一、填空题(本大题共8小题,每空2分,总计20分)

$$2 \cdot \frac{-24}{}, \quad 6^{99} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3, \ \underline{40}, \ \underline{\frac{2}{3}};$$

$$4, \quad \frac{A-E}{2}; \quad 5$$

$$5, \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{-1} & & & \\ & a_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_n^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6, \quad \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^T \\ A^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}}{};$$

7.
$$\lambda = -1$$
; 8. 16

二、证明题(本大题共2小题,每小题10分,总计20分)

1, (1)
$$\boxplus A^{T} = A$$
, $\not \boxtimes P^{T} = (B^{T}AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T}(B^{T})^{T} = B^{T}AB = P$

(2)
$$(P^2)^T = (PP)^T = P^T P^T = PP = P^2$$

(3)
$$f(P) = P^2 + P - 2E$$
,

$$f(P)^{T} = (P^{2})^{T} + P^{T} - (2E)^{T} = (P^{2} + P - 2E) = f(P)$$

2、(1)
$$AA^* = |A|E_n$$
, 所以 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$, 故 A^* 可逆:

(2)
$$A = |A|(A^*)^{-1}$$
, $\pm |A^*| = -2$, $\#|A| = -2$

从而
$$A = -2(A^*)^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

三、计算题(本大题共4小题,每小题15分,总计60分)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x + (n-1)a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & x - a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & x - a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x + (n-1)a \end{bmatrix} (x - a)^{n-1}$$

(2)
$$= n = 1$$
 $= 1$

当
$$n > 1$$
时, $D_n = [x + 2(n-1)](x-2)^{n-1} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = -2(n-1)$$
 或 $x = 2$

2、(1) 此行列式为范德蒙行列式, 所以

$$D = (4-2)(4+1)(4-1)(1-2)(1+1)(-1-2) = 180$$

(2)
$$2A_{41} + 2A_{42} + 2A_{43} + A_{44} = -A_{44}$$

$$= -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(1-2)(1+1)(-1-2) = -6$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3, & (1) & |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -25$$

$$(2) A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{25} & \frac{4}{25} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{25} & \frac{-3}{25} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)
$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(3)
$$A = P\Lambda^n P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 2^{n+1} & 2^{n+1} - 2 \\ 4 - 2^{n+2} & 2^{n+2} - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2-2^n & 2^n-1 \\ 2-2^{n+1} & 2^{n+1}-1 \end{pmatrix}$$