

1. 设实二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 + ax_3)^2$ ①
(2018)

其中 a 是参数. (1). 求 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0$ 的解.
(2). 求 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 的规范形.

解: (1) 据题意.
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

①. $a \neq 2$ 只有零解. 即 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$.

②. $a = 2$ 时, 有无穷多解. $\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \end{cases}$. 全部解为 $k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.
 k 为任意常数.

(2) ① 由 (1) 当 $a \neq 2$ 时, $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \geq 0$.

$\therefore f$ 的规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$.

② 当 $a = 2$ 时.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_1 + 2x_3)^2 \\ &= \underbrace{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2}_{\text{平方项}} - \underbrace{2x_1x_2}_{\text{交叉项}} + \underbrace{2x_1x_3}_{\text{交叉项}} - \underbrace{2x_2x_3}_{\text{交叉项}} + \underbrace{x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2}_{\text{平方项}} + \underbrace{x_1^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_1x_3}_{\text{平方项}} \\ &= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 \\ &= 2 \left[x_1^2 - x_1x_2 + 3x_1x_3 \right] + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 \\ &= 2 \left[x_1^2 - 2x_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{3}{2}x_3 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{3}{2}x_3 \right)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 - \frac{9}{2}x_3^2 + 3x_2x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}x_2^2 + 3x_2x_3 + \frac{3}{2}x_3^2$$

$$= 2 \left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}(x_2^2 + 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2)$$

$$= 2 \left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2}(x_2 + x_3)^2$$

$$= 2y_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}y_2^2$$

$$= b_1^2 + b_2^2.$$

\therefore 规范形为 $b_1^2 + b_2^2$.

方法二. 当 $a=2$ 时.

$$f \text{ 的矩阵为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\therefore r(A)=2$. $\therefore f$ 非正定.

$\therefore f$ 的规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2$.

2. (2018) 已知 a 是常数, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix}$ 可经初等列变换化为

$$\text{矩阵 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1). 求 a

(2). 求满足 $AP=B$ 的可逆阵 P .

解: (1) $\because A \xrightarrow{\text{列}} \dots \rightarrow B$

$$r(A)=r(B).$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(A)=2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(a-2) \Rightarrow a=2$$

(2). 求满足 $AP=B$ 的可逆阵 P . (解矩阵方程). $AX=$

$$A_{3 \times 3} P_{3 \times 3} = B_{3 \times 3}.$$

$$A_{3 \times 3} P_{3 \times 3} = B_{3 \times 3}$$

$$A(P_1, P_2, P_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3).$$

$$AX=B \xrightarrow{A^{-1}} X=A^{-1}B$$

$$(AP_1, AP_2, AP_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3).$$

$$\{A, B\} \xrightarrow{A^{-1}} \{I, X\}$$

$$\Rightarrow AP_1 = \beta_1, \quad AP_2 = \beta_2, \quad AP_3 = \beta_3.$$

$$(A, B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \times 6$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{记 } B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3).$$

$$AX = \beta_1 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 - 6x_3 \\ x_2 = -1 + 2x_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{同解}$$

$$\text{2) } AX = \beta_1 \text{ 的全部解为 } \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为特解.}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 - 6c_1 \\ -1 + 2c_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其导数与 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -6x_3 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 \end{cases} \text{ 同解}$$

$$\text{令 } x_3 = 1. \quad \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$AX = \beta_2 \text{ 的全部解为 } \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 6c_2 \\ -1 + 2c_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$c_1, c_2, c_3$$

$$\text{为任意常数. } c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$AX = \beta_3 \text{ 的全部解 } \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 6c_3 \\ -1 + 2c_3 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore |X| = \begin{vmatrix} 3-6c_1 & 4-6c_2 & 4-6c_3 \\ -1+2c_1 & -1+2c_2 & -1+2c_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & +4 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{c_2 - c_3}{-(-c_3 + c_2) = c_3 - c_2}$$

\therefore 当 $c_2 \neq c_3$ 时, $|X| \neq 0$ X 可逆.

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} 3-6c_1 & 4-6c_2 & 4-6c_3 \\ -1+2c_1 & -1+2c_2 & -1+2c_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } c_2 \neq c_3.$$

3. 2014. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

(I). 求 $AX=0$ 的一个基础解系.

