

# 线性代数

22-23 秋期中模拟题答案

马艺铭

SMS.PKU

WX: YM-QED

解答:

①.  $A = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 233 & 223 & 222 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \end{vmatrix}$ , 计算  $203A_{21} + 298A_{22} + 399A_{23}$

解: 一定要记得运用行列式的性质来计算 形如  $\sum_{i=1}^n C_i A_{ij}$  这类表达式

一个方便的想法是把  $A_{ij}$  看作是  $A = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$  将  $a_{ij}$  替换为 1

例:  $A_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 5 \\ \textcircled{1} & 233 & 222 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 5 \\ \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \end{vmatrix}$  所在行/列其它位置替换为 0

原式  $\downarrow$   $= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 203 & 298 & 399 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow$  看到了分数

其实我的整数运算也不太好, 但是比分数运算好一点. ~

——柳彬

$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 203 & 298 & 399 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

观察到  $203 : 298 : 399 \approx 2 : 3 : 4$

故可使用拆分法:  $(203, 298, 399) = (200, 300, 400) + (3, -2, -1)$

$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 200 & 300 & 400 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

由行列式性质, 得 0

可以用化简行阶梯形的方法计算

$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

② + ① · 3

③ + ① · 2

$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 & 14 \\ 0 & 9 & 14 \end{vmatrix}$

接下来怎么算都可以

按第一列展开

$= \frac{1}{6} \times (-1)^{1+1} \times (-1) \times \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 14 \\ 9 & 14 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{6} \times (-1) \times 7 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 14 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{6} \times (-1) \times 7 \times [1 \times 14 - 2 \times 9]$

$= \frac{14}{3}$

③ + ② · (-1)

继续行变换

$= \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 & 14 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

④

$= \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \times 7 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

③ + ④ · (-1)

$= \frac{1}{6} \times 2 \times 7 \times (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \frac{14}{3}$

写得麻烦

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & x_2 + a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & x_n + a_n b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

方法1: 当我们忽视掉元素  $x_i$  时, 矩阵形如 秩1矩阵  $(a_i b_j)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \cdots b_n)$

故最自然的做法就是 加边法

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{1} & b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ 0 & x_1 + a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ 0 & a_2 b_1 & x_2 + a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & x_n + a_n b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1}(-a_1) \\ & \vdots \\ & \textcircled{n+1} + \textcircled{1}(-a_n) \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ -a_1 & x_1 & & & \\ -a_2 & & x_2 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ -a_n & & & & x_n \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

列变换  
按第一列展开  
下三角矩阵!

要求  $x_i \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \cdot \frac{a_1 b_1}{x_1} + \cdots + \textcircled{n+1} \cdot \frac{a_n b_n}{x_n} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i b_i}{x_i} & b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ 0 & x_1 & & & \\ 0 & & x_2 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & & x_n \end{vmatrix} = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i b_i}{x_i}\right) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \end{aligned}$$

方法2: 第一个列向量中  $b_i \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$  的部分重复出现了许多列, 故可以用 拆分法

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ 0 & x_2 + a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & x_n + a_n b_n \end{vmatrix} + b_1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 & x_2 + a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_n b_2 & \cdots & x_n + a_n b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

故用归纳法即可

$$= b_1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ a_2 & x_2 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_n & & & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

方法3: 把每个列向量都拆成  $x_j e_j + b_j \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$  的形式

于是行列式可以拆分为  $2^n$  个行列式的和  $\sum \det(v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n)$

$$\text{其中 } v_i = x_i e_i \text{ 或 } v_i = b_j \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

这些行列式中, 不为0的项只有  $b_j \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$  不出现或只出现一次的项

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{原式} &= \det(x_1 e_1, \cdots, x_n e_n) + \sum_{i=1}^n \det(x_1 e_1, \cdots, b_i \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, x_n e_n) \\ &= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n + \sum_{i=1}^n x_1 \cdots x_{i-1} b_i a_i x_{i+1} \cdots x_n \end{aligned}$$

