综合练习600题填室选择解解,QQ 2842305604

- 1. AA'=E → |A||A'|=|E| → |A||A|=| Z |A|C → |A|=-|

 |A+E| = |A+AA'| = |AE+AA'| = |A(E+A')| = |A||E+A'|=-|A'+E'|=-|A+E|

 |A+E|=0.
- a. 设口的第分行所有元素及其杂式式都相等, $Q_{ij} = Q_i$, $M_{ij} = M$, I = j = 4 $D = Q_{i1} A_{i1} + Q_{i2} A_{i2} + Q_{i3} A_{i3} + Q_{i4} A_{i4}$ $= Q_{i1} (-1)^{i+1} M_{i1} + Q_{i2} (-1)^{i+2} M_{i2} + Q_{i3} (-1)^{i+3} M_{i3} + Q_{i4} (-1)^{i+4} M_{i4}$ $= (-1)^{i+1} Q_{i1} + (-1)^{i+2} Q_{i1} + (-1)^{i+3} Q_{i1} + (-1)^{i+4} Q_{i1} = 0$
- 3. D= \(\sigma (-1) \text{t(A,P. Pn)} \) \(\alpha_{\text{Ph}} \alpha_{\text{R}} \al
 - 4. Aman, Bnam R(AB) ≤ R(A) ≤ min(m,n) = n < m AB是 mam 知 R(AB) < m ⇒ IABI=0
 - 5. AB=B, 今 AB-B=O (A-E)B=O. IA-EI+O 今 A-E 可逆 (A-E)-(A-E)B=(A-E)-10 今 B=O.
 - 6. A+AB=E A(E+B)=E A'=E+B, A'=E=A'=E+B
 - 7. $ABC=E \Rightarrow (AB)C=E$, C'=AB $CC'=E \Rightarrow C(AB)=E$ $(CAB)'=E' \Rightarrow B'A'C'=E$
 - 8. 由 |A*|= |A|ⁿ⁻¹ (A是れ所が) |B⁻¹|= 1B| |3A*B*|= 3ⁿ |A*||B⁻¹|= 3ⁿ |A|ⁿ⁻¹ |B|⁻¹ = 3ⁿ | ⁿ⁻¹ (-3) = -3ⁿ⁻¹
 - 9. |A|=0 Amm, ⇒A的n所改成=0. A*+0 ⇒ A有 n-1所非零改成.
 A的非零改成的最大所数为n-1. 由铁铂定义 R(A)=n-1
 - 10. $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\Gamma+\Gamma}{\subseteq} \begin{vmatrix} A+B & A+B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (A+B & O)(E & E) \\ O & E \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{E}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} A+B & A+B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix}$ $= \begin{vmatrix} A+B & O \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A+B \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A+B & A+B \\ A & B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A+B & A+B \\ A & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A+B & A+B \\ A & B \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A+B & A+B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \begin{vmatrix} E & E \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{F}{\otimes} \stackrel{F}{$

11.
$$|A|=1(2)(3)=6+0$$
 An逆,由 $AA*=|A|E$ $\frac{A}{|A|}A^*=E \Rightarrow (A*)^{-1}=\frac{A}{|A|}$

$$(A^{*})^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix} \dot{b} & \dot{b} & \dot{b} \\ 0 & \dot{b} & \dot{b} \\ 0 & 0 & \dot{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

13.
$$A^{2}+A-4E=0$$
 $(A-E)(A+2E)=A^{2}+A-2E \Rightarrow (A-E)(A+2E)=4E-2E=2E$
 $(A-E)\frac{A+2E}{2}=E. \Rightarrow (A-E)^{-1}=\frac{A+2E}{2}$

14. f(A)=A+E 的特征值为f(A)=X+1为3+1=10, f1)+1=2, 2+1=5.
|A+E|= 10(2)(5)=100.(由特征值的性质)

15.
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{1}+r_{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{2}+r_{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_{c}+r_{3}}{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} \frac{r_{c}+r_{4}}{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} R(A) = \begin{cases} 4 & 0 = -4 \\ 5 & 0 = -4 \\ 4 & 0 = -4 \end{cases}$$

16. A的各行元素和为 0. 3是

$$A = \overline{0} = \overline{0}$$
, $R(A) = n-1$. $A_{n \times n} \Rightarrow d_{im} N(A) = n-(n-1)=1$. $A_{i} = \overline{0}$

基础解系结有1个向量, 通解为 是[1]. 是为任意常数.

