

第一章 行列式

1. 利用对角线法则计算下列三阶行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 (1) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (-4) \times 3 + 0 \times (-1) \times (-1) + 1 \times 1 \times 8$
 $- 0 \times 1 \times 3 - 2 \times (-1) \times 8 - 1 \times (-4) \times (-1)$
 $= -24 + 8 + 16 - 4$
 $= -4$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix} = acb + bac + cba - bbb - aaa - ccc$$

$$= 3abc - a^3 - b^3 - c^3$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = bc^2 + ca^2 + ab^2 - ac^2 - ba^2 - cb^2$$

$$= (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x(x+y)y + yx(x+y) + (x+y)yx - y^3 - (x+y)^3 - x^3$$

$$= 3xy(x+y) - y^3 - 3x^2y - 3y^2x - x^3 - y^3 - x^3$$

$$= -2(x^3 + y^3)$$

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2. 按自然数从小到大为标准次序，求下列各排列的逆序数:

- (1) 1 2 3 4; (2) 4 1 3 2;
 (3) 3 4 2 1; (4) 2 4 1 3;
 (5) 1 3 ... (2n-1) 2 4 ... (2n);
 (6) 1 3 ... (2n-1) (2n) (2n-2) ... 2.

解 (1) 逆序数为 0

(2) 逆序数为 4: 4 1, 4 3, 4 2, 3 2

(3) 逆序数为 5: 3 2, 3 1, 4 2, 4 1, 2 1

(4) 逆序数为 3: 2 1, 4 1, 4 3

(5) 逆序数为 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$:

3 2 1 个
 5 2, 5 4 2 个
 7 2, 7 4, 7 6 3 个

 (2n-1) 2, (2n-1) 4, (2n-1) 6, ..., (2n-1) (2n-2) (n-1) 个

个

(6) 逆序数为 $n(n-1)$

3 2 1 个
 5 2, 5 4 2 个

 (2n-1) 2, (2n-1) 4, (2n-1) 6, ..., (2n-1) (2n-2) (n-1) 个
 4 2 1 个
 6 2, 6 4 2 个

 (2n) 2, (2n) 4, (2n) 6, ..., (2n) (2n-2) (n-1) 个

3. 写出四阶行列式中含有因子 $a_{11}a_{23}$ 的项.

解 由定义知, 四阶行列式的一般项为

$(-1)^t a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} a_{3p_3} a_{4p_4}$, 其中 t 为 $p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$ 的逆序数. 由于 $p_1 = 1, p_2 = 3$ 已固定, $p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4$ 只能形如 13□□, 即 1324 或 1342. 对应的 t 分别为

$$0 + 0 + 1 + 0 = 1 \text{ 或 } 0 + 0 + 0 + 2 = 2$$

$\therefore -a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44}$ 和 $a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42}$ 为所求.

4. 计算下列各行列式:

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$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix}; \quad (4) \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_2 - c_3 \\ c_4 - 7c_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & 2 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & -14 \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{4+3} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 10 & 3 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_2 + c_3 \\ c_1 + \frac{1}{2}c_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 9 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 17 & 17 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_4 - c_2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix} = adf \begin{vmatrix} -b & c & e \\ b & -c & e \\ b & c & -e \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= adfbce \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4abcdef$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + ar_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1+ab & a & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (-1)(-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1+ab & a & 0 \\ -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 + dc_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1+ab & a & ad \\ -1 & c & 1+cd \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (-1)(-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1+ab & ad \\ -1 & 1+cd \end{vmatrix} = abcd + ab + cd + ad + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ 2a & a+b & 2b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^3;$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d) \cdot (c-d)(a+b+c+d);
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix} = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n.$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 左边} &= \frac{c_2 - c_1}{c_3 - c_1} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab - a^2 & b^2 - a^2 \\ 2a & b - a & 2b - 2a \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} ab - a^2 & b^2 - a^2 \\ b - a & 2b - 2a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (b-a)(b-a) \begin{vmatrix} a & b+a \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^3 = \text{右边} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 左边} &\xrightarrow[\text{分开}]{\text{按第一列}} a \begin{vmatrix} x & ay+bz & az+bx \\ y & az+bx & ax+by \\ z & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} y & ay+bz & az+bx \\ z & az+bx & ax+by \\ x & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{分别再分}} a^2 \begin{vmatrix} x & ay+bz & z \\ y & az+bx & x \\ z & ax+by & y \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 0 + b \begin{vmatrix} y & z & az+bx \\ z & x & ax+by \\ x & y & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{分别再分}} a^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + b^3 \begin{vmatrix} y & z & x \\ z & x & y \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + b^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} (-1)^2 = \text{右边} \end{aligned}$$

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

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$$\begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{l} a^2 \\ b^2 \\ c^2 \\ d^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 2a+1 \\ 2b+1 \\ 2c+1 \\ 2d+1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 4a+4 \\ 4b+4 \\ 4c+4 \\ 4d+4 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 6a+9 \\ 6b+9 \\ 6c+9 \\ 6d+9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第二列} \\ \text{分成二项} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{l} a^2 \\ b^2 \\ c^2 \\ d^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 4a+4 \\ 4b+4 \\ 4c+4 \\ 4d+4 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 6a+9 \\ 6b+9 \\ 6c+9 \\ 6d+9 \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} a^2 \\ b^2 \\ c^2 \\ d^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 4a+4 \\ 4b+4 \\ 4c+4 \\ 4d+4 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 6a+9 \\ 6b+9 \\ 6c+9 \\ 6d+9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{第一项} \\ \\ \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{l} c_3 - 4c_2 \\ c_4 - 6c_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} a^2 \\ b^2 \\ c^2 \\ d^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} a^2 \\ b^2 \\ c^2 \\ d^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 4a \\ 4b \\ 4c \\ 4d \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 6a \\ 6b \\ 6c \\ 6d \end{array} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 左边} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a & d-a \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & d^2-a^2 \\ a^4 & b^4-a^4 & c^4-a^4 & d^4-a^4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a & d-a \\ b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & d^2-a^2 \\ b^2(b^2-a^2) & c^2(c^2-a^2) & d^2(d^2-a^2) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b+a & c+a & d+a \\ b^2(b+a) & c^2(c+a) & d^2(d+a) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b+a & c-b & d-b \\ b^2(b+a) & c^2(c+a)-b^2(b+a) & d^2(d+a)-b^2(b+a) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b) \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ (c^2+bc+b^2)+a(c+b) & (d^2+bd+b^2)+a(d+b) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)(a+b+c+d) \end{aligned}$$

(5) 用数学归纳法证明

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当 $n=2$ 时, $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 \\ a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + a_1x + a_2$, 命题成立.

假设对于 $(n-1)$ 阶行列式命题成立, 即

$$D_{n-1} = x^{n-1} + a_1x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-1},$$

则 D_n 按第1列展开:

$$D_n = xD_{n-1} + a_n(-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix} = xD_{n-1} + a_n = \text{右边}$$

所以, 对于 n 阶行列式命题成立.

6. 设 n 阶行列式 $D = \det(a_{ij})$, 把 D 上下翻转、或逆时针旋转 90° 、或依副对角线翻转, 依次得

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{11} \end{vmatrix},$$

证明 $D_1 = D_2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D, D_3 = D$.

证明 $\because D = \det(a_{ij})$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore D_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (-1)^{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{n1} & & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{31} & \cdots & a_{3n} \end{vmatrix} = \cdots \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (-1)^{n-2} \cdots (-1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{1+2+\cdots+(n-2)+(n-1)} D = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D \end{aligned}$$

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$$\text{同理可证 } D_2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D^T = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D$$

$$D_3 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D_2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D = (-1)^{n(n-1)} D = D$$

7. 计算下列各行列式 (D_k 为 k 阶行列式):

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & a \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 其中对角线上元素都是 } a, \text{ 未写出的元素都是 } 0;$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x & \cdots & a \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(3) D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a^n & (a-1)^n & \cdots & (a-n)^n \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \cdots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a & a-1 & \cdots & a-n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix};$$

提示: 利用范德蒙德行列式的结果.

$$(4) D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & & & & b_n \\ & \ddots & & 0 & \ddots \\ & & a_1 & b_1 & \\ 0 & & c_1 & d_1 & 0 \\ & \ddots & & 0 & \ddots \\ c_n & & & & d_n \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(5) D_n = \det(a_{ij}), \text{ 其中 } a_{ij} = |i-j|;$$

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$$(6) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0.$$

解

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{按最后一行展开}$$

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

(再按第一行展开)

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a \end{vmatrix}_{(n-2)(n-2)} + a^n = a^n - a^{n-2} = a^{n-2}(a^2 - 1)$$

(2) 将第一行乘(-1)分别加到其余各行, 得

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a \\ a-x & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a-x & 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a-x & 0 & 0 & 0 & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

再将各列都加到第一列上, 得

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$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x + (n-1)a & a & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

(3) 从第 $n+1$ 行开始, 第 $n+1$ 行经过 n 次相邻对换, 换到第 1 行, 第 n 行经 $(n-1)$ 次对换换到第 2 行 \cdots , 经 $n + (n-1) + \cdots + 1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 次行交换, 得

$$D_{n+1} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & a-1 & \cdots & a-n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \cdots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ a^n & (a-1)^n & \cdots & (a-n)^n \end{vmatrix}$$

