#### 习题一

- 一、单项选择: (1) D; (2) D; (3) D; (4) C
- 二、填空题:
  - (1) 17, n(n-1)
  - (2)  $-a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44} + a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42}$
  - (3)  $\prod_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii}$  (4) 0, 0; (5) 0
- 三、利用对角线法则计算下列行列式
- (1) 6 (2) 76 (3)  $a^3-4a$  (4)  $-2(x^3+y^3)$  (5)  $3abc-a^3-b^3-c^3$
- (6)(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)

## 习题二

- 一、单项选择: (1) D; (2) C; (3) A。
- 二、填空题: (1) 0 , -28 (2) a=b (3) 一次
- $\Xi$ ,  $k \neq 1 \perp 1 \leq k \neq \pm 2$
- $\square$  (1) (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)
  - (2) -597
  - $(3) x^2y^2$
  - (4)  $x^n + (-1)^{+1} y$

## 复习题一

- 一、单项选择题 (1) C; (2) C; (3) D; (4) B
- 二、填空题 (1)  $(-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} n!$ ; (2) 0; (3)  $k^3$
- 三、计算行列式 (1) 0; (2) 0; (3) -12 (4) 0

### 习题三

一、判断题 (1) √; (2) ×。

二、单项选择题 (1) D; (2) D。

三、填空题 (1) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 21 \\ 20 & -27 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\begin{pmatrix} 19 & -3 \\ -5 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} -36 & 3 \\ 5 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} 19 & 14 \\ 27 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} 23 & 8 \\ 17 & -21 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$(2) 10: \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

四、计算题

(3) 
$$A^{n} = \lambda^{n-2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{2} & n\lambda & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ 0 & \lambda^{2} & n\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

(4) 
$$A^{99} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $A^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$(5) -8^{99} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 习题四

- 一、判断题 (1) ×; (2) ×。
- 二、单项选择题 (1) C; (2) B; (3) D。

三、填空题 (1) 
$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n^{-1} \\ a_1^{-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2^{-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2) 1, 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$
 (3) 9,  $\frac{8}{3}$ ,  $3^5$ ,  $3^4$ ,  $-9$ .

四、计算题 (1) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2n & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3n & 1 \end{pmatrix}; (2) A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 29 & 55 & -19 \\ 5 & 23 & 17 \\ 26 & 2 & 10 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \frac{1}{196}A^*.$$

(3) 
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -109 & -9 \\ -44 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
; (4)  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -8 & -6 \\ 2 & -9 & -6 \\ -2 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ 

五、证明:由于
$$(B+E)(B-2E)=B^2-B-2E=-2E$$
,即有

$$A(E - \frac{1}{2}B) = E$$

所以,A可逆且 $A^{-1} = E - \frac{1}{2}B$ 

### 习题五

$$(1)$$
  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = 1$ ,  $x_3 = 0$ 

(2) 
$$x_1 = 1$$
,  $x_2 = 2$ ,  $x_3 = 3$ ,  $x_4 = -1$ 

(3) 
$$x_1 = 1$$
,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = 0$ 

(4) 
$$x_1 = 2$$
,  $x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Box$$
,  $D = \prod_{n \ge i > j \ge 1} (x_i - x_j)$ ,  $D_1 = D$ ,  $D_2 = D_3 = \dots = D_n = 1$ ,

故 
$$x_1 = 1, x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n = 0$$

## 复习题二

三、填空题 (1) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -30 & 36 \\ 15 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$
; (2)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ; (3) 0。

$$\square$$
, (1)  $\left| \frac{1}{a} A^{-1} - A^* \right| = \left| \frac{1}{a} A^{-1} - |A| A^{-1} \right| = \left| \left( \frac{1}{a} - 2 \right) A^{-1} \right|$ 

$$= \left(\frac{1-2a}{a}\right)^{3} |A|^{-1} = \frac{\left(1-2a\right)^{3}}{a^{3}} \bullet \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{17}{16}$$

 $\Rightarrow a = 2$ ;