17. Amxn, AA'是 mxm矩阵. |AA'| ‡0, ⇒ R(AA') = m R(A)>R(AA')=m 又A是 mxn矩阵. R(A) ≤ m ⇒ R(A)=m.

dim N(A) = n-R(A)=n-m, 基础解系有n-m个解向量,

19.
$$A\overline{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & a & 3 \\ -1 & b & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ a+2 \\ b+1 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \lambda \\ -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \lambda = -1 \\ a = -3 \\ b = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

20. A6B村刚 习可还阵. T 使得 A=T'BT

$$|AA^2 - A| = |\lambda(T^- BT)^2 - T^- BT| = |\lambda T^- BTT^- BT - T^- BT|$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = |T^- 1 \lambda B^2 - B^- T^- B^-$$

$$=|\lambda B^2 - B|$$

$$= \left| \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 9\lambda - 3 & 0 \\ 8\lambda - 2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3(3\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1)$$

21.
$$\exists Ax = \lambda x . X \neq 0$$
 $A^{-1}x = \frac{1}{\lambda} X$ $\Rightarrow (A^{-1} + A^{*}) X = (\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda}) X$

$$|A^{-1}+A^{*}|=7(\frac{7}{2})(\frac{7}{3})=\frac{7^{3}}{6}$$

23.
$$\left|\lambda E - \alpha \beta'\right| \frac{\beta \beta \beta \gamma}{2 \pi} \left|\lambda^{-1}\right| \left|\lambda - \beta' \lambda\right| = \chi^{-1} \left(\lambda - 0\right) = \chi^{n} = 0$$
 $\lambda = 0$. $(n \cdot 2)$

$$25. \quad \vec{S} = \vec{h}_{1} \times \vec{h}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{1} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 10 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.\vec{1} + 8\vec{j} + 8\vec{k} \quad \frac{\vec{S}}{|\vec{S}|} = \frac{(6,8)8}{10^{2} + 8^{2} + 8^{2}} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} (0,8,8)$$

单位的向量有两个 土 症(0.1.1)

$$A^{2}X = 0X + 0AX + 1A^{2}X$$

$$A^{3}X = 0X + 3AX - 2A^{2}X$$

$$P^{1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 000 & 0 \\ 10 & 3 \\ 01 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

28.
$$|a+b| = |a-b| \Rightarrow |a+b|^2 = |a-b|^2 \Rightarrow (a+b, a+b) = |a-b, a-b|$$

 $\Rightarrow (a.a) + 2(a.b) + (b.b) = (aa) - 2(a.b) + (b.b)$
 $\Rightarrow 2(a.b) = -2(a.b) \Rightarrow (a.b) = 0 \Rightarrow a.l.b, 夹角 否$

$$\vec{S} = (1, -3, -5)$$
 或 $(-1, 3, 5)$ (两向量是平行的)
取 $z = 0$ 代入 L $\begin{cases} x + 2y - 6 = 0 \\ 2x - y - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{5} - t \\ y = \frac{1}{5} + t \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{5} + t = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$

$$3Q \quad \chi^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 12x + 4y - 6z + 124 = 0 \implies (x^2 - 6)^2 + (y + 2)^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 25$$

$$\Gamma = 5.$$

$$0 = 0 到平面的距离.$$

$$= \frac{|2(6) + 2(-2) + 3 + 1|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1}} = \frac{12}{3} = 4$$

$$R = \sqrt{r^2 - d^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$$

二、选择题

1. n元6键 ⇒ A有 n3n AX=0 有非零解 ⇔ R(A)<n R(A)<n. A不是到满秋 ⇒ A 的3n向量组线性相关。(C).

$$(A)$$
选项,反例 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

R(A)=2. R(B)=3、无解

R(B)=2 + R(A) AX= 京天解.

选择

3. |A|=0, $A_{nxn} \Rightarrow R(A) < n$, $B=(A; \overline{B})$

若 R(A)=R(B)< n,方程组有解,且有无穷多解;若R(A) $\neq R(B)$,方程组 $\neq R(B)$ $\neq R$

- $\sqrt{(A)}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{B}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{A}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{A}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{A}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{B}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{A}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}$
 - (C) R(A)=n, 若R(A) + R(B) 5程组无解.
 - (D) 反例. [11/2] 增产 有解 9,=1, x=1 (不是唯一解)
 - 5. Asxs. R(A)=3, A没有非零4所子札. Mij=0, => Asj=0 16ij=4.
 - $\Rightarrow A^* = 0 \Rightarrow R(A) = 0$ 选[C] $A_{n\times n} R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, R(A) = n \\ 1, R(A) = h 1 \\ 0, R(A) < n 1 \end{cases}$
 - 6. (A) AA*=|A|E (B) IA|=|A|ⁿ⁻¹, |A|+0 > |A*|+0 (C) 不正角, (D) 当 R(A)= N,0,同于 R(A)= R(A*)
 - 7. 矩阵乘法有要因子, 即. A A + 0、B + 0、但 AB = 0.
 - (B) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ AB = 0 $BA = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -16 & -32 \\ 8 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$
 - (c) $(A+B)^2 = (A+B)(A+B) = A(A+B) + B(A+B) = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$
 - √(D) AB=0, 若|B|+0 B可逆. ABB'=0B' ⇒ A=0 矛盾, 所以|B|=0
 - 8. R[a, b, C] = 2. $\pi.5\pi.7$ 不平行 但不定垂直, 选[D]

