线性代数

♡ 第一节

☺ 练习:

参考答案:

**
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 4 r_1} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 & -20 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_4 \leftrightarrow r_2} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 & -20 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + 15 r_2} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & 85 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 45 \end{vmatrix} = 0 ($$

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$$\Longrightarrow D_n = (x-a)^{n-1}[x+(n-1)a]$$

♡ 第二节

☺ 练习:

日 求逆矩阵
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2\\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 3\\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 9x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

参考答案:

可得伴随矩阵
$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 8 & 10 & -12 \\ -2 & 4 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & -4 & 6 \\ 4 & -7 & -9 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 & 5 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3.5 & -4.5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

▲
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$
 方程组有唯一解. $|A_1| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$, $|A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$, $|A_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = 2, x_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} = \frac{-1}{2}, x_3 = \frac{|A_3|}{|A|} = \frac{1}{2}$$

♡ 第三节

Θ 练习:

⑤ 求逆矩阵
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

9 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 10 \\ 11x_1 + 3x_2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

参考答案:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 5 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + 2 \cdot r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + 2 \cdot r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + 2 \cdot r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

▲ 系数矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2 r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{2x(-)}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-4}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-4}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-4}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{-4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

于是R(A)=3,故方程组有4-R(A)=1个自由未知数,解得
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4}{3}x_4 \\ x_2 = -3x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{4}{3}x_4 \end{cases}$$
 整理得
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, c \in R$$

▲ 增广矩阵
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 10 \\ 11 & 3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{r_1-r_2}{\Longrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 & -8 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 10 \\ 11 & 3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{r_2-3r_1}{\Longrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 & -8 \\ 0 & -10 & 11 & 34 \\ 0 & -30 & 33 & 96 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{r_3-3r_2}{\Longrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 & -8 \\ 0 & -10 & 11 & 34 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$R(A)=2 < R(B)=3, 方程 无解。$$

♡ 第四节

□ 练习:

参考答案:

▲ 先求A的特征值:

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 - \lambda & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -3 - \lambda & 4 \\ 4 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 5) \Longrightarrow$$
 特征值 $\lambda_1 = -5, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 5$

2.
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
解方程 $(A - E)x = 0$, $A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ⇒得特征向量 $p_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T$

$$\diamondsuit \ P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \ \overleftarrow{\mathbf{A}} \ P^{-1} \ A \ P = \Lambda = \operatorname{diag}(-5, 1, 5) \Longrightarrow A = P \ \Lambda \ P^{-1} \Longrightarrow A^{2018} = P \ \Lambda^{2018} \ P^{-1}$$

可求得

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1\\ 5 & 0 & -5\\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
代入可得

$$A^{2018} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5^{2018} & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 5^{2018} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5^{2018} & 1 & 2 \times 5^{2018} \\ -2 \times 5^{2018} & 0 & 5^{2018} \\ 5^{2018} & 0 & 2 \times 5^{2018} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$