第1章

第一节

1. (1)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$
; (2) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = 0$;

(3)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & c \\ 0 & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
; (4) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$;

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & x-1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x-3 \\ 1 & x-1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x-3 \\ 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= x^{2} (x-3)$$

- 2. (1) $\sigma(31452) = 4$, 偶; (2) $\sigma(34152) = 5$, 奇;

(4)
$$\sigma(2\ 4\ 6\ \cdots\ 2n\ 1\ 3\ 5\ \cdots\ 2n-1) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
,

当n=4k, 4k+3时, 偶; 当n=4k+1, 4k+2时, 奇;

- 3. $\sigma(132645) = 3$, $\sigma(314256) = 3$, 符号为正.
- 4. $\sigma(13254) = 2$, 为使符号为正, $\sigma(i4j31)$ 要为偶数,

因为 $\sigma(54231) = 7$, $\sigma(24531) = 6$,故i = 2,j = 5.

5. (1)
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\sigma(1324)} abcd = -abcd$$
.

$$(2) D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 \\ n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\sigma(n+2\cdots n-1)} n! = (-1)^{n-1} n!$$

(3)
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & a_{53} & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

第二节

1. (1)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & 1+x_1y_2 & 1+x_1y_3 & 1+x_1y_4 \\ 1+x_2y_1 & 1+x_2y_2 & 1+x_2y_3 & 1+x_2y_4 \\ 1+x_3y_1 & 1+x_3y_2 & 1+x_3y_3 & 1+x_3y_4 \\ 1+x_4y_1 & 1+x_4y_2 & 1+x_4y_3 & 1+x_4y_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & x_1(y_2-y_1) & x_1(y_3-y_1) & 1+x_1y_4 \\ 1+x_2y_1 & x_2(y_2-y_1) & x_2(y_3-y_1) & 1+x_2y_4 \\ 1+x_3y_1 & x_3(y_2-y_1) & x_3(y_3-y_1) & 1+x_3y_4 \\ 1+x_4y_1 & x_4(y_2-y_1) & x_4(y_3-y_1) & 1+x_4y_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 4a+4 & 6a+9 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 4b+4 & 6b+9 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 4c+4 & 6c+9 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 4d+4 & 6d+9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2 & 6 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2 & 6 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2 & 6 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} by + az & bz + ax & bx + ay \\ bx + ay & by + az & bz + ax \\ bz + ax & bx + ay & by + az \end{vmatrix} = b\begin{vmatrix} y & bz + ax & bx + ay \\ x & by + az & bz + ax \\ z & bx + ay & by + az \end{vmatrix} + a\begin{vmatrix} z & bz + ax & bx + ay \\ y & by + az & bz + ax \\ x & bx + ay & by + az \end{vmatrix} = b^2\begin{vmatrix} y & z & bx + ay \\ x & y & bz + ax \\ z & x & by + az \end{vmatrix} + ba\begin{vmatrix} y & x & bx + ay \\ x & z & bz + ax \\ z & y & by + az \end{vmatrix} + ab\begin{vmatrix} z & z & bx + ay \\ y & y & bz + ax \\ x & x & by + az \end{vmatrix} + a^2\begin{vmatrix} z & x & bx + ay \\ y & z & bz + ax \\ x & x & by + az \end{vmatrix} = b^2\begin{vmatrix} y & z & x \\ x & y & z \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + b^2a\begin{vmatrix} y & z & y \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} + b^2a\begin{vmatrix} y & x & x \\ x & x & z \end{vmatrix} + ba^2\begin{vmatrix} y & x & y \\ x & z & z \end{vmatrix} + ba^2\begin{vmatrix} y & x & y \\ x & z & z \end{vmatrix} + ab^2\begin{vmatrix} y & x & y \\ x & z & z \end{vmatrix} + ab^2\begin{vmatrix} y & x & y \\ x & z & z \end{vmatrix} + ab^2\begin{vmatrix} z & z & y \\ y & y & z \end{vmatrix} + a^2b\begin{vmatrix} z & z & y \\ y & y & z \end{vmatrix} + a^2b\begin{vmatrix} z & x & x \\ y & z & z \end{vmatrix} + a^3\begin{vmatrix} z & x & y \\ x & y & y \end{vmatrix} = (a^3 + b^3)\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 已知
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a,$$

$$(1) \ D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 3a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 3a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 3a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 3a; \qquad (2) \ D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 3a_{11} & 3a_{12} & 3a_{13} \\ 3a_{21} & 3a_{22} & 3a_{23} \\ 3a_{31} & 3a_{32} & 3a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 27a;$$

(3)
$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 3a_{11} & a_{13} - 2a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 3a_{21} & a_{23} - 2a_{21} & a_{22} \\ 3a_{31} & a_{33} - 2a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = -3a.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & a-3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a-3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-3 & 0 & a-3 & 0 \\ 0 & a-3 & 0 & a-3 \\ 0 & 1 & a-3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & a-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-3)^{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a-3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = (a-3)^{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & a-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-3)^{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a-3 & -2 \\ -2 & a-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-3)^{2} (a-1)(a-5)$$

3. 求以下行列式的值.

(1)
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = -2(n-2)!$$

(2)(3)教材例题.

(4)
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad \sharp \oplus x_i \neq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\widehat{\mathbb{H}}: D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x_2 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x_n & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x_n & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ x_2 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}\right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 0 & x_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ x_{2} - x_{1} & x_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{n} - x_{1} & 0 & \cdots & x_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}\right) \cdot \prod_{i=2}^{n} x_{i} + \left(x_{1} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{x_{i} - x_{1}}{x_{i}} a_{i}\right) \cdot \prod_{i=2}^{n} x_{i}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \cdot \left(x_{1} + a_{1} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{x_{1}}{x_{i}} a_{i}\right)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \cdot \left(1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{a_{i}}{x_{i}}\right)$$

第三节

1. (1)
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & & & \\ & a & b & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a & b \\ b & & & a \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & b & & & \\ & a & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & b \\ & & & a \end{vmatrix} + b(-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} b & & & & \\ a & b & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a & b \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= a^{n} + (-1)^{n+1} b^{n}$$

$$(2) D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & & b \\ & a & & & & b \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & b & a & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & b & & & a & \\ & & & & a & \\ & & & & & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & & b & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & a & b & \\ & b & a & \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ b & & a & 0 \\ 0 & & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + b(-1)^{2n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & & & 0 & b \\ a & & & b & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= (a^2 - b^2) D_{2n-2} = \cdots (a^2 - b^2)^{n-1} D_2$$
又因为 $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - b^2, \Rightarrow D_{2n} = (a^2 - b^2)^n$

$$(3) D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & \cdots & a-n \\ a^{2} & (a-1)^{2} & (a-2)^{2} & \cdots & (a-n)^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a^{n} & (a-1)^{n} & (a-2)^{n} & \cdots & (a-n)^{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n+1} (x_{i} - x_{j}) = (-1)^{n} n! (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \cdots (-1) 1!$$

