

珠海校区2009学年度第一学期
《线性代数》期中考试试题 C卷



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条：“考试作弊不授予学士学位。”

姓名: 许振涛 专业: 数学与应用数学 学号: 08338007 成绩: 99

一、填空题(每题3分, 共24分)

1. 在5阶行列式中, 若含 $a_{13}a_{25}a_{34}a_{44}a_{56}$ 的项是带负号的, 则 $t = 2$

2. 设 A 是4阶方阵, $|A| = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $|(2A)^{-1} + 3A^*| = 32$

3. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -18$; 4. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & a & b & c \\ x^2 & a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ x^3 & a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (c-b)(c-a)(c-x)(b-a)(b-x)(a-x)$

5. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^T B - BA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

6. 已知行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 则 $a = 3$; 7. $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5$

8. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则伴随矩阵 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

二、判断题(每题2分, 共10分)

1. n 阶行列式中副对角线上元素的乘积 $a_{n1}a_{n-1,2} \cdots a_{1n}$ 总是带负号. (X)

2. 若 $A^2 - A = 0$, 则 $A = 0$ 或 $A = E$. (X)

3. 设 A, B 为 n 阶方阵, 则 $A^2 - B^2 = (A - B)(A + B)$. (X)

4. 任一 n 阶对角阵必可与同阶的方阵交换. (X)

5. 若 A 为列满秩矩阵且 $AB = C$, 则 $Bx = 0$ 与 $Cx = 0$ 同解. (✓)

三、计算下列行列式(每题8分, 共16分)

$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$, $D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} y & a & a & \cdots & a & a & x \\ a & y & a & \cdots & a & x & a \\ a & a & y & \cdots & x & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & a & x & \cdots & y & a & a \\ a & x & a & \cdots & a & y & a \\ x & a & a & \cdots & a & a & y \end{vmatrix}$

解: $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1-2r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{c_2+2c_3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -(15-8) = -7$

$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} y & a & a & \cdots & a & a & x \\ a & y & a & \cdots & a & x & a \\ a & a & y & \cdots & x & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & a & x & \cdots & y & a & a \\ a & x & a & \cdots & a & y & a \\ x & a & a & \cdots & a & a & y \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_i - c_1} \begin{vmatrix} y & a-y & a-y & \cdots & a-y & a-y & x-y \\ a & y-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-a & 0 \\ a & 0 & y-a & \cdots & x-a & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & 0 & x-a & \cdots & y-a & 0 & 0 \\ a & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y-a & 0 \\ x & a-x & a-x & \cdots & a-x & a-x & y-x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} y & a-y & a-y & \cdots & a-y & a-y & x-y \\ a & y-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-a & 0 \\ a & 0 & y-a & \cdots & x-a & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & 0 & x-a & \cdots & y-a & 0 & 0 \\ a & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y-a & 0 \\ x+y & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y & \cdots & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y \end{vmatrix}$

$= (-1)^{2n+1} (x-y) \begin{vmatrix} a & y-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-a \\ a & 0 & y-a & \cdots & x-a & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & y-a & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & 0 & x-a & \cdots & y-a & 0 \\ a & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y-a \\ x+y & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y & \cdots & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} a & y-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-a \\ a & y-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-a \\ a & 0 & y-a & \cdots & x-a & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & 0 & x-a & \cdots & y-a & 0 \\ a & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y-a \\ x+y & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y & \cdots & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{vmatrix} a & y-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & y-a & \cdots & x-a & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & 0 & x-a & \cdots & y-a & 0 \\ a & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y-a \\ x+y & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y & \cdots & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{vmatrix} a & y-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y-a & 0 & \cdots & x-a & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & x-a & \cdots & y-a & 0 \\ 0 & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y-a \\ x+y & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y & \cdots & 2a-x-y & 2a-x-y \end{vmatrix}$

