

# 线性代数与解析几何 习题讲解

## 习题1 部分习题

1.计算下列行列式:

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y \\ y & x & y \\ y & y & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= x^3 + y^3 + y^3 - xy^2 - xy^2 - xy^2 \\ &= x^3 + 2y^3 - 3xy^2 \end{aligned}$$

## 解法2:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & y \\ y & x & y \\ y & y & x \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} c1+c2 \\ c1+c3 \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x+2y & y & y \\ x+2y & x & y \\ x+2y & y & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r2-r1 \\ r3-r1 \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x+2y & y & y \\ 0 & x-y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-y \end{vmatrix} = (x+2y)(x-y)^2$$

2.证明下列等式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a & b+x \\ c & d+y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & x \\ c & y \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 根据二阶行列式的定义:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} a & b+x \\ c & d+y \end{vmatrix} &= a(d+y) - c(b+x) \\ &= ad - bc + ay - cx \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & x \\ c & y \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2.证明下列等式:

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & a \\ 1 & e & f \\ 0 & d & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 根据3阶行列式的定义:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左式} &= 0 \times e \times c + b \times f \times 0 + 1 \times d \times a \\ &\quad - a \times e \times 0 - b \times 1 \times c - f \times d \times 0 \\ &= ad - bc \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

4. 求相应的 $i, j$ 值:

(1)  $17i52j6$ 成偶排列;

解: 由于排列是7阶排列,  $i, j$ 是  $3, 4$  或  $4, 3$

当 $i = 3, j = 4$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\tau(1735246) &= \tau_1 + \tau_2 + \tau_3 + \tau_4 + \tau_5 + \tau_6 + \tau_7 \\ &= 0 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 0 = 8\end{aligned}$$

$1735246$ 是偶排列, 此时,  $i = 3, j = 4$

$i = 4, j = 3$ 时,  $1745236$ 是奇排列, 不符合要求。

5. 如果排列 $i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n$ 的逆序数为 $m$ , 求排列 $i_n i_{n-1} \cdots i_2 i_1$ 的逆序数。

解: 若 $\tau(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n) = m$ ,

排列 $i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n$ 中任何两个数 $i_p, i_q$ 按排列中的次序

配对 $\langle i_p, i_q \rangle$  (其中 $p < q$ ) , 共有 $C_n^2$ 种配对.

在排列 $i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n$ 中有 $C_n^2 - m$ 个配对 $\langle i_p, i_q \rangle$ 是正序的, 有 $m$ 个配对是逆序的。

在排列 $i_n i_{n-1} \cdots i_2 i_1$ 中有 $C_n^2 - m$ 个配对 $\langle i_q, i_p \rangle$  (其中 $q > p$ ) 是逆序的, 有 $m$ 个配对是正序的。

$$\therefore \tau(i_n i_{n-1} \cdots i_2 i_1) = C_n^2 - m = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - m$$

7 写出5阶行列式 $|a_{ij}|$ 中含有因子 $a_{12}a_{35}a_{41}$ 的项。

解：含有因子 $a_{12}a_{35}a_{41}$ 的项： $(-1)^{\tau(2j_251j_5)}a_{12}a_{2j_2}a_{35}a_{41}a_{5j_5}$

其中， $j_2j_5$  是3,4 或 4,3

所求项： $(-1)^{\tau(2\textcolor{red}{3}51\textcolor{red}{4})}a_{12}a_{2\textcolor{red}{3}}a_{35}a_{41}a_{5\textcolor{red}{4}} + (-1)^{\tau(2\textcolor{red}{4}51\textcolor{red}{3})}a_{12}a_{2\textcolor{red}{4}}a_{35}a_{41}a_{5\textcolor{red}{3}}$

$$= a_{12}a_{2\textcolor{red}{3}}a_{35}a_{41}a_{5\textcolor{red}{4}} - a_{12}a_{2\textcolor{red}{4}}a_{35}a_{41}a_{5\textcolor{red}{3}}$$



8 在多项式  $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & 7 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & x & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$  中，求  $x^2$  的系数。

解：含有  $x^2$  的项：

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-1)^{\tau(1342)} a_{11} a_{23} a_{34} a_{42} + (-1)^{\tau(1423)} a_{11} a_{24} a_{32} a_{43} \\
 & + (-1)^{\tau(4321)} a_{14} a_{23} a_{32} a_{41} \\
 & = (-1)^2 x^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 + (-1)^2 x \cdot 0 \cdot x \cdot 2 + (-1)^6 (-1) x^2 \cdot 2 \\
 & = 3x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

9 证明：如果 $n$ 阶行列式 $D$ 含有多于 $n^2 - n$ 个元素为零，则 $D = 0$

解：行列式 $D$ 不为零的元素少于 $n$ 个， $n$ 行中至少有某一行的元素全为0. 则 $D=0$ .

10 用行列式的定义计算下列行列式:

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & b & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 原式  $= (-1)^{\tau(1234)} a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} a_{44} + (-1)^{\tau(1324)} a_{11} a_{23} a_{32} a_{44}$   
 $+ (-1)^{\tau(4231)} a_{14} a_{22} a_{33} a_{41} + (-1)^{\tau(4321)} a_{14} a_{23} a_{32} a_{41}$   
 $= (-1)^0 a^4 + (-1)^1 a^2 b^2 + (-1)^5 b^2 a^2 + (-1)^6 b^4$   
 $= (a^2 - b^2)^2$

10 用行列式的定义计算下列行列式:

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 原式  $= (-1)^{\tau(n12\cdots(n-1))} a_{1n} a_{21} a_{32} \cdots a_{n,n-1}$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} a_n \times 1 \times 1 \times \cdots \times 1$$
$$= (-1)^{n-1} a_n$$

11 利用行列式的性质计算下列行列式：

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 1^3 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 4^3 & 1^3 & 2^3 & 3^3 \\ 3^3 & 4^3 & 1^3 & 2^3 \\ 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 & 1^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

解：原式 = 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3 & 1^3 & 2^3 & 3^3 \\ 1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3 & 4^3 & 1^3 & 2^3 \\ 1^3+2^3+3^3+4^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 & 1^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 1 & 1^3 & 2^3 & 3^3 \\ 1 & 4^3 & 1^3 & 2^3 \\ 1 & 3^3 & 4^3 & 1^3 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & -7 & -19 & -37 \\ 0 & 56 & -26 & -56 \\ 0 & 19 & 37 & -63 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r3+8r2 \\ r4+3r2 \end{matrix} = 100 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & -7 & -19 & -37 \\ 0 & 0 & -178 & -352 \\ 0 & -2 & -20 & -174 \end{vmatrix} = 200 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & -7 & -19 & -37 \\ 0 & 0 & -178 & -352 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 & -87 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r2-7r4 \\ \end{matrix} = 200 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 51 & 572 \\ 0 & 0 & -178 & -352 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 & -87 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r2 \leftrightarrow r4} = -200 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 & -87 \\ 0 & 0 & -178 & -352 \\ 0 & 0 & 51 & 572 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \stackrel{r3+3r4}{=} -200 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 & -87 \\ 0 & 0 & -25 & 1364 \\ 0 & 0 & 51 & 572 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r4+2r3}{=} -200 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 & -87 \\ 0 & 0 & -25 & 1364 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3300 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \stackrel{r3+25r4}{=} -200 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 & -87 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 83864 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3300 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r3 \leftrightarrow r4}{=} 200 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \\ 0 & -1 & -10 & -87 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3300 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 83864 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 200 \times 1 \times (-1) \times 83864 = -16772800$$

