

# 试卷三 参考答案

## 一、填空

1.  $R(A)=1$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_m \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & a_n b_m \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - \frac{a_2}{a_1} r_1 \\ r_3 - \frac{a_3}{a_1} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n - \frac{a_n}{a_1} r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_m \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

则  $R(A)=1$ .

2.  $7^{2n} \cdot \frac{|B|^{n-1}}{|A|}$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| (-7) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & (B^*)^T \end{bmatrix} \right| &= (-7)^{2n} \cdot \left| \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & (B^*)^T \end{bmatrix} \right| \\ &= 7^{2n} \cdot |A^{-1}| \cdot |(B^*)^T| \\ &= 7^{2n} \cdot |A|^{-1} \cdot |B^*| = 7^{2n} \cdot \frac{|B|^{n-1}}{|A|} \end{aligned}$$

3.  $-\frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

由于  $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$ , 即  $\frac{A}{|A|} \cdot A^* = A^* \cdot \frac{A}{|A|} = E$

则  $(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} = -\frac{A}{10}$

4.  $A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

5.  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0$ .

方程组有解, 即  $R(A) = R(\bar{A})$ .

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & a_4 + a_1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_4 + r_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_4 + a_1 + a_2 \end{array} \right]$$

结合  $R(A) = R(\bar{A})$

$\Rightarrow a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0$ .

$$\xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_4 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \end{array} \right]$$



## 二. 选择.

1. A.

由于  $R(A) = r = m$ .

显然  $R(A|\vec{b}) \geq R(A) = m$ .

又  $(A|\vec{b})$  只有  $m$  行, 则  $R(A|\vec{b}) \leq m$ .

因此  $R(A|\vec{b}) = m = R(A) \Rightarrow A_{m \times n} \vec{x} = \vec{b}$  有解.

2. D.

由于  $A, B, C$  都是方阵, 且  $AB = BA = CA = E$ .

则  $B = A^{-1}$ ,  $C = A^{-1}$ . 即  $B = C$ . 那么  $B^2 = E$ .

同理可知:  $A = C$ . 则  $A^2 = E = C^2$ .

因此  $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 = 3E$ .

3. C.

4. C.

因为  $R(A) = n-2$ . 则  $A$  的最高阶非零子式的阶数为  $n-2$ .

所以  $A$  的所有  $n-1$  阶子式都为 0.

$A^*$  中元素都是  $A$  的代数余子式, 也是  $A$  的  $n-1$  阶子式.

因此  $A^*$  中元素都是 0. 即  $A^* = O$ .

5. B.

$A \rightarrow B$  显然只涉及行变换. 因此选 B.



三.

解: 由于  $AP = P\Lambda$ , 则  $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$ .

$$\text{那么 } A^n = (P\Lambda P^{-1})^n = \underbrace{P\Lambda P^{-1} \cdot P\Lambda P^{-1} \cdots P\Lambda P^{-1}}_{n \text{ 组}} = P\Lambda^n P^{-1}$$

$$(P|E) = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 \times \frac{1}{2}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{即 } P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } A^n &= P\Lambda^n P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1^n & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2^{n+1} \\ 1 & 2^{n+2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-2^n & -1+2^n \\ 2-2^{n+1} & -1+2^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

四.

$$\text{解: } D = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1-x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1-x & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 1-x \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{C_2+C_1 \\ C_3+C_2 \\ C_4+C_3}} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 1 \end{array} \right| = 1.$$

$$\text{五. 解: } M_{14} + A_{24} + A_{34} + M_{44}$$

$$= -A_{14} + A_{24} + A_{34} + A_{44}. \quad (\text{将 } D \text{ 的第 4 列换为 } -1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3 - r_1 \\ r_4 - 2r_1}} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 & 3 \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{按第 2 列} \\ \text{展开}}} 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right| + \dots$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_3 + 2r_1 \\ \text{按第 2 列} \\ \text{展开}}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right| \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 \end{array} \right| = -1 \times (5-14) = 9.$$



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六.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 4r_1 \\ r_4 - 3r_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & -10 & 10 & -6 & -12 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_3 - \frac{10}{3}r_2 \\ r_4 + r_2 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{8}{3} & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_4 + \frac{9}{8}r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{8}{3} & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } R(A) = 3.$$

因此A的最高阶非零子式的阶数为3.

参照A的行阶梯形矩阵, 将A的第1, 2, 4行和第1, 2, 3列交点上的元素取出, 排列成如下3阶行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -6 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_1 - 2r_2 \\ r_3 - 4r_2 \end{array}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -10 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按第1列}} 1 \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ -10 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -8 \neq 0.$$

则  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -6 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$  是A的一个最高阶非零子式.

七. 由于  $BA = A + 2B$ . 则  $BA - 2B = A$ . 即  $B(A - 2E) = A$ .

那么  $B = A \cdot (A - 2E)^{-1}$ . 因为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

先求  $(A - 2E)^{-1}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} [A - 2E : E] &= \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_2 + \frac{1}{2}r_1 \\ r_3 - \frac{1}{2}r_1 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_1 - 6r_2 \\ r_3 - r_2 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & 0 & -6 & -2 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_1 - 3r_3 \\ r_2 + \frac{3}{4}r_3 \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_1 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ r_2 \times 2 \\ r_3 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \end{array}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{r_1 + \frac{1}{2}r_3, r_2 + \frac{1}{2}r_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

那么  $(A - 2E)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$  因此  $B = A \cdot (A - 2E)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$



八.

解: 由于方程个数与未知数个数相等, 因此可用克拉默法则.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{C_1+C_2 \\ C_1+C_3}]{\substack{C_1+C_2 \\ C_1+C_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 3+\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 3+\lambda & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 3+\lambda & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3+\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-r_1} (3+\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3+\lambda) \cdot \lambda^2$$

(1) 唯一解. 此时  $|A| \neq 0$ , 即  $(3+\lambda) \cdot \lambda^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \neq -3$  且  $\lambda \neq 0$ .

(2) 当  $\lambda = 0$  时.

$$\bar{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

则  $R(A) = 1 < R(\bar{A}) = 2$ , 此时方程<sup>组</sup>无解.

(3) 当  $\lambda = -3$  时.

$$\bar{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_3+\frac{1}{2}r_1]{r_2+\frac{1}{2}r_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

则  $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$ , 此时方程组有无穷多解.

对应的方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} -2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2}x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

取  $x_3 = k$ , 则  $x_2 = k-2$ ,  $x_1 = k-1$

因此通解为:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = k-1 \\ x_2 = k-2 \\ x_3 = k \end{cases}$ ,  $k$  为任意常数.





九.

证明:

(1). 由于  $AA^* = |A|E$ , 由于  $|A| = 0$ , 则  $AA^* = 0 \cdot E = 0$ . ①

假定  $|A^*| \neq 0$ . 即  $A^*$  可逆, 与①式<sup>两侧</sup>同时右乘  $(A^*)^{-1}$ ,

可得  $A = 0$ . 显然有  $A^* = 0$ . 与  $|A^*| \neq 0$  矛盾.

因此假设不成立. 那么  $|A^*| = 0$ . 命题得证.

(2) ① 当  $A$  可逆时, 由  $A \cdot A^* = |A|E$ . 两边取行列式,

可得  $|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$ , 因为  $|A| \neq 0$ , 则  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$ .

② 当  $A$  不可逆时, 即  $|A| = 0$ . 根据(1)中结论, 可知

$|A^*| = 0$ . 也满足公式  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$ .

综合①、②两种情形, 可知  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$ . 命题得证.