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

$$= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (n-i)! (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$$

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

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n \\ 2n & 2n & 2n & \cdots & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (n-1)n+1 & (n-1)n+2 & (n-1)n+3 & \cdots & n^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \stackrel{\cong}{=} n \ge 3.$$

当
$$n = 2$$
时, $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2$;
当 $n = 1$ 时, $D = 1$.

$$(5) D_{k} = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & & & & & \\ & x & -1 & & & & \\ & & x & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & x & -1 & \\ a_{k} & a_{k-1} & a_{k-2} & \cdots & a_{2} & x+a_{1} \end{vmatrix}$$

解:按第一列展开:

(6)
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x & & & & \\ x & 1+x^2 & x & & & \\ & x & 1+x^2 & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & x & \\ & & & x & 1+x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} D_n &= (1+x^2)D_{n-1} - x^2D_{n-2}, \\ &\Rightarrow D_n - D_{n-1} = x^2(D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}) = \dots = x^{2(n-3)}(D_3 - D_2), \\ & \boxplus D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x \\ x & 1+x^2 & x \\ x & 1+x^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1+x^2)^3 - 2x^2(1+x^2), \\ D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x \\ x & 1+x^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1+x^2)^2 - x^2, \\ & \Rightarrow D_n - D_{n-1} = x^{2n}, \\ & \Rightarrow D_n = D_{n-1} + x^{2n} = D_{n-2} + x^{2n-2} + x^{2n} \\ & = \dots = x^{2n} + x^{2n-2} + \dots + x^6 + D_2 \\ & = \sum_{k=0}^n x^{2k}. \quad (n \ge 2) \end{split}$$

2. 证明略.

第四节

1. (1)例题.

(2)
$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 1, \\ ax + by + cz = a, \\ bcx + cay + abz = a^2, \end{cases}$$
 a, b, c 互不相同.

解:
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ bc & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \neq 0,$$

故由Cramer法则存在唯一解,则

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^{2} & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} = a(b-c)(b+c-2a), \implies x = \frac{a(2a-b-c)}{(c-a)(b-a)},$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & a & c \\ bc & a^{2} & ab \end{vmatrix} = (a-c)(a^{2}-bc), \implies y = \frac{bc-a^{2}}{(c-b)(b-a)},$$

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & a \\ bc & ca & a^{2} \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(a^{2}-bc), \implies z = \frac{a^{2}-bc}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

2.
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + ax_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + ax_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 + bx_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解: 当系数行列式 $D \neq 0$ 时,只有全零解.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 1-a \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & b-a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 1-a \\ a-1 & b-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(a-1)^2-4(b-a)$$

$$= (a+1)^2 - 4b \neq 0.$$

第五节

- 1. (1) 无解.
 - (2) $x_1 = -8$, $x_2 = 3$, $x_3 = 6$, $x_4 = 0$.
 - (3) 选取 x_3 和 x_4 为自由变量,则

$$x_3 = a$$
, $x_4 = b$, $x_1 = \frac{1}{14}(-13a+b)$, $x_2 = \frac{1}{14}(5a+5b)$.

(4) 选取 X₃ 和 X₄ 为自由变量,则

$$x_3 = a$$
, $x_4 = b$, $x_2 = 3a + 3b - 2$, $x_1 = -2a - 2b + 3$.

2. 当a=0, b=2时, 线性方程组有解, 转化为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 3, \end{cases}$$
 取 $x_3 = a$, $x_4 = b$, $x_5 = c$ 为自由变量,

解得
$$x_3 = a$$
 , $x_4 = b$, $x_5 = c$,

$$x_2 = 3 - 2a - 2b - 6c$$
, $x_1 = a + b + 5c - 2$.

3. 当 λ ≠0和1时,无解.

当 $\lambda = 0$ 或1时,有解.

取
$$x_3 = a$$
, $x_4 = b$, 则 $x_2 = \lambda + b - 2a$, $x_1 = 4a - 4b - \lambda$.

第2章

1.
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$,

计算得
$$2A - 3B = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 6 \\ 1 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $AB - BA = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $A^2 + B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 0 \\ 5 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$.

2.
$$AB - BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $(AB)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $A^TB^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

3. (1)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & -10 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

(2)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & -7 \\ 8 & 15 \end{bmatrix};$$

(3)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -2;$$

(4)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix};$$

(5)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_1 a_{12} & \lambda_1 a_{13} \\ \lambda_2 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \lambda_2 a_{23} \\ \lambda_3 a_{31} & \lambda_3 a_{32} & \lambda_3 a_{33} \end{bmatrix};$$

(6)
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} & \lambda_2 a_{12} & \lambda_3 a_{13} \\ \lambda_1 a_{21} & \lambda_2 a_{22} & \lambda_3 a_{23} \\ \lambda_1 a_{31} & \lambda_2 a_{32} & \lambda_3 a_{33} \\ \lambda_1 a_{41} & \lambda_2 a_{42} & \lambda_3 a_{43} \end{bmatrix};$$

(7)
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 (a_{11}x_1 + a_{21}x_2 + a_{31}x_3)$$

$$+x_2(a_{12}x_1+a_{22}x_2+a_{32}x_3)+x_3(a_{13}x_1+a_{23}x_2+a_{33}x_3).$$

4. 解:因为A与B可交换,所以AB=BA,又因为A是对角矩阵,所以

可得
$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1b_{11} & \lambda_1b_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_1b_{1n} \\ \lambda_2b_{21} & \lambda_2b_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_2b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_nb_{n1} & \lambda_nb_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_nb_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1b_{11} & \lambda_2b_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_nb_{1n} \\ \lambda_1b_{21} & \lambda_2b_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_nb_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1b_{n1} & \lambda_2b_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_nb_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, 其中主对角线$$

元素都相等,对于非主对角元,应有 $(\lambda_i - \lambda_j)b_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$ 又因为 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$,所以只能有 $b_{ij} = 0$,当 $i \neq j$ 时。即B也是对角矩阵。

5. (1)
$$f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -16 \\ -8 & 23 \end{bmatrix}$$
;

(2)
$$f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & 10 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
;

(3)
$$f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

6.
$$(A + A^{T})^{T} = A^{T} + A = A + A^{T}$$
,
 $(A - A^{T})^{T} = A^{T} - A = -(A - A^{T})$.

