

# 第六讲 习题课

一.习题1

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## 习题2

例1 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{pmatrix}$  且  $R(A) = 3$ , 求  $k$ .

解:  $|A| = \sum_{i=2,3,4} \frac{r_i + r_1}{i} (k+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & k-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & k-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & k-1 \end{vmatrix} = (k+3)(k-1)^3$$

$$R(A) = 3 < 4 \\ \Rightarrow |A| = 0.$$

$$|A| = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow R(A) < 4$$

(1)  $|A|=0 \Rightarrow k = -3$  或  $k = 1$ .

(2)  $k = 1 \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) = 1$ .

这与秩  $R(A) = 3$  相矛盾! 故  $k = -3$ .

例2  $\lambda, \mu$ 取何值时, 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? 当  $\mu=1$  时, 求其全部非零解.

$$Ax = 0 (x \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |A| = 0.$$

解: (1)  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 2\mu & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \mu - \mu\lambda = \mu(1-\lambda) = 0$

即  $\mu=0$  或  $\lambda=1$  时齐次线性方程组有非零解.

(2)  $\mu=1$  时, 要有非零解, 只能  $\lambda=1$ . 此时

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

同解方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -k \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = k \end{cases}, (k \neq 0).$$

例3 若一元 $n$ 次方程

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n = 0$$

有 $n+1$ 个不同的根, 证明:

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n \equiv 0$$

**分析:**  $p(x) \equiv 0 \Leftrightarrow a_0 = a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_n = 0$

**证:** 设  $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n, x_{n+1}$  为其 $n+1$ 个不同的根, 即

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_1^2 + \cdots + a_nx_1^n = 0 \\ a_0 + a_1x_2 + a_2x_2^2 + \cdots + a_nx_2^n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_0 + a_1x_{n+1} + a_2x_{n+1}^2 + \cdots + a_nx_{n+1}^n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \\ 1 & x_{n+1} & x_{n+1}^2 & \cdots & x_{n+1}^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n+1} (x_i - x_j) \neq 0 \Rightarrow a_0 = a_1 = \cdots = a_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n \equiv 0$$

例4 设 $n$ 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

求第一行各元素的代数余子式之和:

$$A_{11} + A_{12} + \cdots + A_{1n}.$$



$$\det A = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}A_{1n}$$

$$A_{11} + A_{12} + \cdots + A_{1n} = 1 \cdot A_{11} + 1 \cdot A_{12} + \cdots + 1 \cdot A_{1n}$$

**解：**第一行各元素的代数余子式之和可以表示成

$$A_{11} + A_{12} + \cdots + A_{1n} = 1 \cdot A_{11} + 1 \cdot A_{12} + \cdots + 1 \cdot A_{1n}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{j} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = n! \left( 1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{j} \right).$$

例5 设 $A, B$ 为 $n$ 阶可逆矩阵, 证明:  $\begin{cases} (1) (AB)^* = B^* A^* \\ (2) (A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^* \end{cases}$

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

证:  $AA^* = (\det A)I \Rightarrow A^* = (\det A)A^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow (AB)^* &= (\det(AB))(AB)^{-1} = (\det A)(\det B)B^{-1}A^{-1} \\ &= (\det B)B^{-1}(\det A)A^{-1} = B^* A^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = I^* = (AA^{-1})^* = (A^{-1})^* A^* \Rightarrow (A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^*$$

$$I^* = (\det I)I^{-1} = I$$