11 利用行列式的性质计算下列行列式:

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} x & x & \dots & x & a \\ x & x & \dots & a & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ x & a & \dots & x & x \\ a & x & \dots & x & x \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 原式 = 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a + (n-1)x & x & \dots & x & a \\ a + (n-1)x & x & \dots & a & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a + (n-1)x & a & \dots & x & x \\ a + (n-1)x & x & \dots & x & x \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 r_{2-r_1} \\
 r_{3-r_1} \\
 \vdots \\
 r_{n-r_1} \\
 =
 \end{array}
 \begin{vmatrix}
 a + (n-1)x & x & \dots & x & a \\
 0 & 0 & \dots & a-x & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & a-x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & x-a
 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 c_1 \leftrightarrow c_n \\
 = \text{---}
 \end{array}
 \begin{vmatrix}
 a & x & \dots & x & a + (n-1)x \\
 0 & 0 & \dots & a-x & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & a-x & \dots & 0 & 0 \\
 x-a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0
 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (a + (n-1)x)(a-x)^{n-1}$$

11 利用行列式的性质计算下列行列式:

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} x & x & \dots & x & a \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a & \dots & 0 & x \\ a & 0 & \dots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 当 $a = 0$ 时, 若 $n = 1$ , 原式 $= x$ ;

$$\text{若 } n = 2, \text{ 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} x & a \\ a & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2$$

若 $n \geq 3$ , 原式 $= 0$

当  $a \neq 0$  时,

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} c_n - \frac{x}{a}c_1 & x & x & \dots & x & a - (n-1)\frac{x^2}{a} \\ c_n - \frac{x}{a}c_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_n - \frac{x}{a}c_{n-1} & 0 & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a^{n-2} (a^2 - (n-1)x^2)$$

12 证明下列等式:

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & a+1 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2 & a+2 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & a+n-1 \end{vmatrix} = \left[ a + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2} \right] (a-1)^{n-1}$$

证: 原式 =

$$\begin{vmatrix} a + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2} & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ a + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2} & a+1 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ a + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2} & 2 & a+2 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2} & 2 & 3 & \cdots & a+n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} c1+c2 \\ c1+c3 \\ \vdots \\ c1+c_n \end{matrix}$

$$= \left(a + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2}\right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & a+1 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2 & a+2 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & a+n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n-r_1 \end{matrix} = \left(a + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2}\right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left[a + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2}\right] (a-1)^{n-1}$$

12 证明下列等式:

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i=0}^n a^i b^{n-i}$$

证: 设 原式= $D_n$

按第1行展开:

$$D_n = (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + (-1)^{1+2} ab \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$= (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore D_n = (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}$$

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} = bD_{n-1} - abD_{n-2} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2})$$

$$= b^2(D_{n-2} - aD_{n-3})$$

$$= \cdots = b^{n-2}(D_2 - aD_1)$$

$$= b^{n-2} \left( \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab \\ 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} - a|a+b| \right) = b^{n-2}(b^2) = b^n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= aD_{n-1} + b^n \\
&= a(aD_{n-2} + b^{n-1}) + b^n \\
&= a^2D_{n-2} + ab^{n-1} + b^n \\
&= a^2(aD_{n-3} + b^{n-2}) + ab^{n-1} + b^n \\
&= a^3D_{n-3} + a^2b^{n-2} + ab^{n-1} + b^n \\
&= \dots \\
&= a^{n-1}D_1 + a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + a^2b^{n-2} + ab^{n-1} + b^n \\
&= a^{n-1}(a+b) + a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + a^2b^{n-2} + ab^{n-1} + b^n \\
&= a^n + a^{n-1}b + a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + a^2b^{n-2} + ab^{n-1} + b^n \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^n a^i b^{n-i}
\end{aligned}$$



13 设有 $n$ 阶行列式 $D = |a_{ij}|$ , 若其元素满足 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ , 则称为反对称行列式。试证明:

(1) 反对称行列式主对角线上的元素全为0;

解: 反对称矩阵的元素满足:  $a_{ij} = -a_{ji} \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

则  $a_{ii} = -a_{ii} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

得  $a_{ii} = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

即主对角线元素 $a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}$ 全为0。

13 设有 $n$ 阶行列式 $D = |a_{ij}|$ , 若其元素满足 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ , 则称为反对称行列式。试证明:

(2) 奇数阶反对称行列式必为0。

解: 反对称矩阵的元素满足:  $a_{ij} = -a_{ji} \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{则 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ -a_{13} & -a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & -a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D=D^T &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & -a_{13} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & 0 & -a_{23} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & -a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ -a_{13} & -a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & -a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &n \text{ 是奇数} \\
 &= -D
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore D = 0$$

14 计算下列行列式:

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 根据拉普拉斯展开定理, 选定第1, 2列展开:


$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \cdot (-1)^{1+2+1+2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12})(a_{33}a_{44} - a_{34}a_{43}) \end{aligned}$$

14 计算下列行列式:

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y \\ y & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & y & x \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 选定第1行展开:

$$\text{原式} = x \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ y & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & y & x \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + y \cdot (-1)^{1+n} \begin{vmatrix} y & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & y & x \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$


$$= x^n + (-1)^{1+n} y^n$$

14 计算下列行列式:

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} x & z & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ y & x & z & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & y & x \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 令 原式 =  $D_n$ , 按第1行展开:

$$D_n = x \begin{vmatrix} x & z & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ y & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & z \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & y & x \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} - y \begin{vmatrix} y & z & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & x & z \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & y & x \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} = xD_{n-1} - zyD_{n-2}$$

得  $D_n = xD_{n-1} - yzD_{n-2}$

令  $D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2})$

$$D_n = (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b = x \\ ab = yz \end{cases}$$

得:  $a = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4yz}}{2}, b = \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4yz}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } D_n - aD_{n-1} &= b^{n-1}(D_1 - aD_0) = b^{n-1}(x - a \cdot 1) \\ &= b^{n-1}(a+b-a) = b^n \end{aligned}$$

利用 $a, b$ 的对称性, 同样可得  $D_n - bD_{n-1} = a^n$



$$\begin{cases} D_n - aD_{n-1} = b^n \\ D_n - bD_{n-1} = a^n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} bD_n - abD_{n-1} = b^{n+1} \\ aD_n - abD_{n-1} = a^{n+1} \end{cases}$$

得  $(a-b)D_n = a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}$

$$D_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}$$

其中,  $a = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4yz}}{2}, b = \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 4yz}}{2}$

