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1000 & 100 & 327 \\ 2000 & 100 & 443 \\ 1000 & 100 & 621 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{r}_2 - 2\boldsymbol{r}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{r}_3 - \boldsymbol{r}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 294 \\ \end{array}}_{}^{} = -29400000.$$

注1 也可以用初等列变换化简计算该行列式.

6、

$$\frac{\mathbf{r}_{i} - a\mathbf{r}_{1}}{\underbrace{= 2, 3, \dots n}} [(n-1)a+b] \begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & b-a & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & b-a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
b-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1}[(n-1)a+b] \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & \cdots & b-a & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b-a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1}[(n-1)a+b] \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & \cdots & b-a & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b & a & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1}[(n-1)a+b] \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & \cdots & b-a & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b-a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

(2) 把第二行的-1 倍加到其余行, 再把第一行的 2 倍加到第二行, 得

原式=
$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = -2(n-2)!.$$

(3) 把第二列,第三列, ···, 第 n 列都加到第一列,

原

$$= (\lambda + \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{2} & a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 1 & \lambda + a_{2} & a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 1 & a_{2} & \lambda + a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_{2} & a_{3} & \cdots & \lambda + a_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{n-1} (\lambda + \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}).$$

(4) 这是一个n+1阶行列式.

原式
$$\frac{\boldsymbol{c}_1 + \boldsymbol{c}_2 + \dots + \boldsymbol{c}_{n+1}}{0}$$

$$0 \qquad a \qquad 0 \qquad -a \qquad a \qquad \vdots \qquad \ddots \qquad \ddots \qquad \vdots \qquad 0 \qquad -a \qquad a \qquad a$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{E}\mathbf{c}_{1}$$
展开
$$\left[(n+1)a + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}h \right] \begin{vmatrix} a \\ -a & a \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ & -a & a \end{vmatrix}_{(n\beta\uparrow)} = \frac{(n+1)}{2}(2a+nh)a^{n}.$$

(5) 原式
$$\frac{r_i/i}{1 \le i \le n} n! V(1, 2, \dots, n) = \prod_{i=1}^n i!.$$

(6) 方法 1 将原行列式 D_n (n 为阶数) 化为上三角行列式得

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 & & & & \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2}a & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & \frac{4}{3}a & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & \frac{n}{n-1}a & 1 \\ & & & 0 & \frac{n+1}{n}a \end{vmatrix} = (n+1)a^{n}.$$

方法 2 先将 D_n 按第 1 列展开,再将 D_n 的 (1,2) 元的 n-1 阶余子式按第 1 行展开得

$$D_n = 2aD_{n-1} - a^2D_{n-2}.$$

由于 $D_1 = 2a$, $D_2 = 3a^2$, 且利用上述递推式可得

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} = a(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2}) = \dots = a^{n-2}(D_2 - aD_1) = a^n$$
,

7、 解 (1) 系数行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 27.$$

那么,

$$|B_{1}| = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 81 \Rightarrow x_{1} = \frac{|B_{1}|}{|A|} = 3;$$

$$|B_{2}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -108 \Rightarrow x_{2} = \frac{|B_{2}|}{|A|} = -4;$$

$$|B_{3}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -27 \Rightarrow x_{3} = \frac{|B_{3}|}{|A|} = -1;$$

$$|B_{4}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 27 \Rightarrow x_{4} = \frac{|B_{4}|}{|A|} = 1..$$

(2) 系数行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 \\ & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ & & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3^6 - 2^6}{3 - 2} = 665 \neq 0.$$

那么,

$$|\mathbf{B}_{5}| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{1}{8}\mathbf{c}_{5}}_{\mathbb{E}^{+}} 1 + 2 \cdot 5 + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 49 + 2 \frac{3^{4} - 2^{4}}{3 - 2} - 4 \frac{3^{5} - 2^{5}}{3 - 2} = -665 \Rightarrow x_{5} = \frac{|\mathbf{B}_{5}|}{|\mathbf{A}|} = -1;$$

$$x_{4} = -4 - 5x_{5} = 1; \quad x_{3} = -2 - 5x_{4} - 6x_{5} = -1;$$

$$x_{2} = 2 - 5x_{3} - 6x_{4} = 1; \quad x_{1} = -2 - 5x_{2} - 6x_{3} = -1.$$

8、 **解** 由抛物线的对称轴与 y 轴平行可知其方程必为 $y = ax^2 + bx + c(a \neq 0)$ 的形式,而 抛物线过点 (1,1), (2,-1), (3,1),所以

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c = 1, \\ 4a+2b+c = -1, \\ 9a+3b+c = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2, \\ b = -8, \\ c = 7. \end{cases}$$

抛物线的方程为 $y = 2x^2 - 8x + 7$.

注 也可以巧用已知条件解题: 抛物线的对称轴与y轴平行,且过点(1,1),(3,1),说明对称轴为x=2,进而(2,-1)是抛物线的顶点,可设抛物线的方程为

$$y = a(x-2)^2 - 1(a \neq 0)$$
.

带点 (1,1) 或 (3,1) 即知 a=2; 抛物线的方程为 $y=2(x-2)^2-1$.

9、 **解** 方法 1 对方程组的系数矩阵 A 作初等行变换,有

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n+a \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[i \ge 2]{\begin{bmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -2a & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -3a & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -na & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{bmatrix}} = \mathbf{B}_{1}.$$

当 a=0 时, $r(\pmb{B}_1)=1 < n$,则方程组有非零解. 其同解方程组为 $x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n=0$,则方程组的通解为

$$[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^{\mathrm{T}} = k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2 + \dots + k_{n-1} \eta_{n-1}, \ \forall k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n-1} \in \mathbf{P},$$

其中
$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1, 1, 0, \dots, 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$
 , $\boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, \dots , $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1, 0, \dots, 0, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$.

当 $a \neq 0$ 时,对矩阵B,作初等行变换,有

由 $m{B}_2$ 可知,当 $a=-rac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 时, $r(m{A})=n-1< n$,则方程组有非零解. 其同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases}
-2x_1 + x_2 = 0, \\
-3x_1 + x_3 = 0, \\
\dots \\
-nx_1 + x_n = 0.
\end{cases}$$

选 x_1 为自由变量,则方程组的通解为 $\left[x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n\right]^{\mathrm{T}} = k[1, 2, \cdots, n]^{\mathrm{T}}, \ \forall k \in \mathbf{P}$. 方法 2 方程组的系数行列式为

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n+a \end{vmatrix} = a^{n-1} \left(a + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right).$$

当|A|=0,即a=0或 $a=-\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 时,则方程组有非零解;

当a=0时,对系数矩阵A作初等行变换,有

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

其同解方程组为 $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = 0$,则方程组的通解为

$$[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^{\mathrm{T}} = k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2 + \dots + k_{n-1} \eta_{n-1}, \ \forall k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n-1} \in \mathbf{P},$$

其中
$$\eta_1 = [-1,1,0,\cdots,0]^T$$
, $\eta_2 = [-1,0,1,0,\cdots,0]^T$, \cdots , $\eta_{n-1} = [-1,0,\cdots,0,1]^T$.

当 $a = -\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 时,对系数矩阵**A**作初等行变换,有

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n+a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -2a & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -3a & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -na & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

其同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases}
-2x_1 + x_2 = 0, \\
-3x_1 + x_3 = 0, \\
\dots \\
-nx_1 + x_n = 0.
\end{cases}$$

一 选 x_1 为自由变量,则方程组的通解为 $\left[x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\right]^{\mathrm{T}}=k[1,2,\cdots,n]^{\mathrm{T}},\;\forall k\in\mathbf{P}$.

1.
$$\frac{1}{2}(3\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{2}(3\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 7 & 4 \\ -4 & -3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 5 & -9 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & -7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 7 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 & 10 & 5 \\ -9 & -6 & 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2 \cdot \mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n] = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & a_n b_n \end{bmatrix};$$

$$BA = [b_1, b_2, ..., b_n] \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = b_1 a_1 + b_2 a_2 + \dots + b_n a_n.$$

3.
$$2\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} - 3\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 & -5 \\ 7 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix}; \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 10 & -2 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$4. \quad \varepsilon_{i}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} = [1, 0, \dots, 0] \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{23} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = [a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}],$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{j} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{23} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nj} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{j} = (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{A}) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{j} = [a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_{1j}$$

5、
$$A$$
与 X 可交换,即 $AX = XA$,设 $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 \end{bmatrix}$

5、
$$A \ni X$$
 可交换,即 $AX = XA$,设 $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 \end{bmatrix}$,那么有 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_4 & x_2 + x_5 & x_3 + x_6 \\ x_4 + x_7 & x_5 + x_8 & x_6 + x_9 \\ x_1 + x_7 & x_2 + x_8 & x_3 + x_9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_3 & x_1 + x_2 & x_2 + x_3 \\ x_4 + x_6 & x_4 + x_5 & x_5 + x_6 \\ x_7 + x_9 & x_7 + x_8 & x_8 + x_9 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_5 = x_9, \\ x_2 = x_6 = x_7, \\ x_3 = x_4 = x_8. \end{cases}$

所以
$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_3 & x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_1 \end{bmatrix}; \ \forall x_1, \ x_2, \ x_3 \in \mathbf{P}.$$

6、 证 充分性显然, 下证必要性.

设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \oplus \mathbf{AD} = \mathbf{DA}$$
 得
$$\begin{bmatrix} d_1 a_{11} & d_2 a_{12} & \cdots & d_n a_{1n} \\ d_1 a_{21} & d_2 a_{22} & \cdots & d_n a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ d_1 a_{n1} & d_2 a_{n2} & \cdots & d_n a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 a_{11} & d_1 a_{12} & \cdots & d_1 a_{1n} \\ d_2 a_{21} & d_2 a_{22} & \cdots & d_2 a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ d_n a_{n1} & d_n a_{n2} & \cdots & d_n a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

由矩阵相等的定义以及 d_1,d_2,\ldots,d_n 两两互异,得 $a_{ij}=0,i\neq j$,因此矩阵 $m{A}$ 为对角阵.

7.
$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & x+1 \\ 1 & 1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = x \begin{vmatrix} 2 & x+1 \\ 1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 - 2x - 5,$$

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}^2 - 2\mathbf{A} - 5\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -6 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$8, \quad \mathbf{A}^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

9、 记被n次幂的方阵为A.

(1) 因为
$$\mathbf{A} = \lambda \mathbf{E}_3 + \mathbf{J}$$
, 其中 $\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 满足 $\mathbf{J}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{J}^3 = \mathbf{O}$, 所以

$$\mathbf{A}^{n} = (\lambda \mathbf{E}_{3} + \mathbf{J})^{n}$$

$$= (\lambda \mathbf{E}_{3})^{n} + n(\lambda \mathbf{E}_{3})^{n-1} \mathbf{J} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (\lambda \mathbf{E}_{3})^{n-2} \mathbf{J}^{2}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{n} & n\lambda^{n-1} & n(n-1)\lambda^{n-2} / 2 \\ 0 & \lambda^{n} & n\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

我们猜想
$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}^n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos n\theta & -\sin n\theta \\ \sin n\theta & \cos n\theta \end{bmatrix}.$$

假设结论对n = k - 1时成立,

$$\mathbb{E} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}^{k-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(k-1)\theta & -\sin(k-1)\theta \\ \sin(k-1)\theta & \cos(k-1)\theta \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\operatorname{Id} \mathbf{A}^k = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(k-1)\theta & -\sin(k-1)\theta \\ \sin(k-1)\theta & \cos(k-1)\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos k\theta & -\sin k\theta \\ \sin k\theta & \cos k\theta \end{bmatrix}.$$

由数学归纳法可知结论成立.