此行列式为范德蒙德行列式

$$D_{n+1} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} [(a-i+1) - (a-j+1)]$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} [-(i-j)] = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \cdot (-1)^{\frac{n+(n-1)+\cdots+1}{2}} \cdot \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} [(i-j)]$$

$$= \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} (i-j)$$

$$(4) D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & & 0 & & b_n \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots \\ 0 & & a_1 & b_1 & \\ & \ddots & c_1 & d_1 & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ c_n & & 0 & & d_n \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\text{按第一行展开} \begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1} & & 0 & & b_{n-1} & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & & \ddots \\ 0 & & a_1 & b_1 & & 0 \\ a_n & & c_1 & d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ c_{n-1} & & 0 & & d_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & & \dots & & 0 & d_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{2n+1} b_n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{n-1} & & 0 & & b_{n-1} \\ & \ddots & & & & \ddots \\ 0 & & a_1 & b_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & c_1 & d_1 & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ c_{n-1} & & & & & d_{n-1} \\ c_n & & & 0 & & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

都按最后一行展开 $a_n d_n D_{2n-2} - b_n c_n D_{2n-2}$

由此得递推公式:

$$D_{2n} = (a_n d_n - b_n c_n) D_{2n-2}$$

即

$$D_{2n} = \prod_{i=2}^n (a_i d_i - b_i c_i) D_2$$

而

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1$$

得

$$D_{2n} = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i d_i - b_i c_i)$$

$$(5) a_{ij} = |i - j|$$

$$D_n = \det(a_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & n-3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & n-4 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_2 - r_3, \dots} \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & \dots & 0 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} c_2 + c_1, c_3 + c_1 \\ c_4 + c_1, \dots \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & -2 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ n-1 & 2n-3 & 2n-4 & 2n-5 & \dots & n-1 \end{array} \right| = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1) 2^{n-2} \end{array}$$

$$(6) D_n = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1+a_1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1+a_n \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} c_1 - c_2, c_2 - c_3 \\ c_3 - c_4, \dots \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_4 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_n & 1+a_n \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{c} \text{按最后一列} \\ \text{展开 (由下往上)} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$(1+a_n)(a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1}) - \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_4 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -a_{n-2} & a_{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -a_n \end{array} \right|$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
& + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_n \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + \\
& \begin{vmatrix} -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
& = (1 + a_n)(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}) + a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-3} a_{n-2} a_n + \cdots + a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n \\
& = (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

8. 用克莱姆法则解下列方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 5, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = -2, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 - 5x_4 = -2, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 11x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 5x_1 + 6x_2 & = 1, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 & = 0, \\ x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 & = 0, \\ x_3 + 5x_4 + 6x_5 & = 0, \\ x_4 + 5x_5 & = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解 } (1) D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -13 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -54 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 142 \end{vmatrix} = -142$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 9 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & -13 & -3 & -23 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & -13 & -3 & -23 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & -46 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 120 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 38 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 142 \end{vmatrix} = -142$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -12 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -15 & -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 39 & 31 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -19 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -284 \end{vmatrix} = -284$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -426$$

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$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 142$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 2, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = 3, \quad x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = -1$$

$$(2) D = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按最后一行}} 5D' - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 5D' - 6D''$$

$$= 5(5D'' - 6D''') - 6D'' = 19D'' - 30D'''$$

$$= 65D''' - 114D'''' = 65 \times 19 - 114 \times 5 = 665$$

(D' 为行列式 D 中 a_{11} 的余子式, D'' 为 D' 中 a'_{11} 的余子式, D''', D'''' 类推)

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按第一列}} D' + \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= D' + 6^4 = 19D''' - 30D'''' + 6^4 = 1507$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按第二列}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 5 \times 6^3 = -65 - 1080 = -1145$$

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$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按第三列}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 6 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 19 + 6 \times 114 = 703$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按第四列}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -5 - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -395$$

$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按最后一列}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + D' = 1 + 211 = 212$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{1507}{665}; \quad x_2 = -\frac{1145}{665}; \quad x_3 = \frac{703}{665}; \quad x_4 = \frac{-395}{665}; \quad x_5 = \frac{212}{665}.$$

9. 问 λ, μ 取何值时, 齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + \mu x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2\mu x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 有非零解?

解 $D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 2\mu & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \mu - \mu\lambda,$

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齐次线性方程组有非零解，则 $D_3 = 0$

即
$$\mu - \mu\lambda = 0$$

得
$$\mu = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 1$$

不难验证，当 $\mu = 0$ 或 $\lambda = 1$ 时，该齐次线性方程组确有非零解。

10. 问 λ 取何值时，齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} (1-\lambda)x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + (3-\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1-\lambda)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有非零解？

解

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -3+\lambda & 4 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1-\lambda)^3 + (\lambda-3) - 4(1-\lambda) - 2(1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) \\ &= (1-\lambda)^3 + 2(1-\lambda)^2 + \lambda - 3 \end{aligned}$$

齐次线性方程组有非零解，则 $D = 0$

得
$$\lambda = 0, \lambda = 2 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 3$$

不难验证，当 $\lambda = 0, \lambda = 2$ 或 $\lambda = 3$ 时，该齐次线性方程组确有非零解。

第二章 矩阵及其运算

1. 已知线性变换:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3, \\ x_2 = 3y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3, \\ x_3 = 3y_1 + 2y_2 + 3y_3, \end{cases}$$

求从变量 x_1, x_2, x_3 到变量 y_1, y_2, y_3 的线性变换.

解

$$\text{由已知: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -4 & 9 \\ 6 & 3 & -7 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = -7x_1 - 4x_2 + 9x_3 \\ y_2 = 6x_1 + 3x_2 - 7x_3 \\ y_3 = 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 \end{cases}$$

2. 已知两个线性变换

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + y_3, \\ x_2 = -2y_1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3, \\ x_3 = 4y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = -3z_1 + z_2, \\ y_2 = 2z_1 + z_3, \\ y_3 = -z_2 + 3z_3, \end{cases}$$

求从 z_1, z_2, z_3 到 x_1, x_2, x_3 的线性变换.

解 由已知

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$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 1 & 3 \\ 12 & -4 & 9 \\ -10 & -1 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以有
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -6z_1 + z_2 + 3z_3 \\ x_2 = 12z_1 - 4z_2 + 9z_3 \\ x_3 = -10z_1 - z_2 + 16z_3 \end{cases}$$

3. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

求 $3AB - 2A$ 及 $A^T B$.

解

$$3AB - 2A = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 13 & 22 \\ -2 & -17 & 20 \\ 4 & 29 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 2 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 计算下列乘积:

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$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) (1,2,3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (-1,2);$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(5) (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \times 7 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 7 + (-2) \times 2 + 3 \times 1 \\ 5 \times 7 + 7 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 35 \\ 6 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) (1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1) = (10)$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (-1 \ 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times (-1) & 2 \times 2 \\ 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 2 \\ 3 \times (-1) & 3 \times 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -7 & 8 \\ 20 & -5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) & \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 \quad a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 \quad a_{13}x_1 + a_{23}x_2 + a_{33}x_3) \\
 &\times \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 问:

(1) $AB = BA$ 吗?

(2) $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 吗?

(3) $(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$ 吗?

解

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore AB \neq BA$$

$$(2) (A+B)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 14 \\ 14 & 29 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{但 } A^2 + 2AB + B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 16 \\ 15 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜
故 $(A+B)^2 \neq A^2 + 2AB + B^2$

$$(3) (A+B)(A-B) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{而} \quad A^2 - B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故} \quad (A+B)(A-B) \neq A^2 - B^2$$

6. 举反列说明下列命题是错误的:

(1) 若 $A^2 = 0$, 则 $A = 0$;

(2) 若 $A^2 = A$, 则 $A = 0$ 或 $A = E$;

(3) 若 $AX = AY$, 且 $A \neq 0$, 则 $X = Y$.

$$\text{解 (1) 取 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = 0, \text{ 但 } A \neq 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 取 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = A, \text{ 但 } A \neq 0 \text{ 且 } A \neq E$$

$$(3) \text{ 取 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = AY \text{ 且 } A \neq 0 \text{ 但 } X \neq Y$$

$$7. \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A^2, A^3, \dots, A^k.$$

$$\text{解} \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{利用数学归纳法证明: } A^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布，微信关注考僧，更多惊喜
当 $k=1$ 时, 显然成立, 假设 k 时成立, 则 $k+1$ 时

$$A^k = A^k A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ (k+1)\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由数学归纳法原理知: $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ k\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

8. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^k .

解 首先观察

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 & 3\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此推测 $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \geq 2)$

用数学归纳法证明:

当 $k=2$ 时, 显然成立.

假设 k 时成立, 则 $k+1$ 时,

$$A^{k+1} = A^k \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{k+1} & (k+1)\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{(k+1)k}{2}\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & \lambda^{k+1} & (k+1)\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由数学归纳法原理知: } A^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{k(k-1)}{2}\lambda^{k-2} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}$$

9. 设 A, B 为 n 阶矩阵, 且 A 为对称矩阵, 证明 $B^T A B$ 也是对称矩阵.

证明 已知: $A^T = A$

则 $(B^T A B)^T = B^T (B^T A)^T = B^T A^T B = B^T A B$

从而 $B^T A B$ 也是对称矩阵.

10. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶对称矩阵, 证明 AB 是对称矩阵的充分必要条件是 $AB = BA$.

证明 由已知: $A^T = A$ $B^T = B$

充分性: $AB = BA \Rightarrow AB = B^T A^T \Rightarrow AB = (AB)^T$

即 AB 是对称矩阵.

必要性: $(AB)^T = AB \Rightarrow B^T A^T = AB \Rightarrow BA = AB$.

