

## 线性代数第一、二章测验

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1. 设  $D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{vmatrix}$ , 求出  $D(x) = 0$  的全部根

解:  $D(x) = (2-x)(3-x)(4-x)(3-2)(4-2)(4-3) = 0$ ,

$$x = 2, x = 3, x = 4$$

2.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}A\right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A$ ;

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

解:  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_1 \\ A_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = (A^{-1})^{-1} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 若方阵  $A$  满足  $A^2 = A$  且  $A \neq E$ ,  $E$  是单位矩阵,

试证明  $A$  不可逆.

证明: (反证法) 假设  $A$  可逆, 则  $A^{-1}$  存在, 则由

$A^2 = A \Rightarrow A^{-1}A^2 = A^{-1}A \Rightarrow A = E$ , 这与  $A \neq E$  矛盾, 所以假设不成立, 即  $A$  不可逆.

错误证法(1):

$$A^2 = A \Rightarrow A(A-E) = 0 \Rightarrow |A(A-E)| = 0 \Rightarrow |A||A-E| = 0$$

$$\therefore A \neq E \Rightarrow |A-E| \neq 0$$

$\therefore |A| = 0$ , 故  $A$  不可逆.

$$A \neq E \Rightarrow |A-E| \neq 0 \quad \text{错}$$

$$\text{反例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

$$\text{而 } |A-E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

错误证法(2):

$$A^2 = A \Rightarrow A(A-E) = 0$$

$$\therefore A \neq E \Rightarrow A-E \neq 0$$

$\therefore A = 0$ , 故  $A$  不可逆. (矩阵乘法有非零的零因子)

4. 已知  $A, B$  为 4 阶方阵, 且  $|A| = -2$ ,  $|B| = 3$ , 求

$$(1) \quad |5AB| = 5^4 |A| |B| = -6 \times 5^4 = -3750;$$

$$(2) \quad |-AB^T| = (-1)^4 |A| |B^T| = -6;$$

$$(3) \quad |(AB)^{-1}| = |B^{-1}A^{-1}| = |B^{-1}| |A^{-1}| = -\frac{1}{6};$$

$$(4) \quad |A^{-1}B^{-1}| = |A^{-1}| |B^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \frac{1}{|B|} = -\frac{1}{6};$$

$$(5) \quad |((AB)^T)^{-1}| = |((AB)^{-1})^T| = |(AB)^{-1}| = -\frac{1}{6}$$

5. (1) 设  $A$  是方阵且  $A^2 + A - 8E = 0$ ,  $E$  是单位矩阵, 证明:  $A - 2E$  可逆;

(2) 对满足 (1) 中条件的  $A$ ，设矩阵  $X$  与之具有关系：

$$AX + 2(A + 3E)^{-1}A = 2X + 2E, \text{ 求 } X.$$

(1) 证：  $\because A^2 + A - 8E = 0 \Leftrightarrow A^2 + A - 6E = 2E$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A + 3E)(A - 2E) = 2E$$

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

$$\therefore A - 2E \text{ 可逆}, (A - 2E)^{-1} = \frac{A + 3E}{2};$$

(2)  $\because AX + 2(A + 3E)^{-1}A = 2X + 2E$

$$\therefore AX - 2X = 2E - 2(A + 3E)^{-1}A \Leftrightarrow (A - 2E)X = 2E - 2(A + 3E)^{-1}A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = (A - 2E)^{-1}2E - (A - 2E)^{-1}2(A + 3E)^{-1}A$$

$$\text{又 } (A - 2E)^{-1} = \frac{A + 3E}{2}, \text{ 所以 } \Leftrightarrow X = A + 3E - A = 3E$$



6. 计算行列式  $D = \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_{i+1} + C_i \\ i=1,2,\dots,n-1}} \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n & n+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^n (n+1) \prod_{i=1,\dots,n} a_i$$

7. 设  $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$ , 求  $4A_{41} + 3A_{42} + 2A_{43} + A_{44}$ , 其中  $A_{ij}$  是  $A$  的代数余子式.  
 $i = 1, 2, 3, 4; \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4$

解:  $4A_{41} + 3A_{42} + 2A_{43} + A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

8. 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 1 \\ -5 & -3 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $A^2 - AB = E$ ,  $E$  是单位矩阵, 求  $B$ .

解:  $\because A^2 - AB = E, \therefore A(A - B) = E$

所以  $A$  可逆且  $A^{-1} = A - B$ , 则  $B = A - A^{-1}$

又  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$

故  $B = A - A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$