(3) 因为
$$A^2 = 4E_4$$
,所以 $A^n = \begin{cases} (A^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}A = 2^{n-1}A, & \text{当n为奇数时;} \\ (A^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} = 2^n E_4, & \text{当n为偶数时.} \end{cases}$

$$(A^{2})^{2} = 2^{n} \mathbf{E}_{4}, \qquad \qquad \leq n$$
为偶数时.
$$(4) \, \mathbb{B} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E}_{n} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}, \quad \mathbb{A} = \mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [1,1,\ldots,1] 满足 \mathbf{J}^{2} = n\mathbf{J}, \quad \mathbf{J}^{k} = n^{k-1} \mathbf{J},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Q} A^{n} &= (\boldsymbol{E}_{n} - \frac{1}{n} \boldsymbol{J})^{n} = C_{n}^{0} \boldsymbol{E}_{n} (-\frac{1}{n})^{n} \boldsymbol{J}^{n} + C_{n}^{1} \boldsymbol{E}_{n} (-\frac{1}{n})^{n-1} \boldsymbol{J}^{n-1} + \dots + C_{n}^{n-1} \boldsymbol{E}_{n} (-\frac{1}{n}) \boldsymbol{J} + C_{n}^{n} \boldsymbol{E}_{n} \\ &= C_{n}^{0} (-\frac{1}{n})^{n} n^{n-1} \boldsymbol{J} + C_{n}^{1} (-\frac{1}{n})^{n-1} n^{n-2} \boldsymbol{J} + \dots + C_{n}^{n-1} (-\frac{1}{n}) \boldsymbol{J} + C_{n}^{n} \boldsymbol{E}_{n} \\ &= (C_{n}^{0} (-1)^{n} + C_{n}^{1} (-1)^{n-1} + \dots + C_{n}^{n-1} (-1)) \frac{1}{n} \boldsymbol{J} + C_{n}^{n} \boldsymbol{E}_{n} \\ &= ((1-1)^{n} - 1) \frac{1}{n} \boldsymbol{J} + \boldsymbol{E}_{n} \\ &= \boldsymbol{E}_{n} - \frac{1}{n} \boldsymbol{J} = \boldsymbol{A} . \end{aligned}$$

10.
$$\text{iff} \quad \text{tr}(\mathbf{AB}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} b_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_{ji} a_{ij} = \text{tr}(\mathbf{BA}).$$

11、证 若AB 为对称矩阵,即 $(AB)^{T} = AB$,而 $(AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T} = BA$,所以AB = BA.

反之,若AB = BA,则 $(AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T} = BA = AB$,即AB为对称矩阵.

12.
$$|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E}| = |\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T| = |\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}^T)| = |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}^T|$$

= $|\mathbf{A}||(\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}^T)^T| = |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}| = -|\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}|$.

 $\therefore |\boldsymbol{A} + \boldsymbol{E}| = 0.$

13, (1)
$$|A| = -1$$
, $A^* = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = -A^* = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 8 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

(2) 用初等行变换法.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A,E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-4r_1 \atop r_3-2r_2} \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & | & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & | & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-2r_3} \xrightarrow{r_3-2r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & | & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-3r_2} \xrightarrow{r_3-3r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -2 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -9 \\ -2 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 用初等行变换法

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{E} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2 \atop r_2 - r_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(4)
$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} = 81\mathbf{E}_{3}$$
, 或 $\mathbf{A}(\frac{1}{81}\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}) = \mathbf{E}_{3}$, 所以 \mathbf{A} 可逆,且 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{81}\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{81}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 & 4 \\ -8 & -1 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$.

14、 由已知得
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{B},$$

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \boldsymbol{B} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

15、 由多项式除法得到

$$A^2 - 2A - 5E = (A - 3E)(A + E) - 2E = 0$$

即(A-3E)(A+E)=2E, 因此A+E可逆, 并且 $(A+E)^{-1}=\frac{1}{2}(A-3E)$.

16. (1)
$$\mbox{ if } \mathbf{A} = [a_{ij}], \ \mbox{ if } \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ a \\ \vdots \\ a \end{bmatrix} = a \mathbf{X}_0$$

(2) 由
$$AX_0 = aX_0$$
,则 $A^{-1}AX_0 = aA^{-1}X_0$,即 $aA^{-1}X_0 = X_0$,而 $a \neq 0$,否则有 $X_0 = 0$.

∴ $A^{-1}X_0 = \frac{1}{a}X_0$,则 A^{-1} 的每一行元素之和为 $\frac{1}{a}$.

而 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{b}A^*$,即 $A^* = bA^{-1}$,∴ $A^*X_0 = bA^{-1}X_0 = \frac{b}{a}X_0$.

17、证 (1) 充分性 假设|A|=0,由 $AA^*=|A|E=O$ 得A=O,根据定义可知 $A^*=O$,这与 $|A^*|\neq 0$ 矛盾,故A可逆.

必要性 由A 可逆,可知 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ 可逆.

(2) 分不同情况讨论:

若 $|A| \neq 0$,即A可逆,由 $AA^* = |A|E$,得 $|A||A^*| = |A|^n$,从而 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$.

18、 \mid $A_{3\times3}\mid$ = 4, A(A*X)= $A(A^{-1}+2X)$ \Rightarrow (4E-2A)X=E,从而

$$\boldsymbol{X} = (4\boldsymbol{E} - 2\boldsymbol{A})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

19. (1)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & O \\ C & B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_1 B_1 & O \\ A_2 C & A_2 B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_2 & \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{E}_2 \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{B}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{1} & \mathbf{E}_{2} + \mathbf{C}\mathbf{B}_{2} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

20.
$$AA^{\mathrm{T}} = [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, ..., \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}] \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} + \cdots + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

21、 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})$ 是 \mathbf{A} 的逆矩阵,即有 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{E}$,比较 \mathbf{E} 和 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}$ 的第一

列元素

$$\begin{cases}
1 = a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + \cdots + a_{1n}b_{n1} \\
0 = a_{22}b_{21} + \cdots + a_{2n}b_{n1} \\
\vdots \\
0 = a_{n-1,n-1}b_{n-1,1} + a_{n-1,n}b_{n} \\
\vdots \\
a_{nn}b_{n1}
\end{cases}$$

由 $|A| = a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn} \neq 0$ 知, $a_{ii} \neq 0 (i=1,2,\ldots,n)$,故由上式解得 $b_{n1} = b_{n-1,1} = \cdots = b_{21} = 0$

类似地,比较第2至n列可得,i>j时, $b_{ii}=0$,故 $\textbf{\textit{B}=A}^{-1}$ 为上三角形矩阵.

22、
$$A$$
 是分块对角矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} B & O \\ O & C \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$. 于是

$$A^{2k} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{2k} & O \\ O & C^{2k} \end{bmatrix}$$
. 下面求 $B^{2k} \subseteq C^{2k}$. 由于 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2E + G$,其中 $G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,且 $G^2 = O$,

(2E)G=G(2E),由二项展开公式得

$$\mathbf{B}^{2k} = (2\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{G})^{2k} = (2\mathbf{E})^{2k} + C_{2k}^{1} (2\mathbf{E})^{2k-1} \mathbf{G} = 4^{k} \mathbf{E} + k4^{k} \mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 4^{k} & k4^{k} \\ 0 & 4^{k} \end{bmatrix}$$

23、 (1) 用分块法.

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{C} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{C}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) 用分块法.

$$\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{B} \\ \boldsymbol{C} & \boldsymbol{O} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{C}^{-1} \\ \boldsymbol{B}^{-1} & \boldsymbol{O} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}, \boldsymbol{E} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{ \begin{array}{c} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 - r_3 \\ \end{array} } \xrightarrow{ \begin{array}{c} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 \times (-2) \end{array} } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{7}{2} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_{3} - \frac{7}{2} r_{4}} \xrightarrow[r_{1} - 3 r_{3}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_{2} - r_{3}]{} \xrightarrow[r_{1} - r_{2} - 2 r_{3}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

24,
$$|A_{4\times4}| = -4$$
, $|A + 2E| = 240 \neq 0$,

$$(A + 2E)XA = (A * -2E)A \Rightarrow (A + 2E)XA = -2(A + 2E)$$
,

从而

$$X = -2A^{-1} = -2\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{C} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = -2\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{C}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$25, \quad (1) \quad A \xrightarrow{\frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 - 2r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & -3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{r_1 r_2}{r_2 - 2r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow r(A) = 3.$$

$$(2) \quad A \xrightarrow{\frac{r_{1}-2r_{1}}{r_{2}\times(-1)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -3 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 3 & -10 \\ 0 & -1 & 6 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{1}+r_{2}\times(0)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -3 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow r(A) = 4$$

26、证 (1) 充分性. 由 $A = \alpha \beta^{T}$ 可知 $r(A) \le r(\alpha) = 1$,又由 $A \ne 0$ 知 $r(A) \ge 1$,故r(A) = 1.

必要性.已知r(A)=1、令 $A=\left[m{lpha}_1,...,m{lpha}_n
ight]$,设 $m{lpha}_i$ 为 $m{lpha}_1,...,m{lpha}_n$ 的极大无关组,则有 $m{lpha}_j=k_jm{lpha}_i(j=1,...,i-1,i+1,...,n)$.于是

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \left[k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i, \dots, k_{i-1} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i, k_{i+1} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i, \dots, k_n \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\right] = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i \left[k_1, \dots, k_{i-1}, 1, k_{i+1}, \dots, k_n\right].$$

记 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i = \begin{bmatrix} a_1, \dots, a_n \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$,且 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i \neq \mathbf{0}$. 又记 $b_1 = k_1, \dots, b_{i-1} = k_{i-1}, b_i = 1, b_{i+1} = k_{i+1}, \dots, b_n = k_n$,则 b_1, \dots, b_n 不 全为零,令 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i = \begin{bmatrix} a_1, \dots, a_n \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1, \dots, b_n \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$,且

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} [b_1, \dots, b_n] = \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

(2) 由 (1) 可知存在非零向量 $\alpha = [a_1,...,a_n]^T$, $\beta = [b_1,...,b_n]^T$, 其中 $a_1,...,a_n$ 不全为零, $b_1,...,b_n$ 不全为零, 使得 $A = \alpha \beta^T$. 又由 $\operatorname{tr} A = a_1 b_1 + \cdots + a_n b_n = \beta^T \alpha$, 从而

$$\mathbf{A}^m = (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}})^m = \boldsymbol{\alpha} (\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\alpha})^{m-1} \boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}} = (\operatorname{tr} \mathbf{A})^{m-1} \mathbf{A}$$
.

(3) r(A) = 1, trA = 6, 由(2)可知

$$\mathbf{A}^{m} = (\text{tr}\mathbf{A})^{m-1}\mathbf{A} = 6^{m-1}\mathbf{A} = 6^{m-1}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 3 & -6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

27、 证 因为r(A) = r,故当r = n时,可得B = O满足条件.

当 r < n 时,存在 n 阶可逆方阵 P, Q, 使得 $PAQ = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}$, 从而 $A = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}$. 取

$$B=Q\begin{bmatrix} O & O \\ O & E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix} P$$
, $\emptyset AB = BA = O$.

28、证 由 $A^2=A$,得(A-E)A=O,从而 $r(A)+r(A-E)\leq n$.又有

$$n = r(E) = r[(E - A) + A] \le r(E - A) + r(A) = r(A - E) + r(A)$$
,

故 $r(\mathbf{A})+r(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{E})=n$.

29、证 (1) 当
$$r(A) = n$$
时, $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ 可逆,故 $r(A^*) = n$.

若 $r(A^*)=0$,则 $A^*=(A_n)=0$,于是 $A_n=0$,即A的所有n-1阶子式均为零,与

r(A) = n - 1矛盾,故 $r(A^*) = 1$.

(3) 当 $r(A) \le n-2$ 时,A的所有n-1阶子式均为零,由伴随矩阵 $A^* = (A_{_{ij}})$ 的定义知 $A^* = O$,

 $\mathbb{P} r(A^*) = 0.$

30、证 利用
$$AA^* = A * A = |A|E$$

(1) 当 $|A| \neq 0$ 时, $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$. 于是

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

(2) 当|A| = 0时,由习题29知, $r(A^*) \le 1$.