11. 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (5) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(6) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & 0 \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_n \end{pmatrix} (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0)$$

解

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = 1$$

$$A_{11} = 5, A_{21} = 2 \times (-1), A_{12} = 2 \times (-1), A_{22} = 1$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

$$\text{故} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) |A| = 1 \neq 0 \quad \text{故} A^{-1} \text{存在}$$

$$A_{11} = \cos \theta \quad A_{21} = \sin \theta \quad A_{12} = -\sin \theta \quad A_{22} = \cos \theta$$

$$\text{从而} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) |A| = 2, \quad \text{故} A^{-1} \text{存在}$$

$$A_{11} = -4 \quad A_{21} = 2 \quad A_{31} = 0$$

$$\text{而} \quad A_{12} = -13 \quad A_{22} = 6 \quad A_{32} = -1$$

$$A_{13} = -32 \quad A_{23} = 14 \quad A_{33} = -2$$

$$\text{故} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{13}{2} & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -16 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布，微信关注考僧，更多惊喜

$$(4) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 24 \quad A_{21} = A_{31} = A_{41} = A_{32} = A_{42} = A_{43} = 0$$

$$A_{11} = 24 \quad A_{22} = 12 \quad A_{33} = 8 \quad A_{44} = 6$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -12 \quad A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

$$A_{14} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \quad A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$A_{24} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \quad A_{34} = (-1)^7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{5}{24} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) |A| = 1 \neq 0 \quad \text{故 } A^{-1} \text{ 存在}$$

$$\text{而} \quad A_{11} = 1 \quad A_{21} = -2 \quad A_{31} = 0 \quad A_{41} = 0$$

$$A_{12} = -2 \quad A_{22} = 5 \quad A_{32} = 0 \quad A_{42} = 0$$

$$A_{13} = 0 \quad A_{23} = 0 \quad A_{33} = 2 \quad A_{43} = -3$$

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$$A_{14} = 0 \quad A_{24} = 0 \quad A_{34} = -5 \quad A_{44} = 8$$

$$\text{从而 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & 0 \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由对角矩阵的性质知 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{a_1} & & & 0 \\ & \frac{1}{a_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \frac{1}{a_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

12. 解下列矩阵方程:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解

$$(1) X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -23 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$(2) \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & 2 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{8}{3} & 5 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

13. 利用逆矩阵解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 2, \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = 3; \end{cases} \quad (2) \quad \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 方程组可表示为
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

从而有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 方程组可表示为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

14. 设 $A^k = O$ (k 为正整数), 证明

$$(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}.$$

证明 一方面, $E = (E - A)^{-1}(E - A)$

另一方面, 由 $A^k = O$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (E - A) + (A - A^2) + A^2 - \cdots - A^{k-1} + (A^{k-1} - A^k) \\ &= (E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1})(E - A) \end{aligned}$$

故 $(E - A)^{-1}(E - A) = (E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1})(E - A)$

两端同时右乘 $(E - A)^{-1}$

就有 $(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1}$

15. 设方阵 A 满足 $A^2 - A - 2E = O$, 证明 A 及 $A + 2E$ 都可逆, 并求 A^{-1}

该资源由考憎独家整理发布, 微信关注考憎, 更多惊喜

及

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

证明 由 $A^2 - A - 2E = O$ 得 $A^2 - A = 2E$

两端同时取行列式: $|A^2 - A| = 2$

即 $|A||A - E| = 2$, 故 $|A| \neq 0$

所以 A 可逆, 而 $A + 2E = A^2$

$$|A + 2E| = |A^2| = |A|^2 \neq 0 \quad \text{故 } A + 2E \text{ 也可逆.}$$

$$\text{由 } A^2 - A - 2E = O \Rightarrow A(A - E) = 2E$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}A(A - E) = 2A^{-1}E \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A - E)$$

$$\text{又由 } A^2 - A - 2E = O \Rightarrow (A + 2E)A - 3(A + 2E) = -4E$$

$$\Rightarrow (A + 2E)(A - 3E) = -4E$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E)^{-1}(A + 2E)(A - 3E) = -4(A + 2E)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(3E - A)$$

16. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $AB = A + 2B$, 求 B .

解 由 $AB = A + 2B$ 可得 $(A - 2E)B = A$

$$\text{故 } B = (A - 2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

17. 设 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{11} .

解 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ 故 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$ 所以 $A^{11} = P\Lambda^{11}P^{-1}$

$$|P| = 3 \quad P^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

而 $\Lambda^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{故 } A^{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2731 & 2732 \\ -683 & -684 \end{pmatrix}$$

18. 设 m 次多项式 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_mx^m$, 记

$$f(A) = a_0E + a_1A + a_2A^2 + \cdots + a_mA^m$$

$f(A)$ 称为方阵 A 的 m 次多项式.

(1) 设 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 证明: $\Lambda^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^k & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^k \end{pmatrix}$, $f(\Lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda_2) \end{pmatrix}$;

(2) 设 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$, 证明: $A^k = P\Lambda^k P^{-1}$, $f(A) = Pf(\Lambda)P^{-1}$.

证明

(1) i) 利用数学归纳法. 当 $k = 2$ 时

$$\Lambda^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

命题成立, 假设 k 时成立, 则 $k+1$ 时

$$\Lambda^{k+1} = \Lambda^k \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^k & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{k+1} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{k+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

故命题成立.

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

ii) 左边 $= f(\Lambda) = a_0E + a_1\Lambda + a_2\Lambda^2 + \cdots + a_m\Lambda^m$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + a_1 \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + a_m \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^m & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} a_0 + a_1 \lambda_1 + a_2 \lambda_1^2 + \cdots + a_m \lambda_1^m & 0 \\ 0 & a_0 + a_1 \lambda_2 + a_2 \lambda_2^2 + \cdots + a_m \lambda_2^m \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda_2) \end{pmatrix} = \text{右边}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) i) 利用数学归纳法. 当 $k = 2$ 时

$$A^2 = P \Lambda P^{-1} P \Lambda P^{-1} = P \Lambda^2 P^{-1} \text{ 成立}$$

假设 k 时成立, 则 $k + 1$ 时

$$A^{k+1} = A^k \cdot A = P \Lambda^k P^{-1} P \Lambda P^{-1} = P \Lambda^{k+1} P^{-1} \text{ 成立, 故命题成立,}$$

$$\text{即 } A^k = P \Lambda^k P^{-1}$$

ii) 证明

$$\text{右边} = P f(\Lambda) P^{-1}$$

$$= P(a_0 E + a_1 \Lambda + a_2 \Lambda^2 + \cdots + a_m \Lambda^m) P^{-1}$$

$$= a_0 P E P^{-1} + a_1 P \Lambda P^{-1} + a_2 P \Lambda^2 P^{-1} + \cdots + a_m P \Lambda^m P^{-1}$$

$$= a_0 E + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 + \cdots + a_m A^m = f(A) = \text{左边}$$

19. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵为 A^* , 证明:

(1) 若 $|A| = 0$, 则 $|A^*| = 0$;

(2) $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$.

证明

(1) 用反证法证明. 假设 $|A^*| \neq 0$ 则有 $A^*(A^*)^{-1} = E$

$$\text{由此得 } A = A A^*(A^*)^{-1} = |A| E (A^*)^{-1} = O \therefore A^* = O$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

这与 $|A^*| \neq 0$ 矛盾, 故当 $|A| = 0$ 时

有 $|A^*| = 0$

(2) 由于 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$, 则 $AA^* = |A|E$

取行列式得到: $|A||A^*| = |A|^n$

若 $|A| \neq 0$ 则 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

若 $|A| = 0$ 由(1)知 $|A^*| = 0$ 此时命题也成立

故有 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$

20. 取 $A = B = -C = D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 验证 $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \neq \begin{vmatrix} A \\ C \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} B \\ D \end{vmatrix}$

$$\text{检验: } \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$\text{而 } \begin{vmatrix} A \\ C \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} B \\ D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \neq \begin{vmatrix} A \\ C \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} B \\ D \end{vmatrix}$$

21. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $|A^8|$ 及 A^4

$$\text{解 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } A^8 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}^8 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^8 & O \\ O & A_2^8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A^8| = |A_1^8| |A_2^8| = |A_1|^8 |A_2|^8 = 10^{16}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^4 & O \\ O & A_2^4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^4 & 2^4 \end{pmatrix}$$

22. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 及 s 阶矩阵 B 都可逆, 求 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$.

$$\text{解 将 } \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \text{ 分块为 } \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 C_1 为 $s \times n$ 矩阵, C_2 为 $s \times s$ 矩阵

C_3 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, C_4 为 $n \times s$ 矩阵

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} O & A_{n \times n} \\ B_{s \times s} & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix} = E = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & O \\ O & E_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由此得到 } \begin{cases} AC_3 = E_n \Rightarrow C_3 = A^{-1} \\ AC_4 = O \Rightarrow C_4 = O \quad (A^{-1} \text{ 存在}) \\ BC_1 = O \Rightarrow C_1 = O \quad (B^{-1} \text{ 存在}) \\ BC_2 = E_s \Rightarrow C_2 = B^{-1} \end{cases}$$

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故
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{B}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Kaomons

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第三章 矩阵的初等变换与线性方程组

1. 把下列矩阵化为行最简形矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+(-3)r_1]{r_2+(-2)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \div (-2)]{r_2 \div (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \div 3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + 3r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_1 + r_3]{r_1 + (-2)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+(-2)r_1]{r_2 \times 2 + (-3)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_1+3r_2]{r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \div 2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - 3r_1 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 - 3r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 10 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 \div (-4) \\ \sim \\ r_3 \div (-3) \\ r_4 \div (-5) \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 - 3r_2 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - r_2 \\ r_4 - r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 - 2r_2 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - 3r_2 \\ r_4 - 2r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 + 2r_1 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - 8r_1 \\ r_4 - 7r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ \sim \\ r_2 \times (-1) \\ r_4 - r_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 + r_3 \\ \sim \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 在秩是 r 的矩阵中, 有没有等于 0 的 $r-1$ 阶子式? 有没有等于 0 的 r 阶子式?