## 17 计算行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^n & x^{n-1} & \dots & x^2 & x & 1 \\ (x+1)^n & (x+1)^{n-1} & \dots & (x+1)^2 & x+1 & 1 \\ (x+2)^n & (x+2)^{n-1} & \dots & (x+2)^2 & x+2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (x+n-1)^n & (x+n-1)^{n-1} & \dots & (x+n-1)^2 & x+n-1 & 1 \\ (x+n)^n & (x+n)^{n-1} & \dots & (x+n)^2 & x+n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 原式 $=(-1)^n$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^n & \dots & x^3 & x^2 & x \\ 1 & (x+1)^n & \dots & (x+1)^3 & (x+1)^2 & x+1 \\ 1 & (x+2)^n & \dots & (x+2)^3 & (x+2)^2 & x+2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & (x+n-1)^n & \dots & (x+n-1)^3 & (x+n-1)^2 & x+n-1 \\ 1 & (x+n)^n & \dots & (x+n)^3 & (x+n)^2 & x+n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+(n-1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & \dots & x^4 & x^3 & x^2 \\ 1 & x+1 & \dots & (x+1)^4 & (x+1)^3 & (x+1)^2 \\ 1 & x+2 & \dots & (x+2)^4 & (x+2)^3 & (x+2)^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x+n-1 & \dots & (x+n-1)^4 & (x+n-1)^3 & (x+n-1)^2 \\ 1 & x+n & \dots & (x+n)^4 & (x+n)^3 & (x+n)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+(n-1)+\dots+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & \dots & x^{n-1} & x^n \\ 1 & x+1 & (x+1)^2 & \dots & (x+1)^{n-1} & (x+1)^n \\ 1 & x+2 & (x+2)^2 & \dots & (x+2)^{n-1} & (x+2)^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x+n-1 & (x+n-1)^2 & \dots & (x+n-1)^{n-1} & (x+n-1)^n \\ 1 & x+n & (x+n)^2 & \dots & (x+n)^{n-1} & (x+n)^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} n!(n-1)!(n-2)! \cdots 2!1!$$

21 设 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 是互不相同的实数,  $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n$ 是任意实数。  
用克拉默法则证明: 存在唯一的次数小于 $n$ 的多项式 $f(x)$ ,  
使得

$$f(a_i) = b_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

解: 设次数小于 $n$ 的多项式 $f(x) = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{n-1}x^{n-1}$   
要求满足

$$\begin{cases} f(a_1) = c_0 + c_1a_1 + c_2a_1^2 + \dots + c_{n-1}a_1^{n-1} = b_1 \\ f(a_2) = c_0 + c_1a_2 + c_2a_2^2 + \dots + c_{n-1}a_2^{n-1} = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ f(a_n) = c_0 + c_1a_n + c_2a_n^2 + \dots + c_{n-1}a_n^{n-1} = b_n \end{cases}$$

即要求 $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}$ 是下面线性方程组的解:

$$\begin{cases} c_0 + a_1 c_1 + a_1^2 c_2 + \dots + a_1^{n-1} c_{n-1} = b_1 \\ c_0 + a_2 c_1 + a_2^2 c_2 + \dots + a_2^{n-1} c_{n-1} = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_0 + a_n c_1 + a_n^2 c_2 + \dots + a_n^{n-1} c_{n-1} = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{方程组的系数行列式 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \dots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_{n-1} & a_{n-1}^2 & \dots & a_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j) \neq 0$$

由克拉默法则, 方程组有唯一解 $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}$ , 所以, 满足条件的多项式 $f(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \dots + c_{n-1} x^{n-1}$ 存在且唯一。

## 习题2 部分习题

1.计算下列矩阵:

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & c & 1 & 1 \\ b & a & 1 & 1 \\ c & b & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$


解: 原式 = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 & ac + ab + bc & a + b + c & a + b + c \\ ac + ab + bc & a^2 + b^2 + c^2 & a + b + c & a + b + c \\ a + b + c & a + b + c & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1.计算下列矩阵:

$$(5) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}^n$$

解: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha & -2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha & \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & -\sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & \cos 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$



假设 $n=k$ 时, 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k\alpha & -\sin k\alpha \\ \sin k\alpha & \cos k\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $n=k+1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}^{k+1} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos k\alpha & -\sin k\alpha \\ \sin k\alpha & \cos k\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos k\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin k\alpha \sin \alpha & -\cos k\alpha \sin \alpha - \sin k\alpha \cos \alpha \\ \sin k\alpha \cos \alpha + \cos k\alpha \sin \alpha & \cos k\alpha \cos \alpha - \sin k\alpha \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos (k+1)\alpha & -\sin (k+1)\alpha \\ \sin (k+1)\alpha & \cos (k+1)\alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



所以，由归纳法知

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} \cos n\alpha & -\sin n\alpha \\ \sin n\alpha & \cos n\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

4.求与 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 可交换的所有矩阵。

解：设所求矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\text{则} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3x_{11} + x_{21} & 3x_{12} + x_{22} \\ -2x_{11} + 2x_{21} & -2x_{12} + 2x_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_{11} - 2x_{12} & x_{11} + 2x_{12} \\ 3x_{21} - 2x_{22} & x_{21} + 2x_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得方程组:} \begin{cases} 3x_{11} + x_{21} = 3x_{11} - 2x_{12} \\ 3x_{12} + x_{22} = x_{11} + 2x_{12} \\ -2x_{11} + 2x_{21} = 3x_{21} - 2x_{22} \\ -2x_{12} + 2x_{22} = x_{21} + 2x_{22} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{cases} 2x_{12} + x_{21} = 0 \\ x_{11} - x_{12} - x_{22} = 0 \\ 2x_{11} + x_{21} - 2x_{22} = 0 \\ 2x_{12} + x_{21} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_{12} + x_{21} = 0 \\ x_{11} - x_{12} - x_{22} = 0 \\ 2x_{11} + x_{21} - 2x_{22} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_{12} + x_{21} = 0 \\ x_{11} - x_{12} - x_{22} = 0 \\ 2x_{12} + x_{21} = 0 \end{cases} \\
 & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_{12} + x_{21} = 0 \\ x_{11} - x_{12} - x_{22} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{21} = -2x_{12} \\ x_{22} = x_{11} - x_{12} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{11} = a & (\text{任意复数}) \\ x_{12} = b & (\text{任意复数}) \\ x_{21} = -2b \\ x_{22} = a - b \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

所求矩阵:  $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -2b & a-b \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $a, b$  是任意复数

5. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 E_{n_1} & O & \cdots & O \\ O & a_2 E_{n_2} & \cdots & O \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ O & O & \cdots & a_r E_{n_r} \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_i \neq a_j (i \neq j; \quad i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, r),$

$E_{n_i}$  是  $n_i$  阶单位矩阵 ( $i = 1, 2, \cdots, r$ ), 且  $\sum_{i=1}^r n_i = n$ .