□

### ③ 增广矩阵

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 17 & 34 & 0 & -68 & 119 \\ 7 & 14 & 20 & 32 & 9 \\ 7 & 14 & 30 & 62 & -11 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{③} + \text{②} \cdot (-1)} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 17 & 34 & 0 & -68 & 119 \\ 7 & 14 & 20 & 32 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 30 & -20 \end{array} \right]$$

观察到相同数字

最大公因数是 1

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{①} + \text{②} \cdot (-2) \\ \text{③} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \end{array} \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 6 & -40 & -132 & 101 \\ 7 & 14 & 20 & 32 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

观察到  $-40 : -132 : 101$   
与  $1 : 3 : -2$  比较接近

可选步骤, 不必要

$$\text{①} + \text{③} \cdot 40 \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 6 & 0 & -12 & 21 \\ 7 & 14 & 20 & 32 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

观察  $20 : 56 : -33$  与  $1 : 3 : -2$  接近, 同样不必要

$$\text{②} + \text{①} \cdot (-2) \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 6 & 0 & -12 & 21 \\ 1 & 2 & 20 & 56 & -33 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{②} + \text{③} \cdot (-20) \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 6 & 0 & -12 & 21 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{①} + \text{②} \cdot (-3) \\ \text{④} \cdot \frac{1}{17} \end{array} \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

(简化阶梯形)

RMK: 注意弄清简化行阶梯形的定义!  
只要求主元上方没有非零数字!

这是避免分数运算的典型方法

这个方法可以推广到含参数的情形

只要每次都去考虑最大公因式

解得:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_2 + 4x_4 + 7 \\ x_3 = -3x_4 - 2 \end{cases}$ ,  $x_2, x_4$  为自由变量

特解  $\gamma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 导出组基础解系  $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

主元 自由变量

故解集  $U = \{ \gamma_0 + c_1 \eta_1 + c_2 \eta_2 \mid c_1, c_2 \in K \}$

由于零向量  $0 \notin U$ , 故  $U$  不是  $K^4$  的线性子空间

RMK: 此题最简单的做法: ①  $\cdot \frac{1}{17}$

我的数录得不太好 QAQ



④. See §2.5/7.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(0,2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 1 \\ a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

公式 1

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-a) \\ \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-1) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 2-a \\ 0 & b & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

公式 1

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (-1) \\ \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (a) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-a & 2-a \\ 0 & b & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-b) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-a & 2-a \\ 0 & 0 & b(a-1) & b(a-2) \end{bmatrix}$$

阶梯形

(i) 求  $\langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \rangle$  的一组基

翻译：求出所有主元的位置（主元所在的原来矩阵的列向量）。

①  $b \neq 0$  且  $a \neq 1$ ，则主元指标为  $j_1 = 1, j_2 = 2, j_3 = 3$

故基为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ b \\ 2b \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (第 1, 2, 3 列)

②  $b \neq 0$  且  $a = 1$ ，则主元  $j_1 = 1, j_2 = 2, j_3 = 4$   
故基为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ b \\ 2b \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (第 1, 2, 4 列)

③  $b = 0$ ，则主元只有两个： $j_1 = 1, j_2 = 2$

故基为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ b \\ 2b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(ii) 把上面矩阵看成增广矩阵，类似讨论即可。答案见课本 §2.5/7.

