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Week 9 补充题.

$$1. \text{ 设 } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{2} q_1 = \alpha_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$$

$$q_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T q_1}{\|q_1\|^2} q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -5/2 \\ 5/2 \\ 5/2 \\ -5/2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$q_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3^T q_1}{\|q_1\|^2} q_1 - \frac{\alpha_3^T q_2}{\|q_2\|^2} q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{2}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -5/2 \\ 5/2 \\ 5/2 \\ -5/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e_1 = \frac{q_1}{\|q_1\|} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \right]^T$$

$$e_2 = \frac{q_2}{\|q_2\|} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \right]^T$$

$$e_3 = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ -\frac{1}{2} \right]^T$$

$$\therefore Q = [e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 2e_1, \alpha_2 = 3e_1 + 5e_2$$

$$\alpha_3 = 2e_1 - 2e_2 + 4e_3$$

$$\therefore R = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1+x & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1+x & 2 \\ 2-x & 3 & 1+x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x-2) [(1+x)^2 - 6 - 4 + 3(1+x)]$$

$$= (x-2) [(1+x)^2 + 3(1+x) - 10] = 0$$

$$\therefore x=2 \text{ 或 } x=-1 + \frac{-3 \pm 7}{2}$$

$$\therefore x=2 \text{ 或 } x=1 \text{ 或 } x=-6$$

3. $\therefore A, B$ 均为正交矩阵.

$$\angle |A| = \pm 1, |B| = \pm 1, (\because A^T A = I)$$

$$\text{而 } |A| + |B| = 0, \therefore |A| = -|B|$$

$$\therefore |A^T| |B^T| |A+B| = -|A+B|$$

$$= |A^T A B^T + A^T A B B^T| = |(B+A)^T|$$

$$= |A+B| \therefore |A+B| = -|A+B| = 0$$

4. (1).

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 & 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -22 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -42 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\cancel{(44+24)} = -64$$

$$-(88-24) = -64$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 & b_1 & 0 \\ a_2 & 0 & 0 & b_2 \\ a_3 & 0 & 0 & b_3 \\ x & a_4 & b_4 & y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & b_3 \\ a_4 & b_4 & x & y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_4 & b_4 & x & y \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_1 b_4 - b_1 a_4) (a_2 b_3 - b_2 a_3)$$

$$(3) D_3 = (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i (n+1-i)$$

$$(4) D_4 \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1 y_1 & 1+x_1 y_2 & \dots & 1+x_1 y_n \\ 1+x_2 y_1 & 1+x_2 y_2 & \dots & 1+x_2 y_n \\ (x_3-x_2)y_1 & (x_3-x_2)y_2 & \dots & (x_3-x_2)y_n \\ ? & ? & \dots & ? \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2-R_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1 y_1 & 1+x_1 y_2 & \dots & 1+x_1 y_n \\ 1+x_2 y_1 & 1+x_2 y_2 & \dots & 1+x_2 y_n \\ (x_2-x_1)y_1 & (x_2-x_1)y_2 & \dots & (x_2-x_1)y_n \\ (x_3-x_2)y_1 & (x_3-x_2)y_2 & \dots & (x_3-x_2)y_n \\ ? & ? & \dots & ? \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 \quad (\text{第2行/第3行为零或2,3行线性相关})$$

$$(n > 2)$$