

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & x-1 \\ 1 & -1 & x+1 & -1 \\ 1 & x-1 & 1 & -1 \\ 4x & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{行和相等}]{C_1 + (C_2 + C_3 + C_4)} x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & x-1 \\ 1 & -1 & x+1 & -1 \\ 1 & x-1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} C_2 + C_1 \\ C_3 - C_1 \\ C_4 + C_1 \end{matrix} x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 1 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 1 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = x \begin{vmatrix} 0 & & & x \\ 0 & x & & \\ 0 & x & x & \\ 1 & & & \end{vmatrix} = x^4 \quad (A)$$

$$2. \text{若 } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & x \\ x & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & x \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 则其一次项系数为 } \underline{4} \quad (D)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & x \\ x & 2 & 5 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{对角线法则} \quad f(x) = \dots + \underline{4x} + \dots$$

$$3. \begin{vmatrix} x & 3 & 1 \\ y & 0 & 1 \\ z & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \text{ 则 } \begin{vmatrix} 6x & -2y & 10z \\ -9 & 0 & 10 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \cdot (-2) \cdot 10 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1.5 & 0 & -1 \\ -0.5 & -0.5 & -0.5 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -30 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -30 \quad (b)$$

$$4. \begin{vmatrix} 2x & x & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & x & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -x & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 9 & -x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{x_1 - x_2} \begin{vmatrix} 2x-1 & 0 & -7 & 5 \\ 1 & x & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -x & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 9 & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x^3 \text{ 与 } x^4 \text{ 只能出现在主对角线上: } (2x-1)x(-x)(-x) = 2x^4 - x^3$$

$$\therefore x^4 \text{ 与 } x^3 \text{ 的系数分别为 } 2 \text{ 和 } -1. \quad (A)$$

5. $\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$ 有唯一解, 则 λ 应满足 $\lambda \neq -2, 1$ (C.)

$$R(A) = R(B) = 3 \Leftrightarrow R(A) = 3 \Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & 1+\lambda+\lambda^2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & * \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & * \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & * \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda+2 \neq 0 \\ \lambda-1 \neq 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \lambda \neq -2, \lambda \neq 1$$

6. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & x \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & x^2 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} = (2-1)(3-2)(3-1)(x-3)(x-2)(x-1)$ 根之和为 $1+2+3$
范德蒙行列式 (A.)

7. $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 则 $2A_{11} + 3M_{12} + 2M_{13} - A_{14} = \underline{6}$ (A.)
 $= 2A_{11} - 3A_{12} + 2A_{13} - A_{14}$
 $= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -3 & 2 & -1 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6$

8. $A = \begin{pmatrix} & A_1 \\ A_2 & \\ A_3 & \end{pmatrix}$ 其中 A_1, A_2, A_3 分别为 k_1, k_2, k_3 阶方阵. 则 $|A| = \underline{B}$

$$|A| = (-1)^{k_3(k_1+k_2)} \begin{vmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{k_3 k_1 + k_3 k_2 + k_1 k_2} \begin{vmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{k_1 k_2 + k_1 k_3 + k_2 k_3} |A_1| \cdot |A_2| \cdot |A_3|$$

(从最后一列开始)
将 A_3 的列依次往后调

同理将 A_2 的列往后调

9. A^* 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵, 则有 () (B)

(A) $A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$ (B) $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$, (C) $(kA)^* = k^n A^*$, (D) $A^{**} = 0$

解: $AA^* = |A|E$ (关键), (A) 错, 因为 A^{-1} 不一定存在.