⑤ (i)  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda-1 & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda+1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $|P| = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1) - \lambda^2 = -1$

(ii) 欲将  $P$  化为阶梯形, 则对  $(I, P)$  作行变换  $\rightarrow (Q, PQ)$

$$\left[ I, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda-1 & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda+1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right] \xrightarrow[\text{③}+\text{①} \cdot (-\lambda)]{\text{②}+\text{①} \cdot (-\lambda)} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda \\ -\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -\lambda \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{③} \cdot (-1)]{\text{②}+\text{②} \cdot (-1)} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{②}+\text{③} \cdot (\lambda-1)} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{①}+\text{③} \cdot (-1)]{\text{①}+\text{②} \cdot (-1)} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & -1-\lambda & \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1-\lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

故  $\exists Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1-\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  s.t.  $Q \cdot P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

⑥. 1.  $A$  的向量组为  $Px=0$  基础解系, 求证:  $B$  的列向量组也是  $\Leftrightarrow \exists C, |C| \neq 0$  s.t.  
 $B = A \cdot C$

Pf: “当且仅当”要证明两个方向

“ $\Leftarrow$ ” (充分性) 已知  $B = A \cdot C$ ,  $|C| \neq 0$ , 欲证  $B$  的列向量组是基础解系.

· 回忆 **基础解系**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ① \text{ 由解构成的向量组} \\ ② \text{ 线性无关} \\ ③ \text{ 任何解都能被表出} \end{array} \right.$

设  $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ ,  $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

① 则由  $B = A \cdot C$ , 有  $\beta_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot c_{ij} = c_{1j} \alpha_1 + \dots + c_{nj} \alpha_n$

$\therefore \beta_j$  是解向量

② 验证  $\beta_1 \dots \beta_n$  **线性无关** 判定:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ① \text{ 方程 (定义)} \\ ② \text{ 行列式 (方阵)} \\ ③ \text{ 秩 (能表出别的向量)} \end{array} \right.$

按 ① 方程验证:

令  $x_1 \beta_1 + \dots + x_n \beta_n = 0$

则  $(\beta_1 \dots \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_{11}x_1 + \dots + c_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ c_{n1}x_1 + \dots + c_{nn}x_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$

由于  $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$  是基础解系  $\Rightarrow$  线性无关

故  $\begin{cases} c_{11}x_1 + \dots + c_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ c_{n1}x_1 + \dots + c_{nn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$

其系数矩阵行列式  $|C| \neq 0$

$\therefore x_1 \dots x_n$  只有零解

故  $\beta_1 \dots \beta_n$  线性无关.

③ 任何解能被表出 判定  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Prop 3.2/1} \\ \text{Thm 3.5/1} \end{array} \right.$

任取一解  $\gamma$ , 则  $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \gamma\}$  被  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  表出

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \gamma\} \leq \text{rank}\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} = n$

$\Rightarrow \beta_1 \dots \beta_n, \gamma$  线性相关

又  $\beta_1 \dots \beta_n$  线性无关

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{故 (由判定1), } \gamma \text{ 被 } \beta_1 \dots \beta_n \text{ 表出} \end{array} \right\}$   $\square$

" $\Rightarrow$ " 必要性:

设  $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$  与  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  均是  $Px=0$  基础解系.  $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$   
 $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$

则  $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$  可被  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  表出, 即存在  $(c_{ij})_{n \times n}$  s.t.

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = \alpha_1 c_{11} + \dots + \alpha_n c_{n1} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n = \alpha_1 c_{1n} + \dots + \alpha_n c_{nn} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{i.e. } B = (\beta_1 \dots \beta_n) = (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \dots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = A \cdot C$$

下面只需证明  $|C| \neq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  满秩

由于  $B = A \cdot C$

$$\therefore \begin{matrix} \text{rank}(B) \\ \parallel \\ n \end{matrix} = \text{rank}(A \cdot C) \leq \text{rank}(C) \leq n$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(C) = n$$

故  $C$  的列/行向量组线性无关  $\Rightarrow |C| \neq 0$

□



⑥ 2.  $A = (\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) \quad B = (\beta_1 \cdots \beta_n)$

(i)  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s\} \cong \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s\}$ , 对任何  $1 \leq s \leq n$ . 则存在上三角  $T$  s.t.  $A = BT$ .