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} AX=B \\ \square_{m \times n} \quad \square_{n \times t} \quad \square_{m \times t} \end{matrix}$$

(II). 求满足 $AB=E$ 的所有矩阵 B .

$$A_{3 \times 4} B_{4 \times 3} = E_{3 \times 3}$$

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

$$AX=\varepsilon_1, \quad AX=\varepsilon_2, \quad AX=\varepsilon_3$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + (k_1 \alpha, k_2 \alpha, k_3 \alpha).$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意常数.

4. (2014) 1262. 矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{pmatrix}$ 相似

解 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}_n = (\lambda-n) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}_n$

$$= (\lambda-n) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}_n = (\lambda-n) \lambda^{n-1}.$$

$\therefore A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = n$ $\lambda_2 = 0$ ($n-1$ 重).

又 A 为实对称阵, $\therefore A$ 与对角阵 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} n & & \\ & 0 & \cdots \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似.

$$|\mu E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \mu & \cdots & \cdots & -1 \\ \mu & \cdots & \cdots & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mu & \cdots & \cdots & \mu-(n-1) \\ & & & \mu-n \end{vmatrix} = \mu^{n-1}(\mu-n)$$

$\therefore B$ 的特征值为 $\mu_1 = n$ $\mu_2 = 0$ ($n-1$ 重).

又 $r(\mu_2 E - B) = r(B) = 1 = n - (n-1)$

$\therefore B$ 也相似于对角阵 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} n & & \\ & 0 & \cdots \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$\therefore A$ 与 B 相似. \blacksquare

5. (2015). 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似. ⑥

(I). 求 a, b .

(II). 求可逆阵 P . 使 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角阵.

解: (I) 由于 A 与 B 相似. $\therefore \text{tr} A = \text{tr} B$. $|A| = |B|$.

$$\Rightarrow 3 + a = b + 2. \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & a-3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{vmatrix} = 2a-3 \quad |B| = b.$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a-3=b \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\text{由 ①, ② 得 } a=4 \quad b=5.$$

$$(II). \quad |\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-5 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-5). \quad \therefore A \text{ 的特征值为 } \lambda_1=1, \lambda_2=5.$$

6. 设 $\alpha = (1, 0, -1)^T$. 矩阵 $A = \alpha \alpha^T$. n 为正整数. ②

$$|aE - A^n| = \text{---}, \quad \text{其中 } a \text{ 为常数.}$$

$$\alpha^T \alpha = (1 \ 0 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

解:

$$A = \alpha \cdot \alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0 \ -1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

方法一:

$$A^n = \alpha \cdot \underbrace{(\alpha^T \alpha) \cdots (\alpha^T \alpha)}_{n \text{ 个}} \cdot \alpha = 2^{n-1} A = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{n-1} & 0 & -2^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2^{n-1} & 0 & 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|aE - A^n| = \begin{vmatrix} a-2^{n-1} & 0 & 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 2^{n-1} & 0 & a-2^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = a[(a-2^{n-1})^2 - (2^{n-1})^2]$$

$$= a^2 [a - 2^n]$$

⑦.

方法二. 由 $A^2 = \alpha(\alpha^T \cdot \alpha)\alpha^T = 2A$.

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 2) = 0$$

知 A 的特征值为 0 或 2.

又 $r(A) = 1$, $\therefore A$ 的特征值为 2, 0, 0.

$\Rightarrow A^n$ 的特征值为 $2^n, 0, 0$.

$\Rightarrow aE - A^n$ 的特征值为 $a - 2^n, a, a$.

$$\therefore |aE - A^n| = a^2(a - 2^n).$$

例. 已知 A 是 n 阶矩阵. 且 $(A+E)^3 = 0$. 证: A 可逆.

法一. $(A+E)^3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow A^3 + 3A^2 + 3A + E = 0 \Rightarrow A(A^2 + 3A + E) = -E.$$

$\therefore A$ 可逆. 且 $A^{-1} = -A^2 - 3A - E$.

法二. 设 λ 为 A 的特征值.

$$\text{由 } (A+E)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda+1)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1.$$

A 的所有特征值均为 -1. $\therefore A$ 可逆.

A_n 是奇异阵 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 至少有一个特征值为 0.

A 奇异 $\Leftrightarrow |A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow$ 至少有一个 $\lambda_i = 0$.