(B). $|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$ $\begin{cases} |A| \neq 0 & |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \\ |A| = 0, \text{ 则 } AA^* = 0, \text{ 若 } |A^*| \neq 0, \text{ 则 } A^* \text{ 可逆} \\ \Rightarrow A = 0, \text{ 此时 } A^* = 0, \text{ 矛盾. 所以 } A^* = 0. \end{cases}$

(B) \checkmark . $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

(C) 由于 kA 的代数余子式为 A 的代数余子式的 k^{n-1} 倍 (n-1 阶行列式)

$\therefore (kA)^* = k^{n-1} A^*$

(D) 显然错, A 可逆时. A^* 可逆, A^{**} 也可逆

实际上 若 $|A| \neq 0$ 时 $AA^* = |A|E$, $A^*A^{**} = |A^*|E = |A|^{n-1}E$

~~$A^{**}A^* = |A^{**}|E = |A|^{n-2}E$~~

$\Rightarrow A^{**} = |A|^{n-2}A$

此式当 $|A| = 0$ 时, 也成立 (~~$n \geq 2$~~ $n \geq 2$)

~~此式当 $|A| = 0$ 时, 也成立~~

$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{**} = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}^* = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

~~当 $|A| = 0$ 时 $A^{**} = 0$~~

($n=2$ 情形)

证明 (摄动法) ~~A 可逆 取 ε 充分小, 使得 $A - \varepsilon E$ 可逆~~

若 $|A| = 0$, 取 ε 充分的正数, 使得 $A - \varepsilon E$ 可逆.

$(A - \varepsilon E)^{**} = |A - \varepsilon E|^{n-2} (A - \varepsilon E)$ 左右两端每个元素都是 ε 的

因此关于 ε 连续, 令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 得 $A^{**} = |A|^{n-2}A$. 多项式

10. A, B, C n 阶方阵, I 单位阵 且 $ABC=I$, 则有

key: $XY=I$, X, Y n 阶方阵 $\Rightarrow YX=I$ (X, Y 互逆, 可交换)

$$ABC=I \Rightarrow BCA=I \quad \text{选 (D)}$$

$$\Rightarrow CAB=I$$

二. 11. ~~A~~ $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1) \quad |A|=2$

$$B = (\alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2) \quad |B|=3 = |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_2|$$

$$|A+B| = |\alpha_1+\alpha_3, \alpha_1+\alpha_2, \alpha_2+\alpha_3, \beta_1+\beta_2| = ?$$

$$= |\alpha_1, \alpha_1+\alpha_2, \alpha_2+\alpha_3, \beta_1+\beta_2| \quad \text{将第1列折成两列} \\ + |\alpha_3, \alpha_1+\alpha_2, \alpha_2+\alpha_3, \beta_1+\beta_2|$$

$$= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1+\beta_2| \quad \text{用第1列去减第2列, 第3列} \\ + |\alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1+\beta_2|$$

$$= 2 |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1+\beta_2| = 2(2+3)=10 \quad \text{选 (B)}$$

12. n 阶方阵 A , $|A|=0$ 的必要条件是 ()

必要条件: $|A|=0 \Rightarrow$

选 (D) $AX=0$ 有至少两组解 ($|A|=0 \Leftrightarrow R(A) < n$)

13. A 为 3 阶方阵, $|A|=4$, A^* 为 A 的伴随阵 $|(A^*)^*-2A| =$

由 9 题的分析, $(A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2} A = 4A$, $\therefore |A^{**}-2A| = |2A|$

$$B^* = |B| \cdot B^{-1} = 8|A| = 32$$

$$\text{或 } A^{**} = |A^*| (A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{n-1} (|A| \cdot A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{n-2} A. \quad (C)$$

14. $A, B, A+B, A^{-1}+B^{-1}$ 均可逆. 则

$$(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1} = (A^{-1}(A+B) \cdot B^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$= B(A+B)^{-1}A$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{验证 } A^{-1}+B^{-1} &= A^{-1}(A+B)B^{-1} \\ &= \underline{B^{-1}(A+B)A^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1} = (B^{-1}(A+B)A^{-1})^{-1}$$

$$= A(A+B)^{-1}B \quad \text{选 (C)}$$

15. A, B n 阶方阵, B 是对换 A 的第一, 三列所得矩阵, 若 $|A| \neq |B|$.

则有. () $|B| = -|A| \neq |A| \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$ 选 (B)

$$|A| = |a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots| \quad |A+B| = |\underline{a_1+a_3}, 2a_2, \underline{a_1+a_3}, \dots| = 0$$

$$|B| = |a_3, a_2, a_1, \dots| \quad |A-B| = |a_1-a_3, \underline{0}, a_3-a_1, \dots| = 0$$