Pf: 思路:  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & t_{13} & \cdots & t_{1n} \\ & t_{22} & t_{23} & & \\ & & t_{33} & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & t_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

即  $\alpha_1 = t_{11} \beta_1$  被  $\beta_1$  表出  
 $\alpha_2 = t_{12} \beta_1 + t_{22} \beta_2$  被  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  表出  
 $\dots$   
 $\alpha_s = t_{1s} \beta_1 + t_{2s} \beta_2 + \dots + t_{ss} \beta_s$  被  $\beta_1 \cdots \beta_s$  表出.

由于  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s\} \cong \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s\}$ , 故  $\alpha_s$  可被  $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s\}$  线性表出

即存在  $t_{1s}, t_{2s}, \dots, t_{ss}$  使得

$$\alpha_s = t_{1s} \beta_1 + t_{2s} \beta_2 + \dots + t_{ss} \beta_s$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} t_{1s} \\ t_{2s} \\ \vdots \\ t_{ss} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} t_{1s} \\ \vdots \\ t_{ss} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故  $A = (\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) = (\beta_1 \cdots \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} & \cdots & t_{1n} \\ 0 & t_{22} & \cdots & t_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & t_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

(ii)  $A$  列满秩, 欲证  $T$  对角线非 0.

思路:  $T$  对角非零  $\Leftrightarrow |T| \neq 0$  (因为是上三角矩阵)

可以看秩

$$A = B \cdot T$$

$$\therefore \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ n}}{\text{rank}(A)} = \text{rank}(B \cdot T) \leq \text{rank}(T) \leq n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(T) = n \Rightarrow T \text{ 列向量组线性无关} \Rightarrow |T| \neq 0 \quad \square$$

7.1

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & 1 \\ 1+x_1y_1 & \dots & 1+x_1y_n \\ 1+x_2y_1 & \dots & 1+x_2y_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1+x_ny_1 & \dots & 1+x_ny_n \end{vmatrix}$$

② + ① · (-1)

③ + ① · (-1)

$$\frac{1}{1+xy} - \frac{1}{1+x'y} = \frac{(x'-x)y}{(1+xy)(1+x'y)}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & 1 \\ 1+x_1y_1 & \dots & 1+x_1y_n \\ (x_2-x_1)y_1 & \dots & (x_2-x_1)y_n \\ (1+x_1y_1)(1+x_2y_1) & \dots & (1+x_1y_n)(1+x_2y_n) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ (x_n-x_1)y_1 & \dots & (x_n-x_1)y_n \\ (1+x_1y_1)(1+x_ny_1) & \dots & (1+x_1y_n)(1+x_ny_n) \end{vmatrix}$$

提出列/行中公因式

$$\frac{(x_2-x_1) \dots (x_n-x_1)}{(1+x_1y_1) \dots (1+x_1y_n)}$$

抄下来

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & 1 \\ \frac{y_1}{1+x_2y_1} & \frac{y_2}{1+x_2y_2} & \dots & \frac{y_n}{1+x_2y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{y_1}{1+x_ny_1} & \frac{y_2}{1+x_ny_2} & \dots & \frac{y_n}{1+x_ny_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

② + ① · (-1)

③ + ① · (-1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \frac{y_1}{1+x_2y_1} & \frac{y_2-y_1}{(1+x_2y_1)(1+x_2y_2)} & \dots & \frac{y_n-y_1}{(1+x_2y_1)(1+x_2y_n)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{y_1}{1+x_ny_1} & \frac{y_2-y_1}{(1+x_ny_1)(1+x_ny_2)} & \dots & \frac{y_n-y_1}{(1+x_ny_1)(1+x_ny_n)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{y}{1+xy} - \frac{y'}{1+xy'} = \frac{y-y'}{(1+xy)(1+xy')}$$

$$\frac{(x_2-x_1) \dots (x_n-x_1)}{(1+x_1y_1) \dots (1+x_1y_n)} \cdot \frac{(y_2-y_1) \dots (y_n-y_1)}{(1+x_2y_1) \dots (1+x_ny_1)}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & 1 \\ \frac{1}{1+x_2y_2} & \dots & \frac{1}{1+x_2y_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{1+x_ny_2} & \dots & \frac{1}{1+x_ny_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