易得递推式: $B_{2(n-1)} = [(y-a)^2 - (x-a)^2] B_{2(n-2)} = [(y-a)^2 - (x-a)^2] B_2$ 又 $B_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y-a & x-a \\ x-a & y-a \end{vmatrix} = (y-a)^2 - (x-a)^2$
 $\therefore B_{2(n-1)} = [(y-a)^2 - (x-a)^2]^{n-1}$
 $\therefore D_{2n} = -(x-y)[x+y+(2n-2)a][(y-a)^2 - (x-a)^2]^{n-1}$

四、求解下列的矩阵方程(8分)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则原方程可化为 $AXB = C$. 故 $X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$

易知 $|A| = 1$ $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$|B| = 2$ $B^* = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{21} & B_{31} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{32} \\ B_{13} & B_{23} & B_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore X = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* C \frac{1}{|B|} B^* = \frac{1}{|AB|} A^* C B^*$

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

$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \times 2 - 2 \times 4 & 5 \times 2 - 2 \times 1 \\ -2 & -2 \times 2 + 4 & -2 \times 2 + 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 8 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \times 2 - 2 \times 3 + 8 \times 2 & 5 \times 6 - 2 \times 6 + 8 \times 2 & 5 \times (-4) + 2 \times 5 - 2 \times 8 \\ -2 \times 2 - 3 \times 2 & -2 \times 6 - 3 \times 2 & -2 \times (-4) + (-3) \times (-2) \end{pmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 34 & -26 \\ -10 & -18 & 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 17 & -13 \\ -5 & -9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 17 & -13 \\ -5 & -9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

五、求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩及一个最高阶非零子式。(8分)

解:

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

$r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$r_2 - r_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$r_3 - 3r_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $K = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$r_2 + r_1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

$c_1 + c_3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

易知 A 为 3 阶方阵, 故 $R(A) = 3$.

$= (-1)^{2+3} \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

$= -2 \neq 0$.

六、设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 且 $A^3 + 2A + E = 0$. 证明 $A - E$ 可逆, 并求 $(A - E)^{-1}$. (8分)

解: 易知: $A^3 + 2A + E = (A^2 + A + 3E)(A - E) + 4E = 0$

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

故 $A - E$ 可逆, 且 $(A - E)^{-1} = \frac{A^2 + A + 3E}{4}$

七、设 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $f(A) = A^4(A^2 + 3A + E)$. (10分)

解: ~~f(A)~~

由公式可得:

$$f(A) = P^* f(\Lambda) P^{-1} ?$$

$$|P| = -2 \quad P^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对于对角阵 $\Lambda = \text{diag}(-1, 2)$ 有 $f(-1) = (-1)^4 [(-1)^2 + 3(-1) + 1] = -1$
 $f(2) = 2^4 (2^2 + 3 \times 2 + 1) = 176$

$$\therefore f(\Lambda) = \text{diag}(-1, 176)$$

$$\therefore f(A) = P^{-1} f(\Lambda) P$$

$$= \frac{1}{|P|} P^* f(\Lambda) P = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 176 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \times 176 \\ -1 & 176 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} -529 & -531 \\ -177 & 179 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{529}{2} & \frac{531}{2} \\ \frac{177}{2} & \frac{179}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

八、设 $\begin{cases} (1-\lambda)x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + (4-\lambda)x_2 - 4x_3 = 2, \\ -2x_1 - 4x_2 + (4-\lambda)x_3 = -\lambda - 2, \end{cases}$ 问 λ 为何值时, 此方程组有惟一解、无解或有无穷多解? 并在有无穷多解时求其通解. (16分)

解: 当此方程组有惟一解时, 由克拉默法则可得.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

$$\text{易知 } \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4-\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1+r_3]{r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2\lambda & (1-\lambda) \\ 0 & -\lambda & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 2\lambda & \lambda^2-5\lambda \\ -\lambda & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 4\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2$$

故当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq 9$ 时, 此方程组有惟一解;

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, 其增广矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{线性方程组 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+2r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由行阶梯形可知 $R(A) = R(B) = 1 < n$, 此时方程有无穷多解.