证明与  $A$  可交换的矩阵只能是准对角矩阵  $\text{diag}(A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_r)$ ,

其中  $A_i$  是  $n_i$  阶矩阵 ( $i = 1, 2, \cdots, r$ )

证: 设与  $A$  可交换的矩阵为  $B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{r1} & B_{r2} & \cdots & B_{rr} \end{pmatrix},$

其中  $B_{ij}$  是  $n_i \times n_j$  矩阵 ( $i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, r$ )

由于  $AB = BA$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 E_{n_1} & O & \cdots & O \\ O & a_2 E_{n_2} & \cdots & O \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ O & O & \cdots & a_r E_{n_r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{r1} & B_{r2} & \cdots & B_{rr} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{r1} & B_{r2} & \cdots & B_{rr} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 E_{n_1} & O & \cdots & O \\ O & a_2 E_{n_2} & \cdots & O \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ O & O & \cdots & a_r E_{n_r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 B_{11} & a_1 B_{12} & \cdots & a_1 B_{1r} \\ a_2 B_{21} & a_2 B_{22} & \cdots & a_2 B_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_r B_{r1} & a_r B_{r2} & \cdots & a_r B_{rr} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 B_{11} & a_2 B_{12} & \cdots & a_r B_{1r} \\ a_1 B_{21} & a_2 B_{22} & \cdots & a_r B_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 B_{r1} & a_2 B_{r2} & \cdots & a_r B_{rr} \end{pmatrix}$$

得  $B_{ij} = 0 \quad (i \neq j; \quad i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, r)$

令  $B_{ii} = A_i$  (是  $n_i$  阶矩阵)  $(i = 1, 2, \cdots, r)$

则  $B = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O & \cdots & O \\ O & A_2 & \cdots & O \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ O & O & \cdots & A_r \end{pmatrix}$

6.证明：与任何 $n$ 阶矩阵都可以交换的矩阵 $A$ 只能是数量矩阵 $kE$ ，即  $A = kE$

证：设 $B$ 为任意 $n$ 阶方阵.

由于  $AB = BA$ ，则 $A$ 只能是 $n$ 阶矩阵。

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

由于 $B$ 是任意的 $n$ 阶方阵，令

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{第} p \text{行} \\ q \text{列} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{第 } p \text{ 行} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{1p} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{p-1,p} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{pp} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{p+1,p} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{np} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{q1} & \cdots & a_{q,q-1} & a_{qq} & a_{q,q+1} & \cdots & a_{qn} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow p \text{ 行}$$

$\uparrow q \text{ 列} \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow q \text{ 列}$

$$a_{q1} = a_{q2} = \cdots = a_{q,q-1} = a_{q,q+1} = \cdots = a_{qn} = 0$$

$$a_{pp} = a_{qq}$$

由于可取  $p, q = 1, 2, \cdots, n$

$$\text{得 } a_{ij} = \begin{cases} k & \text{当 } i = j \text{ 时} \\ 0 & \text{当 } i \neq j \text{ 时} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所求矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & k \end{pmatrix} = kE$$



8. 若  $A = \frac{1}{2}(B + E)$ , 证明:  $A^2 = A$  的条件当且仅当  $B^2 = E$

证:  $\because A^2 = \frac{1}{4}(B^2 + 2B + E)$

$$A^2 = A \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{4}(B^2 + 2B + E) = \frac{1}{2}(B + E)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B^2 + 2B + E = 2(B + E)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B^2 = E$$

9.证明: 若 $A$ 是实对称矩阵且 $A^2 = O$ , 则 $A = O$

证: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$\because A$ 是对称矩阵,  $\therefore A^T = A$



$$A^2 = AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + \cdots + a_{1n}^2 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 + \cdots + a_{2n}^2 & \cdots & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & a_{n1}^2 + a_{n2}^2 + \cdots + a_{nn}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= O$$

$$a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + \cdots + a_{1n}^2 = 0$$

$$a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2 + \cdots + a_{2n}^2 = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n1}^2 + a_{n2}^2 + \cdots + a_{nn}^2 = 0$$

因为所有元素都是实数，得

$$a_{11} = a_{12} = \cdots = a_{1n} = 0$$

$$a_{21} = a_{22} = \cdots = a_{2n} = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n1} = a_{n2} = \cdots = a_{nn} = 0$$

$$\therefore A = O$$


11.证明：任一方阵都可以表示成一个对称矩阵和一个反对称矩阵的和。

证：设A是任一个方阵。

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(A + A + A^T - A^T) = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) + \frac{1}{2}(+A - A^T)$$

$$\because (A + A^T)^T = A^T + (A^T)^T = A^T + A = A + A^T$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) \text{ 是对称矩阵。}$$


$$\because (A - A^T)^T = A^T - (A^T)^T = A^T - A = -(A - A^T)$$

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$  是反对称矩阵。

$A =$  对称矩阵 + 反对称矩阵。

13. 设 $A = (a_{ij})$ 为 $n$ 阶方阵, 对任意的 $n$ 维向量

$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$ , 都有 $AX = O$ . 证明:  $A = O$

证: 由于 $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$ 的任意性,

取 $X = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ , (只有第 $i$ 个分量为1)

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ii} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a_{1i} = a_{2i} = \cdots = a_{ni} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$A = O$$

## 16. 求矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$


的逆。其中  $a_i \neq 0 \quad (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$

解:  $(A \mid E) = \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 r_{n-1} \leftrightarrow r_n \\
 r_{n-2} \leftrightarrow r_{n-1} \\
 \vdots \\
 r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2
 \end{array}
 \longrightarrow
 \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc}
 a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0
 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow
 \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc}
 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1/a_n \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1/a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1/a_{n-1} & 0
 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1/a_n \\ 1/a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1/a_{n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

是所求的逆。


17. 求矩阵 $X$ , 使得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: 设上述矩阵方程为:  $AX = B$


先求逆矩阵 $A^{-1}$ :

$$(A \ E) = \left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 - r_2 \\ r_2 - r_3 \\ \vdots \\ r_{n-1} - r_n \end{matrix}} \rightarrow$$



$$\left( \begin{array}{cccccc|cccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A^{-1} = \left( \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$



$$X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

18. 求方程组的唯一解。

$$(2) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 = -2 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + 5x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

解：方程组可表示为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{先求} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} :$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r1 \leftrightarrow r3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r2-2r1 \\ r3-2r1 \end{array}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -10 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r2+r3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -17 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r3-4r2}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -17 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 61 & -3 & -4 & 14 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{61}r3}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -17 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/61 & -4/61 & 14/61 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r1-5r3 \\ r2+17r3 \end{array}}$$

$$\longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 15/61 & 20/61 & -9/61 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 10/61 & -7/61 & -6/61 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/61 & -4/61 & 14/61 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{61} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 20 & -9 \\ 10 & -7 & -6 \\ -3 & -4 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

方程组的解

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{61} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 20 & -9 \\ 10 & -7 & -6 \\ -3 & -4 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{61} \begin{pmatrix} -75 \\ -50 \\ 76 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = -75/61, \quad x_2 = -50/61, \quad x_3 = 76/61$$



21. 求  $(k+l) \times (k+l)$  矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & B \\ O & I_l \end{pmatrix}$$

