

线性代数考研题



初等变换

设矩阵 A 经过初等列变换变成 B , 则 (B)

- (A) 存在矩阵 P , 使得 $PA = B$ **✗** (B) 存在矩阵 P , 使得 $BP = A$
 (C) 存在矩阵 P , 使得 $PB = A$ **✗** (D) 方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 同解
 解:

因为 A 经过初等**列**变换变成 B , 所以存在初等阵 $P_1P_2 \cdots P_k$ 使得 $AP_1P_2 \cdots P_k = B$, 令 $P_1P_2 \cdots P_k = Q$, 则 Q 为可逆矩阵, 于是

$$AQ = B \rightarrow A = BQ^{-1} \xrightarrow{\text{令 } Q^{-1}=P} A = BP \quad \text{故选(B).}$$

方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 同解 $\Leftrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} B$

即存在可逆矩阵 P 使得 $PA = B$

故(D)错.



可逆矩阵

设 n 维向量 $\alpha = (a, 0, \dots, 0, a)^T, a < 0$, 矩阵 $A = E - \alpha\alpha^T, B = E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T$,
且 $A^{-1} = B$, 则 $a =$ _____

解:

$$\alpha\alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix} (a, 0, \dots, 0, a) = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ a^2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \neq O$$

$$\alpha^T \alpha = (a, 0, \dots, 0, a) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix} = 2a^2$$



设 n 维向量 $\alpha = (a, 0, \dots, 0, a)^T, a < 0$, 矩阵 $A = E - \alpha\alpha^T, B = E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T$,

且 $A^{-1} = B$, 则 $a = \underline{-1}$

$$\alpha^T \alpha = 2a^2$$

$$\alpha\alpha^T \neq O$$

解: 因为 $A^{-1} = B$

$$\therefore E = AB = (E - \alpha\alpha^T)(E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T)$$

$$= E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T - \alpha\alpha^T - \alpha\alpha^T(\frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T) - \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T$$

$$= E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T - \alpha\alpha^T - \frac{1}{a}\alpha(\overset{2a^2}{\alpha^T\alpha})\alpha^T$$

$$= E + \frac{1}{a}\alpha\alpha^T - \alpha\alpha^T - 2a\alpha\alpha^T = E + (\frac{1}{a} - 1 - 2a)\alpha\alpha^T$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{1}{a} - 1 - 2a)\alpha\alpha^T = O \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{a} - 1 - 2a) = 0 \quad \text{因为 } a < 0, \therefore a = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a^2 + a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2a - 1)(a + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } a = -1$$



矩阵的秩

设4阶矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $r(A) = 3$, 则 $k =$ _____

解:

由于 $r(A) = 3 < 4 \rightarrow |A| = 0$

结论: 可逆矩阵行列式 $\neq 0$

不可逆矩阵行列式 $= 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} k+3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ k+3 & k & 1 & 1 \\ k+3 & 1 & k & 1 \\ k+3 & 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} = (k+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (k+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & k-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k-1 \end{vmatrix} = (k+3)(k-1)^3 = 0 \rightarrow k = 1 \text{ 或 } k = -3
 \end{aligned}$$



设4阶矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $r(A) = 3$, 则 $k = \underline{-3}$

解: $r(A) = 3 \rightarrow |A| = 0 \rightarrow k = 1$ 或 $k = -3$

但当 $k = 1$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(A) = 1,$
矛盾

所以 $k = -3$



计算四阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)(a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3)$$

解：交换第2, 4列，再交换第2, 4行

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A||B|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_2 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & b_3 \\ b_4 & a_4 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_4 & a_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & b_3 \\ 0 & 0 & b_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ b_4 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & b_3 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)(a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3)$$



(14, 4分)

计算四阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = -(ad - cb)^2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A||B|$$

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & d & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & b \\ c & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_3} \begin{vmatrix} b & a & 0 & 0 \\ d & c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b & a \\ d & c \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= - \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}^2 = -(ad - cb)^2$$



设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 均为3维列向量, 矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), |A| = 1$

$B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3)$, 则 $|B| = \underline{\quad 2 \quad}$

解: 用行列式的性质.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |B| &= \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 & \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 & -\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 4\alpha_3 \\ & & \end{matrix} \quad (c_3 - c_2, c_2 - c_1) \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 & \alpha_2 + 5\alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3 \\ & & \end{matrix} \quad (c_3 - c_2) \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 & 2\alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{提出公因子2,} \\
 &= 2 \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 & \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -\alpha_3 & -3\alpha_3 \\ & & \end{matrix} \quad (c_2 - 3c_3, c_1 - c_3) \\
 &= 2 \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} -\alpha_2 \\ & & \end{matrix} \quad (c_1 - c_2) \\
 &= 2 |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$



设 A 为 n 阶矩阵, 满足 $AA^T = E$, $|A| < 0$, 求 $|A + E|$.