(2) 变形可得

$$(A^* - E)B = A - E,$$

可直接算 $A^*$ ,然后再算 |B|,但计算量比较大. 另一可取的方法如下

$$(|A|E-A)B = A(A-E)$$
, 两边取行列式

$$(4E - A)B = A(A - E) \Longrightarrow |B| = \frac{4|A - E|}{|4E - A|} = -1$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$(4) \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1+2^{13} & 4+2^{13} \\ -1-2^{11} & -4-2^{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2731 & 2732 \\ -683 & -684 \end{pmatrix}$$

# 习题六

- 一、判断题 (1) √; (2) √。
- 二、单项选择题 (1) C; (2) B。
- 三、填空题 (1) 1, 0; (2) 1。

四、计算题 1、 (1) 
$$r(A) = 2$$
,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ; (2)  $r(B) = 2$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

4、
$$A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ 0 & 2(k-1) & -3(k-1) \\ 0 & 0 & (k+2)(k-1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,于是有

(1) 
$$k=1$$
; (2)  $k=-2$ ; (3)  $k \neq 1,-2$ 

五、略

## 习题七

一、单项选择题 (1) D; (2) B; (3) D。

二、计算题 1、(1) 
$$k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$
 (2)  $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix};$ 

- 2、当 $\lambda=1$ ,或者 $\mu=0$ 时,方程组有非零解。
- 3、(1)  $\lambda \neq 1 \perp \lambda \neq -2$ 
  - (2)  $\lambda = -2$

(3) 
$$\lambda=1$$
  $x=c_1\begin{pmatrix}-1\\1\\0\end{pmatrix}+c_2\begin{pmatrix}-1\\0\\1\end{pmatrix}+\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\\0\end{pmatrix}$ 

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

三、略

## 习题八

- 一、判断题 (1) √; (2) √; (3) ×。
- 二、单项选择题 (1) A; (2) C。

三、填空题 (1) 
$$t=5, t\neq 5$$
; (2)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ; (3) 0

四、(1) 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 而  $r(A) = 3$ ,所以该向量组是线性无关的。

(2) 
$$\begin{tabular}{lll} (2) & \begin{tabular}{lll} $\mathcal{C}_{2} \\ \vdots \\ $\alpha_{n}$ \\ \end{tabular} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n} \\ \end{tabular} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \end{tabular}, \quad \overline{\mathbb{m}} \mid D \mid = 1,$$

所以该向量组是线性无关的。

五、解: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 
$$\beta = -1 1\alpha + 1 4\alpha + 9$$

六、a=2或a=-1

七、证 设 
$$k_1(\alpha_1+\alpha_2)+k_2(\alpha_2+\alpha_3)+k_3(\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+\alpha_3)=0$$
, 即

$$(k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2 + 2k\alpha) + (k_2 + k\alpha)$$

因为  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,所以

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \ \text{该方程组有非零解, 其通解为} \ k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以原向量组是线性相关的。

### 习题九

- 一、判断题 (1) √; (2) √; (3) √; (4) ×。
- 二、单项选择题 (1) C; (2) C; (3)B。

三、解 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以该向量组的前三列向量是线性无关的。

四、解 
$$(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 是该向量组的一个最大线性无关组,并且有

$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_0$$

$$\Xi, (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 & -6 \\ 1 & 5 & -1 & 10 \\ 3 & 1 & p+2 & p \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p-2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p-2 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} B$$

当 p-2=0 时, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$  线性相关,且  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$  为一个最大无关组 此时  $\alpha_4=2\alpha_2$ 

 $\Rightarrow$ , a = 2, b = 5

## 习题十

$$-, \quad 1, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad 2, \quad t = 12$$

 $\equiv$  C D

三、填空题 
$$(1)$$
  $k$   $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ;  $(2)$   $n-1$ 

四、
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 8 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Xi. \quad x = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\beta = 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ 