的逆。其中  $I_k$  为  $k$  阶单位矩阵， $B$  为  $k \times l$  矩阵。

解： $\because |A| = |I_k| \cdot |I_l| = 1 \neq 0$ ,  $A$  可逆。

设  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $X_{11}$  是  $k$  阶矩阵； $X_{22}$  是  $l$  阶矩阵。

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_k & B \\ O & I_l \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & O \\ O & I_l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_k & B \\ O & I_l \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & O \\ O & I_l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{11} + BX_{21} = I_k \\ X_{12} + BX_{22} = O \\ X_{21} = O \\ X_{22} = I_l \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_{11} = I_k \\ X_{12} = -B \\ X_{21} = O \\ X_{22} = I_l \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & -B \\ O & I_l \end{pmatrix}$$

24. 设 $A$ 为 $n$ 阶方阵, 证明  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

证:  $\because A \cdot A^* = |A| E$

$$|A| |A^*| = ||A| E| = |A|^n |E| = |A|^n$$

当 $|A| \neq 0$ 时,  $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

当 $|A| = 0$ 时,  $A \cdot A^* = 0 \cdot E = O$ , (现要证 $|A^*| = 0$ )

反证法: 假设 $|A^*| \neq 0$ ,

$(A^*)^{-1}$ 存在, 则 $A = O \cdot (A^*)^{-1} = O$ , 有 $A^* = O$ ,

那么 $|A^*| = 0$ , 与假设矛盾。

所以,  $|A^*| = 0 = |A|^{n-1}$

### 习题3 部分习题

1.判断下列等式何时成立:

$$(1) \left| \vec{a} + \vec{b} \right| = \left| \vec{a} - \vec{b} \right|$$

$$(2) \left| \vec{a} + \vec{b} \right| = \left| \vec{a} \right| + \left| \vec{b} \right|$$

证: (1)  $\left| \vec{a} + \vec{b} \right|^2 = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$

$$\left| \vec{a} - \vec{b} \right|^2 = (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0, \text{ 得 } \vec{a} \text{ 与 } \vec{b} \text{ 垂直}$$

证： (2)  $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$

$$\left(|\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|\right)^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}| + |\vec{b}|^2 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 2|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b}$$

得  $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|$

$$\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = 1, \quad \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$$

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  同向。

24.证明：不在同一条直线上的三点 $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ,  
 $(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ ,  $(x_3, y_3, z_3)$ 所确定的平面方程为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y & z \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

证：三点所在的平面方程：

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y & z \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r1-r2 \\ r3-r2 \\ r4-r2 \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x-x_1 & y-y_1 & z-z_1 \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ 0 & x_2-x_1 & y_2-y_1 & z_2-z_1 \\ 0 & x_3-x_1 & y_3-y_1 & z_3-z_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} x-x_1 & y-y_1 & z-z_1 \\ x_2-x_1 & y_2-y_1 & z_2-z_1 \\ x_3-x_1 & y_3-y_1 & z_3-z_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

所以平面方程:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y & z \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

## 习题4 部分习题


1.解线性方程组：

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 + 4x_4 + x_5 = 4 \\ 3x_1 + 7x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 + 2x_5 = 10 \\ -x_2 - 13x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = -14 \\ x_3 - 16x_4 + 2x_5 = -11 \\ 2x_4 + 5x_5 = 12 \end{cases}$$

方法：将增广矩阵用  
行初等变换化为阶梯  
形矩阵。

$$\text{解: } \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 & -1 & -3 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & -1 & -13 & -2 & 1 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -16 & 2 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2-3r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 14 & -15 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -13 & -2 & 1 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -16 & 2 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 12 \end{array} \right)$$





$$\xrightarrow{r3+r2} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 14 & -15 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -17 & 0 & -16 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -16 & 2 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r4-r3} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 14 & -15 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -17 & 0 & -16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 12 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r5-2r4} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 14 & -15 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -17 & 0 & -16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 14 & -15 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -17 & 0 & -16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -5 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 14 & 0 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

得同解方程组：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = 1 \\ x_4 = 1 \\ x_5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

方程组的解 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (1, 1, 1, 1, 2)$

3. 设  $\alpha_1=(3,-1,1)$ ,  $\alpha_2=(1,1,2)$ ,  $\alpha_3=(1,-3,-3)$ ,  $\alpha_4=(4,0,5)$

(1) 证明:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关;

(2) 证明:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  线性无关。

证明 (1) (用“线性相关的定义”方法)

设有数:  $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4$ ,

使得  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_4 = 0$  成立。

$$k_1(3,-1,1) + k_2(1,1,2) + k_3(1,-3,-3) + k_4(4,0,5) = (0,0,0)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + 4k_4 = 0 \\ -k_1 + k_2 - 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 - 3k_3 + 5k_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

线性方程组的系数矩阵:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{一系列行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\because r(A) = 3 < 4$  (变量个数),  $\therefore$  方程组有非零解  $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关。

(2) (用“线性相关的定义”方法)

设有数:  $k_1, k_2, k_3$

使得  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_4 = 0$  成立。

$$k_1(3, -1, 1) + k_2(1, 1, 2) + k_3(4, 0, 5) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3k_1 + k_2 + 4k_3 = 0 \\ -k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 5k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

线性方程组的系数矩阵：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{一系列行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\because r(A) = 3 = \text{变量个数}, \therefore \text{方程组只有唯一解 } k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  线性无关。

3. 设  $\alpha_1=(3,-1,1)$ ,  $\alpha_2=(1,1,2)$ ,  $\alpha_3=(1,-3,-3)$ ,  $\alpha_4=(4,0,5)$

(1) 证明:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关;

(2) 证明:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  线性无关。

证明 (1) (用秩的方法)

$$\left(\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r1 \leftrightarrow r3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r2+r1 \\ r3-3r1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & 10 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r3+2r2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2-3r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\frac{1}{8}r_2 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3}]{\substack{\frac{1}{8}r_2 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\because r(\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T) = 3 < 4, \quad \therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关。

(2)  $\because r(\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_4^T) = 3, \quad \therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  线性无关。

4 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关。

证明：向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 也线性无关。

证明：（用秩的方法）不妨设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是列向量。

$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,  $\therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{矩阵}(\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) &\xrightarrow{c3-c2} (\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \\ &\xrightarrow{c2-c1} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$

$\therefore$ 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 线性无关。



5 证明向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  与向量组  $\beta_1 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_s$ ,  
 $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_s, \dots, \beta_s = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{s-1}$  等价。

证明：（用秩的方法）不妨设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  是列向量。


$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_s = (s-1) \cdot (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s)$$

矩阵  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$

$$\begin{array}{c} c_1 + c_{s+1} \\ c_2 + c_{s+2} \\ \vdots \\ c_s + c_{2s} \end{array} \rightarrow (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_s + \beta_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$$

$$= (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s, \dots, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (s-1)c_1 \\ (s-1)c_2 \\ \vdots \\ (s-1)c_s \end{array} \rightarrow (\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_s, \dots, \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$$


$$\longrightarrow (0, 0, \cdots, 0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s)$$

$$\therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s) = r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s)$$