且其通解为 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

当 $\lambda = 9$ 时, 其增广矩阵为 $B = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+r_1]{r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-4r_1]{r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ -8 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 18 & 18 & 45 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3+2r_2]{r_2+2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & -5 & -11 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

由行阶梯形可知 $R(A) < R(B)$ 此时方程无解.

综上所述: 当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq 9$ 时, 方程组有惟一解. 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, 方程组有无穷多解且通解为 $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 当 $\lambda = 9$ 时, 方程组无解.

专业: 水工与水利工程学院 学号: 07306789 姓名: 孙施敏 分数:

警示: 《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第六条: “考试作弊不授予学士学位”

1. 求以下排列逆序数, 并指出排列的奇偶性. (8分)

(1) 53412

解: $\tau = 4 + 2 + 2 = 8$

\therefore 此排列为偶排列.

(2) $n(n-1) \cdots 321$

解: $\tau = n-1 + n-2 + \cdots + 1 + 0 = \frac{(n-1)(n-1+1)}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

\therefore 当 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 2k$ 时, 此排列为偶排列. (其中 $k=1, 2, \dots, n$)

当 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 2k+1$ 时, 此排列为奇排列. (其中 $k=1, 2, \dots, n$)

2. 计算行列式 (18分)

(1)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 2007 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2008 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 2007 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2008 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau(2008, 2007, \dots, 1)} 2008 \times 2007 \times \cdots \times 1$$

$$= 2008 \times 2007 \times \cdots \times 1$$

(2)
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ a & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ a & a & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \cdots & x & a \\ a & a & a & \cdots & a & x \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

解:
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ a & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ a & a & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \cdots & x & a \\ a & a & a & \cdots & a & x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{(j=2,3,\dots,n)} \begin{vmatrix} x+(n-1)a & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ x+(n-1)a & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x+(n-1)a & a & a & \cdots & x & a \\ x+(n-1)a & a & a & \cdots & a & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(i=2,3,\dots,n)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ 0 & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = [x+(n-1)a] \cdot (x-a)^{n-1}$$

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

解:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3+r_1 \\ r_4-r_2}} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -6 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+3r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -6 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{按 } C_3 \text{ 展开}} (-1) \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_1-C_2 \\ C_3-\frac{1}{2}C_2}} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 12 & -6 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{按 } C_1 \text{ 展开}} (-1) \cdot 4 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 12 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4(16-6) = 4 \times 10 = 40$$

3. 已知齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (3-\lambda)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ (2-\lambda)x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + (1-\lambda)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有非零解, 求 λ 的值.

(8分)

解: 由题知, 上述方程组有非零解.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{按C展开} (3-\lambda) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^4 \times 4 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2-\lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3-\lambda)^2 - \lambda(3-\lambda)^2$$

$$= -\lambda(\lambda-3)^2 + 4(\lambda-3)$$

$$= (\lambda-3)(-\lambda^2+3\lambda+4) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda=3 \text{ 或 } \lambda=4 \text{ 或 } \lambda=-1$$

不难验证, 当 $\lambda=3$ 时, $D=0$ $\lambda=4$ 时, $\lambda=-1$ 时, $D \neq 0$

4. 设 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = (-1 \ 3 \ 2)$, 且 $A = \alpha\beta$,

(1) 求 $\beta\alpha$

(2) 求 A^n (其中 n 为正整数).

