

期末复习题八答案

2020年1月4日 星期六 上午3:24

$$1. \text{解: } \left| \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & R_2 - R_1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & R_3 - R_1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & R_4 - R_1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & R_5 - R_1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 & \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & C_1 + \frac{1}{2}C_2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_1 + \frac{1}{2}C_3 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & C_1 + \frac{1}{2}C_4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & C_1 + \frac{1}{2}C_5 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= 5! \times \left(2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 394$$

$$2. (1) \text{ 因为 } A^3 + A + E = (A + 2E)(A^2 - 2A + 5E) - 9E = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (A + 2E)(A^2 - 2A + 5E) = 9E$$

$$\Rightarrow (A + 2E) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{9}(A^2 - 2A + 5E) \right] = E$$

$$\Rightarrow A + 2E \text{ 可逆且 } (A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{9}(A^2 - 2A + 5E)$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } |A| = 10, \text{ 故 } A \text{ 可逆, 又由于 } AA^* = |A|E$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot A = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & c & c \\ 1 & c & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & c & c \\ 0 & c-2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & c & c \\ 0 & 0 & -(c-1)^2 & -(c-1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由于系数矩阵的秩为 } 2 \Rightarrow c-1=0 \Rightarrow c=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = -x_3 - x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故基础解系为 } \alpha_1 = (1, -1, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, -1, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\text{通解为 } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数}$$

$$4. (1) (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

则过渡矩阵为 $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(2) \quad \delta = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) M^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

则坐标为 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3})^T$

(3) 根据观察 $\varepsilon = (1, 0, 0)^T$

在 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 和 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 下坐标均为 $(1, 0, 0)^T$

故 $\varepsilon = (1, 0, 0)^T$ 符合条件

5. 因为 A 的特征多项式 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 + a & -a \\ -b & \lambda - 1 + b \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1 + a + b)$

特征值 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 1 - a - b$

$\lambda_1 = 1$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = 1 - a - b$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ -b \end{pmatrix}$

令 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & -b \end{pmatrix}$ $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{a+b} \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - a - b \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda \Rightarrow A = P\Lambda P^{-1}, A^* = P\Lambda^*P^{-1}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^n = P \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Lambda^n \right) P^{-1} = P \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - a - b \end{pmatrix} \right) P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \frac{1}{a+b} \begin{pmatrix} b & a \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 证明: (1) $\forall A, B \in S(R^{n \times n})$, 则 A, B 是对称的实矩阵, 我们有

$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T = A+B, \quad (cA)^T = c(A^T) = cA$$

即 $S(R^{n \times n})$ 关于矩阵的加法及数乘运算封闭, 它是 $R^{n \times n}$ 的一个子空间

因此, 它关于矩阵的加法和数乘构成 R 上的线性空间

$$(2) \dim S(R^{n \times n}) = 1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

基可取为 $E_{ii} (1 \leq i \leq n)$, $E_{ij} + E_{ji} (1 \leq i < j \leq n)$

对于 $\forall A \in S(R^{n \times n})$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \cdot E_{ii} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} \cdot (E_{ij} + E_{ji})$$

故原命题得证

(3) 该函数是 $S(R^{n \times n})$ 上的内积函数, 因为它具备

对称性: $\forall A, B \in S(R^{n \times n}), (A, B) = \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA) = (B, A)$

线性性: $\forall A, B, C \in S(R^{n \times n}), \forall k \in R$

$$\begin{aligned} (A+kB, C) &= \text{tr}((A+kB)C) \\ &= \text{tr}(AC) + \text{tr}(kBC) \\ &= \text{tr}(A, C) + k \text{tr}(BC) \\ &= (A, C) + k \cdot (B, C) \end{aligned}$$

正定性: $\forall A \in S(R^{n \times n}), \text{tr}(A^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}^2 + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij}^2 \geq 0$

且 $(A, A) = 0 \Rightarrow \forall i, j, a_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$

故这是内积运算

$$(4) \quad A = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} E_{ii} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} (E_{ij} + E_{ji})$$

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii} E_{ii} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} b_{ij} (E_{ij} + E_{ji})$$

$$B = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ii} E_{ii} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} b_{ij} (E_{ij} + E_{ji})$$

$$(A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} b_{ii} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} 2 a_{ij} b_{ij}$$

$$\text{综上 } (A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} b_{ii} + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_{ij} b_{ij}$$

7. 由于 A 为正定, B 为正定

\exists 可逆矩阵 $P, A = PP^T, B = QQ^T, D = P^{-1}B(P^T)^{-1} = P^{-1}QQ^T(P^T)^{-1} = (P^{-1}Q) \cdot (P^{-1}Q)^T \Rightarrow D$ 为正定

$$|A+B| = |PP^T+B| = |P| \cdot |E+D| \cdot |P^T| = |A| \cdot |E+D|$$

而 $|B| = |A| \cdot |D|$ 且 D 为正定, 设 D 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$

$$\text{故 } |E+D| = \prod_{i=1}^n (1+\lambda_i) \geq 1 + \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = |E| + |D|$$

$$\text{则 } |A+B| = |A| \cdot |E+D| \geq |A| \cdot (|E| + |D|) = |A| + |B| \text{ 得证}$$