向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$ 可由向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s$ 线性表示。

显然, 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s$ 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$ 线性表示。

所以, 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$ 与向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s$ 等价。

6. 设向量组  $\xi_1=(1,-1,2,4)$ ,  $\xi_2=(0,3,1,2)$ ,  $\xi_3=(3,0,7,14)$ ,  
 $\xi_4=(1,-1,2,0)$ ,  $\xi_5=(2,1,5,6)$ 。

(1) 证明  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  线性无关;

(2) 求向量组中包含  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  的极大线性无关组。

解  $(\xi_1^T, \xi_2^T, \xi_3^T, \xi_4^T, \xi_5^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_4-2r_3 \\ r_2+r_1 \\ r_3-2r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{3}r_2 \\ -\frac{1}{4}r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r3-r2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r3 \leftrightarrow r4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1)  $\because r(\xi_1, \xi_2) = 2, \quad \therefore \xi_1, \xi_2$  线性无关。

(2)  $\because r(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4, \xi_5) = 3,$

$\therefore$  极大线性无关组有3个向量。

$r(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_4) = 3, \quad \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_4$  线性无关。

$\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_4$  是向量组的极大线性无关组。

8. 证明：若向量组I可由向量组II线性表示，则  
向量组I的秩  $\leq$  向量组II的秩

证明 若向量组I可由向量组II线性表示，

由于向量组I的极大线性无关组与向量组I等价；

向量组II的极大线性无关组与向量组II等价；

则向量组I的极大线性无关组可由向量组II的极大线性无关组线性表示。

由推论4.1知，

向量组I的极大无关组的向量个数  $\leq$  向量组II的极大无关组的向量个数

即 向量组I的秩  $\leq$  向量组II的秩

9. 设 $A, B$ 都是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明:  $r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

证: 令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$

其中,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 $A$ 的 $n$ 个列向量,

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 是 $B$ 的 $n$ 个列向量.

则  $A+B = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)$

其中,  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$ 是 $A+B$ 的 $n$ 个列向量,

设 $r(A) = s, r(B) = t$ .

不妨设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 的极大线性无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ .

设 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 的极大线性无关组为 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t$ .

向量组  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$  可由  
向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t$  线性表示。

向量组  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$  的秩  $\leq$  向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t$  的秩

而向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t$  的秩  $\leq$  向量组的向量个数  $s + t$

所以,  $r(\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n) \leq s + t$

即  $r(A + B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

10. 设 $A$ 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明:  $r(A^T) = r(A)$

证: 令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

其中,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 $A$ 的 $n$ 个列向量。

$$\text{则 } A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

其中,  $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_n^T$ 是 $A^T$ 的 $n$ 个行向量。



$A$ 的列向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ 与 $A^T$ 的行向量组 $\{\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_n^T\}$

是相同的向量组，它们有相同的极大线性无关组，则有

$A$ 的列向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ 的秩= $A^T$ 的行向量组 $\{\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_n^T\}$ 的秩

即 
$$r(A) = r(A^T)$$

15. 设线性方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ 9x_1 - x_2 + 14x_3 + 2x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 - 4x_4 = 1 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 7x_3 - 10x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$$

(1) 求方程组导出组的一个基础解系;

(2) 用特解和导出组的基础解系表示方程组的所有解。

解:

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 9 & -1 & 14 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & -10 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r2-3r3]{r1-r3} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & -3 & -2 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & -10 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r3+3r1 \\ r2+4r1}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & -3 & -2 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & -3 & -2 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{-1 \times r1 \\ -1 \times r2}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 2 & -6 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & -14 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r1-2r2} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -11 & 0 & 22 & -2 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & -14 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

得同解方程组: 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 11x_2 + 22x_4 = -2 \\ 7x_2 + x_3 - 14x_4 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 11c_1 - 22c_2 - 2 \\ x_2 = c_1 \\ x_3 = -7c_1 + 14c_2 + 2 \\ x_4 = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 1 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -22 \\ 0 \\ 14 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 方程组导出组  $AX = 0$  的基础解系:  $\begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 1 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -22 \\ 0 \\ 14 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) 方程组的一个特解是  $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

其所有解:  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 1 \\ -7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -22 \\ 0 \\ 14 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

20.对 $\lambda$ 不同的值, 判断方程组是否有解, 有解时求出全部解

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} (1+\lambda)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + (1+\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1+\lambda)x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$$

解:

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r1 \leftrightarrow r3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$


$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r2-r1 \\ r3-(\lambda+1)r1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 - (1+\lambda)^2 & 1 - \lambda^2(1+\lambda) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r3+r2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - (1+\lambda)^2 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2(1+\lambda) + \lambda - \lambda^2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda(\lambda+3) & -\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 \end{array} \right)$$

当 $\lambda=0$ 时,  $A \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

$r(A)=1 < r(A)=2$ , 此时方程组无解;



当 $\lambda = -3$ 时,  $A \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 9 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \end{array} \right)$

$r(A)=2 < r(A)=3$ , 此时方程组无解;

当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq -3$ 时,  $r(A) = r(A)=3$ , 方程组有唯一解。

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-\lambda^2 + 2}{\lambda(\lambda + 3)} \\ x_2 = \frac{2\lambda - 1}{\lambda(\lambda + 3)} \\ x_3 = \frac{\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1}{\lambda(\lambda + 3)} \end{cases}$$

21. 设 $A$ 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明: 若任一个 $n$ 维向量都是 $AX = 0$ 的解, 则 $A = 0$

解: 设 $n$ 个 $n$ 维向量 $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, e_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

由题意知, 它们都是 $AX = 0$ 的解。

则  $Ae_1=0, Ae_2=0, \dots, Ae_n=0$

$$A(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) = (Ae_1, Ae_2, \dots, Ae_n) = 0$$

即  $AE = 0$  得  $A = 0$



23. 设  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$  是非齐次线性方程组  $AX = b$  的解。证明：

$$k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_t\eta_t$$

也是  $AX = b$  的一个解的充分必要条件是  $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_t = 1$

**证:** 充分性。设  $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_t = 1$

由于  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$  是非齐次线性方程组  $AX = b$  的解，

则有  $A\eta_1 = b, A\eta_2 = b, \dots, A\eta_t = b$

那么  $A(k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_t\eta_t) = k_1A\eta_1 + k_2A\eta_2 + \dots + k_tA\eta_t$

$$= k_1b + k_2b + \dots + k_tb = (k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_t)b = b$$

所以， $k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_t\eta_t$  也是  $AX = b$  的一个解。

必要性。设 $k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \cdots + k_t\eta_t$ 也是 $AX = b$ 的一个解。

那么  $A(k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \cdots + k_t\eta_t) = b$

$$k_1A\eta_1 + k_2A\eta_2 + \cdots + k_tA\eta_t = b$$

$$k_1b + k_2b + \cdots + k_tb = b$$

$$(k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_t)b = b$$

$$\because b \neq 0, \quad \therefore k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_t = 1$$