(8分)

解: (1) $\beta\alpha = [-1 \ 3 \ 2] \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= [5]$$

(2) $A = \alpha\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [-1 \ 3 \ 2] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 30 & 20 \\ -5 & 15 & 10 \\ -10 & 30 & 20 \end{bmatrix} = 5A$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 30 & 20 \\ -5 & 15 & 10 \\ -10 & 30 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -50 & 150 & 100 \\ -25 & 75 & 50 \\ -50 & 150 & 100 \end{bmatrix} = 5A^2 = 25A$$

由上可知, $A^n = (5)^{n-1} \cdot A$

$$= (5)^{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}_*)$$

5. 设 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明 AA^T 为对称矩阵.

(8分)

证明: $(AA^T)^T = (A^T)^T \cdot A^T = A \cdot A^T$

$\because A$ 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, $\therefore A^T$ 为 $n \times m$ 矩阵.

$$\therefore (AA^T)^T = (A^T)^T \cdot A^T = A \cdot A^T. \quad (A \cdot A^T \text{ 的乘法有意义})$$

$\therefore AA^T$ 为对称矩阵

6. 设 A 为 n 方阵, 且 $A^2 + A - 4I = 0$. 证明 $A-I$ 可逆, 并求 $(A-I)^{-1}$. (8分)

证明: $\because A^2 + A - 4I = 0 \Rightarrow (A-I)(A+2I) - 2I = 0$

$$\text{即 } (A-I)(A+2I) = 2I$$

$$\therefore (A-I) \left(\frac{A}{2} + I \right) = I$$

即 $A-I$ 可逆.

$$\text{且 } (A-I)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}A + I.$$

7. 已知 A 为 3 阶方阵, 且 $|A|=3$, 求 $|\frac{1}{3}A^* - 4A^{-1}|$.

(8分)

解: $\because A^* = A^{-1} \cdot |A|$

$$\therefore |\frac{1}{3}A^* - 4A^{-1}| = \left| \frac{1}{3} \cdot A^{-1} \cdot |A| - 4A^{-1} \right|$$

$$= |A^{-1} - 4A^{-1}|$$

$$= |-3 \cdot A^{-1}|$$

$$= (-3)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} = -27 \times \frac{1}{3} = -9$$

8. (1) 求下面方阵的逆矩阵

(16分)

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

(2) 求解下列的矩阵方程

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

(3) 用分块矩阵法求下面矩阵的逆矩阵

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

解: (1) $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 - r_2]{r_1 + r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_2 - 5r_3]{r_1 - 2r_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow[-r_3]{-\frac{1}{2}r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 解: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. 又 $|A| = 2 \neq 0$, $\therefore A^{-1}$ 存在.

则 $X = A^{-1} \cdot B = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

则原矩阵化为 $\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C \end{bmatrix}$. 则原矩阵逆矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & B^{-1} \\ C^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$.

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

\Leftarrow 对于 C , $C^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

\therefore 原矩阵的逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

9. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵. 证明: 若 $A^2 = I$, 则 $R(A+I) + R(A-I) = n$.

(10分)

证明: $\because A \cdot A = I \therefore A^{-1} = A$.

$\therefore A$ 为满秩矩阵. $\therefore R(A) = n$.

$$\cancel{R[(A+I) + (A-I)]}$$

$$R[(A+I) + (A-I)] = R(2A) = R(A) \leq R(A+I) + R(A-I)$$

$$\text{得 } R(A+I) + R(A-I) \geq n. \quad ①$$

$$\cancel{A^2 - I = 0 \Rightarrow (A+I)(A-I) = 0 \text{ 即 } (A+I)^{-1} = A-I}$$

$$\text{又 } A^2 - I = 0 \text{ 得 } R[(A+I)(A-I)] = R(A^2 - I) = R(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore R(A+I) + R(A-I) - n \leq 0 \quad ②$$

$$\text{由 } ① \text{ ② 得 } R(A+I) + R(A-I) = n$$

\therefore 原式得证.