# 复习题三

$$-1, \quad \frac{1}{2} \qquad 2, \qquad t=1, \quad \alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$3, t \neq 1, t = 1$$
  $4, 0$ 

$$5, \quad t=4$$
  $6, \quad R(B)=1$ 

 $\subseteq$  DBAAD

三、当a=1时,r(A)=1; 当a=1-n时,r(A)=n-1;

当  $a \neq 1, 1-n$  时, r(A) = n

四、略

$$\pm$$
, (1)  $\alpha = -4$ ,  $\beta \neq 0$ 

- (2)  $\alpha \neq -4$
- (3)  $\alpha = -4$ ,  $\beta = 0$

# 习题十一

$$-$$
, 1,  $\sqrt{7}$ ,  $\sqrt{14}$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

$$3, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},$$

二、解: 
$$b_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, b_2 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2\\4\\5 \end{pmatrix}, b_3 = \frac{7}{9} \begin{pmatrix} -1\\-2\\2 \end{pmatrix}$$

单位化得: 
$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2\\4\\5 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1\\-2\\2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\equiv$$
,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

标准正交基为 
$$e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1\\0\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

## 习题十二

Ξ、Α Β С С

三、1、4

$$2, \underline{6}, \underline{1}, -\frac{1}{2}, \underline{1}, \underline{1}, -2, \underline{3}, \underline{4, 1, 16}$$

 $3, \frac{4}{3}$ 

四、(1) 
$$\lambda_1 = -2$$
,  $k \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (k \neq 0)$ ,

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \quad k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (k_1, k_2$$
不同时为零)

(2) 
$$\lambda_1 = 3$$
,  $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (k \neq 0)$ ,  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -3$   $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (k \neq 0)$ 

五、x=3 或 x=4

六、解: (1) 
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda + 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda + 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -5$$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时,方程组(E - A)x = 0

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

得
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2$   $(k_1, k_2$ 不同时为 0) 为特征向量.

当
$$\lambda_3=-5$$
时, $\alpha_3=\begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}$ , $k\alpha_3$ ( $k\neq\emptyset$  )为特征向量.

(2) 设 $A\alpha_i = \lambda_i \alpha_i$ , 左乘 $A^*, A^{-1}, A^2$ , 知特征值分别为

$$\frac{|A|}{\lambda_i} + \frac{1}{\lambda_i} + \lambda_i^2, i = 1, 2, 3, \text{ if } \mu_1 = \mu_2 = -3, \mu_3 = \frac{129}{5}$$

所对应的特征向量为 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2$ ,  $k_3\alpha_3$ 不变.

## 习题十三

$$\rightarrow$$
,  $\times$   $\checkmark$   $\times$ 

$$\equiv$$
, 1, -12, -17

四、
$$a = b = 0$$
,  $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\mathbf{\Xi}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

七、略

# 习题十四

$$-$$
,  $\times$   $\times$   $\times$ 

$$\equiv$$
, 1,  $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3$ 

$$2, k \ge 2$$

3, 
$$a = 2$$

$$\square \cdot f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

$$x = Cy, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi. \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} y, \quad f = -2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 4y_3^2$$

六、1) 由条件

$$r(f) = 2 \Rightarrow r(A) = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-a & 1+a & 0 \\ 1+a & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

2) 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $|\lambda E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 0$ 

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_1, \quad \eta_2 = a_2, \quad \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_3; \quad Q = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3]$$

$$Q^T A Q = A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} ,$$

故标准型:  $f = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2$ 

规范型: 
$$g = z_1^2 + z_2^2$$
.