当 $n \ge 3$ 时, $r(A^*)^* = 0, (A^*)^* = 0$,从而 $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2}A$.

1.
$$\pm 3(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}) + 2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = 5(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 + \boldsymbol{\alpha})$$
,有

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \frac{1}{6} (3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - 5\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} ([6, 15, 3, 9]^T + [20, 2, 10, 20]^T - [20, 5, -5, 5]^T)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} [6, 12, 18, 24]^T = [1, 2, 3, 4]^T.$$

2. 设 $\alpha_5 = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4$, 得非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 3x_4 = -1, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 = -2, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 + 5x_4 = -3, \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 8x_4 = 2. \end{cases}$$

对其增广矩阵施行初等行变换,得

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因为r(A) = r(A) = 3 < 4,所以线性方程组有无穷多解,故 α_5 能由 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 , α_4 线性表示,但表示式不唯一.

- 3. (1) α_1 可由 α_2 , α_3 线性表示. 向量组 α_2 , α_3 , α_4 线性无关, 其部分组 α_2 , α_3 也线性无关. 又 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性相关, 从而 α_1 可由 α_2 , α_3 线性表示.
- (2) $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 不能由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性表示. 假设 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 可由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性表示, 而由(1)知 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$ 可由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性表示, 则 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 可由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性表示. 与 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 线性无关矛盾,从而假设错误,得证结论成立.

4. (1)
$$\mathbf{A} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
. $r(\mathbf{A}_{4\times 3}) = 3$,因此 \mathbf{A} 的列向量组

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

(2)
$$\mathbf{A} = [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
. $r(\mathbf{A}_{4\times3}) = 2 < 3$,因此 \mathbf{A} 的列向量组

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关.

5. 设有数
$$k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{s-1}$$
, 使得 $k_1 \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 + \dots + k_{s-1} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{s-1} = \boldsymbol{0}$, 即
$$k_1 (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \lambda_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s) + k_2 (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \lambda_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s) + \dots + k_{s-1} (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{s-1} + \lambda_{s-1} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s) = \boldsymbol{0}$$
,

整理得 $k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_{s-1}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{s-1} + (k_1\lambda_1 + k_2\lambda_2 + \dots + k_{s-1}\lambda_{s-1})\boldsymbol{\alpha}_s = \mathbf{0}.$

由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关,所以 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{s-1} = 0$,从而 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{s-1}$ 也线性无关.

6.证 由题设知有数 $k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_{r-1}, k_r$,使得 $\boldsymbol{\beta} = k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \cdots + k_{r-1} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r-1} + k_r \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r$,其中 $k_r \neq 0$,否 则 与 向 量 $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 不 能 由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r-1}$ 线 性 表 示 矛 盾 . 因 此 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_r = -k_r^{-1}(k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \cdots + k_r + k_r \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r)$,即 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_r$ 可由向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r-1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}$ 线性表示,故向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r-1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r$ 与 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r-1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}$ 等价,从而有相同的秩.

7. (1)
$$[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{fight}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{R}$$

考察 R 的主元可知向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$ 的秩为 3, $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4\}$ 是其一个极大无关组,且 $\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$.

$$(2) \ [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{5}] = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 3 & -16 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & -4 & 22 & 3 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{6}{\text{RR}} \times \frac{1}{\text{NP}} \times \frac{1}{\text{NP$$

考察 R 的主元可知 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$ 的秩为 4, $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4, \alpha_5\}$ 是其一个极大无关组,且 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 - 5\alpha_2$.

8. if $\alpha_1 = 1\alpha_1 + 0\alpha_2 + \cdots + 0\alpha_r \in W$

由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关,知 α_1 不能由 $\alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示. 因而 $\alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 不能生成W.

9. **证** 若向量组(I)不含非零向量,则 $r_1 = 0$,显然 $r_1 \le r_2$.

若向量组(I)含非零向量,因为向量组(I)可由向量组(II)线性表示,所以向量组(II)必含非零向量,向量组(I)、向量组(II)都存在极大无关组,分别记为向量组(III)、(IV).由向量组(I)可有向量组(II)线性表示可知,向量组(III)可有向量组(III)线性表示,而向量组(III)可有向量组(IV)线性表示,从而向量组(III)可有向量组(IV)线性表示。又因为向量组(III)线性无关,所以 $r_1 \leq r_2$.

10. **证** 方法 1 显然 $\mathbf{0} \in W$, 所以子集 W 是非空的.

对任意的 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = [a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_r, 0 \cdots, 0]^T$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = [b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_r, 0 \cdots, 0]^T \in W$, $k \in \mathbf{P}$, 有 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} = [a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \cdots, a_r + b_r, 0 \cdots, 0]^T \in W$, 即加法封闭;

 $k\boldsymbol{\alpha} = [ka_1, ka_2, \cdots, ka_r, 0 \cdots, 0]^{\mathrm{T}} \in W$,即数量乘法封闭.

从而得证 $W \neq \mathbf{P}^n$ 的子空间.

方法 2 $W = \{a_1 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 + a_2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 + \dots + a_r \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r \mid a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r \in \mathbf{P}\} = L(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r)$ 是由 \mathbf{P}^n 中的向量组 $\{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r\}$ 生成的子空间.

11. (1)
$$[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{first}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{R}$$
,

考察 R 的主元可知 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ 是 W_1 的一个基, $\dim W_1 = 2$.

$$(2) \ \ [\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \text{4Rex} \\ \text{4} \text{9} \text{7} \text{2} \text{4} \text{4} \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{R} \,,$$

考察 \mathbf{R} 的主元可知 $\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2\}$ 是 W_2 的一个基, $\dim W_2 = 2$.

12. (1) 对方程组的系数矩阵 A 施以初等行变换,得

由于r(A) = 2 < 5,所以方程组有无穷多解,同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{13}x_3 - \frac{10}{13}x_4 + \frac{2}{13}x_5, \\ x_2 = \frac{5}{13}x_3 - \frac{2}{13}x_4 + \frac{3}{13}x_5, \end{cases}$$
其中 x_3, x_4, x_5 为自由变量,

则方程组的通解为

$$X = k_{1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ 13 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_{2} \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 13 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k_{1}, k_{2}, k_{3} \in \mathbf{P},$$

且 $\eta_1 = [-1, 5, 13, 0, 0]^T$, $\eta_2 = [-10, -2, 0, 13, 0]^T$, $\eta_3 = [2, 3, 0, 0, 13]^T$ 是方程组的一个基础解系.

(2) 同解方程组为 $x_1 = -2x_2 - 3x_3 - \cdots - nx_n$, 其中 x_2, x_3, \cdots, x_n 为自由变量.

方程组的通解为 $x_1 = -2k_2 - 3k_3 - \cdots - nk_n, \forall k_2, k_3, \cdots, k_n \in \mathbf{P}$, 且

$$\eta_1 = [-2, 1, 0, \dots, 0]^T, \eta_2 = [-3, 0, 1, \dots, 0]^T, \dots, \eta_{n-1} = [-n, 0, \dots, 0, 1]^T$$

为一个基础解系.

(3) 先将齐次线性方程组的系数矩阵化为行阶梯型矩阵,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

因为r(A)=3<6,所以基础解系含有6-3=3个解向量. 方程组的同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_4 - x_5, \\ x_2 = x_4 - x_6, & \text{其中 } x_4, x_5, x_6 \text{ 为自由变量;} \\ x_3 = x_4. \end{cases}$$

则方程组的通解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbf{P},$$

且 $\eta_1 = [1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0]^T$, $\eta_2 = [-1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]^T$, $\eta_3 = [0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 1]^T$ 为一个基础解系.

(4) 对系数矩阵施以初等变换,得

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -9 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -14 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

r(A)=2,基础解系含有4-2=2个解向量,同解方程组为

则方程组的通解为 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{7}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k_1 \notin \mathbf{P},$

且
$$\eta_1 = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, 1, 0 \right]^T$$
, $\eta_2 = \left[-1, -2, 0, 1 \right]^T$ 为一个基础解系.

13. 3 阶方阵 \boldsymbol{B} 使 $\boldsymbol{AB} = \boldsymbol{O}$,说明 \boldsymbol{B} 的每一个列向量都是齐次方程组 $\boldsymbol{AX} = \boldsymbol{0}$ 的解,对 \boldsymbol{A} 施行 初等行变换

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -3 & 6 & -9 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 + 3r_1 \\ r_3 + 2r_2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

因为r(A)=1,方程组有无穷多解,同解方程组为 $x_1=2x_2-3x_3$,其中 x_2,x_3 为自由变量,取

 $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 的一个基础解系为 $\eta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\eta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 所求的矩阵 B 为 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 满足

 $r(B) = 2 \perp AB = 0$. 注意矩阵 B 是不唯一的.

14.**证** 由题设知 $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 的基础解系中含有三个线性无关的解向量. 根据齐次线性方程组解的运算性质知 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$ 均为 $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 的解. 下面只需证明向量组 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_3$ 线性无关. 令矩阵

$$B = [\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}] = [\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}, \alpha_{3} + \alpha_{1}]$$

$$\xrightarrow{c_{2}-c_{1}} [\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3} - \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{3} + \alpha_{1}]$$

$$\xrightarrow{c_{2}+c_{3}} [\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}, 2\alpha_{3}, \alpha_{3} + \alpha_{1}] \rightarrow [\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}, \alpha_{1}] \rightarrow [\alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}, \alpha_{1}] = C$$

因为向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,所以 $r(\mathbf{B}) = r(\mathbf{C}) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$,因而向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关,从而为 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{0}$ 的一个基础解系.

15. (1) 基础解系含有 3 个线性无关的解向量,所以这个 5 元方程组的系数矩阵的秩为 2,设其中的一个方程为 $a_1x_1+a_2x_2+a_3x_3+a_4x_4+a_5x_5=0$,将基础解系代入得到一个以所求方程组的系数为未知量的齐次线性方程组,

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 & -a_4 - a_5 = 0, \\ a_2 & +2a_4 - a_5 = 0, \\ a_1 & +a_3 & +2a_4 - a_5 = 0. \end{cases}$$

对其系数矩阵A做初等变换

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

r(A)=3<5,所以方程组有无穷多解,其同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} a_1=3a_4, \\ a_2=-2a_4+a_5, \\ a_3=-5a_4+a_5, \end{cases}$

则方程组的通解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{bmatrix} = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \forall k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{P} \ ,$$

可得所求方程组为 $\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_5 = 0. \end{cases}$

(2) 基础解系为 2 个线性无关的解向量,所以这个 3 元线性方程组的系数矩阵的秩为 1,设其中的一个方程为 $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 = 0$,将基础解系代入得,

$$\begin{cases} 6a_1 + a_2 - 7a_3 = 0, \\ a_2 - 3a_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

对其系数矩阵A施以初等变换,得

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{7}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix},$$

同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{2}{3}a_3, \\ a_1 = 3a, \end{cases}$ 其中 a_3 为自由变量,通解为 $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a \end{bmatrix} = a_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\forall a_3 \in \mathbf{P}$,所求的方程组为

 $2x_1 + 9x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$.

(1) 因为(I)与(II)同解,则 $r(A_1) = r(A_2)$,且 $r(A_2) \le 2$. 对(I)的系数矩阵 A_1 施行初等行变 换得

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

所以 a = 2, $r(A_1) = 2$, $r(A_2) = 2$.