解1:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A + E| &= |A + AA^T| = |A(E + A^T)| = |A| |E + A^T| = |A| |(E + A)^T| \\
 &= |A| |E + A|
 \end{aligned}$$

$|A| = |A^T|$

$|AB| = |A||B|$

$$(1 - |A|)|E + A| = 0 \quad \text{因为 } (1 - |A|) > 0 \quad \text{所以 } |E + A| = 0$$

解2:

$$|A + E| = |A| |E + A| = -|E + A| \quad \therefore |E + A| = 0$$

$$\text{因为 } AA^T = E, \quad |A| < 0,$$

$$\therefore |AA^T| = |E| \xrightarrow{\text{blue}} |A| |A^T| = |E| = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{blue}} |A|^2 = 1 \xrightarrow{\text{blue}} |A| = -1$$



初等行变换求解线性方程组(齐次)

齐次线性方程组: $Ax = 0$

$$r(A) \begin{cases} = n, Ax = 0 \text{ 有唯一解} \text{---零解} & |A| \neq 0 \\ < n, Ax = 0 \text{ 有无穷多解} \text{---非零解} & |A| = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 - 6x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 10x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & -6 \\ -1 & 3 & -10 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} & = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ A & x & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{方阵}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{阶梯阵}} \begin{matrix} |A| \neq 0 \\ r(A) = n = 3 \\ \text{唯一零解} \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{阶梯阵}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行简化阶梯阵}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} |A| = 0 \\ r(A) = 2 < n = 3 \\ \text{无穷多非零解, 求通解} \end{matrix}$$



解: $Ax = 0$ 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n+a \end{vmatrix} = \left(a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)\right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n+a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \left(a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)\right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = \left(a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)\right) a^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$



(04, 9分)

解: $Ax = 0$ 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$

$$|A| = (a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1))a^{n-1}$$

(1) 当 $a \neq 0$ 且 $a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \neq 0$ 时, 方程组只有零解。

(2) 当 $a=0$ 时, 方程组有无穷多非零解, 求通解。

[illegible]

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ n & n & n & \dots & n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n = 0$$

$r(A) = 1 < n$

$$r(A) = 1 < n$$

行简化阶梯阵



解: $Ax = 0$ 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$ $|A| = (a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1))a^{n-1}$

(1) 当 $a \neq 0$ 且 $a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \neq 0$ 时, 方程组只有零解。

(2) 当 $a=0$ 时, 方程组有无穷多非零解, 求通解。

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \cdots + x_n = 0$$

$r(A) = 1 < n$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -k_1 - k_2 - \cdots - k_{n-1} \\ x_2 = k_1 \\ x_3 = k_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n = k_{n-1} \end{cases} \quad \text{通解:} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



解: $Ax = 0$ 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$ $|A| = (a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1))a^{n-1}$

(1) 当 $a \neq 0$ 且 $a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \neq 0$ 时, 方程组只有零解。

(2) 当 $a=0$ 时, 方程组有无穷多非零解, 求通解。

(3) 当 $a = -1/2 n(n+1)$ 时, 方程组有无穷多非零解, 求通解。

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n+a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i - ir_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -2a & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -3a & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -na & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_i \div a, i \geq 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_i} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ -3x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ \cdots \\ -nx_1 + x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

行简化阶梯阵 $r(A) = n - 1 < n$



解: $Ax = 0$ 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$ $|A| = (a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1))a^{n-1}$

(1) 当 $a \neq 0$ 且 $a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \neq 0$ 时, 方程组只有零解。

(2) 当 $a=0$ 时, 方程组有无穷多非零解。

(3) 当 $a = -1/2 n(n+1)$ 时, 方程组有无穷多非零解。

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n+a \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ -3x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ \cdots \\ -nx_1 + x_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad r(A) = n-1 < n$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c \\ x_2 = 2c \\ x_3 = 3c \\ \vdots \\ x_n = nc \end{cases} \quad \text{通解:} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ n \end{pmatrix}$$



初等行变换求解线性方程组(非齐次)

