

试卷-参考答案

一. 填空

1. $k = -10$.

2. $-\frac{16}{27}$

$$|(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*| = |\frac{1}{3}A^{-1} - 2|A| \cdot A^{-1}| = |-\frac{2}{3}A^{-1}|$$

$$= (-\frac{2}{3})^3 \cdot |A|^{-1} = \frac{-8}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{27} = -\frac{8}{27^2}$$

3. $(A+E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}(A+2E)$

由于 $A^2 + 3A - 4E = 0$

则 $(A^2 + A) + (2A + 2E) - 2E - 4E = 0$

$$A(A+E) + 2(A+E) = 6E$$

$$(A+2E)(A+E) = 6E$$

$$\frac{1}{6}(A+2E) \cdot (A+E) = E$$

$$\Rightarrow (A+E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}(A+2E)$$

4. 0

由题 $A_{11} + A_{21} + A_{31} + A_{41} = D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 7 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$.

5. $a = -5$

$A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$ 有非零解. 即 $R(A) < 3$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & a & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & a-4 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & a-4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - \frac{a-4}{3}r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 - \frac{a-4}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

结合 $R(A) < 3$, 可知 $-3 - \frac{a-4}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow a = -5$



二. 选择.

1. D

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12}+a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22}+a_{23} \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= m - \begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{11} \\ a_{23} & a_{21} \end{vmatrix} = m-n \end{aligned}$$

2. D

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AB=AC \\ A \text{ 是方阵} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{A \text{ 可逆}} B=C.$$

3. C

最高非零子式与矩阵秩的关系.

4. C

$$|A|=0 \implies A\vec{x}=\vec{b} \text{ 无解或有无穷多解.}$$

5. A

明显只涉及行变换, 可排除 C. D.

再比较 A, B 两选项不难得到正解.



三. 计算.

(1)
解: ① $AB^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 18 & 10 \\ 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

② $|4A| = 4^3 \cdot |A| = 4^3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4^3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -128$

(2)
解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_1+C_2 \\ C_1+C_3 \\ C_1+C_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 14 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 14 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 14 & 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 14 & 3 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 14 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1}} 14 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 14 \times 8 = 112.$

四. 已知条件中 A 应该是二阶矩阵.

解: 由于 $P^{-1}AP = B$, 可知 $A = PBP^{-1}$.

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

因为 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

则 $(P|E) = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 - \frac{5}{2}r_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right]$

$\xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ r_2 \times 2}} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 2 \end{array} \right]$

即 $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

因此 $A^n = P B^n P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^n \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1^n & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 6-5 \cdot 2^n & -2+2^{n+1} \\ 15-15 \cdot 2^n & -5+3 \cdot 2^{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$



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五. 解: 由于 $AB = A + 2B$.

则 $AB - 2B = A$

$(A - 2E) \cdot B = A$

$\Rightarrow B = (A - 2E)^{-1} \cdot A$

因为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, 那么 $A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$[A - 2E; A] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 - r_3]{r_2 + r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

因此 $B = (A - 2E)^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

七. 由题可知

$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 5r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & -22 \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ 即 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ -x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = -9 \\ -2x_4 = -4 \end{cases}$

令 $x_3 = k$, 则 $x_2 = k + 13$, $x_1 = -k - 8$, $x_4 = 2$.

通解为: $\begin{cases} x_1 = -k - 8 \\ x_2 = k + 13 \\ x_3 = k \\ x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$, k 为任意常数.

