专业城乡规划 姓名 任洁 学号 13302015 评分 23



(中山大学授予学士学位工作報酬)第七条:"考试作弊者,不授予学士等

- 填空顯: (每小题3分,共30分)
 - 1. 排列31452的逆序數是 4

- 3. 设3阶行列式 $|a_{ij}| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ 中元素 a_{32} 的代数余子式 $A_{32} = \underline{-6}$
- 4. 设 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ \lambda & 4 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 有唯一解,则参数 λ 的取像范围为 $\{\lambda\}$ $\lambda \neq -\frac{2}{5}$

6.
$$\mathfrak{L}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
. MAINER $(A) = 3$

$$7. D = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{x_2} & \frac{1}{x_3} & \frac{1}{x_4} & \frac{1}{x_1} \\ \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2} & \frac{x_3^2}{x_1^2} & \frac{x_4^2}{x_1^2} & \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2} \\ \frac{x_2^2}{x_2^2} & \frac{x_3^2}{x_1^2} & \frac{x_4^2}{x_1^2} & \frac{x_1^2}{x_1^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{(X_3 - X_2)(X_4 - X_2)(X_1 - X_2)(X_1 - X_3)(X_1 - X_3)(X$$

- 後A, B, C为n阶可逆方阵、列(ABC) 1 = 【一B 一A 一
- 9. 设矩阵A、B、D、X全为n阶方阵、且A、B可逆、AXB = D、则X = A DB -1

10.
$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{g}A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
. $\mathbf{g}(A^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & A_{21} & -1 & 5 & 3 & -0 & A_{21} & 2 & 1 & -0 \\ A_{14} = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 & 4 & 0 & -1 & A_{22} & -1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -0 & 3 & -12 & A_{22} & -1 & 4 & 0 & -1 & -0 \\ A_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -12 & A_{23} & -1 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -20 & A_{33} & 4 & 0 & -8 \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

And $A_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -12 & A_{33} & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -12 & A_{33} & 0 & 2 & -8 \\ \end{bmatrix}$

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$$1 \quad (8\%) \text{ if } \blacksquare D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$||P_4|| = ||P_4|| = ||P_$$

$$\frac{1-1}{1-31} \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 8 & 0 & -4 \\ -31 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 8 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 36$$

2. (8分)求解矩阵方程:
$$X\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \ 2 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (8分)求解矩阵方程:
$$X\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
解: $\xi A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$
 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
例 $X = BA^{-1}$

$$|A|=1$$
,故內逆, $A^*=\begin{pmatrix}A_1&A_{21}\\A_{12}&A_{22}\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}8&-5\\-3&2\end{pmatrix}$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^{+} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 X =
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 8 & -5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 50 & -32 \\ 13 & -8 \\ 8 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

3. (8分) 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 A^{-1}

$$\widehat{\mathbf{M}}_{:} (A,E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{Y_{3}-Y_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

可BA心E,故A可逆

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4.
$$(10分)$$
求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 7 & -2 & 5 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩,并计算一个最高阶非零子式。

$$r_3+4r_5$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 故 $R(A)=3$

取3所式
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 \subseteq $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$ 故期 - 午最高所非電式

5. (12分)求解齐次线性方程组:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 - 8x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Y_2+4}{Y_3+3Y_2} \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\lambda_1 \\
\lambda_2 \\
\lambda_3 \\
\lambda_4
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
2 \\
1 \\
0 \\
0
\end{bmatrix} C_1 + \begin{bmatrix}
1 \\
0 \\
0 \\
1
\end{bmatrix} C_2$$

6. (12分)東解非齐次競性方種組
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2z_1+3z_2+3z_3}{3z_1+8z_2-2z_3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2z_1+3z_2+3z_3}{3z_1+8z_2-2z_3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$(A,b) = \begin{cases} 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & 11 \\ 4 & -1 & 9 & 3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N_1-2N_1} \begin{cases} 1 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 14 & 14 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 7 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$(A,b) = \begin{cases} 1 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N_1-2N_1} \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$(A,b) = \begin{cases} 1 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

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$$(A,b) = \begin{cases} 1 & -2 & 4 & -1 \\ N_1-2N_1 & N_2-2N_1 & N_2-2N_1 \\ N_2-2N_1 & N_2-2N_1 \\ N_2-2N_1 & N_2-2N_1 & N$$

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