

线性代数 0231/2 12112627 李乐平  $\beta\alpha^T = [2]$

$$1. (1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ -2a_{11}+a_{21} & -2a_{12}+a_{22} & -2a_{13}+a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{14} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{34} \\ b_{41} & b_{42} & b_{43} & b_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12}+3b_{14} & b_{13} & b_{14} \\ b_{21} & b_{22}+3b_{24} & b_{23} & b_{24} \\ b_{31} & b_{32}+3b_{34} & b_{33} & b_{34} \\ b_{41} & b_{42}+3b_{44} & b_{43} & b_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{2021} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4042 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{2021} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{13} & a_{12} & a_{11} \\ -4042a_{13}+a_{23} & -4042a_{12}+a_{22} & -4042a_{11}+a_{21} \\ a_{33} & a_{32} & a_{31} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2(1) B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} B^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} B^n = 0 \quad (n \geq 5)$$

$$(2) A^k = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^k C_k^1 \lambda^{k-1} C_k^2 \lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k C_k^1 \lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{bmatrix} \quad (k \geq 2)$$

$$3. A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} A^n = (x^T \beta)^n = \alpha^T (\beta \alpha^T)^{n-1} \beta = 2^{n-1} \alpha^T \beta = 2^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 4 & -1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 6 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4. \because A^2 + A - 5E = 0$$

$$\therefore (A^2 + A - 5E)A^{-1} = 0$$

$$\therefore A + E - 5A^{-1} = 0$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}(A + E)$$

$$\text{同理} \because A^2 + A - 5E = 0$$

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

$$A + 2E - 3E = 3(A + 2E)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}(A - E)$$

$$5(1) x^T A x = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{j=1}^n x_j a_{ji} \right] = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j a_{ij} \right] = [0] \quad (\text{因 } A \text{ 为反对称矩阵})$$

$$(2) (x^T A x)^T = x^T A^T x = 0 \text{ 而 } x^T A x = 0$$

因  $x$  的任意性, 考虑控制变量法.

$$\textcircled{1} \text{不妨设 } x = [1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$\text{则 } x^T A x = [1 \ 0 \ 0] A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_{11} = 0$$

$$\text{同理可知 } a_{22} = a_{33} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{不妨设 } x = [1 \ 1 \ 0]^T$$

$$\text{则 } x^T A x = [1 \ 1 \ 0] A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = a_{12} + a_{21} = 0$$

$$\text{同理可知 } \forall i, j, a_{ij} + a_{ji} = 0$$

综上可证明  $A$  为反对称矩阵.