解 在秩是 r 的矩阵中, 可能存在等于 0 的 $r-1$ 阶子式, 也可能存在等于 0 的 r 阶子式.

例如, $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$R(\alpha) = 3$ 同时存在等于 0 的 3 阶子式和 2 阶子式.

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3. 从矩阵 A 中划去一行得到矩阵 B , 问 A, B 的秩的关系怎样?

解 $R(A) \geq R(B)$

设 $R(B) = r$, 且 B 的某个 r 阶子式 $D_r \neq 0$. 矩阵 B 是由矩阵 A 划去一行得

到的, 所以在 A 中能找到与 D_r 相同的 r 阶子式 $\overline{D_r}$, 由于 $\overline{D_r} = D_r \neq 0$, 故而 $R(A) \geq R(B)$.

4. 求作一个秩是 4 的方阵, 它的两个行向量是 $(1, 0, 1, 0, 0), (1, -1, 0, 0, 0)$

解 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 为五维向量, 且 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1, 0, 0)$,

$\alpha_2 = (1, -1, 0, 0, 0)$, 则所求方阵可为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_5 \end{pmatrix}$, 秩为 4, 不妨设

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_3 = (0, 0, 0, x_4, 0) \\ \alpha_4 = (0, 0, 0, 0, x_5) \text{ 取 } x_4 = x_5 = 1 \\ \alpha_5 = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \end{cases}$$

故满足条件的一个方阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

5. 求下列矩阵的秩, 并求一个最高阶非零子式:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解 (1)} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{秩为2}$$

$$\text{二阶子式} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4.$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 - r_2 \\ r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 7r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & -21 & 33 & 27 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - 3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{秩为2.}$$

$$\text{二阶子式} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -7.$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 - 2r_4 \\ r_2 - 2r_4 \\ r_3 - 3r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 + 3r_1 \\ r_3 + 2r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ r_4 \leftrightarrow r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{秩为3}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3}$$

$$\text{三阶子式} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 70 \neq 0.$$

6. 求解下列齐次线性方程组：

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$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ 5x_1 + 10x_2 + x_3 - 5x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 6x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 7x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 - 5x_3 + 7x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + 11x_2 - 13x_3 + 16x_4 = 0, \\ 7x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 对系数矩阵实施行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4}{3}x_4 \\ x_2 = -3x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{4}{3}x_4 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故方程组的解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -3 \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 对系数矩阵实施行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 & -3 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_2 + x_4 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故方程组的解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 对系数矩阵实施行变换:

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故方程组的解为 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(4) 对系数矩阵实施行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -5 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 11 & -13 & 16 \\ 7 & -2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{17} & \frac{13}{17} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{19}{17} & \frac{20}{17} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{17}{17} & \frac{17}{17} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{3}{17}x_3 - \frac{13}{17}x_4 \\ x_2 = \frac{19}{17}x_3 - \frac{20}{17}x_4 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故方程组的解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{17} \\ \frac{19}{17} \\ \frac{17}{17} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{13}{17} \\ -\frac{20}{17} \\ \frac{17}{17} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 求解下列非齐次线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} 4x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 3x_1 - 1x_2 + 2x_3 = 10, \\ 11x_1 + 3x_2 = 8; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} 2x + 3y + z = 4, \\ x - 2y + 4z = -5, \\ 3x + 8y - 2z = 13, \\ 4x - y + 9z = -6; \end{cases}$$

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$$(3) \begin{cases} 2x + y - z + w = 1, \\ 4x + 2y - 2z + w = 2, \\ 2x + y - z - w = 1; \end{cases} \quad (4) \begin{cases} 2x + y - z + w = 1, \\ 3x - 2y + z - 3w = 4, \\ x + 4y - 3z + 5w = -2; \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 对系数的增广矩阵施行行变换,有

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 10 \\ 11 & 3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 & -8 \\ 0 & -10 & 11 & 34 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(A) = 2$ 而 $R(B) = 3$, 故方程组无解.

(2) 对系数的增广矩阵施行行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & 13 \\ 4 & -1 & 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即得 $\begin{cases} x = -2z - 1 \\ y = z + 2 \\ z = z \end{cases}$ 亦即 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(3) 对系数的增广矩阵施行行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即得 $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2} \\ y = y \\ z = z \\ w = 0 \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(4) 对系数的增广矩阵施行行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{7} & \frac{9}{7} & -\frac{5}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{6}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{7} & \frac{9}{7} & -\frac{5}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{7}z + \frac{1}{7}w + \frac{6}{7} \\ y = \frac{5}{7}z - \frac{9}{7}w - \frac{5}{7} \\ z = z \\ w = w \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{5}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \\ -\frac{9}{7} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{7} \\ -\frac{5}{7} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

8. λ 取何值时,非齐次线性方程组

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

(1)有唯一解; (2)无解; (3)有无穷多个解?

解 (1) $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 即 $\lambda \neq 1, -2$ 时方程组有唯一解.

(2) $R(A) < R(B)$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\lambda)(2+\lambda) & (1-\lambda)(\lambda+1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $(1-\lambda)(2+\lambda) = 0, (1-\lambda)(\lambda+1)^2 \neq 0$

得 $\lambda = -2$ 时,方程组无解.

(3) $R(A) = R(B) < 3$, 由 $(1-\lambda)(2+\lambda) = (1-\lambda)(\lambda+1)^2 = 0$,
得 $\lambda = 1$ 时,方程组有无穷多个解.

9. 非齐次线性方程组

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

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

当 λ 取何值时有解？并求出它的解。

$$\text{解 } B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{2}{3}(\lambda-1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

方程组有解，须 $(1-\lambda)(\lambda+2)=0$ 得 $\lambda=1, \lambda=-2$

$$\text{当 } \lambda=1 \text{ 时, 方程组解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda=-2 \text{ 时, 方程组解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} (2-\lambda)x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + (5-\lambda)x_2 - 4x_3 = 2, \\ -2x_1 - 4x_2 + (5-\lambda)x_3 = -\lambda-1, \end{cases}$$

问 λ 为何值时,此方程组有唯一解、无解或有无穷多解？并在有无穷多解时求解。

$$\text{解 } \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{初等行变换 } \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{5-\lambda}{2} & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{(1-\lambda)(10-\lambda)}{2} & \frac{(1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $|A| \neq 0$, 即 $\frac{(1-\lambda)^2(10-\lambda)}{2} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \lambda \neq 1 \text{ 且 } \lambda \neq 10$ 时, 有唯一解。

当 $\frac{(1-\lambda)(10-\lambda)}{2} = 0$ 且 $\frac{(1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)}{2} \neq 0$, 即 $\lambda=10$ 时, 无解。

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当 $\frac{(1-\lambda)(10-\lambda)}{2}=0$ 且 $\frac{(1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)}{2}=0$, 即 $\lambda=1$ 时, 有无穷多解.

此时, 增广矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

原方程组的解为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \in R)$

11. 试利用矩阵的初等变换, 求下列方阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} & 2 & -\frac{9}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

故逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

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$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 5 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

故逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$

12. (1) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X 使 $AX = B$;

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(2) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X 使 $XA = B$.

解

$$(1) (A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 4 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -15 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -15 & -3 \\ 12 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \left(\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等列变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 10 & 2 & 12 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore X = BA^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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第四章 向量组的线性相关性

1. 设 $v_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T, v_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T, v_3 = (3, 4, 0)^T$,

求 $v_1 - v_2$ 及 $3v_1 + 2v_2 - v_3$.

解 $v_1 - v_2 = (1, 1, 0)^T - (0, 1, 1)^T$

$$= (1-0, 1-1, 0-1)^T = (1, 0, -1)^T$$

$$3v_1 + 2v_2 - v_3 = 3(1, 1, 0)^T + 2(0, 1, 1)^T - (3, 4, 0)^T$$

$$= (3 \times 1 + 2 \times 0 - 3, 3 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 - 4, 3 \times 0 + 2 \times 1 - 0)^T$$

$$= (0, 1, 2)^T$$

2. 设 $3(a_1 - a) + 2(a_2 + a) = 5(a_3 + a)$ 其中 $a_1 = (2, 5, 1, 3)^T$,

$a_2 = (10, 1, 5, 10)^T, a_3 = (4, 1, -1, 1)^T$, 求 a

解 由 $3(a_1 - a) + 2(a_2 + a) = 5(a_3 + a)$ 整理得

$$a = \frac{1}{6}(3a_1 + 2a_2 - 5a_3) = \frac{1}{6}[3(2, 5, 1, 3)^T + 2(10, 1, 5, 10)^T - 5(4, 1, -1, 1)^T]$$

$$= (1, 2, 3, 4)^T$$

3. 举例说明下列各命题是错误的:

(1) 若向量组 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m 是线性相关的, 则 a_1 可由 a_2, \dots, a_m 线性表示.

(2) 若有不全为 0 的数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ 使

$$\lambda_1 a_1 + \dots + \lambda_m a_m + \lambda_1 b_1 + \dots + \lambda_m b_m = 0$$

成立, 则 a_1, \dots, a_m 线性相关, b_1, \dots, b_m 亦线性相关.