10. 求矩阵 A 的秩及一个最高阶的非零子式. 其中

(8分)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 & -3 & -7 \\ 3 & -14 & 22 & -9 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 & -3 & -7 \\ 3 & -14 & 22 & -9 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-3r_1]{\substack{r_2+2r_1 \\ r_3+r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -10 & 14 & -5 & -6 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4-r_2]{r_3-2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R(A) = 3.$$

又: 在对 A 进行初等变换的过程中没有进行列变换.

不妨考虑取 C_1, C_2, C_4 求最高阶的非零子式.

$$\text{即 } C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -7 & -3 \\ 3 & -14 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{又 } C \xrightarrow[r_4-3r_1]{\substack{r_2+2r_1 \\ r_3+r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & -10 & -5 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & -10 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } R(C) = 3.$$

\therefore 取 C 中 r_1, r_2, r_3 求最高阶的非零子式.

$$\text{即 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -7 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = [3 + (-28) + 3] - [2 + 7 + (-18)] = (-22) + 9 = -13$$

珠海校区011学年度第一学期10级《线性代数》期中考试题

学院: 地院 专业: 水文 姓名: 梁冬梅 学号: 10345025 评分: _____



《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条: “考试作弊者, 不授予学士学位。”

一、填空题 (每小题3分, 共30分)

1. 排列53142的逆序数是 7.

2. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 102 \\ 3 & -4 & 297 \\ 2 & 2 & 203 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{7}$.

3. 设3阶行列式 $|a_{ij}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 中元素 a_{21} 的代数余子式 $A_{21} = \underline{1}$.

4. 设4阶行列式 D_4 的第2行元素分别为1, -2, 3, 0, 对应的余子式分别为-3, 2, -1, 5, 则 $D_4 = \underline{2}$.

5. n 阶矩阵 A 可逆, 且 $|A| = a$, 则 $|A^{-1}| = \underline{\frac{1}{a}}$, $|A^*| = \underline{a^{n-1}}$.

6. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 A 的秩 $R(A) = \underline{3}$.

7. 多项式 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -7 & 1 & x \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & x \\ -7 & 10 & 4 & 3 \\ x & -1 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$ 中的常数项是 -3.
① $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$
② 将行列式展开为多项式, 令 $x=0$ 求常数项.

8. 设 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$.

9. 设矩阵 A, B, C, X 为同阶方阵, 且 A, B 可逆, $AXB = C$, 则 $X = \underline{A^{-1}CB^{-1}}$.

10. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^{-1} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}$.

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二、计算题 (共70分)

1. 设 A 为 3×3 矩阵, $|A| = 2$, 把 A 按列分块为 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 其中 $\alpha_j (j = 1, 2, 3)$ 是 A 的第 j 列, 求 $|\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1, -2\alpha_2, \alpha_3|$. (6分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } |\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1, -2\alpha_2, \alpha_3| & \xrightarrow{\text{将第一列拆分}} |\alpha_3, -2\alpha_2, \alpha_3| + |3\alpha_1, -2\alpha_2, \alpha_3| \\ & = 0 + |3\alpha_1, -2\alpha_2, \alpha_3| \\ & = 3 \times (-2) | \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 | \\ & = -6 \times 2 \quad (\because |A| = 2, A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)) \\ & = -12 \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 A 是5阶方阵, $|A| = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $|(2A)^{-1} + 3A^*|$ 的值. (8分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A^{-1} &= \frac{A^*}{|A|} \\ \therefore A^* &= |A| A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} A^{-1} \\ \therefore |(2A)^{-1} + 3A^*| &= \left| \frac{1}{2} A^{-1} + \frac{3}{2} A^{-1} \right| \\ &= |2A^{-1}| \\ &= 2^5 |A^{-1}| \\ \therefore A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{|A|} = 2 \\ \therefore |(2A)^{-1} + 3A^*| &= 2^5 |A^{-1}| = 2^6 = 64 \end{aligned}$$

3. 计算 n 阶行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$. (10分)

