

期末复习题七答案

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$$1. \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 1-x & a & a^2 & \dots & a^{n-1} \\ a & a^2-x & a^3 & \dots & a^n \\ a^2 & a^3 & a^4-x & \dots & a^{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a^{n-1} & a^n & a^{n+1} & \dots & a^{2n-1}-x \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow[R_2-aR_1]{R_3-aR_2} \dots \xrightarrow[R_n-aR_{n-1}]{} \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 1-x & a & a^2 & \dots & a^{n-1} \\ ax & -x & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & ax & -x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & ax-x \end{array} \right|$$

~~行列式~~ 展开 **递推**

或：解这个特征方程，发现原矩阵秩=1，只要解出最后一个特征根就行

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (x^{n-1} - x^n + a^{2n-2} \cdot x^{n-1})$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot ((1+a^{2n-2})x^{n-1} - x^n)$$

$$2. (1) |A| = -2 \Rightarrow A \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow AA^* = -2E \Rightarrow |A| \cdot |A^*| = -8 \Rightarrow |A^*| = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{-2}$$

$$\text{则 } \left| \left(\frac{1}{12}A \right)^{-1} + (3A)^* \right| = |12A^{-1} + 9A^*|$$

$$= |3A^*| = 27 \cdot 4 = 108$$

$$(2) A^2 + 3A + E = O \Rightarrow A^2 + 3A + 2E = E \Rightarrow (A+2E)(A+E) = E$$

$$\text{则 } A+2E \text{ 可逆, 且 } (A+2E)^{-1} = A+E$$

$$3. \text{ 由于 } r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & a & b \end{pmatrix} \geq r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

故方程组线性无关的解个数至多有2个

$$\text{而 } \alpha_1 = (2, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T, \alpha_2 = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, -1)^T$$

$$\text{故通解可表为 } \alpha_1 + k(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数}$$

$$4. (1) (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \cdot M$$

$$\text{则 } M = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ -7 & -5 & -4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4) \cdot N$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4)^{-1} \cdot (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -7 & -5 & -4 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -7 & -5 & -4 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 9 & 7 & 8 & 10 \\ -7 & -5 & -4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 设其坐标为 α , 向量为 β

$$\text{则 } (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \alpha = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4) \cdot \alpha = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ -7 & -5 & -4 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \alpha = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -7 & -5 & -4 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1+R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \left(-\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)^T$$

$$\text{综上 } \alpha = \left(-\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)^T$$

5. 由于相似, 故 $|\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B|$

$$(\lambda+2) \left[(\lambda-a)(\lambda-b)-2 \right] = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-c)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \\ c=-2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{可解得 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{省略计算})$$

6. 本题推荐使用正常做法

而这题我来个非常规做法

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 6x_2x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 6x_2x_3 \\
 &\leq 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 \\
 &\leq 2x_1^2 + 6x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 \\
 &\leq 6
 \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $x_1=0$ 且 $x_2=x_3$ 且 $x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2=1$ 时取等

综上 $x_1=0, x_2=x_3=\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时取最大值

此时 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)=6$

7. 设这 2015 个向量为 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2015}$ 且 2015 个正数分别为 $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{2015}$

$$\text{则 } a_i = k_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2015} a_j - a_i \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_i(1+k_i) = k_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{2015} a_j \right)$$

则可知这 2015 个向量均同向

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{2015} a_i = \sum_{j=1}^{2015} a_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2015} \frac{k_i}{1+k_i} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{2015} \frac{k_i}{1+k_i} = 1$$

$$\text{且 } \sum_{i=1}^{2015} a_i = a_t \frac{1+k_t}{k_t} \text{ (其中 } t \in [1, 2015])$$

8. (1) 考虑 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = |-A| = (-1)^n \cdot |A|$$

故当 n 为偶数时, $\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i$ 中有正有负

$$(2) \text{ 当 } n \text{ 为奇数时, } (-1)^n \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = (-1)^n \cdot |A| \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i < 0$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_i$ 中必有负值

综上, 原命题得证