

4. 设  $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ , 3阶矩阵  $A$

满足  $AP=PD$ , 求  $\varphi(A)=A^8(5I-6A+A^2)$ .

解:  $A = PDP^{-1}$

$$\therefore A^n = PD^nP^{-1}$$

可求得

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

$$\varphi(A) = 5PD^8P^{-1} - 6PD^9P^{-1} + PD^{10}P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 设3阶矩阵 $A$ 按列分块  $A = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3]$ , 且  $\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3$ , 问齐次线性方程组  $Ax = 0$  存在非零解吗?  $A$  是可逆矩阵吗? 并说明理由.

解:

$\therefore A$  不是满秩的, 即  $Ax = 0$  存在非零解, 且  $A$  不是可逆矩阵.

7. 设  $A$  为 3 阶矩阵,  $\det(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ , 求  $\det((2A)^{-1} - 5A^*)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \det(A) &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \det((2A)^{-1} - 5A^*) = \det(-4A^*) = (-4)^3 \det(A^*) \\ &= (-4)^3 \times \frac{1}{4} = -16\end{aligned}$$

8. 设线性方程组  $Ax = b$  的增广矩阵为

$$\bar{A} = [A \mid b] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 4 \\ -1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{array} \right],$$

求  $r(A)$  及  $r(\bar{A})$

解:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ -1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 4 \text{ or } -1, r(A) = 2 \\ \text{else } r(A) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \neq -1 \text{ 时 } \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 4 \\ -1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 & \lambda^2+4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-\lambda & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 & \lambda^2+4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-\lambda & \frac{2\lambda(\lambda-4)}{\lambda+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 4 \quad r(\bar{A}) = 2$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时 } \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \quad r(\bar{A}) = 3$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 4, r(A) = 2 \\ \text{else } r(A) = 3 \end{cases}$$

由行列式的定义计算：

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

中 $x^4$ 的系数： 2



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

则：  $A_{31} + A_{32} + A_{33} = ?$

设 $n$ 阶实对称矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$ 满足 $A^2 = \mathbf{0}$ .证明:  $A = \mathbf{0}$

$$A^2 = AA^T = \mathbf{0}$$
$$b_{ii} = [a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in}] \begin{bmatrix} a_{i1} \\ a_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = 0$$

设 $A, B, C$ 均为 $n$ 阶矩阵, 且满足 $ABC = E$ , 则下列结论正确的为:

(A)  $ACB = E$     (B)  $CBA = E$

(C)  $BAC = E$     (D)  $BCA = E$