

一、填空题 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

1. 10.5;                      2.  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}$ ;                      3. 40;
4.  $\leq$ ;                      5.  $\frac{2}{5}I - \frac{1}{5}A$ .

二、单项选择题 (每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案 番号	C	D	C	C	B	C	A	C	A	C

3、计算题 (每小题 9 分, 共 54 分)

1. 解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1997 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 1998 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau((n-1)(n-2)\cdots 1n)} 1 \cdot 2 \cdots 1997 \cdot 1998 = (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} 1998!$$

2. 解:

按第一列展开得

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \beta \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 0 \\ \beta & \alpha + \beta & \alpha & \vdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & \alpha + \beta & \vdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & \alpha + \beta & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & \beta & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

按第一行展开得

$$= (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore D_1 = \alpha + \beta,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha \\ \beta & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix} = \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2,$$

$$\therefore D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta(D_{n-1} - \alpha D_{n-2})$$

$$= \beta^2(D_{n-2} - \alpha D_{n-3})$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \beta^{n-2}(D_2 - \alpha D_1) \\
&= \beta^{n-2}(\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2 - \alpha(\alpha + \beta)) \\
&= \beta^n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta^n \quad (1)$$

由  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$  的对称性 得

$$D_n - \beta D_{n-1} = \alpha^n \quad (2)$$

由 (2)  $\times \alpha - (1) \times \beta$  得

$$(\alpha - \beta)D_n = \alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}$$

当  $\alpha \neq \beta$

$$D_n = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}$$

3. 解: 因  $R(A) = 3$ , 所以  $|A| = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| &= \begin{vmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2+c_1, c_3+c_1, c_4+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} k+3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ k+3 & k & 1 & 1 \\ k+3 & 1 & k & 1 \\ k+3 & 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} = (k+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1, r_3-r_1, r_4-r_1} (k+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & k+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k+1 \end{vmatrix} = (k+3)(k-1)^3 = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow k=1, k=-3.$$

$$\text{当 } k=1 \text{ 时, } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad R(A) = 1,$$

不合题意, 故  $k=-3$ .

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

$$\begin{aligned}
4. \text{ 解: } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4+r_2, -2r_4+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{-3r_1+r_2, -2r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{4}r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{-r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

所以  $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = 3$ ;

$\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$  为极大无关组

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + 0\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_5; \quad \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_5.$$

$$5. \text{ 解: } A = PQ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [2, -1, 2] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad QP = [2, -1, 2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$A^2 = PQ \cdot PQ = P(QP)Q = 2PQ = 2A,$$

$$A^3 = A^2 A = 2AA = 2A^2 = 2^2 A,$$

一般地, 设  $A^{k-1} = 2^{k-2} A$ , 则

根据数学归纳法, 有  $A^k = 2^{k-1} A$ , 于是

$$A^{100} = 2^{99} A = 2^{99} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$6. \text{ 解: } |A^*| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 8, \quad \text{因 } |A^*| = |A|^{n-1},$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

$$|A|^3 = 8 \Rightarrow |A| = 2,$$

$$ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3I \Rightarrow (A - I)BA^{-1} = 3I \Rightarrow (A - I)B = 3I$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}(A - I)B = 3I \Rightarrow (I - A^{-1})B = 3I \Rightarrow \left(I - \frac{1}{|A|}A^*\right)B = 3I$$

$$\left(I - \frac{1}{|A|}A^* \quad 3I\right) =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_i (i=1,2,3,4)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-3r_2+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & 0 & -18 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & 0 & -18 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{6}r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (I \quad B)$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 四、证明题 (每小题 8 分, 共 16 分)

1. 证明: 因为  $A, B$  为正交矩阵, 所以

$$AA^T = A^T A = I, BB^T = B^T B = I \quad \text{且} \quad |A||B| = -1$$

于是

$$|A+B| = |(A+B)^T| = |A^T + B^T| = -|A||A^T + B^T||B| = -|AA^T B + AB^T B| = -|A+B|$$

$$\Rightarrow 2|A+B| = 0 \Rightarrow |A+B| = 0$$

该资源由考僧独家整理发布, 微信关注考僧, 更多惊喜

2. (1). 解

$$\begin{aligned}PQ &= \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ -\alpha^T A^* & |A| \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & b \end{bmatrix} \\&= \begin{bmatrix} A & \alpha \\ -\alpha^T A^* A + |A| \alpha^T & -\alpha^T A^* \alpha + b|A| \end{bmatrix} \\&= \begin{bmatrix} A & \alpha \\ O & |A|(b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha) \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

(2). 证明:

$$|PQ| = |A|^2 (b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha)$$

$$|PQ| = |P||Q|, \quad \text{因} \quad |P| = |A| \neq 0,$$

$$|Q| = |A|(b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha)$$

由此可知,  $|Q| \neq 0$  的充分必要条件为  $\alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha \neq b$ , 即矩阵  $Q$  可逆的充分必要条件

为  $\alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha \neq b$ ,