7.
$$(C^T A C)^T = C^T A^T C = C^T A C$$

8. 必要性. 若 AB 对称,则 $AB = (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA$,即 AB 可交换. 充分性. 若 AB 可交换,即 AB = BA,则 $AB = BA = B^T A^T = (AB)^T$,即 AB 对称.

7.
$$(C^T A C)^T = C^T A^T C = C^T A C$$

8. 必要性. 若 AB 对称,则 $AB = (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA$,即 AB 可交换. 充分性. 若 AB 可交换,即 AB = BA,则 $AB = BA = B^T A^T = (AB)^T$,即 AB 对称.

第3节

1. (1)
$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = -\frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & & \\ & 12 & \\ & & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$
;

3.(1) 略.

(2) 因为
$$Ax = b$$
,所以 $x = A^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 22 \\ -31 \end{bmatrix}$.

4. (1) 因为
$$A^2 + 3A = A(A + 3E) = -2E$$
,则 $A\left(-\frac{1}{2}A - \frac{3}{2}E\right) = E$,所以 $A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2}A - \frac{3}{2}E$.

(2) 因为
$$A^2 - E - 2A - 2E = E$$
,则
$$(A+E)(A-E) - 2(A+E) = (A+E)(A-3E) = E$$
, 所以 $A+E$ 和 $A-3E$ 均可逆,且互逆.

6. 证: A(A-E)=0,两边取行列式可以得到|A|=0,或者|A-E|=0,此时一定有 $|A|\neq 0$,则A可逆,故原式两边左乘 A^{-1} 即得A=E.

第4节

可知 A, 和 A, 都可逆,

且
$$A_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $A_2^{-1} = -\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$,则 A 可逆,

(2) 因为
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ C \end{bmatrix}$$
,其中 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ -1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$,

且
$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $D^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -8 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 A 可逆且

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{-1} \\ -D^{-1}CB^{-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & -1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5/3 & 16/3 & -3 & -4 \\ 2/3 & -4/3 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. 因为
$$\begin{bmatrix} O & A_1 & E & O \\ A_2 & O & O & E \end{bmatrix}$$
 \rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix} O & E & A_1^{-1} & O \\ E & O & O & A_2^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$ \rightarrow $\begin{bmatrix} E & O & O & A_2^{-1} \\ O & E & A_1^{-1} & O \end{bmatrix}$,

所以
$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} O & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & O \end{bmatrix}$$
.

3. 记
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{bmatrix}$$
,则 $A^T = [\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_s^T]$,则由 $(AB)^T = B^T A^T = O$,得

$$B^{T}[\alpha_{1}^{T}, \alpha_{2}^{T}, \cdots \alpha_{s}^{T}] = [B^{T}\alpha_{1}^{T}, B^{T}\alpha_{2}^{T}, \cdots, B^{T}\alpha_{s}^{T}] = O,$$

即
$$B^T \alpha_1^T = B^T \alpha_2^T = \cdots = B^T \alpha_s^T = 0$$
,故 α_1^T , α_2^T , ..., α_s^T 都是 $B^T x = 0$ 的解.

4.
$$\diamondsuit H = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix}$$
, 取 $P = \begin{bmatrix} E & E \\ & E \end{bmatrix}$, $Q = \begin{bmatrix} E & -E \\ & E \end{bmatrix}$, 则有

$$PHQ = \begin{bmatrix} A+B \\ B & A-B \end{bmatrix}$$
, 又因为 $|P| = |Q| = 1$,

故|H|=|PHQ|=|A+B||A-B|.

第5节

1. (1)
$$[A|E] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{r_3 - 4r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{-r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{r_2 - r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{r_1 + r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\underbrace{\text{FIUL }} A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. 解:因为AX = B + X,则 $(A - E_3)X = B$, $X = (A - E_3)^{-1}B$,

$$\begin{bmatrix} A - E_3 & \vdots B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则
$$X = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

或者
$$(A-E_3)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,所以

$$X = (A - E_3)^{-1}B = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

第6节

1. (1)
$$rank(A) = 2$$
, (2) $rank(A) = 3$

2. (1) 若
$$AB = O$$
,则由推论 2.4 知 $rank(A) + rank(B) \le s$,又已知
$$rank(B) = s$$
,则 $rank(A) \le 0$,则只能 $rank(A) = 0$,因此只能 $A = O$.

- (2) 若AB=B,则(A-E)B=O,同上推出A-E=O,故A=E.
- 3. 必要性.若 AB = O,则由推论 2.4 知 $rank(A) + rank(B) \le n$,又因为 B为非零矩阵,则一定有 rank(B) > 0,故 rank(A) < n.

充分性. 若 rank(A) < n,如果存在一个 $n \times m$ 矩阵 B,使得 AB = O,则有 $rank(A) + rank(B) \le n$,则一定 rank(B) > 0,故 B 为非零矩阵.

- 4. (1) 若 rank(A)=n, |A|≠0, 则|A*|≠0, 故 rank(A*)=n;
 若 rank(A)=n-1, 由于 AA* =|A|E=0, 则 rank(A)+rank(A*)≤n,
 故 rank(A*)≤n-rank(A)=n-(n-1)=1.另一方面, rank(A)=n-1,
 则存在 n-1阶子式不为0,则 rank(A*)≥1,故 rank(A*)=1.
 若 rank(A)<n-1,则 A的所有 n-1阶子式都为0,故 rank(A*)=0.
- 5. 已知 A(A-E)=O,其中 A 和 A-E 都是 n 方阵,则 由推论 **2.4** 知 $rank(A)+rank(A-E) \le n$.另一方面, $rank(A)+rank(A-E)=rank(A)+rank(E-A) \ge rank(A+E-A)$ = rank(E)=n,则得到 rank(A)+rank(A-E)=n.
- 6. 已知(A+E)(A-E)=O,其中A+E和A-E都是n方阵,则 由推论 **2.4** 知 $rank(A+E)+rank(A-E)\leq n$.另一方面, $rank(A+E)+rank(A-E)=rank(A+E)+rank(E-A)\geq rank(A+E+E-A)$ =rank(2E)=n,则得到rank(A+E)+rank(A-E)=n.