(2) 由(1)知方程组(II)的同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -3x_3, \\ x_2 = x_3, \end{cases}$ 把其代入方程组(II)中,得 $\begin{cases} b+c=3, \\ b^2+c=3. \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} b=1 \\ c=2 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} b=0 \\ c=3 \end{cases}$ 当 $\begin{cases} b=1 \\ c=2 \end{cases}$ 时,(I)与(II)同解;而当 $\begin{cases} b=0 \\ c=3 \end{cases}$ 时,(I)与(II)不同解,舍去.

$$\begin{cases} b+c=3, \\ b^2+c=3. \end{cases}$$
解得
$$\begin{cases} b=1 \\ c=2 \end{cases}$$
 或
$$\begin{cases} b=0 \\ c=3 \end{cases}$$

17. 由 AB = 0,知 $r(A) + r(B) \le 3$ 又 $A \ne 0$, $B \ne 0$,则 $1 \le r(A) \le 2$, $1 \le r(B) \le 2$. 若 r(A)=2,必有r(B)=1,此时k=9. 方程组AX=0的通解是 $t[1,2,3]^{\mathrm{T}}$,其中t为任意实数.

若r(A)=1,则AX=0的基础解系含 2 个解向量,同解方程组为 $\alpha x_1+bx_2+cx_3=0$,且满足

$$\begin{cases} a+2b+&3c=0,\\ (k-9)c=0. \end{cases}$$

如果 $c \neq 0$,方程组的通解是 $t_1[c,0,-a]^{\mathrm{T}} + t_2[0,c,-b]^{\mathrm{T}}$,其中 $t_1,t,$ 为任意实数;

如果 c=0,方程组的通解是 $t_1[1,2,0]^{\mathrm{T}}+t_2[0,0,1]^{\mathrm{T}}$,其中 t_1,t_2 为任意实数.

令 $\boldsymbol{\beta} = x_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + x_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + x_3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 + x_4 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$, 得非齐次线性方程组 18.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1, \\ x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + (a+2)x_3 + 4x_4 = b+3, \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + (a+8)x_4 = 5. \end{cases}$$

对其增广矩阵施行初等行变换,得

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 4 & b+3 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & a+8 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 2 & b+1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & a+5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1)当a=-1, $b\neq 0$ 时,r(A)=2, $r(\tilde{A})=3$,线性方程组无解, β 不能由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性表示;

(2) 当 $a \neq -1$ 时, $r(\tilde{A}) = r(A) = 4$,,线性方程组有唯一解, β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 唯一表示,表示式为 $\beta = -\frac{2b}{a+1}\alpha_1 + \frac{a+b+1}{a+1}\alpha_2 + \frac{b}{a+1}\alpha_3 + 0 \cdot \alpha_4$.

19. (1) 由题设知线性方程组 $AX = \beta$ 有无穷多解,从而

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 1) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{R} \neq \lambda = 1$ $\mathbb{R} = 1$ $\mathbb{R} = 1$.

当 $\lambda=1$ 时, $\widetilde{A}=\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1&a\\0&0&0&1\\1&1&1&1\end{bmatrix}$ \rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1&a\\0&0&0&1\\0&0&0&0\end{bmatrix}$, $r(\widetilde{A})\neq r(A)$,方程组无解,与题设矛盾,故

舍去;

当
$$\lambda = -1$$
时, $\widetilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{bmatrix}$,由 $r(\widetilde{A}) = r(A)$ 得 $a = -2$.

(2) 由(1)可知, 当 $\lambda = -1$, a = -2时, 方程组有无穷多解.

同解方程组为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + \frac{3}{2}, \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, \end{cases}$$
 其中 x_3 为自由变量. 通解为
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k \in \mathbf{P}.$$

20.
$$\Rightarrow \eta_1 = \frac{1}{2} (X + X) \Rightarrow [2 \quad 1]^T, \qquad \eta_2 = \frac{1}{3} (2X_2 + X_3) = [1, 0, 1, 1]^T,$$

 $\boldsymbol{\eta}_3 = (3\boldsymbol{X}_3 + \boldsymbol{X}_4) -$

 $(2X_2 + X_3) = [-1, 1, -3, -2]^T$. 因为 $A\eta_i = \beta$, i = 1, 2, 3, 所以 η_1, η_2, η_3 都是方程组 $AX = \beta$ 的解. 于是 $\xi_1 = \eta_1 - \eta_2 = [0, 2, -1, 3]^T$, $\xi_2 = \eta_2 - \eta_3 = [2, -1, 4, 3]^T$ 都是 $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 的解. 因为 4 - r(A) = 2 且 ξ_1, ξ_2 线性无关,所以 ξ_1, ξ_2 是 $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 的一个基础解系. 从而 $AX = \beta$ 的通解为

 $X = \eta_1 + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 = [1, 2, 0, 4]^T + k_1 [0, 2, -1, 3]^T + k_2 [2, -1, 4, 3]^T$, 其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数.

21. (1) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是所给的非齐次线性方程组 $AX = \beta$ 的 3 个线性无关的解,令

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

则 η_1, η_2 是 $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 的解,且 η_1, η_2 线性无关,因此 $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 的解空间的维数为 $4 - r(A) \ge 2$,即 $r(A) \le 2$.

又
$$A$$
有 2 阶子式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$,所以 $r(A) \geq 2$, 因此 $r(A) = 2$.

(2) 对方程组的增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 施行行初等变换,得

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & -1 \\ a & 1 & 3 & -b & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-2a & 4a-b-5 & 4-2a \end{bmatrix}.$$

因为r(A) = 2,所以有 $\begin{cases} -2a + 4 = 0, \\ 4a - b - 5 = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a = 2, \\ b = 3. \end{cases}$ 代入原方程组中得到同解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4, \\ x_2 = -3 + x_3 - 5x_4, \end{cases}$$
 通解为
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, 其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数.$$

22. 必要性 设对任意的 $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, $\boldsymbol{AX} = \boldsymbol{\beta}$ 总有解,则对 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i$, $\boldsymbol{AX} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i$ 有解,记作 \boldsymbol{X}_i , 即 $\boldsymbol{AX}_i = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i$, $i = (1, 2, \cdots, m)$.

此时
$$A(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) = (AX_1, AX_2, \dots, AX_m) = (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_m) = \boldsymbol{E}_m$$
,因此
$$m = r(\boldsymbol{E}_m) = r(A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)) \le r(A) \le \min\{m, n\} ,$$

故r(A) = m.

充分性 设r(A) = m,则对任意的 β ,又 $r(A) \le r(A,\beta) \le \min(m,n+1) \le m$,因此 $r(A) = r(A,\beta) = m$,故对任意的 β , $AX = \beta$ 总有解.

23. (1) 设有数 k_0, k_1, \dots, k_{n-r} , 使得

$$k_0 \gamma_0 + k_1 \eta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} \eta_{n-r} = \mathbf{0}$$
, (*)

等式的两端同时左乘以矩阵 A ,得 $k_0 A \gamma_0 + k_1 A \eta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} A \eta_{n-r} = \mathbf{0}$,即 $k_0 \beta = \mathbf{0}$. 因为 $\beta \neq \mathbf{0}$, $\therefore k_0 = 0$; 又因为 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 是 $AX = \beta$ 的导出组的基础解系,线性无关,由(*)式知, $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{n-r} = \mathbf{0}$,所以 $\gamma_0, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 线性无关.

(2) 由题设 $A \gamma_0 = \beta$, $A \eta_i = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-r$, 所以 $A(\gamma_0 + \eta_i) = A \gamma_0 + A \eta_i = \beta$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-r$,即 γ_0 , $\gamma_0 + \eta_1$, $\gamma_0 + \eta_2$, $\gamma_0 +$

$$(k_0 + k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_{n-r}) \gamma_0 + k_1 \eta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} \eta_{n-r} = \mathbf{0}$$
.

由(1)知 γ_0 , η_1 , η_2 , ..., η_{n-r} 线性无关,得到 $k_0 = k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_{n-r} = 0$,即 γ_0 , $\gamma_0 + \eta_1$, $\gamma_0 + \eta_2$, ..., $\gamma_0 + \eta_{n-r}$ 是 $AX = \beta$ 的 n-r+1 个线性无关的解.

24. 已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是的一个标准正交基,求 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 与 $\beta_2 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$ 的内积.

解
$$(\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}$$

$$= (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}) + (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}) + (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}) - (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}) + (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}) + (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}) + (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1})$$

$$+ (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}) + (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3})$$

$$= 2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}) + (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}) + 2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}) = 5.$$

25. 先将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 正交化,令

$$\beta_{1} = \alpha_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1, 1, -1, 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T},$$

$$\beta_{2} = \alpha_{2} - \frac{(\alpha_{2}, \beta_{1})}{(\beta_{1}, \beta_{1})} \beta_{1} = \alpha_{2} - \frac{1}{2} \beta_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1, -3, -1, 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T},$$

$$\beta_{3} = \alpha_{3} - \frac{(\alpha_{3}, \beta_{1})}{(\beta_{1}, \beta_{1})} \beta_{1} - \frac{(\alpha_{3}, \beta_{2})}{(\beta_{2}, \beta_{2})} \beta_{2} = \alpha_{3} - \frac{5}{4} \beta_{1} - \frac{1}{6} \beta_{2} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2, 0, 7, 5 \end{bmatrix}^{T}.$$

再单位化得

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \frac{1}{2} [1, 1, -1, 1]^T, \quad \eta_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} [1, -3, -1, 1]^T, \quad \eta_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{|\beta_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{78}} [2, 0, 7, 5]^T.$$

26. (1) 由 α 与 β 正交知(α , β)=0, 故

$$|\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}|^2 = (\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}) = |\boldsymbol{\alpha}|^2 + 2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2 = |\boldsymbol{\alpha}|^2 + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|^2.$$

该式的几何意义为: 直角三角形斜边长度的平方等于两直角边长的平方和.

(2) 因为

$$\frac{1}{4}|\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}|^{2} - \frac{1}{4}|\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\beta}|^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}) - \frac{1}{4}(\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[|\boldsymbol{\alpha}|^{2} + 2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) + |\boldsymbol{\beta}|^{2} - |\boldsymbol{\alpha}|^{2} + 2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) - |\boldsymbol{\beta}|^{2}\right] = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

所以等式成立.

27. **证** (1) 因为**A** 是
$$n$$
 阶正交阵,所以**A**^T**A** = **E** ,且**A**⁻¹ = **A**^T . 故
$$(A^{-1})^{T}A^{-1} = (A^{T})^{-1}A^{-1} = (AA^{T})^{-1} = (AA^{-1})^{-1} = E ,$$

从而 A^{-1} 也是正交阵.

(2) 因为
$$A$$
, B 都是 n 阶正交阵,所以 $A^{T}A = E$, $B^{T}B = E$, 故
$$(AB)^{T}(AB) = B^{T}A^{T}(AB) = B^{T}(A^{T}A)B = B^{T}B = E ,$$

从而AB也是正交阵.

- 1. (1) $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) | x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0\} \neq \mathbb{R}^3$ 的子空间;
- (2) $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) | x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1\}$ 不是 \mathbf{R}^3 的子空间. W 对向量的加法及数量乘法运算都不封闭.
 - (3) $W = \{(x, y) | xy \ge 0\}$ 不是 \mathbb{R}^2 的子空间. W 对向量的加法运算不封闭;
 - (4) $W = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$ 不是 \mathbb{R}^2 的子空间. W 对向量的加法及数量乘法都不封闭;
 - (5) $W = \left\{ A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n} \middle| A^{\mathsf{T}} = A \right\}$ 是 $\mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 的子空间;
- (6) 实空间 $\mathbf{R}^{n\times n}$ 内,所有 n 阶可逆矩阵组成的子集合不是 $\mathbf{R}^{n\times n}$ 的子空间,它对矩阵的加法和数乘运算均不封闭.
- 2. (1) $W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) | x_i \in \mathbf{R}, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0\}$ 是齐次线性方程组 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$ 的解空间,所以W 的维数是 2,方程组的基础解系 $\eta_1 = [-1, 1, 0]^T$, $\eta_2 = [-1, 0, 1]^T$ 是W 的一个基.