(3) 若只有当 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ 全为 0 时, 等式

$$\lambda_1 a_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m a_m + \lambda_1 b_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m b_m = 0$$

才能成立,则 a_1, \cdots, a_m 线性无关, b_1, \cdots, b_m 亦线性无关.

(4)若 a_1, \cdots, a_m 线性相关, b_1, \cdots, b_m 亦线性相关,则有不全为0的数,

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m \text{ 使 } \lambda_1 a_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m a_m = 0, \lambda_1 b_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m b_m = 0$$

同时成立.

解 (1) 设 $a_1 = e_1 = (1, 0, 0, \cdots, 0)$

$$a_2 = a_3 = \cdots = a_m = 0$$

满足 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m 线性相关,但 a_1 不能由 a_2, \cdots, a_m 线性表示.

(2) 有不全为零的数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m$ 使

$$\lambda_1 a_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m a_m + \lambda_1 b_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m b_m = 0$$

原式可化为

$$\lambda_1 (a_1 + b_1) + \cdots + \lambda_m (a_m + b_m) = 0$$

取 $a_1 = e_1 = -b_1, a_2 = e_2 = -b_2, \cdots, a_m = e_m = -b_m$

其中 e_1, \cdots, e_m 为单位向量,则上式成立,而

$a_1, \cdots, a_m, b_1, \cdots, b_m$ 均线性相关

(3) 由 $\lambda_1 a_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m a_m + \lambda_1 b_1 + \cdots + \lambda_m b_m = 0$ (仅当 $\lambda_1 = \cdots = \lambda_m = 0$)

$\Rightarrow a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \cdots, a_m + b_m$ 线性无关

取 $a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_m = 0$

取 b_1, \cdots, b_m 为线性无关组

满足以上条件,但不能说是 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_m 线性无关的.

(4) $a_1 = (1, 0)^T$ $a_2 = (2, 0)^T$ $b_1 = (0, 3)^T$ $b_2 = (0, 4)^T$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2 = 0 &\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2\lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 b_1 + \lambda_2 b_2 = 0 &\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -\frac{3}{4}\lambda_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \text{ 与题设矛盾.}$$

4. 设 $b_1 = a_1 + a_2, b_2 = a_2 + a_3, b_3 = a_3 + a_4, b_4 = a_4 + a_1$, 证明向量组 b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 线性相关.

证明 设有 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 使得

$$x_1 b_1 + x_2 b_2 + x_3 b_3 + x_4 b_4 = 0 \text{ 则}$$

$$x_1(a_1 + a_2) + x_2(a_2 + a_3) + x_3(a_3 + a_4) + x_4(a_4 + a_1) = 0$$

$$(x_1 + x_4)a_1 + (x_1 + x_2)a_2 + (x_2 + x_3)a_3 + (x_3 + x_4)a_4 = 0$$

(1) 若 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 线性相关, 则存在不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 ,

$$k_1 = x_1 + x_4; k_2 = x_1 + x_2; k_3 = x_2 + x_3; k_4 = x_3 + x_4;$$

由 k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 不全为零, 知 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 不全为零, 即 b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 线性相关.

$$(2) \text{ 若 } a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 \text{ 线性无关, 则 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ 知此齐次方程存在非零解}$$

则 b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 线性相关.

综合得证.

a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r 线性无关, 证明向量组 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r 线性无关.

$$(k_1 + \cdots + k_r)a_1 + (k_2 + \cdots + k_r)a_2 + \cdots + (k_p + \cdots + k_r)a_p + \cdots + k_r a_r = \mathbf{0}$$
$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_r = 0 \\ k_2 + \cdots + k_r = 0 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ k_r = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$ 故方程组只有零解

则 $k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_r = 0$ 所以 b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_r 线性无关

6. 利用初等行变换求下列矩阵的列向量组的一个最大无关组:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 31 & 17 & 43 \\ 75 & 94 & 53 & 132 \\ 75 & 94 & 54 & 134 \\ 25 & 32 & 20 & 48 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 31 & 17 & 43 \\ 75 & 94 & 53 & 132 \\ 75 & 94 & 54 & 134 \\ 25 & 32 & 20 & 48 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - 3r_1 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - 3r_1 \\ r_4 - r_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 31 & 17 & 43 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_4 - r_3 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 31 & 17 & 43 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以第 1、2、3 列构成一个最大无关组.

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_3 - 2r_1 \\ \sim \\ r_4 - r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_3 + r_2 \\ \sim \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以第 1、2、3 列构成一个最大无关组.

7. 求下列向量组的秩,并求一个最大无关组:

$$(1) \quad a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 100 \\ 10 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \quad a_1^T = (1, 2, 1, 3), a_2^T = (4, -1, -5, -6), a_3^T = (1, -3, -4, -7).$$

解 (1) $-2a_1 = a_3 \Rightarrow a_1, a_3$ 线性相关.

$$\text{由} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 9 & 100 & 10 & 4 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 82 & 19 & -32 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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秩为 2, 一组最大线性无关组为 a_1, a_2 .

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ a_3^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 & -6 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 & -18 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

秩为 2, 最大线性无关组为 a_1^T, a_2^T .

8. 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是一组 n 维向量, 已知 n 维单位坐标向量 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n 能由它们线性表示, 证明 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性无关.

证明 n 维单位向量 e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n 线性无关

不妨设:

$$e_1 = k_{11}a_1 + k_{12}a_2 + \dots + k_{1n}a_n$$

$$e_2 = k_{21}a_1 + k_{22}a_2 + \dots + k_{2n}a_n$$

.....

$$e_n = k_{n1}a_1 + k_{n2}a_2 + \dots + k_{nn}a_n$$

所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} e_1^T \\ e_2^T \\ \vdots \\ e_n^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \dots & k_{1n} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & \dots & k_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ k_{n1} & k_{n2} & \dots & k_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

两边取行列式, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} e_1^T \\ e_2^T \\ \vdots \\ e_n^T \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \dots & k_{1n} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & \dots & k_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ k_{n1} & k_{n2} & \dots & k_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{由} \quad \begin{vmatrix} e_1^T \\ e_2^T \\ \vdots \\ e_n^T \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

即 n 维向量组 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 所构成矩阵的秩为 n

故 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性无关.

9. 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是一组 n 维向量, 证明它们线性无关的充分必要条件是: 任一 n 维向量都可由它们线性表示.

证明 设 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 为一组 n 维单位向量, 对于任意 n 维向量

$a = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n)^T$ 则有 $a = \varepsilon_1 k_1 + \varepsilon_2 k_2 + \dots + \varepsilon_n k_n$ 即任一 n 维向量都可由单位向量线性表示.

必要性

$\Rightarrow a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 线性无关, 且 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 能由单位向量线性表示, 即

$$a_1 = k_{11}\varepsilon_1 + k_{12}\varepsilon_2 + \dots + k_{1n}\varepsilon_n$$

$$a_2 = k_{21}\varepsilon_1 + k_{22}\varepsilon_2 + \dots + k_{2n}\varepsilon_n$$

.....

$$a_n = k_{n1}\varepsilon_1 + k_{n2}\varepsilon_2 + \dots + k_{nn}\varepsilon_n$$

$$\text{故} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \cdots & k_{1n} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & \cdots & k_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ k_{n1} & k_{n2} & \cdots & k_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1^T \\ \varepsilon_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

两边取行列式, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \cdots & k_{1n} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & \cdots & k_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ k_{n1} & k_{n2} & \cdots & k_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon_1^T \\ \varepsilon_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n^T \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{由} \begin{vmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \cdots & k_{1n} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & \cdots & k_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ k_{n1} & k_{n2} & \cdots & k_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\text{令 } A_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \cdots & k_{1n} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & \cdots & k_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ k_{n1} & k_{n2} & \cdots & k_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{由 } \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1^T \\ \varepsilon_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n^T \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1^T \\ \varepsilon_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

即 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 都能由 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性表示, 因为任一 n 维向量能由单位向量线性表示, 故任一 n 维向量都可以由 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性表示.

充分性

\Leftarrow 已知任一 n 维向量都可由 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性表示, 则单位向量组: $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 可由 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性表示, 由 8 题知 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性无关.

10. 设向量组 $A: a_1, a_2, \dots, a_s$ 的秩为 r_1 , 向量组 $B: b_1, b_2, \dots, b_t$ 的秩 r_2
向量组 $C: a_1, a_2, \dots, a_s, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_t$ 的秩 r_3 , 证明

$$\max\{r_1, r_2\} \leq r_3 \leq r_1 + r_2$$

证明 设 A, B, C 的最大线性无关组分别为 A', B', C' , 含有的向量个数 (秩) 分别为 r_1, r_2, r_3 , 则 A, B, C 分别与 A', B', C' 等价, 易知 A, B 均可由 C 线性表示, 则秩(C) \geq 秩(A), 秩(C) \geq 秩(B), 即 $\max\{r_1, r_2\} \leq r_3$

设 A' 与 B' 中的向量共同构成向量组 D , 则 A, B 均可由 D 线性表示,

即 C 可由 D 线性表示, 从而 C' 可由 D 线性表示, 所以秩(C') \geq 秩(D),

D 为 $r_1 + r_2$ 阶矩阵, 所以秩(D) $\leq r_1 + r_2$ 即 $r_3 \leq r_1 + r_2$.

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11. 证明 $R(A+B) \leq R(A) + R(B)$.