第3章

1. $\gamma = 3\alpha - 4\beta = (30, -10, -20, -16)$.

第2节

- 1. (1) 能,唯一一种表示: $\beta = 2\alpha_1 \alpha_2 3\alpha_3$.
 - (2) 不能.
- 2. 唯一表达式为: $\beta = (b_1 b_2)\alpha_1 + (b_2 b_3)\alpha_2 + (b_3 b_4)\alpha_3 + b_4\alpha_4$.
- 3. (1) 线性无关.
 - (2) 线性相关.
 - (3) 线性相关,因为4个向量,每个向量维数3维.
 - (4) 若 a , b , c 均不相等,线性无关,否则线性相关.
- 4. (1) 线性无关 (2) 线性相关.

整理可得 $(k_1+k_4)\alpha_1+(k_1+k_2)\alpha_2+(k_2+k_3)\alpha_3+(k_3+k_4)\alpha_4=0$,因为已知

$$lpha_1,lpha_2,lpha_3,lpha_4$$
是线性无关的,故有
$$\begin{cases} k_1+k_4=0, \\ k_1+k_2=0, \\ k_2+k_3=0, \\ k_3+k_4=0, \end{cases}$$

系数矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{r(A)} = 3.$$

故 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_4 + \alpha_1$ 是线性相关的.

6. 证: 因为任意 n+1个 n维向量必线性相关,故 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$, β 线性相关,存在不全为零的 n+1个数 k_1,k_2,\cdots,k_{n+1} ,使得 $k_1\alpha_1+k_2\alpha_2+\cdots+k_n\alpha_n+k_{n+1}\beta=0$. 若 $k_{n+1}=0$, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 线性相关,矛盾. 所以 $k_{n+1}\neq 0$, β 可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 线性表出. 表达式唯一,类似于定理 3.5 的证明.

7. 证: (反证法即得). 假设 k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 不全为零,其中某个为零,其他的不为零. 不妨假设 $k_1 = 0$,则 $k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_4 = 0$,其中 k_2, k_3, k_4 均不为零,则可推出 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 是线性相关的,这与已知任意三个向量都线性无关矛盾,故假设不成 立. 由假设的任意性可知 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_4 = 0$,其中 k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 全不为 零.

第3节

1. (1)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ if } r(A) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 2,$$

$$\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3$$

故一个极大线性无关组是 α_1 , α_2 .

$$(2) \ A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & -5 & -8 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

故 $r(A) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$,一个极大线性无关组是 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 .

- 2. 证:由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 线性相关,故一定存在 k_1, k_2, k_3 不全为零,使得 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_4 = 0$,则一定有 $k_3 \neq 0$,设 $\alpha_4 = a_1\alpha_1 + a_2\alpha_2$,类似的, $\alpha_4 = b_1\alpha_1 + b_2\alpha_3$, $\alpha_4 = c_1\alpha_2 + c_2\alpha_3$,由这几个等式可推出所以系数均为0,故 $\alpha_4 = 0$.
- 3. 证:因为向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 的秩为 r_1 ,则其有一个极大线性无关组,设为 c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_{r_1} .向量组 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t$ 的秩为 r_2 ,则其有一个极大线性无关组,设

为 d_1,d_2,\cdots,d_{r_2} .则向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s,\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots\beta_t$ 可以由 c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_{r_1} 和 d_1,d_2,\cdots,d_{r_s} 线性表出,故 $r_3 \leq r \left(c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_{r_s},d_1,d_2,\cdots,d_{r_s}\right) \leq r_1+r_2$.

4. (例题) $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s) = r$,且 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 为其中r个线性无关的向量. 设 α_k 是向量组中任意一个向量,则 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_r}, \alpha_k$ 线性相关,否则向量组的秩会大于r. 所以,由定理 3. 5, α_k 可由 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 线性表出,故 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 为向量组的一个极大线性无关组.

第4节

方程组的一般解为:
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2}x_3 - x_4 \\ \frac{7}{2}x_3 - 2x_4 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

可得方程组的一个基础解系为:

$$\eta_1 = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, 1, 0 \right]^T, \quad \eta_2 = \left[-1, -2, 0, 1 \right]^T.$$

通解为 $X = k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2$, k_1 , k_2 为常数.

于是得阶梯形方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 - x_5 = 0, \\ -x_5 = 0, \end{cases}$$

方程组的一般解为:
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 3x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,.

可得方程组的一个基础解系为:

$$\eta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3, 1, 0, 0, 0 \end{bmatrix}^T, \eta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1, 0, 1, 0, 0 \end{bmatrix}^T, \eta_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2, 0, 0, 1, 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$
通解为 $X = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + k_3\eta_3$, k_1 , k_2 , k_3 为常数.

2. 证: 先证 $\eta_1 + \eta_2, \eta_2 + \eta_3, \eta_3 + \eta_1$ 线性无关. 设存在 k_1, k_2, k_3 , 使得

$$k_1(\eta_1 + \eta_2) + k_2(\eta_2 + \eta_3) + k_3(\eta_3 + \eta_1) = 0$$
, \square

 $(k_1+k_3)\eta_1+(k_1+k_2)\eta_2+(k_2+k_3)\eta_3=0$,又因为 η_1,η_2,η_3 线性无关,

则
$$\begin{cases} k_1+k_3=0,\\ k_1+k_2=0, &$$
可得唯一解 $k_1=k_2=k_3=0$,
$$k_2+k_3=0, \end{cases}$$

即 $\eta_1 + \eta_2, \eta_2 + \eta_3, \eta_3 + \eta_1$ 线性无关.

曲于
$$X = k_1(\eta_1 + \eta_2) + k_2(\eta_2 + \eta_3) + k_3(\eta_3 + \eta_1)$$

= $(k_1 + k_3)\eta_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\eta_2 + (k_2 + k_3)\eta_3$,

可知任意一个向量都可由 $\eta_1 + \eta_2, \eta_2 + \eta_3, \eta_3 + \eta_1$ 线性表出,

即 $\eta_1 + \eta_2, \eta_2 + \eta_3, \eta_3 + \eta_1$ 也是AX = O的一个基础解系.