(2) 对任意
$$a,b \in \mathbf{R}$$
,有 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ -a & b \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

又矩阵 $\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 线性无关,所以 \mathbf{A}_1 , \mathbf{A}_2 为一个基,且该线性空间的维数为 2.

- (3) 对任意 $s,t \in \mathbb{R}$,有 [s+3t,s-t,2s-t,4t] = s[1,1,2,0] + t[3,-1,-1,4],又向量组 [1,1,2,0],(3,线性无关,从而为 W的一个基,且 W的维数是 2.
- 3. dim $\mathbf{R}^2 = 2$,所以 $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$ 不是 \mathbf{R}^2 的一个基. 但由于 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 = 4\mathbf{v}_1 \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{v}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 = \mathbf{v}_1 \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{v}_2$,而 $\mathbf{R}^2 = L(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2)$,所以 $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$ 可以生成 \mathbf{R}^2 .
- 4. 设 $f_1(x) = 5x + x^2$, $f_2(x) = 1 8x 2x^2$, $f_3(x) = -3 + 4x + 2x^2$, $f_4(x) = 2 3x$, 则 $f_1(x)$, $f_2(x)$, $f_3(x)$, $f_4(x)$ 在 $\mathbf{R}[x]_2$ 的标准基1, x, x^2 下的坐标分别是

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -8 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

所以 r(A) = 1, 因此向量组 $f_1(x)$, $f_2(x)$, $f_3(x)$, $f_4(x)$ 的秩也为 3, 而 dim $\mathbf{R}[x]_2$ = 3,因此 $f_1(x)$, $f_2(x)$, $f_3(x)$, $f_3(x)$, $f_4(x)$ 的秩也为 3, 而 dim $f_3(x)$, $f_3(x)$

 $|A|=16\neq 0$,A 可逆,故 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ 线性无关,又 dim $\mathbf{R}^4=4$,所以 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ 是 \mathbf{R}^4 的一个 基.

6. 记
$$\mathbf{A}$$
 的 列 向 量 为 $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ -5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 8 \\ -9 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ -6 \\ 3 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$, 考 察 非 齐 次 线 性 方 程 组

 $Y = x_1 v_1 + x_2 v_2 + x_3 v_3$ 的增广矩阵

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 & -9 & | & 6 \\ 8 & 8 & -6 & | & 7 \\ -5 & -9 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & -7 & | & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 5 & | & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & 12 & | & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & | & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

 $r(\tilde{A}) = r(A) = 3$,该方程组有唯一解,所以Y在 $L(v_1, v_2, v_3)$ 中.

7. 设
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$
,有方程组
$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 4, \\ 2k_1 + 3k_2 + 4k_3 = 1, \text{ 解得} \\ k_1 + 4k_2 + 3k_3 = 2, \end{cases} \begin{cases} k_1 = -6, \\ k_2 = -1, \text{ 则向量} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \text{ 在该} \\ k_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

基下的坐标为
$$X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -6, -1, 4 \end{bmatrix}^T$$
.

8. (1) $\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则由基 $\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_i\}$ 到 $\{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\}$ 的过渡矩阵为

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{从而由基}\{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i\} 到\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_i\} \text{的过渡矩阵为} \mathbf{S}^{-1} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = 3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 4\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 在基{ $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_i$ }下的坐标为 $\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 3, 4, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$. 设 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = 3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 4\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 在基{ $\boldsymbol{\beta}_i$ }下

的坐标为
$$Y$$
,则 $Y = SX = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

9. (1)
$$[A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4] = [E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{M} S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) 设 $\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & x_4 \end{vmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{2\times 2}$ 在两个基下有相同的坐标,则 \boldsymbol{X} 在基(I)下的坐标为 $[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^{\mathrm{T}}$,

 \pmb{X} 在基(II)下有相同的坐标为 $\pmb{S}^{-1}[x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4]^{\mathrm{T}}$,则 $\pmb{S}\pmb{X}'=\pmb{X}'$,进一步整理得齐次线性方程组 (S-E)X'=0.

$$S - E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

故同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_4, \\ x_2 = -x_4, & \text{通解为} \\ x_3 = -x_4, & x_3 \\ x_4 = -x_4, & x_5 \\ x_5 = -x_4, & x_5 = -x_4 \end{cases} = k \begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}, \forall k \in \mathbf{R}, \text{ 故 } \mathbf{X} = k \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k \in \mathbf{R}.$

 $10. \quad \left[1-2x+x^2,3-5x+4x^2,2x+3x^2\right] = \begin{bmatrix}1,x,x^2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1&3&0\\-2&-5&2\\1&4&3\end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{则由基(II)} 到基(I) 的过渡矩阵为 S^{-1} = <math display="block">\begin{bmatrix}1&3&0\\-2&-5&2\\1&4&3\end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{从而由基(I)} 到基(II) 的过渡矩阵为 S^{-1} = <math display="block">\begin{bmatrix}-23&-9&6\\8&3&-2\\-3&-1&1\end{bmatrix}.$

设-1+2x在基(I)下的坐标为Y,它在基(II)下的坐标为 $X=\begin{bmatrix}-1,2,0\end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$,则由坐标变换公式得

$$Y = S^{-1}X = \begin{bmatrix} -23 & -9 & 6 \\ 8 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

1、**解** (1) $|\lambda E_2 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -3 \\ -3 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 8)$,可知 A 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = 8$. 对 $\lambda_1 = 2$,

$$A - 2E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知属于特征值入的全部特征向量为

$$k_1[-1, 1]^{\mathrm{T}}(k_1 \neq 0)$$
.

对 $\lambda_2 = 8$,

$$A - 8E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知属于特征值 2, 的全部特征向量为

$$k_{2}[1, 1]^{T}(k_{2} \neq 0).$$

$$(2) |\lambda E_{3} - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -5 & \lambda + 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} \frac{c_{1} + c_{2} - c_{3}}{c_{1} + c_{2} - c_{3}} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 1 & -2 \\ \lambda + 1 & \lambda + 3 & -3 \\ -\lambda - 1 & 0 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_{2} - r_{1}}{r_{3} + r_{1}} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda + 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)^{3},$$

可知 \mathbf{A} 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$

对
$$\lambda_1 = -1$$
,由

$$\mathbf{A} - (-1)\mathbf{E}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知属于特征值礼的全部特征向量为

$$(3) |\lambda \boldsymbol{E}_{4} - \boldsymbol{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{\boldsymbol{r}_{i} + \boldsymbol{r}_{1}}{i > 1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \lambda - 2 & \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda - 2 & 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{c}_{1} - \boldsymbol{c}_{2} - \boldsymbol{c}_{3} - \boldsymbol{c}_{4}}{0} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^{3} (\lambda + 2),$$

可知 A 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$, $\lambda_4 = -2$.

对 $\lambda_1 = 2$,由

可知属于特征值ん的全部特征向量为

$$k_1X_1 + k_2X_2 + k_3X_3$$
 (k_1 , k_2 , k_3 不全为零).

对 $\lambda_4 = -2$,由

$$A - (-2)E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知属于特征值 λ_2 的全部特征向量为 $k_4X_4(k_4 \neq 0)$.

2、证 设 λ 是A的任一特征值,而 $X \neq 0$ 为对应的特征向量,则

$$AX = \lambda X, \ A^{3} = 3A \Rightarrow \lambda^{3}X = A^{3}X = 3AX = 3\lambda X$$
$$\Rightarrow (\lambda^{3} - 3\lambda)X = \mathbf{0}$$
$$\Rightarrow \lambda^{3} - 3\lambda = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \{0, \pm \sqrt{3}\}.$$

3、**解** (1) **A** 的特征多项式

$$|\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda - 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)^2,$$

可知 A 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$.

对 $\lambda_1 = 2$,

$$\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知属于特征值 λ ,的全部特征向量为 $k_1X_1(k_1 \neq 0)$.

对 $\lambda_2 = 1$,

$$A - 1E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知属于特征值 λ_2 的全部特征向量为 $k_2X_2(k_2 \neq 0)$.

(2) f(A)的全部特征值为 $\mu_1 = f(\lambda_1) = 6$, $\mu_{2,3} = f(\lambda_{2,3}) = 5$.

f(A)的属于特征值 $\mu_1 = 6$ 的全部特征向量,即为 A 的属于特征值 λ 的全部特征向量

$$k_1 X_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$$
.

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E})^2 + 5\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^2 + 5\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 5\mathbf{E}$$
 对于特征值 $\mu_2 = \mu_3 = 5$,

$$f(\mathbf{A}) - 5\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{Y}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbf{Y}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知 f(A) 的属于特征值 $\mu_{2,3} = 5$ 的全部特征向量为 $l_1Y_1 + l_2Y_2$ (l_1 , l_2 不全为零).

注 f(A) 的特征值可由 A 的特征值完全确定, 但 f(A) 的属于特征值 $f(\lambda)$ 的特征向量不一定是 A 的属于特征值 λ 的特征向量, 有时需要解方程组 $[f(\lambda)E - f(A)]X = 0$ 来确定 f(A) 的属于特征值 $f(\lambda)$ 的全部特征向量.

4、证 因为A可逆,所以 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$. 又 $X_i \neq 0$ 是A的属于 λ_i 的特征向量,从而

$$egin{aligned} m{A}m{X}_i &= \lambda_i m{X}_i \Rightarrow m{X}_i = \lambda_i m{A}^{-1}m{X}_i \;,\;\;$$
 必有 $m{\lambda}_i
eq 0 \ \Rightarrow m{A}^{-1}m{X}_i &= m{\lambda}_i^{-1}m{X}_i \ \Rightarrow m{A}^*m{X}_i &= |m{A}|\,m{A}^{-1}m{X}_i = rac{|m{A}|}{\lambda_i}m{X}_i \;, \end{aligned}$

 $\sharp \psi_{\lambda_i}^{\underline{|A|}} = \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_{i-1} \lambda_{i+1} \cdots \lambda_n \ (i=1,2,\cdots,n) \ .$

5、**解** (1) **A** 的特征多项式

$$|\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda + 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{r_2 + r_1}{r_3 + r_1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -2 & -2 \\ \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ \lambda - 1 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{c_1 - c_2 - c_3}{0} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 5)(\lambda - 1)^2,$$

可知A的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -5$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$.

对 $\lambda_1 = -5$,

$$A - (-5)E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知属于特征值入的全部特征向量为

$$k_1 X_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$$
.

对 $\lambda_2 = 1$,

可知属于特征值 2, 的全部特征向量为

$$k_2 X_2 + k_3 X_3 (k_2, k_3$$
不全为零).

(2) 由(1)可知

$$|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = -5$$
, $A^* = |A| A^{-1} = -5A^{-1}$, $2E + A^{-1} - A^* = 2E + 6A^{-1}$.

得知 $2E + A^{-1} - A^*$ 的全部特征值和特征向量为

$$\begin{split} \mu_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1} = & \, 2 + 6 \lambda_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1}^{^{-1}} = \! \tfrac{4}{5} \;, \qquad k_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1} \boldsymbol{X}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1}(k_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1} \neq 0) \;; \\ \mu_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2,3} = & \, 2 + 6 \lambda_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2,3}^{^{-1}} = 8 \;, \qquad k_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2} \boldsymbol{X}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2} + k_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 3} \boldsymbol{X}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 3} \; (k_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2}, \; k_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 3} \, \boldsymbol{\uppick{3}} \boldsymbol{\uppick{4}} \boldsymbol{\uppick{5}} \boldsymbol{\uppick{5}} \boldsymbol{\uppick{5}} . \end{split}$$

6、解 由题设,可知

$$y = \text{tr} \mathbf{A} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = -3,$$
$$|\mathbf{A}| = 7x + 6 = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = -1 \Rightarrow x = -1.$$

对 $\lambda_1 = -1$,

$$A - (-1)E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

可知属于特征值 λ 的全部特征向量为 $kX(k \neq 0)$.