3) 
$$a = 0$$
 F,  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 2x_3^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} , kx 为方程的解.$$

## 复习题五

$$\rightarrow$$
,  $\checkmark$   $\checkmark$   $\times$ 

$$\equiv$$
 C D C D C C

 $\equiv$  1, -2, 2, 1

$$\square \cdot a = 0, \ A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 & -6 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 7 & -6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

五、
$$a = 2(a = -2$$
舍去),

所用的正交变换矩阵为: 
$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

六、特征向量为 $(1 \ 1 \ \cdots \ 1)^T$ 

## 自测题一参考答案

一、单项选择题

二、填空题

11. 
$$(2,3)$$
 12.  $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  13. -1 14. 3 15. 2

16. 3 17. 3 18. 4 19. 
$$\frac{1}{3}(A-E)$$
 20. 0

三、求解下列各题

21. 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 14 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 14 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 14 & 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 14 & 3 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 14 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=1\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$22. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以,基础解系为
$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

23. 
$$(\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3 \quad \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

向量组的秩为 3,最大线性无关组是  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_4$  ,  $\alpha_3=3\alpha_1+\alpha_2$ 

$$24. \ (A,B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以,
$$X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

25.特征矩阵为 
$$|A-\lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ 7 & 11-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)(\lambda-10)$$

特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 10$ 

当
$$\lambda_1 = 4$$
,解方程 $(A - 4E)x = 0$ 。由  $A - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

基础解系, $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,所以, $k_1 \xi_1 (k_1 = 0)$  是对应于 $\lambda_1 = 4$ 的全部特征向量。

当 
$$\lambda_2 = 10$$
,解方程  $(A-10E)x = 0$ 。由  $A-10E = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -1 \\ 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

基础解系, $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ ,所以, $k_2 \xi_2 (k_2 = 0)$  是对应于 $\lambda_2 = 10$ 的全部特征向量。

26. **解**: 
$$f = x^T A x$$
, 其中  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & t/2 \\ 0 & t/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

用顺序主子式进行判断知必须满足:

$$\Delta_1 = 2 > 0, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0, \quad \Delta_3 = |A| = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow |t| < \sqrt{2}$$

27、求一个正交变换 x = Py, 把二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$  化为标准形。

$$\pmb{R}$$
: 二次型的矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

由 
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-5) = 0$$
 得

特征值有:  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$ 

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
时,解方程 $(A - E)x = 0$ 

曲 
$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 得基础解系  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,把  $\xi_1$  单位化得  $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $\lambda_2 = 2$  时,解方程 (A - 2E)x = 0

曲 
$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 得基础解系  $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 令  $p_2 = \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $\lambda_3 = 5$ 时,解方程(A - 5E)x = 0

曲 
$$A-5E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 得基础解系  $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

把 
$$\xi_3$$
 单位化得  $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ . 令  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ ,于是有正交变换  $x = Py$ ,把二次

型化为标准形  $f = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$ 

四、证明题

28.证明: 设 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3$ ,  $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ ,  $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ , 则

$$(\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}) \neq (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) = (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{3}) = (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) = (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{3$$

而 
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 ,所以矩阵 $A$ 不可逆,

故
$$R(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3) < R(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3) = 3$$
。

所以,向量组 $\alpha_1+2\alpha_3,\alpha_2-\alpha_3,\alpha_1+2\alpha_2$ 线性相关

假设  $|A^*|\neq 0$ , 那么伴随矩阵  $A^*$ 是可逆的,

因此,在 $AA^*=0$ 的两边右乘 $A^*$ 的逆,可得 A=0。

由 n 阶矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵  $A^*$ 的定义,知  $A^*=0$ ,故  $|A^*|=0$ 。与假设相假设矛盾。

## 自测题二参考答案

#### 一、单项选择

•	, ,,,,	• •									
	题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	答案	D	В	A	D	A	В	D	С	В	С

#### 二、填空题

$$1, \ \underline{-2} \ \circ \qquad 2, \ \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 9 & -20 \\ 6 & -9 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \circ \qquad 3, \ \underline{4} \circ \qquad 4, \ \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \circ \ 5, \quad \underline{3} \quad \circ$$

6. 
$$\underline{3}$$
. 7.  $\underline{0}$ . 8.  $\underline{2}$ . 9.  $\underline{1/\lambda}$ . 10.  $\underline{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3}$ 