第5节

1. (1)
$$[A\beta] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -3 & 11 \\ -3 & 1 & -4 & 2 & -5 \\ -1 & -9 & 0 & -1 & 17 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -3 & 11 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -14 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

于是得阶梯形方程组: $\begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 = 11, \\ -2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 3, \\ 9x_3 - 14x_4 = 7, \end{cases}$

取 x_4 为自由变量,可得方程组一般解为:

$$X = \left[-\frac{3}{2}x_4, -\frac{17}{9} - \frac{5}{18}x_4, \frac{1}{9}(7 + 14x_4), x_4 \right]^T,$$

可得一个特解为:
$$\eta_0 = \left[0, -\frac{17}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, 0\right]^T$$
,

一个基础解系为:
$$\eta_1 = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{18}, \frac{14}{9}, 1 \right]^T$$
.

则方程组的通解为: $X = \eta_0 + k_1 \eta_1$, 其中 k_1 为常数.

(2)
$$[A\beta] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 & -10 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -15 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

于是得阶梯形方程组:
$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 2, \\ 7x_2 - 5x_3 + 5x_4 = 7, \\ -15x_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

取 x_3 为自由变量,可得方程组一般解为:

$$X = \left[1 + \frac{1}{7}x_3, \ 1 + \frac{5}{7}x_3, \ x_3, \ 0\right]^T$$

可得一个特解为: $\eta_0 = [1, 1, 0, 0]^T$,

一个基础解系为:
$$\eta_1 = \left[\frac{1}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, 1, 0\right]^T$$
.

则方程组的通解为: $X = \eta_0 + k_1 \eta_1$, 其中 k_1 为常数.

2. 解: 自由变量的个数=4-r(A)=2,

$$\eta_1 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1, & 2, & 0, & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T, \quad \eta_2 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3, & 3, & 1, & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

显然 η_1 和 η_2 线性无关,故齐次线性方程组的一个基础解系为 η_1 , η_2 .

取特解 η_0 = α_1 = $\left[3, 0, 1, 1\right]^T$,则非齐次线性方程组的通解为

 $x = \eta_0 + k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3.
$$\Re: [A\beta] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & 5 & \lambda \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 - \lambda \end{bmatrix},$$

当 $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0$,即 $\lambda = 0$ 或 $\lambda = 1$ 时有解.

当 $\lambda^2 - \lambda \neq 0$,即 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时无解.

若有解,得阶梯形方程组: $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = \lambda, \end{cases}$

取 x_3 , x_4 为自由变量,则方程组一般解为:

$$X = [-\lambda + 4x_3 - 4x_4, \lambda - 2x_3 + x_4, x_3, x_4]^T,$$

可得一个特解为: $\eta_0 = [-\lambda, \lambda, 0, 0]^T$,

一个基础解系为: $\eta_1 = [4,-2,1,0]^T$, $\eta_2 = [-4,1,0,1]^T$.

则方程组的通解为:

 $X = \eta_0 + k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2$, 其中 k_1 , k_2 为常数, $\lambda = 0$ 或 $\lambda = 1$.

4. 证法 1:

单位矩阵 E 的每一列都是 AX = O 的解,故 A = AE = O.

证法 2:

假设 $A \neq O$,则 $r(A) = r \neq 0$,所以 AX = O 只有 n - r 个线性无关的解,显然矛盾.

第4章 第1节

1. (1) 不是; (2) 是,零元素是 1, a 的负元素是 $\frac{1}{a}$.

2. (1) 是; (2) 是; (3) 否; (4) 否.

第2节

1. 证: 设 $k_1A_1 + k_2A_2 + k_3A_3 + k_4A_4 = 0$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - k_4 = 0, \\ k_1 - k_2 + k_3 + k_4 = 0, \\ k_1 + k_2 - k_3 + k_4 = 0, \\ k_1 - k_2 - k_3 - k_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

故 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0$, 即 A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 线性无关.

又对任意一个
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
,若 $k_1 A_1 + k_2 A_2 + k_3 A_3 + k_4 A_4 = A$,

则可得
$$\begin{cases} k_1+k_2+k_3-k_4=a_{11},\\ k_1-k_2+k_3+k_4=a_{12},\\ k_1+k_2-k_3+k_4=a_{21},\\ k_1-k_2-k_3-k_4=a_{22}, \end{cases}$$

解得唯一的一组解为:
$$\begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{1}{4} \left(a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{21} + a_{22} \right), \\ k_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(a_{11} - a_{12} + a_{21} - a_{22} \right), \\ k_3 = \frac{1}{4} \left(a_{11} + a_{12} - a_{21} - a_{22} \right), \\ k_4 = \frac{1}{4} \left(-a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{21} - a_{22} \right), \end{cases}$$

即任意一个A都可以由这组矩阵线性表出,且表达式唯一,则 $\dim(R^{2\times 2}) = 4$,且 A_1, A_2, A_4 ,构成 $R^{2\times 2}$ 的一组基.

2. 解:
$$\diamondsuit A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则由 $k_1A_1 + k_2A_2 + k_3A_3 = O$ 可解

得 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$, 即 A_1, A_2, A_3 线性无关. 又对任意一个 $A \in V$,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & a+b \\ c & c \end{bmatrix}$$
, 若 $k_1A_1 + k_2A_2 + k_3A_3 = A$, 可解得唯一一组解为:

 $k_1 = a, k_2 = b, k_3 = c$,即任意一个A都可以由 A_1, A_2, A_3 线性表出,且表达式唯一,

则 $\dim(V) = 3$,且 A_1, A_2, A_3 构成 V 的一组基.

3. 解: 过渡矩阵为:
$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 若有一非零向量 $w = [x, y, z]^T$, 满足 $w = Cw$,

则可得方程组 $\begin{cases} x=2x+5z,\\ y=x+3y+3z, \text{ 对系数矩阵经初等行变换后得阶梯形方程组}\\ z=-x-y-3z, \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x+5z=0, \\ y-z=0, \end{cases}$$
 可解得一般解为:

w = [-5c, c, c], c为任一非零常数.

第3节

1. \Re : (1) $|\alpha_1| = \sqrt{7}$, $|\alpha_2| = \sqrt{15}$, $|\alpha_3| = \sqrt{10}$.

因为
$$\cos \theta = \frac{(\alpha_2, \alpha_3)}{|\alpha_2||\alpha_3|} = -\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{10}$$
,故 $\theta = \arccos\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{6}}{10}\right)$.