10. 选B, 由定理6.3. 推论6.2

11.赵[C] 由定理 6.3. [3] 可以钢似对触、不是实对称件(B)错误,

(D)是实对价降的性质

12. (A)中的线性无关应改为线性相关

(C)中存在一组数,应致为存在一组不全为要的数.

√(D) 若向量的个数 > 向量的维数,向量组线性根,(推的4.2)

13. 选(D)

若A'=A, &'=B, A, B是实=次型的矩阵, 由 x'AX=x'BX, ∀X, 两个=次型 相同,所以对应的矩阵也相同

14. A.B是正定阵, 即A.B是实二次型的矩阵, A.B是对新阵.

(AB)'= B'A' = BA 不定等于 AB, AB不 "定对新,则, AB不 "定是正定阵 [A]错,

 $(A^2+B)' = (A^2)' + B' = (A')^2 + B' = A^2 + B$. 是对称阵 $(A')' = (A')^2 = A^2$ A at 给 A 是实对舒,则存在正交阵 P. $P'AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$ λ_1, λ_n 是 A 筋特征值,A 正定 $\lambda_1 > 0$ pri P $A^2P = P'APP'AP = (P'AP)' = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \lambda_1^2 = \lambda_1^2$ 酚特征值, $\lambda_1^2 > 0$ pri E $\lambda_1^2 > 0$

由推论811. 产正定

X+o, X'(A2+B)x, = X'A2x + X'BX > O. 因为 X'A2X > O. X'BX > O. [B] 正确

(C) 若 A=B, A-B=0. 不正定

(D) 若 是=0、 是A=0, 不正定,

15. (A), [519] = E. 但 [67], 特征的; 小儿不是主大于更, 不正定

(B) A=[3-1] A=[0],但A'A+E, A不是正交阵.

V(C) AA*=IAIE A=E A·A=E => A=A" $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$. $(A^*)^2 = (|A|A^{-1})^2 = |A|^2(A^{-1})^2 = |A^2|A^2 = |E|A^2 = A^2 = E$

(D) 若A=E, A=E, 但, tr(A)=n,+n²

- 16.(A)A.B都可至 ⇒ IAI+0. IBI+0 |A'B = |A'| B = |A||B|+0 ⇒ A'B 可近 结论正确。
 - (B) A.B 实对矫正定 > A.B 实对矫正定 > A+B 实对矫正定, 结论正确.
- (C) A,B正交, A'A = E, B'B=E (AB)'AB = B'A'AB = B'EB=B'B=E. 结论正确, (D) A.B实对称, (AB)'=B'A'=BA 不定是AB, 结论错误
- 17. (A) 初等变换了改变矩阵的秩, 结论正确,
 - - (C) A 哲 B, 目 可 \to PA = B \to PAX = 0 \to BX = 0 \to BX = 0 \to PAX = 0
 - (D) A 到 > B 习 可逆风 AQ = B > B的列可由 A的列线性表的 A=BQ > A的列可由 B的列线性表面, > A的列向量组与 B的列向量组等价.
- 18. 由 A 到 B 经过两处初等行变换, 12+17, 和 1,←→12.

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{E+\Gamma_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = P_2, \quad E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\Gamma_1 \leftarrow \gamma \Gamma_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = P_1.$$

行变换,初等阵乘在左, 梵做的变换,失乘, B=PBA 选 [C] 19. A与B相似

(A) A=[12] 5B[30] 相似,([2])实对特,可相似于[2022]

但 NE-A = XE-B. (XE-A = XE-B => A=B)

V(B) A5B相似 ヨ 9 逆T B= T-AT

| NE+B | = | NE+ T'AT | = | T'NT + T'AT | = | T-1 | NE+A | | T | = | NE+A |

- (C) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $B^* = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $A^* + B^*$
- (D) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $A' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $A' = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ A'' + B''
- 20. (A) (E)=E 但 -E+E=0 不可意.
 - (B) E=E 但 A-E=E=O 不可逆
 - (C) A=[0] A=E, 10 A+E+O. A-E+O.
 - $\sqrt{(D)}$ $A^2 = E$. $A^2 E = 0$ (A + E)(A E) = 0. R = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0 A + E = 0

$$(A-E)=0.$$

A=E, 矛盾, A+E 时 A+E 可逆

A与B都是实对称阵, AB可以担似对角化.