非齐次线性方程组: $Ax = b$

$$Ax = b \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A, b) \begin{cases} = n, \text{ 有唯一解} & |A| \neq 0 \\ < n, \text{ 有无穷多解} & |A| = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Ax = b \text{ 无解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) < r(A, b) \text{ 有矛盾方程} \quad |A| = 0$$

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & b \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & -6 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & -10 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{方阵}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{阶梯阵}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行简化阶梯阵}}$$

$$|A| \neq 0$$

$$r(A) = r(A, b) = n = 3,$$

求唯一解

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{方阵}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{阶梯阵}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & b \\ 1 & 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行简化阶梯阵}}$$

$$|A| = 0$$

$$r(A) = r(A, b) = 2 < n = 3,$$

求通解

$$|A| = 0$$

$$r(A) = 2 < r(A, b) = 3,$$

无解

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{方阵}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{阶梯阵}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & b \\ 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行简化阶梯阵}} \text{矛盾方程}$$



非齐次方程组求解

已知4元线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (1) 计算行列式 $|A|$;
- (2) 当实数 a 为何值时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解, 并求其通解.



已知4元线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 计算行列式 $|A|$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -a^2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-a^4 \end{vmatrix} = 1-a^4 \end{aligned}$$



已知4元线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 计算行列式 $|A|$;

解:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 - a^4$$



(12, 11分)

已知4元线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad |A| = 1 - a^4$$

$$|A| = 0, \quad r(A) < n$$

$$\begin{cases} r(A) = r(A, b) < n, & \text{无穷多解} \\ r(A) < r(A, b), & \text{无解} \end{cases}$$

(2) 当实数 a 为何值时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解, 并求其通解.

解: 当 $|A| = 1 - a^4 = 0$ 时, 即 $a = 1$, 或 $a = -1$ 时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有**无穷多解**或**无解**两种情况.

1) 当 $a = 1$ 时, 因为 $r(A) = 3 < r(A, b) = 4$, 所以方程组 $Ax = b$ 无解.

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

阶梯阵



(12, 11分)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2) \text{ 当实数 } a \text{ 为何值时, 方程组 } Ax = b \text{ 有无穷多解, 并求其通解.}$$

解: 当 $|A| = 1 - a^4 = 0$ 时, 即 $a = 1$, 或 $a = -1$ 时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解或无解两种情况.

2) 当 $a = -1$ 时, 因为 $r(A) = r(A, b) = 3 < 4$, 所以 $Ax = b$ 有无穷解.

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4$ 行阶梯阵

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_4 \\ x_2 = x_4 - 1 \\ x_3 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

行简化阶梯阵



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2) \text{ 当实数 } a \text{ 为何值时, 方程组 } Ax = b \text{ 有无穷多解, 并求其通解.}$$

解: 当 $|A| = 1 - a^4 = 0$ 时, 即 $a = 1$, 或 $a = -1$ 时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解或无解两种情况.

2) 当 $a = -1$ 时, 因为 $r(A) = r(A, b) = 3 < 4$, 所以 $Ax = b$ 有无穷解.

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_4 \\ x_2 = x_4 - 1 \\ x_3 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c \\ x_2 = c - 1 \\ x_3 = c \\ x_4 = c \end{cases} \quad \text{通解:} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } c \text{ 为任意常数.}$$



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求 λ, a ;

(2) 求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的通解.



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求 λ, a ;

解： 因为 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，既有无穷多解，所以 $|A| = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 1) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } \lambda = -1 \end{aligned}$$

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



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求 λ, a ;

解： 因为 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，所以 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = -1$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时， $r(A) < r(A, b)$ $Ax = b$ 无解

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$r(A) = r(A, b) = 2 < 3,$$

方程组有无穷多解

(2) 求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的通解.

解：因为 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，所以 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = -1$

无解

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时，

行阶梯阵

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1+a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2+a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $a = -2$ 时，

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

行简化阶梯阵



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad r(A) = r(A, b) = 2 < 3,$$

方程组有无穷多解

(2) 求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的通解.

解：因为 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，所以 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = -1$
无解

当 $\lambda = -1, a = -2$ 时，

$$(A, b) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \overset{x_1}{1} & \overset{x_2}{0} & \overset{x_3}{-1} & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + 3/2 \\ x_2 = -1/2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = c + 3/2 \\ x_2 = -1/2 \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

$$\text{通解: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } c \text{ 为任意常数}$$