## 习题5 部分习题

1. 求矩阵的特征值和特征向量。

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c1+c3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ \lambda - 2 & -6 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{r3-r1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ -4 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda + 4) \end{aligned}$$

特征值  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_3 = -4$

对特征值  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ , 解方程组  $(2E - A)X = 0$

$$2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} x_1 = -2c_1 + c_2 \\ x_2 = c_1 \\ x_3 = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (c_1, c_2 \text{不全为} 0)$$

是对应  $\lambda = 2$  的全部特征向量。

对特征值 $\lambda_3 = -4$ , 解方程组 $(-4E - A)X = 0$

$$-4E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} x_1 = c \\ x_2 = -2c \\ x_3 = 3c \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (c \text{ 不为 } 0)$$

是对应 $\lambda = -4$ 的全部特征向量。


6. 设矩阵  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A = C^{-1}B^*C$ ,

其中  $B^*$  是  $B$  的伴随矩阵。求  $A + 2E$  的特征值和特征向量。

解:  $A = C^{-1}B^*C = C^{-1}(|B|B^{-1})C = |B|C^{-1}B^{-1}C = |B|(BC)^{-1}C$   
 $= |B||C||C|^{-1}(BC)^{-1}C = |C|^{-1}|BC|(BC)^{-1}C = |C|^{-1}(BC)^*C$

$$BC = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, (BC)^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -7 & 7 \\ -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A = (-1)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -7 & 7 \\ -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$


$$A+2E=\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 7 & -4 \\ -2 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E-(A+2E)|=\begin{vmatrix} \lambda-9 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda-7 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix}=(\lambda-9)^2(\lambda-3)$$

$A+2E$ 的特征值:  $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=9$ ,  $\lambda_3=3$

对 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=9$ , 解方程组 $(9E-(A+2E))X=0$ :

$$9E-(A+2E)=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}\longrightarrow\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=9$ 的特征向量:  $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  ( $k_1, k_2$ 不全为0)

对 $\lambda_3=3$ , 解方程组 $(3E - (A + 2E))X = 0$ :

$$3E - (A + 2E) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得 $\lambda_3=3$ 的特征向量:  $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  ( $k_1$ 不为0)



7. 试证对于可逆矩阵 $A, B$ , 有 $AB \sim BA$ 。

证:  $\because BA = EBA = A^{-1}ABA = A^{-1}(AB)A$

$\therefore AB \sim BA$

8. 只对其自身相似的矩阵具有什么样的形式？

解： 设A只与自身相似，则对任意可逆矩阵 $P$ ,

$$\text{都有 } P^{-1}AP = A$$

$$\text{则 } AP = PA$$

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{n-1,1} & a_{n-1,2} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

取 $P = P(i, j(1))$  这是第3类初等矩阵

$$P(i, j(1)) \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} + a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{ii} + a_{ji} & \cdots & a_{ij} + a_{jj} & \cdots & a_{in} + a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{ji} & \cdots & a_{jj} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot P(i, j(1)) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1j} + a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{ij} + a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{ji} & \cdots & a_{jj} + a_{ji} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nj} + a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

则有 当 $i \neq j$ 时,  $a_{ji} = 0$ ,  $a_{ii} = a_{jj}$


由于 $i, j$ 的任意性, 得 $A$ 的主对角元素都相等 (令都等于 $k$ )  
不是猪对角元素都为0, 因此有

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & k & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & k \end{pmatrix} = kE$$

10. 矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 0 \\ 7 & 9 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  相似, 试求  $a, b$  的值。

解: 因为  $A \sim B$ , 有相同的特征多项式。

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda - a & 0 \\ -7 & -9 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - (a + 1)\lambda + a + 4) \\ |\lambda E - B| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - b)(\lambda - 3) \end{aligned}$$


$$(\lambda - 2)[\lambda^2 - (a + 1)\lambda + a + 4] = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - b)(\lambda - 3)$$

得  $\lambda^2 - (a + 1)\lambda + a + 4 = \lambda^2 - (b + 3)\lambda + 3b$

$$\begin{cases} a + 1 = b + 3 \\ a + 4 = 3b \end{cases}$$

得到  $a = 5, b = 3$

12. 设 $A$ 是 $n(n \geq 3)$  阶矩阵, 如果 $A \neq 0$ , 但 $A^3 = 0$ ,  
试证 $A$ 不可对角化。

证. 反证法。设 $A$ 可对角化, 则存在可逆矩阵 $P$ , 使得

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \quad A^3 = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}^3 P^{-1}$$


$$0 = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n^3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n^3 \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} 0 P = 0$$

则有  $\lambda_1^3=0$ ,  $\lambda_2^3=0, \dots$ ,  $\lambda_n^3=0$ ,

那么有  $\lambda_1=0$ ,  $\lambda_2=0, \dots$ ,  $\lambda_n=0$ 。




$$\text{则 } A = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = 0$$

这与 $A \neq 0$ 矛盾。

15. 试证明：设 $A$ 是 $n$ 阶实对称矩阵，且 $A^2 = A$ ，则存在正交矩阵 $T$ ，使得 $T^T A T = \text{diag}(E_r, 0)$ ，其中 $r$ 为秩， $E_r$ 为 $r$ 阶单位矩阵。

证. 设 $A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda$ ，对应 $\lambda$ 的特征向量为 $\alpha$ 。

$$A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$$

$$A^2\alpha = \lambda\alpha$$

$$\lambda^2\alpha = \lambda\alpha$$

$$(\lambda^2 - \lambda)\alpha = 0, \quad \text{则有} \quad \lambda^2 - \lambda = 0, \quad \text{即} \lambda=1 \quad \text{或} \quad \lambda=0$$

$A$ 的特征值只能是1和0

设A有 $t$ 个特征值为1,  $n-t$ 个特征值为0.

则对实对称矩阵A, 存在正交矩阵T, 使得

$$T^T A T = T^{-1} A T = \text{diag}(\underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_{t \uparrow}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n-t \uparrow}) = \begin{pmatrix} E_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0_{n-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(A) = r(T^T A T) = r \begin{pmatrix} E_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0_{n-t} \end{pmatrix} = t$$

所以,  $t = r$

则有

$$T^T A T = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0_{n-r} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 习题6 部分习题

3. 用配方法把二次型化成标准形。

$$(3) \quad x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_4$$

解.