(2) 设与 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 都正交的向量为 $\beta = (b_1,b_2,b_3,b_4)$,则可得

$$\begin{cases} b_1 + 2b_2 - b_3 + b_4 = 0, \\ 2b_1 + 3b_2 + b_3 - b_4 = 0, & 经过初等行变换可得阶梯形矩阵: \\ -b_1 - b_2 - 2b_3 + 3b_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_1 + 2b_2 - b_3 + b_4 = 0, \\ -b_2 + 3b_3 - 3b_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得一般解为 $\beta = (-5b_3 + 5b_4, 3b_3 - 3b_4, b_3, b_4)^T$, 其中

b₃,b₄为自由变量.

2.
$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1, 1)^T, \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 0, 1, 1)^T.$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - (\alpha_2, \gamma_1) \gamma_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, 1, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \right)^T, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} (-1, 3, 2, -1)^T.$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_1) \gamma_1 - (\alpha_3, \gamma_2) \gamma_2 = \left(-\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \right)^T,$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{|\beta_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} (-3, -1, 1, 2)^T.$$

3.
$$\Re: A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

取
$$x_3$$
, x_4 为自由变量,解得 $x = \begin{bmatrix} -2x_4 \\ x_3 + 3x_4 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$,

一个基础解系为
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 将它们标准正交化,

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1, \ \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [0, 1, 1, 0]^T,$$

$$\beta_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\\3\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1\\1\\0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\\\frac{3}{2}\\-\frac{3}{2}\\1 \end{bmatrix}, \ |\beta_{2}| = \sqrt{\frac{19}{2}},$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{38}} \left[-4, 3, -3, 2 \right]^T.$$

4.
$$iii: (1) (AB)^T (AB) = B^T A^T AB = B^T EB = B^T B = E$$
.

(2)
$$A ext{ } ext{$$

$$\operatorname{II}(A^*)^T A^* = (A^{-1})^T A^{-1} = (AA^T)^{-1} = E^{-1} = E.$$

$$\begin{cases}
-21a + 49bc - 6 = 0, \\
14a - 21b + 18 = 0, \\
-6 - 21c - 12 = 0,
\end{cases}$$

$$\text{解} = -\frac{6}{7}, b = \frac{2}{7}, c = -\frac{6}{7}.$$

6. 证: 因为
$$Q^{T}Q = E$$
,故对任意 $X \in R^{n}$,有
$$|QX|^{2} = (QX,QX) = (QX)^{T}(QX) = X^{T}Q^{T}QX = X^{T}X = |X|^{2}, 则一定有 |QX| = |X|.$$

第4节

1.
$$\Re$$
: (1) $\mathcal{A} \varepsilon_1 = (1,1,0)^T = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2$,

$$\mathscr{A} \varepsilon_2 = (1, -1, 0)^T = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2,$$

$$\mathcal{A} \, \varepsilon_3 = (0,0,1)^T = \varepsilon_3 \,,$$

所求矩阵为:
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

(2)
$$\mathcal{A} \eta_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T = \eta_2$$
,
 $\mathcal{A} \eta_2 = (2, 0, 0)^T = 2 \eta_1$,

 $\mathcal{A}\eta_3 = (2,0,1)^T = 2\eta_1 - \eta_2 + \eta_3$

故所求的矩阵为
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

2. \Re : (1) $\mathcal{A} \varepsilon_1 = (2,3,5)^T = 2\varepsilon_1 + 3\varepsilon_2 + 5\varepsilon_3$,

$$\mathcal{A} \varepsilon_2 = \mathcal{A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \mathcal{A} \varepsilon_1 = (-1, -3, -5)^T = -\varepsilon_1 - 3\varepsilon_2 - 5\varepsilon_3,$$

$$\mathscr{A} \, \varepsilon_3 = \mathscr{A} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \mathscr{A} \, \varepsilon_2 - \mathscr{A} \, \varepsilon_1 = (-1, 1, -1)^T = -\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3,$$

故所求的矩阵为
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

(2) 已知 $\alpha = 2\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3$,则

$$y = AX = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 \\ 5 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}.$$

第5章 第1节

1. (1) 解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 5 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 1)^2$$
,所以 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1 = 3$, $\lambda_2 = 1$ (二重). 对 $\lambda_1 = 3$,解方程组

$$(3E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,则 $X = k_1 \xi_1 = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0,1,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$ $(k_1 \neq 0)$ 是 A 的属于 $\lambda_1 = 3$ 的全部特征向量. 对于 $\lambda_2 = 1$,解方程组

$$(E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = [2,1,0]^T$, $\xi_3 = [-1,0,1]^T$, 则

 $X = k_2 \xi_2 + k_3 \xi_3 = k_2 [2,1,0]^T + k_3 [-1,0,1]^T (k_2,k_3 \neq 0)$ 是 A 的属于 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的全部特征向量.

(2)解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$
,所以 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$ (二重). 对 $\lambda_1 = 1$,解方程组

$$(E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,则 $X = k_1 \xi_1 = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0,1,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$ $(k_1 \neq 0)$ 是 A 的属于 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 的全部特征向量. 对于 $\lambda_2 = 2$,解方程组

$$(2E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = [1,1,0]^T$,,则

 $X = k_2 \xi_2 = k_2 [1,1,0]^T (k_2 \neq 0)$ 是 A 的属于 $\lambda_2 = 2$ 的全部特征向量.

(3)解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 5 & -2 \\ -5 & \lambda + 7 & -3 \\ -6 & 9 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)\lambda^2$$
,所以 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 0$ (二重). 对 $\lambda_1 = 1$,解方程组

$$(E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 & -2 \\ -5 & 8 & -3 \\ -6 & 9 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1,1,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,则 $X = k_1 \xi_1 = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1,1,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$ $(k_1 \neq 0)$ 是 A 的属于 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 的全部特征向量. 对于 $\lambda_2 = 0$,解方程组

$$(-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 5 & -2 \\ -5 & 7 & -3 \\ -6 & 9 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1\right]^T$, 则

$$X = k_2 \xi_2 = k_2 \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1 \right]^T (k_2 \neq 0)$$
 是 A 的属于 $\lambda_2 = 0$ 的全部特征向量.

2. 解: B的特征值为-4,-6,-12.

因为A-5E的特征值为-4,-6,-3,则|A-5E|=(-4)(-6)(-3)=-72.