三、计算题

2、解: 由 AX = A + X 有 (A - E)X = A

$$\therefore (A - E | A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3、解: 由  $A^2 - 2A - 5E = O$  有

$$(A-3E)(A+E)=2E$$

$$|A - 3E||A + E| = 2 \neq 0$$

有
$$|A-3E| \neq 0$$
 所以 $A-3E$ 可逆且 $(A-3E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A+E)$ 

4、解:

$$\left( \alpha_{1}^{T} \quad \alpha_{2}^{T} \quad \alpha_{3}^{T} \quad \alpha_{4}^{T} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -9 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\therefore$   $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$ 性相关,  $R(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)=2$  ,  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$  是它的一个极大无关组,且

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{7}{2}\alpha_2, \quad \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2.$$

5、解:矩阵 A 的特征方程为

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & \lambda + 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$$

得特征值  $\lambda_1 = -2$   $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 

当 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 时有

$$\begin{cases} -6x_1 - 6x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \exists \exists \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

它的基础解系是  $\begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$  ,所以对应于  $\lambda_1=-2$  的全部特征向量是  $c\begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$  ( $c\neq 0$ )

当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 时有

它的基础解系是向量 $\begin{pmatrix} -2\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ 及 $\begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,所以对应于 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=1$ 的全部特征向量是

$$c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (c_1, c_2 \, 不全为零)$$

$$6 \cdot \text{M}: \quad \because \left(\frac{A}{E}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 4y_3^2$$

7、解: (1) 顺序主子式 $\Rightarrow t > 0$ 

- (2)  $A \cong B \Rightarrow r(A) = r(B)$ , 而 r(B) = 2, 第 3 行为 2 行-1 行 故 t = 0.
- (3)  $A \ni C$  相似  $\Rightarrow \lambda_A = \lambda_C$ ; 而  $\lambda_C = 1,3,5$ , 故 tr(A) = tr(C) $\Rightarrow 2 + 2 + t = 1 \implies 5 t = .$
- (4)  $A \subseteq D$  合同(对称矩阵)  $\Rightarrow$  正负惯性指数相等  $\Leftrightarrow$  正负特征根个数相等,

$$|\lambda E - D| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_D : 1, 1, -4$$
.  $\overrightarrow{m} |\lambda E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_A = 1, 3, T$ ,  $\overrightarrow{w} t < 0$ .

#### 四、证明题

1、证明: 由 
$$AB = O$$
 有  $A(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_s) = O$ 

得 
$$AX_i = O$$
  $(i = 1, 2, \dots s)$ 

即 
$$X_i$$
为 $AX = O$ 的 $s$ 个解

显然 
$$R(B) = R(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_s) \le n - R(A)$$

2、证明: 
$$: R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$ 

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$$
线性无关  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关

则有 
$$\alpha_4 = m_1\alpha_1 + m_2\alpha_2 + m_3\alpha_3$$
 成立

设 
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4(\alpha_5 - \alpha_4) = 0$$

有 
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_5 - k_4(m_1\alpha_1 + m_2\alpha_2 + m_3\alpha_3) = 0$$

$$(k_1 - k_4 m_1)\alpha_1 + (k_2 - k_4 m_2)\alpha_2 + (k_3 - k_4 m_3)\alpha_3 + k_4 \alpha_5 = 0$$

$$: R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5) = 4$$
  $: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha$  线性无关

则有 
$$\begin{cases} k_1 - k_4 m_1 = 0 \\ k_2 - k_4 m_2 = 0 \\ k_3 - k_4 m_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解之有  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0$ 

故 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4$$
线性无关 即  $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4) = 4$  所以  $|A^*|$ 

## 自测题三答案

#### 一、单项选择题 BBCCA CCDDA

#### 二、填空题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-27	$     \begin{pmatrix}       -1 & -2 & -3 \\       -2 & -4 & -6 \\       -3 & -6 & -9     \end{pmatrix}   $	1	1	25

#### 三、求解下列各题

(1) 
$$\widehat{\mathbf{H}}: A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -6 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