证明: 设 $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T$ $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$

且 A, B 行向量组的最大无关组分别为 $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_r^T$ $\beta_1^T, \beta_2^T, \dots, \beta_s^T$

显然, 存在矩阵 A', B' , 使得

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T \end{pmatrix} = A' \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s^T \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b_1^T \\ b_2^T \\ \vdots \\ b_n^T \end{pmatrix} = B' \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A+B = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T + b_1^T \\ a_2^T + b_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_n^T + b_n^T \end{pmatrix} = A' \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s^T \end{pmatrix} + B' \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s^T \end{pmatrix}$$

因此 $R(A+B) \leq R(A) + R(B)$

12. 设向量组 $B: b_1, \dots, b_r$ 能由向量组 $A: a_1, \dots, a_s$ 线性表示为

$$(b_1, \dots, b_r) = (a_1, \dots, a_s)K,$$

其中 K 为 $s \times r$ 矩阵, 且 A 组线性无关。证明 B 组线性无关的充分必要条

件是矩阵 K 的秩 $R(K) = r$.

证明 \Rightarrow 若 B 组线性无关

令 $B = (b_1, \dots, b_r)$ $A = (a_1, \dots, a_s)$ 则有 $B = AK$

由定理知 $R(B) = R(AK) \leq \min\{R(A), R(K)\} \leq R(K)$

由 B 组: b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r 线性无关知 $R(B) = r$, 故 $R(K) \geq r$.

又知 K 为 $r \times s$ 阶矩阵则 $R(K) \leq \min\{r, s\}$

$$\therefore \min\{r, s\} = r$$

\Leftarrow 若 $R(k) = r$

$$\text{则有 } (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

又 $(b_1, \dots, b_r) = (a_1, \dots, a_s)K$, 则 $(a_1, \dots, a_s)K \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \end{pmatrix} = 0$

由于 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_s 线性无关, 所以 $K \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \end{pmatrix} = 0$

[illegible]

[illegible]

$$\text{由于} \begin{vmatrix} k_{11} & k_{21} & \cdots & k_{r1} \\ k_{12} & k_{22} & \cdots & k_{r2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ k_{1r} & k_{2r} & \cdots & k_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

所以方程组只有零解 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_r = 0$. 所以 b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_r 线性无关, 证毕.

13. 设

$$V_1 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)^T \mid x_1, \cdots, x_n \in R \text{ 满足 } x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = 0\}$$

$$V_2 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)^T \mid x_1, \cdots, x_n \in R \text{ 满足 } x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = 1\}$$

问 V_1, V_2 是不是向量空间? 为什么?

证明 集合 V 成为向量空间只需满足条件:

若 $\alpha \in V, \beta \in V$, 则 $\alpha + \beta \in V$

若 $\alpha \in V, \lambda \in R$, 则 $\lambda\alpha \in V$

V_1 是向量空间, 因为:

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n)^T \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n = 0$$

$$\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n)^T \quad \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_n = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)^T$$

$$\text{且 } (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) + (\alpha_2 + \beta_2) + \cdots + (\alpha_n + \beta_n)$$

$$= (\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_n) + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n) = 0 \quad \text{故 } \alpha + \beta \in V_1$$

$$\lambda \in R, \lambda\alpha = (\lambda\alpha_1, \lambda\alpha_2, \cdots, \lambda\alpha_n)$$

$$\lambda\alpha_1 + \lambda\alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda\alpha_n = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n) = \lambda \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{故 } \lambda\alpha \in V_1$$

V_2 不是向量空间, 因为:

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$$(\alpha_1 + \beta_1) + (\alpha_2 + \beta_2) + \cdots + (\alpha_n + \beta_n)$$

$$= (\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_n) + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n) = 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ 故 } \alpha + \beta \notin V_2$$

$$\lambda \in R, \lambda \alpha = (\lambda \alpha_1, \lambda \alpha_2, \cdots, \lambda \alpha_n)$$

$$\lambda \alpha_1 + \lambda \alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda \alpha_n = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n) = \lambda \cdot 1 = \lambda$$

故当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时, $\lambda \alpha \notin V_2$

14. 试证:由 $a_1 = (0,1,1)^T, a_2 = (1,0,1)^T, a_3 = (1,1,0)^T$ 所生成的向量空间就

是 R^3 .

证明 设 $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$

$$|A| = |a_1, a_2, a_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$

于是 $R(A) = 3$ 故线性无关.由于 a_1, a_2, a_3 均为三维,且秩为 3,

所以 a_1, a_2, a_3 为此三维空间的一组基,故由 a_1, a_2, a_3 所生成的向量空间就是 R^3 .

15. 由 $a_1 = (1,1,0,0)^T, a_2 = (1,0,1,1)^T$, 所生成的向量空间记作 V_1 , 由

$b_1 = (2,-1,3,3)^T, b_2 = (0,1,-1,-1)^T$, 所生成的向量空间记作 V_2 , 试证

$V_1 = V_2$.

证明 设 $V_1 = \{x = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 | k_1, k_2 \in R\}$

$V_2 = \{x = \lambda_1 \beta_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_2 | \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in R\}$

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任取 V_1 中一向量, 可写成 $k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2$,

要证 $k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 \in V_2$, 从而得 $V_1 \subseteq V_2$

由 $k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 = \lambda_1 \beta_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_2$ 得

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 = 2\lambda_1 \\ k_1 = \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 \\ k_2 = 3\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \\ k_2 = 3\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2\lambda_1 = k_1 + k_2 \\ -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = k_1 \end{cases}$$

上式中, 把 k_1, k_2 看成已知数, 把 λ_1, λ_2 看成未知数

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ 有唯一解}$$

$$\therefore V_1 \subseteq V_2$$

$$\text{同理可证: } V_2 \subseteq V_1 \quad (\because D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0)$$

$$\text{故 } V_1 = V_2$$

16. 验证 $a_1 = (1, -1, 0)^T, a_2 = (2, 1, 3)^T, a_3 = (3, 1, 2)^T$ 为 R^3 的一个基, 并把

$v_1 = (5, 0, 7)^T, v_2 = (-9, -8, -13)^T$ 用这个基线性表示.

$$\text{解 由于 } |a_1, a_2, a_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \neq 0$$

即矩阵 (a_1, a_2, a_3) 的秩为 3

故 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性无关, 则为 R^3 的一个基.

设 $v_1 = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 + k_3 a_3$, 则

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 5 \\ -k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 3k_2 + 2k_3 = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = 2 \\ k_2 = 3 \\ k_3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

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故 $v_1 = 2a_1 + 3a_2 - a_3$

设 $v_2 = \lambda_1 a_1 + \lambda_2 a_2 + \lambda_3 a_3$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = -9 \\ -\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = -8 \\ 3\lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = -13 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = 3 \\ k_2 = -3 \\ k_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

故线性表示为

$$v_2 = 3a_1 - 3a_2 - 2a_3$$

17. 求下列齐次线性方程组的基础解系:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 - 8x_2 + 10x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 + 6x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ 8x_1 + 7x_2 + 6x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) nx_1 + (n-1)x_2 + \cdots + 2x_{n-1} + x_n = 0.$$

$$\text{解 } (1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -8 & 10 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 8 & 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以原方程组等价于 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -4x_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{3}{4}x_3 + \frac{1}{4}x_4 \end{cases}$$

取 $x_3 = 1, x_4 = -3$ 得 $x_1 = -4, x_2 = 0$

取 $x_3 = 0, x_4 = 4$ 得 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$

$$\text{因此基础解系为 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & -2 \\ 8 & 7 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{19} & -\frac{1}{19} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{14}{19} & -\frac{7}{19} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以原方程组等价于} \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{2}{19}x_3 + \frac{1}{19}x_4 \\ x_2 = -\frac{14}{19}x_3 + \frac{7}{19}x_4 \end{cases}$$

取 $x_3 = 1, x_4 = 2$ 得 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0$

取 $x_3 = 0, x_4 = 19$ 得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 7$

$$\text{因此基础解系为 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 原方程组即为

$$x_n = -nx_1 - (n-1)x_2 - \cdots - 2x_{n-1}$$

取 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = x_3 = \cdots = x_{n-1} = 0$ 得 $x_n = -n$

取 $x_2 = 1, x_1 = x_3 = x_4 = \cdots = x_{n-1} = 0$ 得 $x_n = -(n-1) = -n+1$
.....

取 $x_{n-1} = 1, x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_{n-2} = 0$ 得 $x_n = -2$

$$\text{所以基础解系为 } (\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -n & -n+1 & \cdots & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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18. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 9 & -5 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$, 求一个 4×2 矩阵 B , 使 $AB = 0$, 且 $R(B) = 2$.

解 由于 $R(B) = 2$, 所以可设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$ 则由

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 9 & -5 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可得}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -9 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 解此非齐次线性方程组可得唯一解}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{2} \\ \frac{2}{1} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故所求矩阵 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{11}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

19. 求一个齐次线性方程组, 使它的基础解系为

$$\xi_1 = (0, 1, 2, 3)^T, \xi_2 = (3, 2, 1, 0)^T.$$

解 显然原方程组的通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (k_1, k_2 \in R)$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} x_1 = 3k_2 \\ x_2 = k_1 + 2k_2 \\ x_3 = 2k_1 + k_2 \\ x_4 = 3k_1 \end{cases} \text{消去 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \text{此即所求的齐次线性方程组.}$$

20. 设四元非齐次线性方程组的系数矩阵的秩为 3, 已知 η_1, η_2, η_3 是它的三个解向量. 且

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 + \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

求该方程组的通解.

解 由于矩阵的秩为 3, $n - r = 4 - 3 = 1$, 一维. 故其对应的齐次线性方程组的基础解系含有一个向量, 且由于 η_1, η_2, η_3 均为方程组的解,

由

非齐次线性方程组解的结构性质得

$$2\eta_1 - (\eta_2 + \eta_3) = (\eta_1 - \eta_2) + (\eta_1 - \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \text{齐次解}$$

(齐次解) (齐次解)

为其基础解系向量，故此方程组的通解：
$$x = k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (k \in R)$$

21. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵，且 $AB = 0$ ，证明 $R(A) + R(B) \leq n$.