$$= (\lambda - 4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda - 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{k_{5} + r_{1}}{r_{5} + r_{1}} (\lambda - 4) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4) \lambda^{2} = 0$$

$$\exists \ \mathbb{E} \stackrel{?}{\xi} P, \ P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{1} \lambda_{2} \\ \lambda_{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

P是正文阵 P'=P'. P'AP=B, ⇒A5B 既担似义合同, 选(A)

- 22· (A)由定理 8.3、结论错误,于的正惯性捐数是 n.⇒ 于部秩是n,且负偿性损效 为0. 由推论8.2. (B) (D) 错误 (C)正确,
- 23. (A) A'=(B'B)'= B'B)'=B'B=A; A对称.

 $\forall x \neq \vec{0}$ $x'Ax = x'B'Bx = (Bx)'(Bx) = |Bx|^2$

由 BX=7 只有耍解, X+17.→ BX+17. X'AX=1BX12 > 0. A 正定

"'但", 若A亚定 X'AX >0、 YX + 6

即 X'B'BX= |BX|2>0, ⇒ BX +0、对 ∀X +0 → BX=可只有更解

- (B) BX= = BBX= T $B'BX=\overrightarrow{0} \Rightarrow X'B'BX=\overrightarrow{0} \Rightarrow (BX)'(BX)=\overrightarrow{0} \Rightarrow |BX|^2=0 \Rightarrow BX=\overrightarrow{0}$ FALL N(B)= N(BB) BMXn (BB)nxn. $n-R(B)=n-R(B'B) \Rightarrow R(B)=R(B'B)=R(A)$
- (c) 若 AX=>x x+o |x|+0 BBX=XX => X'B'BX = XX'X |BXP=XIXI? A= |BXI2 >0
- ✓(D) 由A, R(B)=n (→) A正定.

24. |A* A"|=|A*||A"|= |A|**1 = |A|*-2 = Q*-2 这[C] $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 25. (A) $|A+B^{-1}| = |[0]+[0]+[0]| = |0| = 0$ $|A|+|B|^{-1} = |0|+|0| = 2$ 1A+B-1 + 1A1+1B1-1 (B) 选项应为(A+B)'=B'+A'. A=[20] B=[-10] $(A+B)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $B'+A'' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} + (A+B)^{-1}$ (C) (AB)= ABAB ABB、ABA-定等于BA,(AB)不定等于ABA V(D) |A'B|= |A'|B| = |A|B|. |BA|=|B||A| = |A|B| => |A'B|=|BA| 26. 了了是 $AX=\overline{B}$ 動两个解 $A(\overline{3}\overline{4})=\pm A(\overline{3}+\overline{3})=\pm (A\overline{3}+A\overline{3})=\pm (\overline{B}+\overline{B})=\overline{B}$ 型是AX=首的特解, 图, 宏线性天 基 C(引+C(引+3))=す ⇒ (C(+(2))引+C(3)= す ⇒ C2=0 C(+(5=0 ⇒ C1=C2=0, 对, 3+克线性天关, 也是AX=甘铂基础解系 通解 战十九(3+3)+弧 选[B] 27. $\vec{3}_{i} = (1_{i} - 2_{i} \cdot 1)$ $\vec{3}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k} = (-1_{i} - 1_{i} \cdot 2_{i})$ $\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2}{|\vec{S}_1||\vec{S}_2|} = \frac{|(-1) + (-2)(-1) + |(2)|}{\sqrt{|(-1)^2 + (-2)^2 + |^2|}} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \notin [C]$ (可题主解打印错误) 28. 1成成可用下 =1ずずずは1+1ずずず成 =-1まななな|-1まなるあ, =-|可可可以|+|可可及或|=-m+n 选[D] 29. 1°若|A|=0 R(A)={| R(A)=n-1 当 R(A)=n-1 时 R(於)=| < n-1] R(A) = 0 当R(A)<n-1时 At=0 > (A*)*=0, 20若 |A|+0, A可适, (A*)*A*=1A*1E (A*)*=1A*1(A*)*=1A|*1 A 选[c]

30.
$$\vec{S}_{1} = (a_{1} - a_{2}, b_{1} - b_{2}, C_{1} - C_{2})$$
 $M_{1} = (a_{1} - b_{2}, C_{1} - C_{2})$ $M_{2} = (a_{1} - a_{2}, b_{1} - b_{2}, C_{1} - C_{2})$ $M_{2} = (a_{1} - a_{2}, b_{1} - b_{2}, C_{1} - C_{2})$ $G_{2} - G_{3}$ $G_{3} - G_{3}$ $G_{$

各向量线性无关 引发式 Li与Li共面且不平行利与Li交子点,