解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 + r_i]{(i=2,3,\dots,n)} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{第1行提取公因式}]{(i=2,3,\dots,n)} [a+(n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow[r_1 + r_i]{(i=2,3,\dots,n)} [a+(n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b & 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow[\text{按第1行展开}]{(i=2,3,\dots,n)} [a+(n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} a-b & & & \\ & a-b & & \\ & & a-b & \\ & & & a-b \end{vmatrix} = [a+(n-1)b] (a-b)^{n-1}$

4. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 且 $A^3 + 3A^2 + A - 3E = O$. 则 $A + E$ 可逆吗? 若可逆, 则求出其逆阵. (10分)

解: $\because A^3 + 3A^2 + A - 3E = O$

即 $A^2 + A(A^2 + 2A - E)(A + E) - 2E = O$

$\therefore (A^2 + 2A - E)(A + E) = 2E$

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

$\therefore A + E$ 可逆, 且 $(A + E)^{-1} = \frac{A^2 + 2A - E}{2}$

5. 求解矩阵方程 (10分)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0$

$\therefore A$ 可逆.

$$(A, B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 3r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 - 2r_3 \\ r_1 - 3r_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_1 - 2r_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore AX = B$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩, 并计算其一个最高阶非零子式. (10分)

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

$$r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_3 + r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$\therefore R(A) = 3$.

取子式 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + r_2]{r_1 - 3r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按第1列}} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$

$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$ 是 A 的一个最高阶非零子式.

$$B = (A, d) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 4-3a \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-a & 4-2a \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 讨论 a, b 取何值时, 非齐次线性方程组

若 $R(A) = R(B) = 3$, 即 $-(1-a)b \neq 0$ 解得 $a \neq 1$ 且 $b \neq 0$. 这时, 方程组有唯一解.

① 当 $a=1$ 时, $B \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-2b \end{pmatrix}$ $R(A) = R(B) = 2 < 3$, 无穷解.

$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ x_1 + bx_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2bx_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases} \text{ 当 } 1-2b \neq 0 \text{ 即 } b \neq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } R(A) = 2 < 3 = R(B), \text{ 无解.}$$

$$\text{② } b=0 \text{ 时, } B \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-a & 4-2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 有唯一解; (2) 无解; (3) 有无穷多解, 并求出通解. (16分)

解: $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ a & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & b-2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-2a & 1-a & 4-3a \end{pmatrix}$$

由克拉默法则得

当 $D \neq 0$ 即 $a \neq 1$ 或 $b \neq 0$ 时, 非齐次线性方程组有解.

\therefore 当 $a=1$ 或 $b=0$ 时, 方程组无解.

当 $a \neq 1$ 且 $b \neq 0$ 时, 设该方程组的系数矩阵为 A , 增广矩阵为 B .

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 4-3a \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_2 - ar_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 4-3a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(\because b \neq 0)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 4-3a \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore a \neq 1$ 即 $1-a \neq 0$ 当 $1-ab=0$ 时, $R(A) = R(B) = 3 = n$, 该方程组有唯一解.

$$r_3 - (1-ab)r_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a & \frac{4b-2ab-1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \quad a=1 \text{ 时, } B \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2b-1}{b} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 当 } \frac{2b-1}{b} = 0 \text{ 即 } b = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{当 } b=0 \text{ 时, } B \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-a & 4-2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad R(A) = R(B) = 2 < 3, \text{ 有无穷解}$$

$$\therefore a \neq 1 \text{ 即 } 1-a \neq 0 \therefore R(A) = R(B) = 3 \text{ 此时方程组有唯一解.}$$

综上所述, (1) 当 $a \neq 1$ 且 $b \neq 0$ 时, 该方程组有唯一解.

(2) 当 $a=1$ 或 $b=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 该方程组无解时, ① $a=1, b \neq \frac{1}{2}$; ② $b=0$

(3) 不存在有无穷多解的情况.

当 $a=1, b=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (C \in \mathbb{R})$