证明 设 A 的秩为 r_1 ， B 的秩为 r_2 ，则由 $AB = 0$ 知， B 的每一列向量都是以 A 为系数矩阵的齐次线性方程组的解向量.

(1) 当 $r_1 = n$ 时，该齐次线性方程组只有零解，故此时 $B = 0$ ，

$r_1 = n$ ， $r_2 = 0$ ， $r_1 + r_2 = n$ 结论成立.

(2) 当 $r_1 < n$ 时，该齐次方程组的基础解系中含有 $n - r_1$ 个向量，从而

B

的列向量组的秩 $\leq n - r_1$ ，即 $r_2 \leq n - r_1$ ，此时 $r_1 + r_2 \leq n$ ，结论成立。

综上， $R(A) + R(B) \leq n$.

22. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $A^2 = A$ ， E 为 n 阶单位矩阵，证明

$$R(A) + R(A - E) = n$$

(提示:利用题 11 及题 21 的结论)

证明 $\because A(A - E) = A^2 - A = A - A = 0$

所以由 21 题所证可知 $R(A) + R(A - E) \leq n$

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$$\text{又 } \because R(A-E) = R(E-A)$$

由 11 题所证可知

$$R(A) + R(A-E) = R(A) + R(E-A) \geq R(A+E-A) = R(E) = n$$

由此 $R(A) + R(A-E) = n$.

23. 求下列非齐次方程组的一个解及对应的齐次线性方程组的基础解系:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 1, \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 3; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 = 11, \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 = -1, \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = -6. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \eta = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 13 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \xi = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -3 & 11 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{9}{7} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{1}{2} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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24. 设 η^* 是非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的一个解, ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-r} 是对应的齐次线性方程组的一个基础解系, 证明:

(1) $\eta^*, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关;

(2) $\eta^*, \eta^* + \xi_1, \dots, \eta^* + \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关。

证明 (1) 反证法, 假设 $\eta^*, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性相关, 则存在着不全为 0 的数 C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{n-r} 使得下式成立:

$$C_0\eta^* + C_1\xi_1 + \dots + C_{n-r}\xi_{n-r} = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中, $C_0 \neq 0$ 否则, ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-r} 线性相关, 而与基础解系不是线性相关的产生矛盾。

由于 η^* 为特解, ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-r} 为基础解系, 故得

$$A(C_0\eta^* + C_1\xi_1 + \dots + C_{n-r}\xi_{n-r}) = C_0A\eta^* = C_0b$$

$$\text{而由(1)式可得 } A(C_0\eta^* + C_1\xi_1 + \dots + C_{n-r}\xi_{n-r}) = 0$$

故 $b = 0$, 而题中, 该方程组为非齐次线性方程组, 得 $b \neq 0$

产生矛盾, 假设不成立, 故 $\eta^*, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关。

(2) 反证法, 假使 $\eta^*, \eta^* + \xi_1, \dots, \eta^* + \xi_{n-r}$ 线性相关。

则存在着不全为零的数 C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{n-r} 使得下式成立:

$$C_0\eta^* + C_1(\eta^* + \xi_1) + \dots + C_{n-r}(\eta^* + \xi_{n-r}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{即 } (C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_{n-r})\eta^* + C_1\xi_1 + \dots + C_{n-r}\xi_{n-r} = 0$$

1) 若 $C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_{n-r} = 0$, 由于 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-r} 是线性无关的一组基础解

系, 故 $C_0 = C_1 = \dots = C_{n-r} = 0$, 由(2)式得 $C_0 = 0$ 此时

$C_0 = C_1 = \dots = C_{n-r} = 0$ 与假设矛盾。

3) 若 $C_0 + C_1 + \dots + C_{n-r} \neq 0$ 由题(1)知, $\eta^*, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 故

$C_0 + C_1 + \cdots + C_{n-r} = C_1 = C_2 = \cdots = C_{n-r} = 0$ 与假设矛盾,

综上, 假设不成立, 原命题得证.

25. 设 η_1, \cdots, η_s 是非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的 s 个解, k_1, \cdots, k_s 为实数, 满足 $k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_s = 1$. 证明

$x = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \cdots + k_s\eta_s$ 也是它的解.

证明 由于 η_1, \cdots, η_s 是非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的 s 个解.

故有 $A\eta_i = b \quad (i = 1, \cdots, s)$

而 $A(k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \cdots + k_s\eta_s) = k_1A\eta_1 + k_2A\eta_2 + \cdots + k_sA\eta_s$
 $= b(k_1 + \cdots + k_s) = b$

即 $Ax = b \quad (x = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \cdots + k_s\eta_s)$

从而 x 也是方程的解.

26. 设非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的系数矩阵的秩为 r , $\eta_1, \cdots, \eta_{n-r+1}$ 是它的

$n-r+1$ 个线性无关的解 (由题 24 知它确有 $n-r+1$ 个线性无关的解). 试证它的任一解可表示为

$x = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \cdots + k_{n-r+1}\eta_{n-r+1} \quad (\text{其中 } k_1 + \cdots + k_{n-r+1} = 1).$

证明 设 x 为 $Ax = b$ 的任一解.

由题设知: $\eta_1, \eta_2, \cdots, \eta_{n-r+1}$ 线性无关且均为 $Ax = b$ 的解.

取 $\xi_1 = \eta_2 - \eta_1, \xi_2 = \eta_3 - \eta_1, \cdots, \xi_{n-r} = \eta_{n-r+1} - \eta_1$, 则它的均为 $Ax = b$ 的

解.
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用反证法证： $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关.

反设它们线性相关，则存在不全为零的数：

$$l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{n-r} \text{ 使得 } l_1 \xi_1 + l_2 \xi_2 + \dots + l_{n-r} \xi_{n-r} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } l_1(\eta_2 - \eta_1) + l_2(\eta_3 - \eta_1) + \dots + l_{n-r}(\eta_{n-r+1} - \eta_1) = 0$$

$$\text{亦即 } -(l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_{n-r})\eta_1 + l_1\eta_2 + l_2\eta_3 + \dots + l_{n-r}\eta_{n-r+1} = 0$$

由 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r+1}$ 线性无关知

$$-(l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_{n-r}) = l_1 = l_2 = \dots = l_{n-r} = 0$$

矛盾，故假设不对.

$\therefore \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关，为 $Ax = b$ 的一组基.

由于 x, η_1 均为 $Ax = b$ 的解，所以 $x - \eta_1$ 为 $Ax = b$ 解 $\Rightarrow x - \eta_1$ 可由 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性表出.

$$x - \eta_1 = k_2 \xi_1 + k_3 \xi_2 + \dots + k_{n-r+1} \xi_{n-r}$$

$$= k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_1) + k_3(\eta_3 - \eta_1) + \dots + k_{n-r+1}(\eta_{n-r+1} - \eta_1)$$

$$x = \eta_1(1 - k_2 - k_3 - \dots - k_{n-r+1}) + k_2\eta_2 + k_3\eta_3 + \dots + k_{n-r+1}\eta_{n-r+1} = 0$$

$$\text{令 } k_1 = 1 - k_2 - k_3 - \dots - k_{n-r+1} \text{ 则 } k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + \dots + k_{n-r+1} = 1$$

$$x = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_{n-r+1}\eta_{n-r+1}, \text{ 证毕.}$$

第五章 相似矩阵及二次型

1. 试用施密特法把下列向量组正交化:

$$(1) \quad (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \quad (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解 (1) 根据施密特正交化方法:

$$\text{令 } b_1 = a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{[b_1, a_2]}{[b_1, b_1]} b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{[b_1, a_3]}{[b_1, b_1]} b_1 - \frac{[b_2, a_3]}{[b_2, b_2]} b_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故正交化后得: } (b_1, b_2, b_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \quad \text{根据施密特正交化方法令 } b_1 = a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{[b_1, a_2]}{[b_1, b_1]} b_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{[b_1, a_3]}{[b_1, b_1]} b_1 - \frac{[b_2, a_3]}{[b_2, b_2]} b_2 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故正交化后得 } (b_1, b_2, b_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{5} \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 下列矩阵是不是正交阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{8}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{8}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} \\ -\frac{4}{9} & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{7}{9} \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1) 第一个行向量非单位向量, 故不是正交阵.

(2) 该方阵每一个行向量均是单位向量, 且两两正交, 故为正交阵.

3. 设 A 与 B 都是 n 阶正交阵, 证明 AB 也是正交阵.

证明 因为 A, B 是 n 阶正交阵, 故 $A^{-1} = A^T$, $B^{-1} = B^T$

$$(AB)^T (AB) = B^T A^T AB = B^{-1} A^{-1} AB = E$$

故 AB 也是正交阵.

4. 求下列矩阵的特征值和特征向量:

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$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_n), (a_1 \neq 0).$$

并问它们的特征向量是否两两正交?

解 (1) ① $|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$.

② 当 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 由

$$(A - 2E) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $k_1 P_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 的全部特征值向量.

当 $\lambda_2 = 3$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 3E)x = 0$, 由

$$(A - 3E) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $k_2 P_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_2 = 3$ 的全部特征值向量.

$$\textcircled{3} [P_1, P_2] = P_1^T P_2 = (-1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{2} \neq 0$$

故 P_1, P_2 不正交.

$$(2) \textcircled{1} |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-9)$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 9$.