(2)解: 
$$\diamondsuit$$
  $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

由
$$|A_1|=1$$
, $|A_2|=-1$ ,有 $|A|=|A_1|\cdot |A_2|=-1$ ,则 $|A^9|=|A|^9=-1$ 

$$X A_1^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A_1|} A_1^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A_2|} A_2^* = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)解:因为 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 R(A)=2

由于
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
 = 1  $\neq$  0,故 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$  是矩阵  $A$  的一个最高阶非零子式。

(4) 
$$\mathbb{H}$$
:  $\mathbb{H} + AX + E = A^2 + X$ ,  $\mathbb{H}(A - E)X = A^2 - E = (A - E)(A + E)$ ,

因为
$$A-E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
是可逆矩阵,

故 
$$X = (A - E)^{-1}(A - E)(A + E) = A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) \ \ \text{#} \ : \ \ \text{$\pm \pm (\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\,\alpha_3,\beta)$} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & b+2 & 3 \\ 1 & b & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -b & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & (b-3)(b+1) & b-3 \end{pmatrix},$$

而  $\beta$  不能由向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$  线性表示,则  $R(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\beta) > R(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)$ ,

故 
$$b=-1$$

(6) 
$$M: A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & y \end{bmatrix}$$
 相似,

则有相同的特征值,于是1,2,y为其共同特征值,

$$\overrightarrow{\text{m}} |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & x - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - \lambda - x\lambda + x - 4)$$

于是
$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - x\lambda + x - 4 = 4 - 2 - 2x + x - 4 = 0$$
, 得 $x = -2$ ,

于是  $|A-\lambda E|=(1-\lambda)\lambda-2\lambda+$  ,这样矩阵 A 的特征值为1,2,-3,所以 y=-3。

或: 由于 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
与  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & y \end{bmatrix}$ 相似,

$$|A| = |B| 1 + x + 1 = 1 + 2 + y$$
, 
$$|A| = |B| x - 4 = 2y x + 2 = 3 + y$$

解得 
$$x = -2$$
,  $y = -3$ 

解:由于
$$(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 8 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_3$ 为一个最大无关组。

(8) **解**: (1) A为 3 阶实对称矩阵,  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 6$ , r(A) = 2, 故 $\lambda_3 = 0$ , 设 0 所对

应的特征向量
$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $\alpha_1$ 与 $\alpha_3$ , $\alpha_2$ 与 $\alpha_3$ 正交,即

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 正文: 
$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{\|\beta_1\|^2} \beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

单位化: 
$$\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\diamondsuit Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{则 } Q$$
 正交矩阵且

$$Q^T A Q = Q^{-1} A Q = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 6 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(8)解:由于

$$B = (A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

于是对应的齐次线性方程组基础解系  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

方程组的通解为  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

(9) 解:二次型的矩阵为 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

由 
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1 - \lambda)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$
 得

特征值有:  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 3$ 

 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 时,解方程 (A+E)x = 0

曲 
$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 得基础解系  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\Leftrightarrow p_1 = \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 时,解方程(A - E)x = 0

曲 
$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 得基础解系  $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

把
$$\xi_2$$
单位化得 $p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\lambda_3 = 3$$
时,解方程 $(A-3E)x = 0$ 

曲 
$$A-3E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 得基础解系  $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

把 
$$\xi_3$$
 单位化得  $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

令 
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,于是有正交变换  $x = Py$ ,把二次型化为标准形

$$f = -y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 3y_3^2$$

#### 四、证明题

证明: 
$$\Leftrightarrow \beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$

设 
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$$
, 有

$$k_1(2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = 0$$
,

$$(2k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (3k_1 + k_2 + k_3)\alpha_2 + (-k_2 + k_3)\alpha_3 = 0 ,$$

由于 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ 线性无关,于是

$$\begin{cases} 2k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ 3k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ -k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$
,则关于  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  的方程组只有零解,即  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$ ,

故向量组 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_r$ 线性无关,即向量组 $2\alpha_1+3\alpha_2,\alpha_2-\alpha_3,\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3$ 线性无关.