

期末复习题三答案

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一、下用数学归纳法证明: $D_n = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n-1} (n+1)!$

当 $n=2$ 时, $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^{2-1} \cdot 3!$ 成立

假设 $n=k$ 时, $D_k = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{k-1} (k+1)!$

下证 $n=k+1$ 时, $D_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^k (k+2)!$

$$D_k = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & k-1 & k & k+1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & k-2 & 2-k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & k-1 & 1-k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & k & -k \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按最后一列}} (-1)^{2(k+1)} \cdot (-k) \cdot D_k + (-1)^{k+2} \cdot (k+1) \cdot k!$$
$$= (-k) \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^{k-1} \cdot (k+1)! + (-1)^{k+2} (k+1) \cdot k!$$
$$= \left(\frac{k}{2} + 1\right) \cdot (-1)^k \cdot (k+1)!$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^k (k+2)!$$

故归纳假设成立,

则原命题得证, $D_n = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n-1} (n+1)!$

二、(1) 当 a, b, c, d 互异时, 该线性方程组的增广矩阵 \bar{A} 为

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \\ 1 & d & d^2 & d^3 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow[\text{行列式}]{\text{范德蒙德}} (d-a)(d-b)(d-c)(c-a)(c-b)(b-a) \neq 0$$

设系数矩阵为 A

故 $r(\bar{A}) = 4$, 结合 $r(A) \leq 3 \Rightarrow r(\bar{A}) \neq r(A) \Rightarrow$ 方程组无解

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + kx_2 + k^2x_3 = k^3 \\ x_1 - kx_2 + k^2x_3 = -k^3 \end{cases}$$

结合 $(-1, 1, 1)^T$ 为通解

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 + k + k^2 = k^3 \\ -1 - k + k^2 = -k^3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2k^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k = \pm 1$$

且 $k = \pm 1$ 代入符合条件

故 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 通解为 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 t 为任意常数

三、(1) $\because 0 \in V$, 故 V 非空, 对 $\forall A, B \in V, k \in \mathbb{R}$

下证 $A + kB \in V$

实际上 $\text{tr}(A + kB) = \text{tr}(A) + k\text{tr}(B) = 0$

故 $A + kB \in V$

另一方面关于矩阵加法和数乘符合8条运算性质

故 V 是 \mathbb{R}^{2n} 的一个子空间

(2) $V \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$, 故它可以表示为 $V = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$,

$\text{tr} V = 0 \Rightarrow a + d = 0$

则 V 的一组基可表示为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

且 $\forall A \in V, A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

故 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 构成 V 的一组基

$\dim V = 3$

四、
$$f(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^n - 1$$

(i) 当 n 为奇数时, $\lambda^n - 1 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^{n-1} + \lambda^{n-2} + \cdots + 1) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 为其唯一的实特征值

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{当 } |\lambda| < 1 \text{ 时, } (1 + \lambda) + (\lambda^2 + \lambda^3) + \cdots + (\lambda^{n-3} + \lambda^{n-2}) + \lambda^{n-1} > 0 \\ \text{当 } |\lambda| \geq 1 \text{ 时, } 1 + (\lambda + \lambda^2) + (\lambda^3 + \lambda^4) + \cdots + (\lambda^{n-2} + \lambda^{n-1}) > 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

其特征向量为 $\xi_1 = [1, 1, 1, \cdots, 1]^T$

(ii) 当 n 为偶数时, $\lambda^n - 1 = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^{n-2} + \lambda^{n-4} + \lambda^{n-6} + \dots + 1)$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$ 为其唯一特征值

$(\lambda^{n-2} + \lambda^{n-4} + \dots + 1)$ 无实根与上文同理

其特征向量为 $\xi_1 = [1, 1, \dots, 1]^T$, $\xi_2 = [1, -1, 1, -1, \dots, 1, -1]^T$

综上, 当 n 为奇数时, 特征值为 1, 特征向量为 $[1, 1, \dots, 1]^T$

当 n 为偶数时, 特征值为 ± 1 , 特征向量为 $[1, 1, \dots, 1]^T$, $[1, -1, 1, -1, \dots, 1, -1]^T$

五、 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & -1 \\ t & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

只需使其 1, 2, 3 阶主子式大于 0

$\Delta_1 = 1 > 0$

$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - t^2 > 0 \Rightarrow t \in (-1, 1)$

$\Delta_3 = 5 - 4t - 1 - 4 - 5t^2$

$= -t(5t + 4) > 0 \Rightarrow t \in (-0.8, 0)$

综上, $t \in (-0.8, 0)$

六, (1) $\forall f \in R[x]_3$, $f = ax^2 + bx + c$

$= a(x^2 + 1) + b(x + 1) + (c - a - b)$

故 $\{1+x^2, 1+x, 1\}$ 为 V 的一组基

(2) 令 $\alpha_1 = \beta_1 = 1+x^2$, $\alpha_2 = 1+x$, $\alpha_3 = 1$

$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = 1+x - \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2}(1+2x-x^2)$

$\dots (\alpha_3, \beta_1) \dots (\alpha_3, \beta_2) \dots \dots \frac{1}{2} \dots \frac{1}{2} \dots \frac{1}{2} \dots \frac{1}{2}$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(1+x^2) - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+2x-x^2) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3}x^2$$

则可以将 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 单位化得到一组标准正交基 $\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}x^2, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x^2 \right\}$

$$(3) [1+x+x^2, 1-x^2, 1-x] = [1, x, x^2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [1, x, x^2] M_2 = [1+x^4, 1+x, 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T M_2$$

$$\therefore \text{从基(A)到基(B)的过渡矩阵 } M = M_1^{-1} M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4) \text{基(A)的度量矩阵 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{基(B)的度量矩阵 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow A, B$ 等价且合同

但 $|A| = 4 \neq 9 = |B|$, 故 A, B 不相似

七、(1) (i) 先证 $|E-AB| = |E-BA|$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} E & A \\ B & E \end{bmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{bmatrix} E & A \\ B & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & -A \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{bmatrix} E & 0 \\ B & E-BA \end{bmatrix} \right| = |E-BA|$$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} E & A \\ B & E \end{bmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{bmatrix} E & A \\ B & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & 0 \\ -B & E \end{bmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{bmatrix} E-AB & A \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} \right| = |E-AB|$$

则有 $|E-AB| = |E-BA|$

用 $\frac{1}{\lambda}(A+E)$ 代替 A ($\lambda \neq 0$)

$$\Rightarrow \left| E - \frac{1}{\lambda}(A+E)B \right| = \left| E - B \frac{1}{\lambda}(A+E) \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda E - (AB+B)| = |\lambda E - (BA+B)|$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda E - (AB+B)| = |\lambda E - (BA+B)|$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda \neq 0$ 时, $AB+B$ 与 $BA+B$ 有相同的特征值

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $|AB+B| = |(A+E)B| = |B(A+E)| = |BA+B|$ 成立

综上, $AB+B$ 与 $BA+B$ 有相同的特征值

$$(2) AB = (B - A^T)A$$

$$\Rightarrow AB - BA = -A^T A$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(AB - BA) = \text{tr}(-A^T A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A^T A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

八、设方阵的秩为 r , 则存在可逆阵 P, Q , s.t. $A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q$

$$\text{取 } B = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}, C = PQ$$

则 $A = BC$, 同时满足 $B^2 = B$, B 为幂等矩阵

C 为可逆矩阵