7、证 由题设知, r(A) < n, $r(B) < n \Rightarrow A$, B 均以 0 为特征值.

n 元齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} AX = 0, \\ BX = 0 \end{cases}$ 的系数矩阵的秩

$$r\begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = r\left(\begin{bmatrix} A \\ O \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} O \\ B \end{bmatrix}\right) \le r\begin{bmatrix} A \\ O \end{bmatrix} + r\begin{bmatrix} O \\ B \end{bmatrix} = r(A) + r(B) < n$$

必有非零解向量,即A与B有属于特征值0的公共特征向量.

8、证 (反证法)假设 $X_1 + X_2$ 为 A 的属于 λ 的特征向量,则 $A(X_1 + X_2) = \lambda(X_1 + X_2)$,即 $AX_1 + AX_2 = \lambda X_1 + \lambda X_2$. 又 $AX_i = \lambda_i X_i (i = 1, 2)$,于是有 $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) X_1 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) X_2 = 0$,因为 X_1, X_2 线性无关,则 $\lambda = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$. 故假设不成立,原命题正确.

- 9、证 因为A可逆,于是 $A^{-1}(AB)A = BA$,即AB与BA相似.
- 10、**证** 因为 A, B 可对角化,所以存在可逆矩阵 S_1 , S_2 ,使得 $S_1^{-1}AS_1 = A_1$, $S_2^{-1}AS_2 = A_2$ 均为对角矩阵.

$$\diamondsuit S = \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & O \\ O & S_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D S 可逆, \quad B$$

$$S^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix} S = \begin{bmatrix} S_1^{-1} & O \\ O & S_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_1 & O \\ O & S_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_1^{-1}AS_1 & O \\ O & S_2^{-1}BS_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

为对角矩阵.

11、证 (1) A 的特征多项式

$$|\lambda \mathbf{E}_{3} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{c}_{2} - 2\mathbf{c}_{1}}{\mathbf{c}_{3} + \mathbf{c}_{1}} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2\lambda + 4 & \lambda - 2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{\mathbf{r}_{1} + 2\mathbf{r}_{2} - \mathbf{r}_{3}}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^{2}(\lambda + 4),$$

可知 A 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = -4$.

判断是否可对角化,只需考察各重根特征值的几何重数是否等于代数重数. 对 $\lambda_{1,2}=2$,

(2) 由(1)可知, \boldsymbol{A} 有属于特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 的线性无关特征向量 $\boldsymbol{X}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{X}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

对 $\lambda_3 = -4$,由

$$A - (-4)E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{A} - (-4)\mathbf{E}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{S} = [\mathbf{X}_{1}, \ \mathbf{X}_{2}, \ \mathbf{X}_{3}] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \ \mathbb{M} \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S} = \operatorname{diag}(2, \ 2, \ -4) = \mathbf{A}.$$

 $\diamondsuit S = [X_1, X_2, \frac{1}{2}X_3]$,则

$$S^{-1}AS = \text{diag}(0, 1, -1) = \Lambda \Rightarrow A = S\Lambda S^{-1}$$
.

那么,

$$A^{100} = (SAS^{-1})^{100} = SA^{100}S^{-1} = S\text{diag}(0, 1, 1)S^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

13. **A** (1)
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 9 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^{2} (\lambda - 10),$$

则 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, $\lambda_3 = 10$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = 1$, 求解(E - A)X = 0. 因为

$$\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

所以同解方程组为 $x_1+2x_2-2x_3=0$,求得一个基础解系为 $\pmb{X}_1=[-2,1,0]^{\mathrm{T}}, \pmb{X}_2=[2,0,1]^{\mathrm{T}}$;

对于 $\lambda_3=10$,求得 $(10\boldsymbol{E}-\boldsymbol{A})\boldsymbol{X}=\boldsymbol{0}$ 的一个基础解系为 $\boldsymbol{X}_3=[1,2,-2]^{\mathrm{T}}$.

令 $S = [X_1, X_2, X_3]$,则 S 为可逆矩阵,且 $S^{-1}AS = \text{diag}(1,1,10)$.

(2) 先求 A 的特征值和特征向量,过程与(1)相同.

将 X_1, X_2 正交化,得

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = \boldsymbol{X}_{1} = [-2,1,0]^{T},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} = \boldsymbol{X}_{2} - \frac{(\boldsymbol{X}_{2},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1})}{(\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1},\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1})} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = \boldsymbol{X}_{2} + \frac{4}{5} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = [\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1]^{T}.$$

再将 β_1,β_2,X_3 单位化,得

$$\eta_{1} = \frac{\beta_{1}}{|\beta_{1}|} = \left[-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0 \right]^{T}, \quad \eta_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2}}{|\beta_{2}|} = \left[\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \right]^{T},
\eta_{3} = \frac{X_{3}}{|X_{3}|} = \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right]^{T}.$$

令 $\mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{\eta}_1, \mathbf{\eta}_2, \mathbf{\eta}_3]$,则 \mathbf{Q} 为正交矩阵,且 $\mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} = \mathrm{diag}(1,1,10)$.

14. **AP** (1)
$$|\lambda \mathbf{E}_3 - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1),$$

则 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 0$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = 3$, 求解(3E - A)X = 0. 因为

$$3E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

所以同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 0, \\ x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$ 求得一个基础解系为 $X_1 = [1,1,0]^T$.

对于 $\lambda_2 = -1$,求解(-E - A)X = 0.因为

$$-\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

所以同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 &= 0, \\ x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$ 求得一个基础解系为 $\boldsymbol{X}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1, -1, 0 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} .$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 0$,求解(-0E - A)X = 0.因为

$$-0E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

所以同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0, \\ x_2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 求得一个基础解系为 $X_3 = [0,0,1]^T$.

将 X_1, X_2 单位化,得

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{1} = \frac{X_{1}}{|X_{1}|} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right]^{T}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_{2} = \frac{X_{2}}{|X_{2}|} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right]^{T}.$$

令
$$\mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{\eta}_1, \mathbf{\eta}_2, \mathbf{X}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 则 \mathbf{Q} 为正交矩阵,且 $\mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} = \mathrm{diag}(3, -1, 0)$.

(2)
$$|\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -4 & 2 \\ -4 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 7 & \lambda - 7 & 0 \\ -4 & \lambda + 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 7 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & \lambda + 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(\lambda-7)^2(\lambda+2),$$

则 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 7$, $\lambda_3 = -2$.

对于 $\lambda_1 = 7$,求解(7E - A)X = 0.因为

$$7E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 & 2 \\ -4 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

所以同解方程组为 $2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$, 求得一个基础解系为 $X_1 = [1,1,0]^T$, $X_2 = [-1,0,2]^T$.

对于 $\lambda_3 = -2$,求得(-2E - A)X = 0的一个基础解系为 $X_3 = [2, -2, 1]^T$.

将 X_1, X_2 正交化,得

$$\beta_1 = X_1 = [1, 1, 0]^T,$$

 $\beta_2 = X_2 - \frac{(X_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_2)} \beta_1 = X_2 + \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 = [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 2]^T.$

再将 β_1,β_2,X_3 单位化,得

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_1}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_1|} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{D}}, 0\right]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_2}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_2|} = \left[-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{D}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{D}}, \frac{4}{3\sqrt{D}}\right]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_3 = \frac{X_3}{|X_3|} = \left[\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

令 $\mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{\eta}_1, \mathbf{\eta}_2, \mathbf{\eta}_3]$,则 \mathbf{Q} 为正交矩阵,且 $\mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} = \mathrm{diag}(7,7,-2)$.

(3) 类似于(1)的计算过程可得正交矩阵

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{H}\mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

15、**解**(1) 由 A 的各行元素之和为 3,知 $A[1,1,1]^T = 3[1,1,1]^T$,则 3 是 A 的一个特征值,

 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} = [1,1,1]^{T}$ 是相应的特征向量.

又方程组 $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 有两个线性无关解,所以 A 有 0 特征值,且 $n-r(A) \ge 2$,则 $r(A) \le 1$. 而 $r(A) \ge 1$,故 r(A) = 1 ,从而实对称矩阵 A 的特征值为 3,0,0 . 进而 A 的属于特征值 3 的全部特征向量为

$$k_1 \alpha_1 = k_1 [1, 1, 1]^T, \forall k_1 \in \mathbf{R}, k_1 \neq 0.$$

设 $X = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$ 是 A 的属于特征值 0 的特征向量,则 $X 与 \alpha_1$ 都正交,因此 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$. 求得一个基础解系为 $\alpha_2 = [-1, 1, 0]^T$, $\alpha_3 = [-1, 0, 1]^T$, 故 A 的属于特征值 0 的全部特征向量为

$$k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = k_2 [-1, 1, 0]^{\mathrm{T}} + k_3 [-1, 0, 1]^{\mathrm{T}},$$

其中 $\forall k_2, k_3 \in \mathbf{R}$, k_2, k_3 不全为零.

(2) 将 **α**₂, **α**₃ 正交化,得

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = [-1, 1, 0]^T,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 - \frac{(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)}{(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = [-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1]^T.$$

再将 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2$ 单位化,得

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right]^T, \quad \eta_2 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right]^T, \quad \eta_3 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right]^T.$$

令 $Q = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3]$, $\Lambda = \text{diag}(3,0,0)$, 则Q为正交矩阵,且 $Q^T A Q = \Lambda$.

16、**解** 方法 1 因为 A 是实对称矩阵,所以 $0 = (X, X_3) = 97 + k - 99$,得 k = 2.

设 $X_1 = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$ 是A 的对应于特征值 2 的一个特征向量,则

$$(\boldsymbol{X}_1, \boldsymbol{X}_3) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0.$$

该齐次线性方程组的一个基础解系为 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1,1,0 \end{bmatrix}^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1,0,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$. 令

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{X}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

则 S 为可逆矩阵, 且 $S^{-1}AS = \operatorname{diag}(2,2,3) = \Lambda$, 因此

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{S} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S}^{-1} = \mathbf{S} \left(2\mathbf{E}_3 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \mathbf{S}^{-1}$$

$$= 2\mathbf{E}_3 + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

方法 2 求 α_1 , α_2 ,与方法 1 相同.

将 α_1, α_2 正交化,得

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = [-1, 1, 0]^T,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)}{(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = [-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1]^T.$$

再将 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{X}_3$ 单位化,得

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{1} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}|} = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right]^{T}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}|} = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right]^{T}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_{3} = \frac{\boldsymbol{X}_{3}}{|\boldsymbol{X}_{3}|} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right]^{T}$$
令 $\boldsymbol{Q} = [\boldsymbol{\eta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_{3}], \quad \boldsymbol{\Lambda} = \operatorname{diag}(2, 2, 3), \quad \boldsymbol{\square} \boldsymbol{Q} \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} \times \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\Xi}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{Q}^{T} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{\Lambda}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\sqcup}$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{Q}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

方法 3 实对称矩阵 $A-2E_3$ 的全部特征值为 0,0,1,且 $Y=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}X_3$ 为 $A-2E_3$ 的属于特征值 1 的单位特征向量. 由实对称矩阵的谱分解定理,有

$$A - 2E_3 = YY^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

故
$$A = 2E_3 + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

17、**解** 设 λ 是实对称矩阵 **A** 的任一特征值,则 λ 是实数,且 $\lambda^3 + \lambda - 10$ 是矩阵 $A^3 + A - 1$ **E**₃ = **O** 的特征值,因而 $\lambda^3 + \lambda - 10 = 0$. 又观察可知 $2^3 + 2 - 10 = 0$; 于是 $\lambda^3 + \lambda - 10 = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5)$. 因为 **A** 是实对称矩阵,所以 2 为 **A** 的 3 重特征值. 此时存在正交矩阵 **S**,使得 $S^{-1}AS = 2E_3$,从而 $A = S(2E_3)S^{-1} = 2E_3$.