② 当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时, 解方程 $Ax = 0$, 由

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $k_1 P_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的全部特征值向量.

当 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 时, 解方程 $(A + E)x = 0$, 由

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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故 $k_2 P_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 的全部特征值向量
 当 $\lambda_3 = 9$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 9E)x = 0$, 由

$$A - 9E = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -8 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得基础解系 } P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $k_3 P_3 (k_3 \neq 0)$ 是对应于 $\lambda_3 = 9$ 的全部特征值向量.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad [P_1, P_2] = P_1^T P_2 = (-1, -1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$[P_2, P_3] = P_2^T P_3 = (-1, 1, 0) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$[P_1, P_3] = P_1^T P_3 = (-1, -1, 1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

所以 P_1, P_2, P_3 两两正交.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad |A - \lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1^2 - \lambda & a_1 a_2 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & a_2^2 - \lambda & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & \cdots & a_n^2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda^n - \lambda^{n-1}(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2) \\ &= \lambda^{n-1}[\lambda - (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2, \quad \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$$

当 $\lambda_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$ 时,

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$$\begin{aligned}
& (A - \lambda E) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} -a_2^2 - a_3^2 - \cdots - a_n^2 & a_1 a_2 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & -a_1^2 - a_3^2 - \cdots - a_n^2 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & \cdots & -a_1^2 - a_2^2 - \cdots - a_{n-1}^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\text{初等行变换} \sim \begin{pmatrix} a_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & a_n & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n & -a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

取 x_n 为自由未知量, 并令 $x_n = a_n$, 设 $x_1 = a_1, x_2 = a_2, \cdots, x_{n-1} = a_{n-1}$.

$$\text{故基础解系为 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (A - 0 \cdot E) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\text{初等行变换} \sim \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

可得基础解系

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -a_2 \\ a_1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -a_2 \\ 0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, P_n = \begin{pmatrix} -a_n \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

综上所述可知原矩阵的特征向量为

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$$(P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_n \\ a_2 & a_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n & 0 & \cdots & a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 设方阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & x & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似, 求 x, y .

解 方阵 A 与 Λ 相似, 则 A 与 Λ 的特征多项式相同, 即

$$\begin{aligned} |A - \lambda E| &= |\Lambda - \lambda E| \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & x-\lambda & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \\ y=5 \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 且 $|A| \neq 0$, 证明 AB 与 BA 相似.

证明 $|A| \neq 0$ 则 A 可逆

$$A^{-1}(AB)A = (A^{-1}A)(BA) = BA \quad \text{则 } AB \text{ 与 } BA \text{ 相似.}$$

7. 设 3 阶方阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = -1$; 对应的特征向量依次为

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 A .

解 根据特征向量的性质知 (P_1, P_2, P_3) 可逆,

$$\text{得: } (P_1, P_2, P_3)^{-1} A (P_1, P_2, P_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可得 } A = (P_1, P_2, P_3) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} (P_1, P_2, P_3)^{-1}$$

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$$\text{得 } A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. 设 3 阶对称矩阵 A 的特征值 6, 3, 3, 与特征值 6 对应的特征向量为

$P_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 求 A .

$$\text{解 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_4 & x_5 \\ x_3 & x_5 & x_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 知 } \textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ x_2 + x_4 + x_5 = 6 \\ x_3 + x_5 + x_6 = 6 \end{cases}$$

3 是 A 的二重特征值, 根据实对称矩阵的性质定理知 $A - 3E$ 的秩为 1,

$$\text{故利用 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 可推出 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 3 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_4 - 3 & x_5 \\ x_3 & x_5 & x_6 - 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & x_4 - 3 & x_5 \\ x_3 & x_5 & x_6 - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

秩为 1.

则存在实的 a, b 使得 $\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} (1, 1, 1) = a(x_2, x_4 - 3, x_5) \\ (1, 1, 1) = b(x_3, x_5, x_6 - 3) \end{cases}$ 成立.

由 $\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2}$ 解得 $x_2 = x_3 = 1, x_1 = x_4 = x_6 = 4, x_5 = 1$.

$$\text{得 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

9. 试求一个正交的相似变换矩阵, 将下列对称矩阵化为对角矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解 (1) } |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 - \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 2)$$

故得特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$.

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当 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位特征向量可取: } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位特征向量可取: } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_3 = 4$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{单位特征向量可取: } P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得正交阵 } (P_1, P_2, P_3) = P = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-10),$$

故得特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 由该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

此二个向量正交,单位化后,得两个单位正交的特征向量

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 单位化得 } P_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_3 = 10$ 时,由

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位化 } P_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} : \text{得正交阵 } (P_1, P_2, P_3)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$10. (1) \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } \varphi(A) = A^{10} - 5A^9;$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } \varphi(A) = A^{10} - 6A^9 + 5A^8.$$

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解 (1) $\because A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 是实对称矩阵.

故可找到正交相似变换矩阵 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{使得 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda$$

$$\text{从而 } A = P\Lambda P^{-1}, A^k = P\Lambda^k P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } \varphi(A) &= A^{10} - 5A^9 = P\Lambda^{10}P^{-1} - 5P\Lambda^9P^{-1} \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^{10} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} - P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^{10} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 同(1)求得正交相似变换矩阵

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

$$\text{使得 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda, A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(A) &= A^{10} - 6A^9 + 5A^8 \\ &= A^8(A^2 - 6A + 5E) = A^8(A - E)(A - 5E) \\ &= P\Lambda^8P^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

11. 用矩阵记号表示下列二次型:

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- (1) $f = x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 + 2xz + z^2 + 4yz$;
 (2) $f = x^2 + y^2 - 7z^2 - 2xy - 4xz - 4yz$;
 (3) $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - 2x_1x_4 + 6x_2x_3 - 4x_2x_4$.

解 (1) $f = (x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) $f = (x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$.

(3) $f = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$.

12. 求一个正交变换将下列二次型化成标准形:

- (1) $f = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$;
 (2) $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_4 - 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3x_4$.

解 (1) 二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(5-\lambda)(1-\lambda)$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = 1$.

当 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 2E)x = 0$, 由

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. 取 $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

当 $\lambda_2 = 5$ 时, 解方程 $(A - 5E)x = 0$, 由

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$$A - 5E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 取 $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$.

当 $\lambda_3 = 1$ 时, 解方程 $(A - E)x = 0$, 由

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 取 $P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$,

于是正交变换为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

且有 $f = 2y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 + y_3^2$.

(2) 二次型矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 1)^2,$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 1$

当 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 时, 可得单位特征向量 $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$

当 $\lambda_2 = 3$ 时, 可得单位特征向量 $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$

当 $\lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 1$ 时, 可得单位特征向量 $P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, P_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$

于是正交变换为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

且有 $f = -y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2.$

13. 证明: 二次型 $f = x^T A x$ 在 $\|x\| = 1$ 时的最大值为矩阵 A 的最大特征值.

证明 A 为实对称矩阵, 则有一正交矩阵 T , 使得

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$$TAT^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = B \text{ 成立.}$$

其中 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为 A 的特征值, 不妨设 λ_1 最大,

T 为正交矩阵, 则 $T^{-1} = T^T$ 且 $|T| = 1$, 故 $A = T^{-1} B^T = T^T B^T$

则 $f = x^T A x = x^T T^T B^T T x = y^T B y = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2$.

其中 $y = T x$

当 $\|y\| = \|T x\| = |T| \|x\| = \|x\| = 1$ 时,

即 $\sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_n^2} = 1$ 即 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + \dots + y_n^2 = 1$

$f_{\text{最大}} = (\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n^2)_{\text{最大}} \stackrel{y_1=1}{=} \lambda_1$.

故得证.

14. 判别下列二次型的正定性:

(1) $f = -2x_1^2 - 6x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3$;

(2) $f = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 9x_3^2 + 19x_4^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_1x_4 - 6x_2x_4 - 12x_3x_4$

解 (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix},$

$$a_{11} = -2 < 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 11 > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -38 < 0,$$

故 f 为负定.

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 9 & -6 \\ 1 & -3 & -6 & 19 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{11} = 1 > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 > 0,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 6 > 0, \quad |A| = 24 > 0.$$

故 f 为正定.

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15. 设 U 为可逆矩阵, $A = U^T U$, 证明 $f = x^T A x$ 为正定二次型.

证明 设 $U = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = (a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n), \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix},$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x^T A x = x^T U^T U x = (Ux)^T (Ux) \\ &= (a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n, a_{21}x_1 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n, \cdots, a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n) \\ &\quad \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n)^2 + (a_{21}x_1 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n)^2 \\ &\quad + \cdots + (a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n)^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

若“ $= 0$ ”成立, 则 $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$ 成立.

即对任意 $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ 使 $\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n x_n = 0$ 成立.

则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关, U 的秩小于 n , 则 U 不可逆, 与题意产生矛盾.
于是 $f > 0$ 成立.

故 $f = x^T A x$ 为正定二次型.

16. 设对称矩阵 A 为正定矩阵, 证明: 存在可逆矩阵 U , 使 $A = U^T U$.

证明 A 正定, 则矩阵 A 满秩, 且其特征值全为正.

不妨设 $\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_n$ 为其特征值, $\lambda_i > 0 \quad i = 1, \cdots, n$

由定理 8 知, 存在一正交矩阵 P

使 $P^T A P = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$

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$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

又因 P 为正交矩阵，则 P 可逆， $P^{-1} = P^T$.

所以 $A = PQQ^T P^T = PQ \cdot (PQ)^T$.

令 $(PQ)^T = U$, U 可逆, 则 $A = U^T U$.

Kaomonks