3.
$$\widehat{\mathbf{M}}: |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 7 & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & \lambda - 7 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & \lambda - x \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|\lambda - 7|}{|A|} \frac{|\lambda - 7|}{|A$$

由于 $\lambda_1 = 3$ 是 A 的一个二重特征值,则 $\lambda_1 = 3$ 一定是 $(\lambda - 11)(\lambda - x) - 8 = 0$ 的一个根,代入解得 x = 4,则 $(\lambda - 3)[(\lambda - 11)(\lambda - x) - 8] = (\lambda - 3)^2(\lambda - 12)$,即另一个特征值为 $\lambda_2 = 12$. 对于 $\lambda_1 = 3$,解方程组

$$(3E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & -4 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

解得 $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1,0,4 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1,4 \end{bmatrix}^T$ 是 $\lambda_1 = 3$ 对应的特征子空间 V_{λ_1} 的基. 对于 $\lambda_2 = 12$,解方程组

$$(12E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 & 1 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

解得 $\xi_3 = [-1, -1, 1]^T$ 是 $\lambda_2 = 12$ 对应的特征子空间 V_{λ_3} 的基.

- 4. 证: (1) 设 λ_i 是A的任一特征根,则 λ_i^n 是 A^n 的特征根,因为 $A^n=O$,有 $\lambda_i^n=0$,则一定有 $\lambda_i=0$,即A的特征根全为0.
- (2) 类似的,知 $\lambda_i^2 \lambda_i$ 是 $A^2 A$ 的特征根,因为 $A^2 A = O$,有 $\lambda_i^2 \lambda_i = 0$,则一定有 $\lambda_i = 0$,或者 $\lambda_i = 1$,即A的特征根为0或1.
- (3)类似的,知 λ_i^2-1 是 A^2-E 的特征根,因为 $A^2-E=O$,有 $\lambda_i^2-1=0$,则一定有 $\lambda_i=-1$,或者 $\lambda_i=1$,即A的特征根为-1或1.

第2节

- 1. 证: 若A可逆,则 $BA = E_n BA = (A^{-1}A)BA = A^{-1}(AB)A$,即 $AB \sim BA$.
- 2. 由条件知 $A_1 = C_1^{-1}B_1C_1$, $A_2 = C_2^{-1}B_2C_2$, C_1 , C_2 可逆.

于是
$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
可逆,且
$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} C_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & C_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix},$$
则 $\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix}.$

1. (1) 解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda + 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$$
,所以 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = 1$, $\lambda_3 = 2$, 可对角化. 解方程组

$$(-E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1, -\frac{3}{2}, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$. 对于 $\lambda_2 = 1$,解方程组

$$(E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 1, 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$. 对于 $\lambda_3 = 2$,解方程组

$$(2E - A) X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1, 0, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$. 显然 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 是线性无关的,

(2) 解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 7 & 12 & -6 \\ -10 & \lambda + 19 & -10 \\ -12 & 24 & \lambda - 13 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)^2$$
,所以 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = 1$ (二重). 对 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 解方程组

$$(-E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 12 & -6 \\ -10 & 18 & -10 \\ -12 & 24 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{6}, 1\right]^T$.对于 $\lambda_2 = 1$,解方程组

$$(E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 12 & -6 \\ -10 & 20 & -10 \\ -12 & 24 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2, 1, 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1, 0, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$. 显然 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 是线性无关的,

故
$$A$$
 可对角化, 令 $P = [\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 2 & -1 \\ \frac{5}{6} & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(3)解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)^2$$
,则 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1=1$, $\lambda_2=3$ (二重). 由于 $rank(\lambda_2E-A)=2$, 所以 $\lambda_2=3$ 的几何重数为 $3-rank(\lambda_2E-A)=1<2$,故A不能对角化.

2. 解: 由于
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|\lambda - 2|}{2 - \lambda} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 - \lambda & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_2 + r_1}{2 - \lambda} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda - a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)[(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - a) - 3],$$

由 B 可知 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 是 A 的一个二重特征值,则 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 是 $(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - a) - 3 = 0$ 的一个根, 代入解得 a = 5 ,则 $(\lambda - 2)[(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - a) - 3] = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 6)$. 又因为 $\lambda_2 = b$ 是另一个特征值,故 b = 6 . 对 $\lambda_2 = 6$,解方程组

$$(6E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = [1, -2, 3]^T$. 对于 $\lambda_1 = 2$,解方程组

$$(2E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = [-1,1,0]^T$, $\xi_3 = [1,0,1]^T$.

可令
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_2, \xi_1, \xi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,则 $P^{-1}AP = B$. 又因为 $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = PBP^{-1}, \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } M^n = \begin{bmatrix} PBP^{-1} \end{bmatrix}^n = PB^nP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2^n & & \\ & 6^n & \\ & & 2^n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \cdot 2^{n} - 6^{n} & 2^{n} - 6^{n} & -2^{n} + 6^{n} \\ -2 \cdot 2^{n} + 2 \cdot 6^{n} & 2 \cdot 2^{n} + 2 \cdot 6^{n} & 2 \cdot 2^{n} - 2 \cdot 6^{n} \\ 3 \cdot 2^{n} - 3 \cdot 6^{n} & 3 \cdot 2^{n} - 3 \cdot 6^{n} & 2^{n} + 3 \cdot 6^{n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

第4节

1. (1) 解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 5)$$
,所以 A 的特征值

为 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = 5$. 对 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 解方程组

$$(-E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1, 2, 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 标准化得 $q_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1, 2, 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$.对于 $\lambda_2 = 2$,解 方程组

$$(2E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2, 1, -2 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 标准化得 $q_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2, 1, -2 \end{bmatrix}^T$.对于 $\lambda_3 = 5$,

解方程组

$$(5E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_3 = [2, -2, 1]^T$, 标准化得 $q_3 = \frac{1}{3}[2, -2, 1]^T$.

取正交矩阵
$$T = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
,使得 $T^{-1}AT = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

(2)解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 6)(\lambda + 3)^2$$
,所以 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1 = 6$, $\lambda_2 = -3$ (二重). 对 $\lambda_1 = 6$, 解方程组

$$(6E - A) X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 8 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2, 1, 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 标准化得 $q_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2, 1, 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$.对于 $\lambda_2 = -3$,解 方程组

$$(-3E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1,-2,0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,-2,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 对其标准正交化可得 $q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 1,-2,0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $q_3 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} -4,-2,5 \end{bmatrix}^T$.

取正交矩阵
$$T = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
, 使得 $T^{-1}AT = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & & \\ & -3 & \\ & & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

(3)解:
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda + 3 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & \lambda + 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 8)(\lambda - 1)^2$$
,所以 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1 = -8$, $\lambda_2 = 1$ (二重). 对 $\lambda_1 = -8$, 解方程组

$$(-8E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right]^T$, 标准化得 $q_1 = \frac{1}{3} \left[-1, -2, 2\right]^T$.对于 $\lambda_2 = 1$,解方程组

$$(E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2,1,0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2,0,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 对其标准正交化可得 $q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} -2,1,0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $q_3 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 2,4,5 \end{bmatrix}^T$.