18.证 (1)注意到 A 为对称矩阵,故 A 与对角阵 $A = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n)$ 相似,其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n$ 是 A 的全部特征值. 另外,r(A) = 1,从而 r(A) = 1,于是 A 的对角元只有一个非零,又 |A| = 0,所以 $\lambda = 0$ 是 A 的特征值且为 n - 1 重.

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解 (2) 由 $\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}})\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{2})\boldsymbol{\alpha}$,可见 $\lambda_{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{2} \neq 0$ 为 \mathbf{A} 的一个特征值,且

对应的特征向量为 α .

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,求解方程组AX = 0. 由

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1}^{2} & a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{1}a_{n} \\ a_{2}a_{1} & a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n}a_{1} & a_{n}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{1} \div a_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ a_{2}a_{1} & a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n}a_{1} & a_{n}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{i} - a_{i}r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得 $\lambda=0$ 对应的线性无关的特征向量为 $\pmb{\alpha}_2=(-\frac{a_2}{a_1},1,0,\cdots,0)^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\pmb{\alpha}_3=(-\frac{a_3}{a_1},0,1,\cdots,0)^{\mathrm{T}}$, \cdots ,

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_n = (-\frac{a_n}{a_1}, 0, 0, \cdots, 1)^T.$$

19、解 (1) 因为 $\forall X, Y \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$, $k \in \mathbf{R}$, 有 $\sigma(X) = AXB \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$,且

$$\sigma(X+Y) = A(X+Y)B = AXB + AYB = \sigma(X) + \sigma(Y),$$

$$\sigma(kX) = A(kX)B = kAXB = k\sigma(X),$$

所以 σ 为 $\mathbf{R}^{n\times n}$ 上的线性变换.

(2) 因为
$$\forall \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta} \in V, k \in \mathbf{P}$$
,有 $\sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_0 \in V$,且

$$\sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_0 = \sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) + \sigma(\boldsymbol{\beta}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_0,$$

$$\sigma(k\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = k\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_0 = k(\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_0) - (k-1)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_0 = k\sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) - (k-1)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_0,$$

所以当 $\alpha_0 \neq 0$ 时, σ 不是V上的线性变换;当 $\alpha_0 = 0$ 时, σ 是V上的线性变换.

(3)
$$\diamondsuit \boldsymbol{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} 1,0 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \mathbb{M} \, \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1,0 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\beta}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1,0 \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

因为 $\sigma(\alpha + \beta) = [2, -2]^T \neq \sigma(\alpha) + \sigma(\beta)$,所以 σ 不是线性变换.

20、证
$$\forall \boldsymbol{\alpha} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \boldsymbol{\beta} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n, k \in \mathbf{R}$$
,有
$$\sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \sigma(x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$$

$$= (0, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$$

$$= (0, x_2, \dots, x_n) + (0, y_2, \dots, y_n)$$

$$= \sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) + \sigma(\boldsymbol{\beta}),$$

$$\sigma(k\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \sigma(kx_1, kx_2, \dots, kx_n) = (0, kx_2, \dots, kx_n) = k(0, x_2, \dots, x_n) = k\sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}).$$

从而得证 σ 是 \mathbf{R}^n 上的线性变换.

21、解 记
$$\alpha_1 = x^2 e^x$$
, $\alpha_2 = x e^x$, $\alpha_3 = e^x$, 则

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$$\begin{cases} D(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) = (x^2 e^x)' = 2x e^x + x^2 e^x = 1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \\ D(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = (x e^x)' = e^x + x e^x = 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \\ D(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = (e^x)' = e^x = 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \end{cases}$$

可知 D 在基 $x^2 e^x$, $x e^x$, e^x 下的矩阵为

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

22、证 (1) 记
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,则 $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}, k \in \mathbb{R}$ 有
$$\sigma(A) = AP \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2},$$

$$\sigma(A+B) = (A+B)P = AP + BP = \sigma(A) + \sigma(B),$$

$$\sigma(kA) = (kA)P = kAP = k\sigma(A),$$

从而 σ 是 $\mathbf{R}^{2\times2}$ 上的线性变换.

解 (2) 因为

$$\begin{split} & \boldsymbol{B}_1 = 1\boldsymbol{E}_{12} + 1\boldsymbol{E}_{11} + 1\boldsymbol{E}_{22} + 1\boldsymbol{E}_{21}, \\ & \boldsymbol{B}_2 = 1\boldsymbol{E}_{12} + 1\boldsymbol{E}_{11} + 0\boldsymbol{E}_{22} + 1\boldsymbol{E}_{21}, \\ & \boldsymbol{B}_3 = 1\boldsymbol{E}_{12} + 1\boldsymbol{E}_{11} + 0\boldsymbol{E}_{22} + 0\boldsymbol{E}_{21}, \\ & \boldsymbol{B}_4 = 0\boldsymbol{E}_{12} + 1\boldsymbol{E}_{11} + 0\boldsymbol{E}_{22} + 0\boldsymbol{E}_{21}, \end{split}$$

所以基
$$E_{11}$$
, E_{12} , E_{21} , E_{22} 到基 B_1 , B_2 , B_3 , B_4 的过渡矩阵 $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(3)因为

$$\sigma(\mathbf{E}_{11}) = \mathbf{E}_{11}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1\mathbf{E}_{11} + 0\mathbf{E}_{12} + 0\mathbf{E}_{21} + 0\mathbf{E}_{22},$$

$$\sigma(\mathbf{E}_{12}) = \mathbf{E}_{12}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0\mathbf{E}_{11} - 2\mathbf{E}_{12} + 0\mathbf{E}_{21} + 0\mathbf{E}_{22},$$

$$\sigma(\mathbf{E}_{21}) = \mathbf{E}_{21}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0\mathbf{E}_{11} + 0\mathbf{E}_{12} + 1\mathbf{E}_{21} + 0\mathbf{E}_{22},$$

$$\sigma(\mathbf{E}_{22}) = \mathbf{E}_{22}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = 0\mathbf{E}_{11} + 0\mathbf{E}_{12} + 0\mathbf{E}_{21} - 2\mathbf{E}_{22}$$

所以 σ 在标准基 \mathbf{E}_{11} , \mathbf{E}_{12} , \mathbf{E}_{21} , \mathbf{E}_{22} 下的矩阵 $\mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, 而标准基 \mathbf{E}_{11} , \mathbf{E}_{12} , \mathbf{E}_{21} , \mathbf{E}_{22} 到

基 $\mathbf{\textit{B}}_{1},\mathbf{\textit{B}}_{2},\mathbf{\textit{B}}_{3},\mathbf{\textit{B}}_{4}$ 的 过 渡 矩 阵 $\mathbf{\textit{T}}=\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1&1\\1&1&1&0\\1&1&0&0\\1&0&0&0\end{bmatrix}$, 从 而 σ 在 基 $\mathbf{\textit{B}}_{1},\mathbf{\textit{B}}_{2},\mathbf{\textit{B}}_{3}$, $\mathbf{\textit{I}}$ 下 的 矩 阵

$$\boldsymbol{M}_2 = \boldsymbol{T}^{-1} \boldsymbol{M}_1 \boldsymbol{T} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

23、解 (1) 方法 1 基像组为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1) = \sigma([1,0,0]^T) = [1,0,-1]^T = 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 + 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 - 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3, \\ \sigma(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2) = \sigma([0,1,0]^T) = [-1,1,0]^T = -1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 + 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 + 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3, \\ \sigma(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3) = \sigma([0,0,1]^T) = [0,-1,1]^T = 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 - 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 + 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3, \end{cases}$$

故 σ 在标准基 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2,\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3$ 下的矩阵为

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) 基像组为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) = \sigma([1,0,0]^T) = [1,0,-1]^T = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \\ \sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = \sigma([1,1,0]^T) = [0,1,-1]^T = -1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \\ \sigma(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = \sigma([1,1,1]^T) = [0,0,0]^T = 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \end{cases}$$

可知 σ 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的矩阵为

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(3) 由标准基 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3$ 到基 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 的过渡矩阵为

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

 σ 在基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 下的矩阵为

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{S}^{-1} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{S} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(4)
$$\sigma(\gamma) = \sigma([1, -2, 3]^{T}) = [3, -5, 2]^{T} = 8\alpha_{1} - 7\alpha_{2} + 2\alpha_{3} \Rightarrow [\sigma(\gamma)]_{\{\alpha_{1}\}} = [8, -7, 2]^{T}.$$

24、证 (1) 因为

$$[\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3] = [3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, 8\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 6\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - 5\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3]$$
$$= [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

记
$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$
,因 $|S| = -1 \neq 0$, S 可逆, 得证 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3$ 也是一个基.

 $m{k}$ (2) $m{S}$ 就是由基 $m{lpha}_1, m{lpha}_2, m{lpha}_3$ 到基 $m{eta}_1, m{eta}_2, m{eta}_3$ 的过渡矩阵,从而 $m{\sigma}$ 在基 $m{eta}_1, m{eta}_2, m{eta}_3$ 下的矩阵为

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 & -8 \\ -3 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 53 & -11 & 116 \\ 44 & -9 & 97 \\ -20 & 4 & -44 \end{bmatrix}.$$
证 (1) 设

25、证 (1) 设

$$k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \mathbf{0} , \qquad \qquad (1)$$

两边同时左乘以A得

$$A(k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = k_1A\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2A\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3A\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$
$$= (k_1 + k_3)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - (2k_2 + k_3)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \mathbf{0}.$$

(1)-(2)得

$$2k_3\alpha_1 + (3k_2 + k_3)\alpha_2 = \mathbf{0} ,$$

由 α_1, α_2 线性无关,可知 $k_2 = k_3 = 0$. 代入①可知 $k_1 \alpha_1 = 0$,又 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$,从而 $k_1 = 0$,故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线 性无关.

$$\mathbf{M} (2) \mathbf{A} [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] = [\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] = [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, -2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3]$$

$$= [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

故线性变换 A 在基 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 下的矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

习题七

1/7

1. **#** (1)
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = [x_1, x_2, x_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{2} & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
;

(2)
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2、解 二次型
$$f$$
 的矩阵为 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & c \end{bmatrix}$,则 $\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{A}) = 2$,从而

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & c \end{vmatrix} = 24(c-3) = 0,$$

解得c = 3.

3.
$$|\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 5 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 1 & -3 \\ \lambda - 4 & \lambda - 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda - 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 9).$$

所以A的特征值为0,4,9,且存在正交矩阵S,使得 $S^{T}AS = diag(0,4,9)$. 于是作正交替换X = SY,有 $f = 4v_2^2 + 9v_2^2$.

3、解 (1) 二次型
$$f$$
 的矩阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$. 因为
$$|A - \lambda E_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 - \lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 7)^2 (\lambda + 2),$$

所以A的特征值为7,7,-2.

对特征值7,解齐次线性方程组(A-7E)X=0,得基础解系为 $\alpha_1=[1,1,0]^T$, $\alpha_2=[-1,0,2]^T$;对特征值-2,解齐次线性方程组(A+2E)X=0,得基础解系为 $\alpha_3=[2,-2,1]^T$.

将
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$$
正交化,得 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)}{(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \frac{1}{2} [-1, 1, 4]^T$.

单位化得

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{1} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}|} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right]^{T}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}|} = \left[-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}}\right]^{T}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_{3} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}|} = \left[\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right]^{T}.$$

则 η_1, η_2, η_3 为标准正交特征向量组. 令

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_1, & \boldsymbol{\eta}_2, & \boldsymbol{\eta}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

则 S 为正交矩阵,且 $S^{T}AS = \text{diag}(7,7,-2)$. 作正交替换 X = SY,可将二次型 f 化为标准形 $f = 7y_1^2 + 7y_2^2 - 2y_3^2$.

(2) 二次型
$$f$$
 的矩阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 因为
$$|\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)^2 (\lambda + 4)$$
, A 的特征值为 $\lambda = \lambda = 5$, $\lambda = -4$

所以 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5$, $\lambda_3 = -4$.

