

第三周作业答案

P69-7

解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 2 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & -14 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $x_3 = t_1, x_4 = t_2$, 则 $x_2 = -4t_1 + 7t_2 - 3, x_1 = 11t_1 - 18t_2 + 8$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -18 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

将常数项改为 0, 则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 & -14 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $x_3 = t_1, x_4 = t_2$, 则 $x_2 = -4t_1 + 7t_2, x_1 = 11t_1 - 18t_2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -18 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t_2$$

可以看出, $\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 为方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 2 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的一组特解, $\begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} -18 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

的两组线性无关的特解。

注: 课本 5.5 节

设 $A \in F^{m \times n}, b \in F^m, \text{rank}(A) = r$, 则齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的解空间的维数为 $n - r$, 设解空间的一组基为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-r}$, 则 $Ax = 0$ 的通解为 $x = t_1\alpha_1 + t_2\alpha_2 + \dots + t_{n-r}\alpha_{n-r}, t_1, \dots, t_{n-r} \in F$

线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有解的充要条件为 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A, b)$, 设 β 为 $Ax = b$ 的一组特解, 则 $Ax = b$ 的通解为 $x = t_1\alpha_1 + t_2\alpha_2 + \dots + t_{n-r}\alpha_{n-r} + \beta, t_1, \dots, t_{n-r} \in F$

P113-2

证:

设矩阵为 A , 则有 $A = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) + \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$, 令 $X = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$, $Y = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$, 则 $X^T =$

$\frac{1}{2}(A^T + A) = X$, 即 X 为对称阵; $Y^T = \frac{1}{2}(A^T - A) = -Y$, 即 Y 为反对称阵。综上, 结论成立。

P113-3

解:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -11 & 16 \\ 30 & 11 & -26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BC = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 8 \\ 12 & 11 \\ -5 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ABC = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -61 \\ 12 & 93 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & -6 \\ -12 & -3 & 8 \\ 8 & -4 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AC = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -15 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CA = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 13 & 7 & 12 \\ 1 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

P113-5

解:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \cdots \quad x_m) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} &= (x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \cdots \quad x_m) \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}y_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j}y_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj}y_j \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m x_i \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}y_j = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_iy_j \end{aligned}$$

P113-6

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix}$.

(1). 解:

将 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 代入得:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + yz = 0 \\ w^2 + yz = 0 \\ y(x + w) = 1 \\ z(x + w) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得 $x^2 = w^2, y = z = 0, x = w = 0$, 与后两个式子矛盾, 故不存在满足条件的实矩阵 A .

(2). 解:

将 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 代入得:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + yz = 0 \\ w^2 + yz = 0 \\ y(x + w) = 1 \\ z(x + w) = -1 \end{cases}$$

解得 $x^2 = w^2, y + z = 0, x = w$, 由此可得

$$\begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ z = \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ w = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$
$$A = \pm \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(3). 解:

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, 由于 $A^3 = I$, 则 $A^2 = A^{-1}$, $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & b(a + d) \\ c(a + d) & d^2 + bc \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{ad-bc} & -\frac{b}{ad-bc} \\ -\frac{c}{ad-bc} & \frac{a}{ad-bc} \end{pmatrix}$$

则有 $b(a+d) = -\frac{b}{ad-bc}$, 令 $b \neq 0$, 则 $\frac{1}{ad-bc} = -(a+d)$

代入并取等得 $a^2 + bc = -d(a+d)$, $d^2 + bc = -a(a+d)$

即 $ad + bc = -a^2 - d^2$, $ad - bc = -\frac{1}{a+d}$, 求得 $2ad = -a^2 - d^2 - \frac{1}{a+d}$, 即 $-\frac{1}{a+d} = (a+d)^2$,

解得 $a+d = -1$, 代入上面式子得 $bc = -(a^2 + a + 1)$

即 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a}{-a^2+a+1} & \frac{b}{-a-1} \\ -\frac{a^2+a+1}{b} & -a-1 \end{pmatrix} (b \neq 0)$

注: 只要写出了满足 $a+d = -1$ 和 $bc = -(a^2 + a + 1)$ 的一个解都算对了。

P113-7

(1). 解:

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

下面用数学归纳法证明:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} \cos k\theta & \sin k\theta \\ -\sin k\theta & \cos k\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$k=1, 2$ 时, 结论成立, 假设 $k-1$ 时结论成立, 下证 k 时结论成立。

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

综上, 结论成立。

(2). 解:

$$a^2 + b^2 = 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $a = t \cos \theta$, $b = t \sin \theta$, 则 $t = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, $\theta = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$ (若 $a = 0$, 则令 $t = b$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则由

(1) 结论得

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} t \cos \theta & t \sin \theta \\ -t \sin \theta & t \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} t^k \cos k\theta & t^k \sin k\theta \\ -t^k \sin k\theta & t^k \cos k\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

(3). 解:

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & I \\ O & A \end{pmatrix}$$

由于 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ka \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} a^k & ka^{k-1} \\ 0 & a^k \end{pmatrix}$, 则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} A & I \\ O & A \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} A^k & kA^{k-1} \\ O & A^k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & ka & k & k(k-1)a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & ka \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(4). 解:

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I + J, \text{ 其中 } I \text{ 为单位阵, } J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J^k = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} O & I_{n-k} \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} & (k < n) \\ O & (k \geq n) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}^k = (I + J)^k = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i J^i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & \frac{k(k-1)}{2} & \cdots & C_k^{n-1} \\ & 1 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \\ & & & \ddots & k \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 由广义组合数的定义, 当 $r > n$ 时, $C_n^r = 0$, 因此上面式子在 $k < n$ 时仍然成立。

(5). 解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \quad b_2 \quad \cdots \quad b_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix}^k &= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \left((b_1 \quad b_2 \quad \cdots \quad b_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \right)^{k-1} (b_1 \quad b_2 \quad \cdots \quad b_n) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right)^{k-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & a_n b_2 & \cdots & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

P114-9

证:

此处只证明上三角阵的结论。

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}, C = AB$$

对 $i > j$, $c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj}$

由上三角阵的性质, $k < i$ 时, $a_{ik} = 0$; $k > j$ 时, $b_{kj} = 0$, 因此对任意 k , $a_{ik}b_{kj} = 0$, 即 $c_{ij} = 0$ 对任意 $i > j$ 成立, 即 C 为上三角阵。

同理, 当 A 和 B 为下三角阵时, 乘积也为下三角阵。

P114-10

证:

令矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 与任意 n 阶方阵都可交换, 取基本矩阵 $E_{ij} (1 \leq i, j \leq n)$, 则有 $AE_{ij} = E_{ij}A$,

则左边矩阵的第 j 列为 $(a_{1i}, a_{2i}, \dots, a_{ni})^T$, 其余列为 0; 右边矩阵的第 i 行为 $(a_{j1}, a_{j2}, \dots, a_{jn})$, 其余行为 0, 则对任意 $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ 有 $a_{ii} = a_{jj}, a_{ij} = 0 (i \neq j)$, 即 A 为单位阵。