同类型行列式

故可归纳地得到

$$\text{原式} = \frac{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)(y_j - y_i)}{\prod_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} (1 + x_i y_j)}$$

□

⑦②

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & \cdots & y \\ z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix}$$

第一行

$$(x, y, \cdots y)$$

$$(x-y, 0, \cdots, 0)$$

$$= (y, y, \cdots, y) + (x-y, 0, \cdots, 0)$$

拆分法

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x-y & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} y & y & \cdots & y \\ z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix} (x-y) \cdot D_{n-1} + y \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix}$$

化行阶梯形

$$\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1}(-z)$$

$$\textcircled{n} + \textcircled{1}(-z)$$

$$= (x-y) D_{n-1} + y \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x-z & \cdots & y-z \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-z \end{vmatrix}$$

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

i.e.

$$D_n = (x-y) D_{n-1} + y \cdot (x-z)^{n-1} \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{*}$$

由于该行列式与其转置相等, 同理可得

$$D_n = (x-z) D_{n-1} + z \cdot (x-y)^{n-1} \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{\Delta}$$

(\*) , (\Delta) 联立, 消去  $D_{n-1}$ , 得

$$D_n = \frac{y(x-z)^n - z(x-y)^n}{y-z} \quad (y \neq z)$$

⑦.3 先按最后一列展开, 再按最后一行展开即可

⑦.4 记  $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{pmatrix}$

则  $P_{23} = \tilde{A}_{11}$ ,  $P_{31} = \tilde{A}_{12}$ ,  $P_{12} = \tilde{A}_{13}$

均为  $\tilde{A}$  的代数余子式

类似于第1题

$$P_{1j} P_{23} + P_{2j} P_{31} + P_{3j} P_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} P_{1j} & P_{2j} & P_{3j} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

注意到其第一行

$$(P_{1j}, P_{2j}, P_{3j}) = b_j(a_1, a_2, a_3) - a_j(b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

是  $(a_1, a_2, a_3)$  与  $(b_1, b_2, b_3)$  的线性组合

故行列式为 0

□



⑦.9 欲将该矩阵拆成两个矩阵的乘积

为此要先拆成若干秩为1的矩阵之和.

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_0 & S_1 & \cdots & S_{n-1} \\ S_1 & S_2 & \cdots & S_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ S_{n-1} & S_n & \cdots & S_{2n-2} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_i & \cdots & x_i^{n-1} \\ x_i & x_i^2 & \cdots & x_i^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_i^{n-1} & x_i^n & \cdots & x_i^{2n-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x_i \\ \vdots \\ x_i^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_i & \cdots & x_i^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

例:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1+1 & 2^2+3^2 \\ 2^2+3^2 & 2^2+3^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+1 & x+y \\ x+y & x^2+y^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ x & x^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & y \\ y & y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} (1 \ x) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ y \end{pmatrix} (1 \ y)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x & y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 1 & y \end{pmatrix}$$

例:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & 1+x_1y_2 \\ 1+x_2y_1 & 1+x_2y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_1y_1 & x_1y_2 \\ x_2y_1 & x_2y_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (1 \ 1) + \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} (y_1 \ y_2)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{7.6} \quad \left| (a_i + b_j)^3 \right|_{4 \times 4} = \begin{vmatrix} (a_1 + b_1)^3 & \cdots & (a_1 + b_4)^3 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ (a_4 + b_1)^3 & \cdots & (a_4 + b_4)^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