$$\text{令} \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 \\ x_4 = y_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_4 &= y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_1y_3 + y_2y_3 + 2y_1y_4 \\ &= y_1^2 + y_1(y_3 + 2y_4) + \frac{1}{4}(y_3 + 2y_4)^2 - \frac{1}{4}(y_3 + 2y_4)^2 - y_2^2 + y_2y_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$=(y_1 + \frac{y_3}{2} + y_4)^2 - \frac{1}{4} y_3^2 - y_3 y_4 - y_4^2 - y_2^2 + y_2 y_3$$

$$=(y_1 + \frac{y_3}{2} + y_4)^2 - y_2^2 + y_2 y_3 - \frac{1}{4} y_3^2 - y_3 y_4 - y_4^2$$

$$=(y_1 + \frac{y_3}{2} + y_4)^2 - (y_2 - \frac{1}{2} y_3)^2 - y_3 y_4 - y_4^2$$

$$=(y_1 + \frac{y_3}{2} + y_4)^2 - (y_2 - \frac{1}{2} y_3)^2 + \frac{1}{4} y_3^2 - \frac{1}{4} y_3^2 - y_3 y_4 - y_4^2$$

$$=(y_1 + \frac{y_3}{2} + y_4)^2 - (y_2 - \frac{1}{2} y_3)^2 + \frac{1}{4} y_3^2 - (\frac{1}{2} y_3 + y_4)^2$$

$$=z_1^2 - z_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} z_3^2 - z_4^2$$

其中，令

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = y_1 + \frac{y_3}{2} + y_4 \\ z_2 = y_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3 \\ z_3 = y_3 \\ z_4 = \frac{1}{2}y_3 + y_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = z_1 - z_4 \\ y_2 = z_2 + \frac{1}{2}z_3 \\ y_3 = z_3 \\ y_4 = -\frac{1}{2}z_3 + z_4 \end{cases}$$

所用非退化线性替换：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = z_1 + z_2 + \frac{1}{2}z_3 - z_4 \\ x_2 = z_1 - z_2 - \frac{1}{2}z_3 - z_4 \\ x_3 = z_3 \\ x_4 = -\frac{1}{2}z_3 + z_4 \end{cases}$$

6. 判断二次型是否正定。

$$(3) f = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 2\lambda x_1 x_2 + 10x_1 x_3 + 6x_2 x_3$$

解.  $f$ 的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 5 \\ \lambda & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

各阶的顺序主子式:

$$P_1 = 1, \quad P_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - \lambda^2, \quad P_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 5 \\ \lambda & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^2 + 30\lambda - 105$$

A正定的充要条件是 
$$\begin{cases} 4 - \lambda^2 > 0 \\ -\lambda^2 + 30\lambda - 105 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2 < \lambda < 2 \\ 15 - 2\sqrt{30} < \lambda < 15 + 2\sqrt{30} \end{cases}$$

该不等式无解。

所以，无论 $\lambda$ 取任何实数值， $f$ 都不正定。



7. 设 $A, B$ 分别是 $m, n$ 阶矩阵, 分块矩阵

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$$

是否是正定矩阵?

解. 对任意非零列向量 $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则 $X_1, X_2$ 至少有一个

是非零向量。其中,  $X_1$ 是 $m$ 维列向量,  $X_2$ 是 $n$ 维列向量。

$$\begin{aligned} X^T C X &= \begin{pmatrix} X_1^T & X_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} X_1^T & X_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} AX_1 \\ BX_2 \end{pmatrix} = X_1^T AX_1 + X_2^T BX_2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

则 $C$ 是正定矩阵。

12. 设 $A$ 是 $n$ 阶正定矩阵, 证明:

(1)  $A^{-1}$ 也是正定矩阵;

(2)  $A$ 的伴随矩阵 $A^*$ 也是正定矩阵。

证.  $\because$  设 $A$ 是 $n$ 阶正定矩阵, 则 $A$ 是对称矩阵, 且 $A$ 的 $n$ 个特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 都大于0.

(1)  $\because (A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1} = A^{-1}, \therefore A^{-1}$ 是对称矩阵。

$A^{-1}$ 的 $n$ 个特征值:  $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$  都大于0,  $A^{-1}$ 是正定矩阵。

(2)  $A^* = |A| A^{-1}, |A| > 0, A^*$ 的 $n$ 个特征值:  $\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2}, \dots, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_n}$  都

大于0,  $A^*$ 是正定矩阵。

13. 设 $A$ 是正定矩阵, 证明: 必存在正定矩阵 $B$ , 使得 $A = B^2$

证.  $\because$  设 $A$ 是 $n$ 阶正定矩阵, 则 $A$ 是对称矩阵, 且 $A$ 的 $n$ 个特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 都大于0.

$\because A$ 是实对称矩阵, 存在正交矩阵 $Q$ , 使得

$$Q^{-1}AQ = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$A = Q \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}^2 Q^{-1}$$

$$= Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$$\text{令 } B = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}, \text{ 则 } B \text{ 是正定矩阵。}$$

$$\text{有 } A = B^2$$

21. 将二次方程化成标准方程，并指出是什么曲面。

$$(1) \quad 4x^2 - 6y^2 - 6z^2 - 4yz - 4x + 4y + 4z - 5 = 0$$

解.  $4x^2 - 6y^2 - 6z^2 - 4yz - 4x + 4y + 4z - 5$

$$= (x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + (-4, 4, 4) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - 5$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda + 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda + 6 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 4)(\lambda + 8)$$

A的3个特征值:  $\lambda_1=4, \lambda_2=-4, \lambda_3=-8$

A的3个特征值： $\lambda_1=4$ ,  $\lambda_2=-4$ ,  $\lambda_3=-8$ 分别对应的特征向量：


$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

将向量单位化后，得正交矩阵 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

则有正交变换： $(x, y, z)^T = Q(x_1, y_1, z_1)^T$

$$4x^2 - 6y^2 - 6z^2 - 4yz - 4x + 4y + 4z - 5$$

$$= 4x_1^2 - 4y_1^2 - 8z_1^2 + (-4, 4, 4)Q(x_1, y_1, z_1)^T - 5$$


$$= 4x_1^2 - 4y_1^2 - 8z_1^2 - 4x_1 + 4\sqrt{2}z_1 - 5$$

则二次方程简化为:  $x_1^2 - y_1^2 - 2z_1^2 - x_1 + \sqrt{2}z_1 - 5/4 = 0$

$$x_1^2 - y_1^2 - 2z_1^2 - x_1 + \sqrt{2}z_1 - 5/4 = \left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - y_1^2 - 2\left(z_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}$$

作平移变换: 
$$\begin{cases} x_2 = x_1 - \frac{1}{2} \\ y_2 = y_1 \\ z_2 = z_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{cases}$$

则得到曲面的标准方程:  $x_2^2 - y_2^2 - 2z_2^2 = 5/4$

这是一个双叶双曲面

21. 将二次方程化成标准方程，并指出是什么曲面。

$$(2) \quad x^2 - y^2 + 4xz - 4yz = 3$$

解.  $x^2 - y^2 + 4xz - 4yz - 3 = (x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - 3$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - 9\lambda = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 3)\lambda$$

$A$ 的3个特征值:  $3, -3, 0$

则有正交变换:  $(x, y, z)^T = Q(x_1, y_1, z_1)^T$ , 其中 $Q$ 是正交矩阵

$$x^2 - y^2 + 4xz - 4yz - 3 = 3x_1^2 - 3y_1^2 - 3$$





得到曲面的标准方程:  $3x_1^2 - 3y_1^2 - 3 = 0$

$$\text{即: } x_1^2 - y_1^2 = 1$$

这是一个双曲柱面。