对特征值 5,解齐次线性方程组 $(5E_3-A)X=0$,可求得 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1=\begin{bmatrix}1,-2,0\end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2=\begin{bmatrix}1,0,-1\end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$ 是 A 的属于特征值 5 的特征向量. 将 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$ 正交化,令

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$$
, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \frac{(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)}{(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1)} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \left[\frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, -1\right]^T$.

将 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2$ 单位化:

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_1}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_1|} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, 0\right]^T, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\beta}_2}{|\boldsymbol{\beta}_2|} = \left[\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15}, \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15}, -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\right]^T.$$

对特征值—4,求解齐次线性方程组 $(-4E_3-A)X=0$,得 $\alpha_3=\begin{bmatrix}2\cancel{2}\end{bmatrix}^T$ 是A的属于特征值—4的特征向量.将 α_3 单位化得

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_3 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3|} = \left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right]^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

$$S = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3] = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 3\sqrt{5} & 4\sqrt{5} & 10 \\ -6\sqrt{5} & 2\sqrt{5} & 5 \\ 0 & -5\sqrt{5} & 10 \end{bmatrix},$$

则 S 为正交阵,且 $S^{T}AS$ = diag(5,5,4. 故二次型 f(X) 经正交线性替换 X = SY 化为标准形 $g(Y) = 5y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 - 4y_3^2$.

注 在求二重特征值5的特征向量时,也可通过观察直接得到 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2, 2, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1, 2, -2 \end{bmatrix}^T$ 是 \boldsymbol{A} 的属于5的正交的特征向量,以避免正交化过程.

(3) 二次型
$$f$$
 的矩阵为 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. 因为

$$\left| \lambda \boldsymbol{E}_{4} - \boldsymbol{A} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^{2} (\lambda + 1)^{2},$$

所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -1$.

对特征值 $\lambda = \lambda$, =1,解齐次方程组(E - A)X = 0,得基础解系

$$\alpha_1 = [0, 0, -1, -1]^T, \quad \alpha_2 = [1, 1, 0, 0]^T;$$

对特征值 $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = -1$,解齐次方程组(E + A)X = 0,得基础解系

$$\alpha_3 = [1, -1, 0, 0]^T$$
, $\alpha_4 = [0, 0, 1, 1]^T$.

由于 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 已经是正交组,只需单位化,令

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}}{|\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

则 β_1 , β_2 , β_3 , β_4 为标准正交的特征向量组,令

$$S = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix},$$

则 S 为正交矩阵,且 $S^{T}AS = diag(1,1,-1,-1)$. 作正交线性替换 X = SY ,可将原二次型化为标准形 $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2 - y_4^2.$

4、解(1)由配方法,

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 5x_1x_2 - 3x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2)^2 - \frac{25}{4}x_2^2 - 3x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2)^2 - \frac{25}{4}(x_2 + \frac{6}{25}x_3)^2 + \frac{9}{25}x_3^2.$$

令

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2, \\ y_2 = x_2 + \frac{6}{25}x_3, \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \quad \vec{\boxtimes} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - \frac{5}{2}y_2 + \frac{3}{5}y_3, \\ x_2 = y_2 - \frac{6}{25}y_3, \\ x_3 = y_3, \end{cases}$$

其中
$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{6}{25} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 为可逆矩阵. 作满秩线性替换 $X = SY$,可将二次型化为标准形

$$g = y_1^2 - \frac{25}{4}y_2^2 + \frac{9}{25}y_3^2$$
.

(2) 由配方法,

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2\left[x_1^2 + 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) + (x_2 - x_3)^2\right] - 2(x_2 - x_3)^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3x_2^2 - 4x_2x_3 + 3x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left(x_2^2 - \frac{4}{3}x_2x_3 + \frac{4}{9}x_3^2\right) + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 3\left(x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{5}{3}x_3^2.$$

令

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3, \\ y_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3}x_3, \\ y_3 = x_3. \end{cases} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 + \frac{1}{3}y_3, \\ x_2 = y_2 + \frac{2}{3}y_3, \\ x_3 = y_3. \end{cases}$$

其中 $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 为可逆矩阵. 作满秩线性替换X = SY,可将原二次型化为标准形

$$g = 2y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + \frac{5}{3}y_3^2.$$

(3) 由于所给二次型没有平方项, 故先作满秩线性替换

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2, \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2, \\ x_3 = y_3, \\ x_4 = y_4, \end{cases}$$

则

$$f = y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_1 y_3 - y_2 y_3 + y_3 y_4$$

$$= (y_1^2 + y_1y_3 + \frac{1}{4}y_3^2) - (y_2^2 + y_2y_3 + \frac{1}{4}y_3^2) + y_3y_4$$

= $(y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_3)^2 - (y_2 + \frac{1}{2}y_3)^2 + (\frac{y_3 + y_4}{2})^2 - (\frac{y_3 - y_4}{2})^2$.

再令

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 & +\frac{1}{2}y_3, \\ z_2 = y_2 & +\frac{1}{2}y_3, \\ z_3 = z_4 & \frac{1}{2}y_3 & +\frac{1}{2}y_4, \\ z_4 = z_4 & \frac{1}{2}y_3 & -\frac{1}{2}y_4 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 & -\frac{1}{2}z_3 & -\frac{1}{2}z_4, \\ y_2 = z_2 & -\frac{1}{2}z_3 & -\frac{1}{2}z_4, \\ y_3 = z_3 & +z_4, \\ y_4 = z_3 & -z_4, \end{cases}$$

就将原二次型化为标准形 $g(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) = z_1^2 - z_2^2 + z_3^2 - z_4^2$

所作的满秩线性替换为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 + z_2 - z_3 - z_4, \\ x_2 = z_1 - z_2, \\ x_3 = z_3 + z_4, \\ x_4 = z_3 - z_4, \end{cases}$$

记为X = SZ,其中

$$S = S_1 S_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

为可逆矩阵.

5、解 根据二次型f的特点,作满秩线性替换

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2, \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2, \\ x_3 = y_3 + y_4, \\ x_4 = y_3 - y_4, \\ \dots \\ x_{n-1} = y_{n-1} + y_n, \\ x_n = y_{n-1} - y_n \end{cases} \quad \vec{x} = SY,$$

其中

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

为可逆阵,将f化为标准形

$$g = y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2 - y_4^2 + \dots + y_{n-1}^2 - y_n^2$$

因此 f 的秩为 n,正、负惯性指数均为 $\frac{n}{2}$,故符号差为 0.

6、**解**(1)二次型 f 的矩阵为 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & -1 \\ t & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. 其各阶顺序主子式为

$$|A_1| = 1 > 0$$
, $|A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - t^2$, $|A_3| = |A| = -t(5t + 4)$.

由 $1-t^2 > 0, t(5t+4) < 0$,解得 $-\frac{4}{5} < t < 0$. 因而当 $-\frac{4}{5} < t < 0$ 时,二次型f是正定的.

(2) 二次型 f 对应的矩阵为 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & 0 \\ t & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t \end{bmatrix}$. 其各阶顺序主子式为

$$|A_1| = 1 > 0$$
, $|A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - t^2$, $|A_3| = |A| = t(1 - t^2)$.

由 $1-t^2 > 0$, $t(1-t^2) > 0$, 解得0 < t < 1. 因而当0 < t < 1时,二次型f是正定的.

(3) 二次型
$$f$$
 的矩阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} t & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & t & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, A 的各阶顺序主子式为

$$|\mathbf{A}_1| = t$$
, $|\mathbf{A}_2| = \begin{vmatrix} t & 1 \\ 1 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^2 - 1 = (t+1)(t-1)$,

$$|\mathbf{A}_3| = \begin{vmatrix} t & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & t & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & t \end{vmatrix} = (t+1)^2(t-2), \quad |\mathbf{A}_4| = |\mathbf{A}| = (t+1)^2(t-2).$$

f正定当且仅当A的各阶顺序主子式均大于零,即

$$\begin{cases} t > 0, \\ (t+1)(t-1) > 0, \\ (t+1)^{2}(t-2) > 0, \end{cases}$$

解得t > 2. 因此当t > 2时,f是正定的.

7、**解** 由已知条件知,对任意的 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$,有 $f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) \ge 0$. 要使二次型f正定,只需下述齐次线性方程组仅有零解,

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + a_1 x_2 = 0, \\ x_2 + a_2 x_3 = 0, \\ \dots \\ x_{n-1} + a_{n-1} x_n = 0, \\ a_n x_1 + x_n = 0. \end{cases}$$

此方程组仅有零解的充分必要条件是其系数矩阵 A 的行列式

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + (-1)^{n+1} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0.$$

故当 $1+(-1)^{n+1}a_1a_2\cdots a_n\neq 0$,即 $a_1a_2\cdots a_n\neq (-1)^n$ 时,对于任意的不全为零的 x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_n ,有 $f(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_n)\geq 0$,即二次型 $f(x_1,x_2,\ldots,x_n)$ 是正定的.

8、证 方法 1 设 AB 的特征值为 λ ,则 ABX = X ,其中 X 为对应的特征向量. 由于 A 正定,所以 A 可逆,于是 $BX = \lambda A^{-1}X$. 等式两边同时左乘 X^{T} ,得 $X^{\mathrm{T}}BX = \lambda X^{\mathrm{T}}A^{-1}X$. 由 A 正定,就有 A^{-1} 正定,又 $X \neq 0$,故 $X^{\mathrm{T}}A^{-1}X > 0$. 又由 B 正定,所以 $X^{\mathrm{T}}BX > 0$,因此 $\lambda > 0$,即 AB 的特征 值全大于零.

方法 2 由 A , B 正定,知必存在 n 阶可逆阵 P , Q , 使得 $A = P^{\mathsf{T}}P$, $B = Q^{\mathsf{T}}Q$. 于是 $AB = P^{\mathsf{T}}PQ^{\mathsf{T}}Q = Q^{-1}(QP^{\mathsf{T}}PQ^{\mathsf{T}})Q = Q^{-1}(PQ^{\mathsf{T}})^{\mathsf{T}}(PQ^{\mathsf{T}})Q$.

因而矩阵 AB 和矩阵 $(PQ^{\mathsf{T}})^{\mathsf{T}}(PQ^{\mathsf{T}})$ 相似. 由 P , Q 可逆,知 PQ^{T} 也可逆,因而 $(PQ^{\mathsf{T}})^{\mathsf{T}}(PQ^{\mathsf{T}})$ 正定,其特征值全大于零. 又 AB 与之相似,故 AB 的特征值全大于零.

因为 $AB \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 的特征值全大于零,故

$$AB$$
 正定 $\Leftrightarrow AB$ 实对称 $\Leftrightarrow AB = (AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T} = BA$.

9、证 因为B 是实反对称矩阵,即 $B^{T} = -B$,所以 $A - B^{2} = A + B^{T}B$. 由A 实对称知 $A + B^{T}B$ 是实对称矩阵,即 $A - B^{2}$ 是实对称的.

因为A正定,故对 $\forall X \neq 0, X \in \mathbb{R}^n$,有

$$\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{A}-\boldsymbol{B}^{2})\boldsymbol{X}=\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{B})\boldsymbol{X}=\boldsymbol{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X}+(\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X})^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}>0\,.$$

因此, $A-B^2$ 是正定矩阵.

10、 证 $\mathbf{B}^{\mathrm{T}} = (\lambda \mathbf{E}_n + \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A})^{\mathrm{T}} = \lambda \mathbf{E}_n + \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}$, 所以 \mathbf{B} 是实对称矩阵,且由 $\lambda > 0$ 可知,对 $\forall X \in \mathbf{R}^n, X \neq \mathbf{0}$,有

$$X^{\mathsf{T}}BX = X^{\mathsf{T}}(\lambda E_n + A^{\mathsf{T}}A)X = \lambda X^{\mathsf{T}}X + (AX)^{\mathsf{T}}(AX) > 0,$$

所以B是正定矩阵.