该矩阵可以拆为矩阵乘积。为此，先拆成秩为1矩阵之和

$$\begin{aligned} \left( (a_i + b_j)^3 \right)_{4 \times 4} &= \begin{pmatrix} a_i^3 + 3a_i^2 b_j + 3a_i b_j^2 + b_j^3 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_i^3 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4} + 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_i^2 b_j \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} a_i b_j^2 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4} + \begin{pmatrix} b_j^3 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1^3 \\ a_2^3 \\ a_3^3 \\ a_4^3 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1) + 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 \\ a_2^2 \\ a_3^2 \\ a_4^2 \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \ b_2 \ b_3 \ b_4) \\ &\quad + 3 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (b_1^2 \ b_2^2 \ b_3^2 \ b_4^2) + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (b_1^3 \ b_2^3 \ b_3^3 \ b_4^3) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1^3 & a_1^2 & a_1 & 1 \\ a_2^3 & a_2^2 & a_2 & 1 \\ a_3^3 & a_3^2 & a_3 & 1 \\ a_4^3 & a_4^2 & a_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 \\ b_1^2 & b_2^2 & b_3^2 & b_4^2 \\ b_1^3 & b_2^3 & b_3^3 & b_4^3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \det \left( (a_i + b_j)^3 \right)_{4 \times 4} &= (-1)^6 \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (a_j - a_i) \cdot 9 \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (b_j - b_i) \\ &= 9 \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (a_j - a_i) (b_j - b_i) \end{aligned}$$

□

⑧

1. (i)  $\text{rank}(A_{s \times n}) = r$ , 则存在  $B$  列满秩、 $C$  行满秩 s.t.  $A = B \cdot C$ 

pf: 记  $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ , 选取  $B$  的列向量为  $A$  列向量组的一个极大线性无关组  $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$

则  $A$  的任一列向量  $\alpha_j$  都被  $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$  线性表出

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } \alpha_j &= c_{1j}\alpha_{i_1} + c_{2j}\alpha_{i_2} + \dots + c_{rj}\alpha_{i_r} \\ &= (\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ c_{rj} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{i.e. } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & & c_{rn} \end{pmatrix} = B \cdot C$$

• 下面验证  $B$  列满秩、 $C$  行满秩

$B$  列满秩是因为  $B = (\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r})$ ,  $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$  是  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  极大无关组

$C$  行满秩:

$$A = BC$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(BC) \stackrel{\text{表出}}{\leq} \text{rank}(C) \stackrel{\text{行数}}{\leq} r$$

$$\parallel$$

$$r$$

故  $\text{rank}(C) = r \Rightarrow C$  行满秩

□

$$(ii) \text{ 记 } B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r), \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } A = BC = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \beta_1 \gamma_1 + \beta_2 \gamma_2 + \dots + \beta_r \gamma_r$$

秩为1的矩阵

□

$$\text{例: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 1 \ 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

(8.2)

$$(i) \quad r_k := \text{rank}(A^k), \quad r_{k+1} \leq r_k$$

$$\text{pf: } r_{k+1} = \text{rank}(A^{k+1}) = \text{rank}(A^k \cdot A) \leq \text{rank}(A^k) = r_k$$

$$(ii) \quad W_k = \{x \in K^n \mid A^k x = 0\}$$

$$\text{若 } x \in W_k, \text{ 则 } A^k x = 0 \quad \therefore A^{k+1} x = 0 \quad \text{i.e. } x \in W_{k+1}$$

$$\text{故 } W_k \subseteq W_{k+1} \subseteq W_{k+2}.$$

① 欲证  $W_{k+1} \subseteq W_k$ , 只需证明  $A^{k+1}x=0$  基础解系,

被  $A^k x=0$  基础解系 线性表出

•  $A^k x=0$  的基础解系是  $A^{k+1}x=0$  的解

•  $r_k = r_{k+1} \Rightarrow$  两个方程基础解系向量个数相同

$\therefore$

□

② 欲证  $W_{k+1} \subseteq W_{k+2}$

$$\forall \gamma \in W_{k+2} : A^{k+2} \gamma = 0$$

$$\therefore A^{k+1}(A\gamma) = 0$$

由于  $A^{k+1} \gamma = 0$  与  $A^k \gamma = 0$  同解

$$\therefore A^k(A\gamma) = 0 \quad \text{i.e. } A^{k+1} \gamma = 0$$

$$\therefore \gamma \in W_{k+1} \quad \text{i.e. } W_{k+2} \subseteq W_{k+1}$$

□

$$(iii) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_1 < \infty \\ r_1 \geq r_2 \geq r_3 \geq \dots \geq r_n \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{只有有限个“大于号”}$$