取正交矩阵
$$T = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
,使得 $T^{-1}AT = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

3. 解: 首先由 ξ_1, ξ_2 正交得 $\xi_1^T \xi_2 = a - 1 = 0$,解得a = 1. 因为 ξ_1 是 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 的一个特征向量, ξ_2 是 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的一个特征向量,假设 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的另外一个特征向量是

 $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1, x_2, x_3 \end{bmatrix}^T$,则 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$ 解 得 $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2, -1, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,则 存 在 可 逆 矩 阵

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix},$$

解得
$$A = P\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

或者:

首先由 ξ_1, ξ_2 正交得 $\xi_1^T \xi_2 = a - 1 = 0$,解得a = 1. 因为 ξ_1 是 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 的一个特征向量,

 ξ_2 是 λ_2 = 1 的一个特征向量,分别将它们标准化得 $q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1,1,-1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,

 $q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0,1,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,假设由 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 的另外一个特征向量标准正交化得到的单位向量

是 $q_3 = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$,则由正交关系得方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1, \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解 得 $x_3 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$, 若 $x_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$, 此 时 $q_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2, -1, 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 则 得 正 交 矩 阵

$$A = U\Lambda U^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}.$$

若
$$x_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$$
 , 此 时 $q_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \left[-2, 1, -1 \right]^T$, 此 时 正 交 矩 阵 为

第6章 第2节

2. (1)
$$\Re: A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
,

则
$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 10)(\lambda - 1)^2$$
, 所 以 A 的 特 征 值 为

 $\lambda_1 = 10$, $\lambda_2 = 1$ (二重). 对 $\lambda_1 = 10$, 解方程组

$$(10E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1 \right]^T$,标准化得到 $q_1 = \frac{1}{3} \left[-1, -2, 2 \right]^T$. 对于 $\lambda_2 = 1$,

解方程组

$$(E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2,1,0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2,0,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 标准化得到 $q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} -2,1,0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $q_3 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 2,4,5 \end{bmatrix}^T$.

取
$$T = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
,则 T 为正交矩阵,且 $X = TY$,可得二次型

的标准形为: $f = 10y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$, 规范形为: $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2$.

(2)
$$\mathbf{H}: A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

则
$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)^2$$
, 所 以 A 的 特 征 值 为

 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = 1$ (二重). 对 $\lambda_1 = -1$, 解方程组

$$(-E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1,0,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,标准化得到 $q_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1,0,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$. 对于 $\lambda_2 = 1$,解 方程组

$$(E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1,0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1,0,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$, 标准化得到 $q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1,0 \end{bmatrix}^T$, $q_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1,0,1 \end{bmatrix}^T$.

取
$$T = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$
,则 T 为正交矩阵,且 $X = TY$,可得二次型的

标准形为: $f = -y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$, 规范形为: $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_3^2$.

3. (1)
$$\Re$$
: $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 5x_1x_2 - 3x_2x_3$

$$= \left(x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2\right)^2 - \frac{25}{4}x_2^2 - 3x_2x_3$$

$$= \left(x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2\right)^2 - \frac{25}{4}\left(x_2 + \frac{6}{25}x_3\right)^2 - \frac{9}{25}x_3^2,$$

则
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + \frac{5}{2}x_2, \\ y_2 = x_2 + \frac{6}{25}x_3, \\ y_3 = x_3, \end{cases}$$
 即 $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{6}{25} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X$,有标准形 $f = y_1^2 - \frac{25}{4}y_2^2 - \frac{9}{25}y_3^2$,可

逆线性变换为:
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{6}{25} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} Y$$

(2) 解:
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2(x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3) + 4x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 8x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)^2 + 2(x_2 - x_3)^2,$$

则
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3, & \text{即 } Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X, \text{ 有标准形 } f = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2, \text{ 可逆线性变}$$

换为:
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} Y$$
.

第3节

4. (1) 解:
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 5\left(x_1^2 - \frac{4}{5}x_1x_2\right) + 6x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 5\left(x_1 - \frac{2}{5}x_2\right)^2 + \frac{26}{5}x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 4x_2x_3$$

$$= 5\left(x_1 - \frac{2}{5}x_2\right)^2 + \frac{26}{5}\left(x_2 - \frac{5}{13}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{42}{13}x_3^2,$$
则有标准形 $f = 5y_1^2 + \frac{26}{5}y_2^2 + \frac{42}{13}y_3^2$,故此二次型是正定的.

(2) 解:
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 10\left(x_1^2 + \frac{4}{5}x_1x_2 + \frac{12}{5}x_1x_3\right) + 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 28x_2x_3$$

$$= 10\left(x_1 + \frac{2}{5}x_2 + \frac{6}{5}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{2}{5}x_2^2 - \frac{67}{5}x_3^2 - 28x_2x_3$$

$$= 10\left(x_1 + \frac{2}{5}x_2 + \frac{6}{5}x_3\right)^2 + \frac{2}{5}(x_2 - 35x_3)^2 + \left(490 - \frac{67}{5}\right)x_3^2,$$

则有标准形 $f = 10y_1^2 + \frac{2}{5}y_2^2 + \left(490 - \frac{67}{5}\right)y_3^2$,故此二次型是正定的.

- 2. 证: A+B 显然是对称矩阵,又因为若存在可逆矩阵X,有 $X^T(A+B)X=X^TAX+X^TBX$,由于A和B都是正定的,则 X^TAX 和 X^TBX 正定,故 $X^T(A+B)X$ 正定,可得A+B正定.
- 3. 证:不妨设 A 是 n 阶方阵,则设 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n$ 是 A 的全部特征根,因为 A 是正定的,故有 $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0, \cdots, \lambda_n > 0$. 又因为 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}, \frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \cdots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$ 是 A^{-1} 的全部特征根,显然也有 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} > 0, \frac{1}{\lambda_2} > 0, \cdots, \frac{1}{\lambda_n} > 0$,则 A^{-1} 是正定的. 又因为 $A^* = A^{-1} |A|$,故 A^* 的所有特征根,为 $\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1}, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2}, \cdots, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_n}$,由于 $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n > 0$,故有 $\frac{|A|}{\lambda_1} > 0, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_2} > 0, \cdots, \frac{|A|}{\lambda_n} > 0$,即 A^* 也正定.