若  $r_k = r_{k+1}$ , 则后面都相等 (ii)

$\Rightarrow$  “大于号”一定连着



⑧③ 记  $A_k = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdots k \\ 1 \cdots k \end{pmatrix}$  为  $A$  的第  $k$  个“顺序主子式”

(\*) 则 对前  $k$  行做初等行变换, 不改变  $A_k$  是否不为 0 这件事.

$$\text{记 } A = \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{y_1}^{\alpha_1} \quad \overbrace{a_{1,2}}^{\cdots} \quad \overbrace{a_{1,n-1}}^{\alpha_{n-1}} \quad a_{1,n}^{\alpha_n} \\ \vdots \\ \overbrace{y_{n-1}}^{\alpha_{n-1}} \quad \overbrace{a_{n-1,2}}^{\cdots} \quad \overbrace{a_{n-1,n-1}}^{\alpha_n} \quad a_{n-1,n} \\ \overbrace{y_n}^{\alpha_n} \quad \overbrace{a_{n,2}}^{\cdots} \quad \overbrace{a_{n,n-1}}^{\alpha_n} \quad a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$A$  的列向量组  $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性无关, 则  $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n-1}$  线性无关

$\therefore$  在  $\{y_1, \cdots, y_{n-1}, y_n\}$  中, 存在一个  $n-1$  个元素的极大线性无关组

不妨设  $y_i$  不在这个极大无关组  $\{y_1, \cdots, \hat{y}_i, \cdots, y_n\}$  中

则取  $P_i = P(i, n)$ , 则  $P_i \cdot A$  将  $A$  的第  $i$  行换到了第  $n$  行

$\therefore P_i \cdot A$  的第  $n$  个主子式  $\neq 0$  (由\*)

第  $n-1$  个主子式  $\neq 0$

归纳地证明.

Recall:  $A$  的  $i_1 \cdots i_r$  行、 $j_1 \cdots j_r$  列 分别线性无关, 则

$$A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \cdots i_r \\ j_1 \cdots j_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

证明见习题课讲义 第3次 P7.

RMK: 证明方法不惟一.

由该命题

8.4.

(i)  $By_j$  被  $By_{i_1} \dots By_{i_t}$  表出

$$\therefore \exists c_{ij} \text{ s.t. } By_j = c_{ij} By_{i_1} + \dots + c_{tj} By_{i_t}$$

$$\text{故 } B(y_j - c_{ij}y_{i_1} - \dots - c_{tj}y_{i_t}) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow y_j - c_{ij}y_{i_1} - \dots - c_{tj}y_{i_t}$  是  $\underbrace{Bx=0}_{\downarrow}$  的解  
基础解系  $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_u$

$\therefore$  存在  $k_{ij}, \dots, k_{uj}$  s.t.

$$y_j - c_{ij}y_{i_1} - \dots - c_{tj}y_{i_t} = k_{ij}\eta_1 + \dots + k_{uj}\eta_u$$

i.e.  $y_j$  被  $y_{i_1} \dots y_{i_t} \eta_1 \dots \eta_u$  用系数  $\begin{pmatrix} c_{ij} \\ \vdots \\ c_{tj} \\ k_{ij} \\ \vdots \\ k_{uj} \end{pmatrix}$  表出 □

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{(ii)} & S & \leq & t & + & u \\ & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ & m - \text{rank}(AB) & & n - \text{rank}(A) & & m - \text{rank}(B) \end{array} \quad \square$$