

线性代数部分测验参考答案（共 40 分）

一、计算行列式：

（计算过程可能会不一样）

$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

解：

按第一列展开（也可以按第一行展开），

$$\begin{aligned} D_5 &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2D_4 + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2D_4 - D_3 = 2(2D_3 - D_2) - D_3 = 3D_3 - 2D_2 \\ &= 3(2D_2 - D_1) - 2D_2 = 4D_2 - 3D_1 = 12 - 6 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

（法二）由 $D_5 = 2D_4 - D_3$ ，

$$\text{得 } D_5 - D_4 = D_4 - D_3 = D_3 - D_2 = D_2 - D_1 = 3 - 2 = 1,$$

$$\text{进而可得 } D_5 = D_4 + 1 = D_3 + 2 = D_2 + 3 = 6.$$

二、判定下列矩阵是否可逆，若可逆，求其逆矩阵：

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

解：

(1) 法一： $|A| = 2$ ，故 A^{-1} 存在

$$A_{11} = -4 \quad A_{21} = 2 \quad A_{31} = 0$$

$$\text{而 } A_{12} = -13 \quad A_{22} = 6 \quad A_{32} = -1$$

$$A_{13} = -32 \quad A_{23} = 14 \quad A_{33} = -2$$

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{13}{2} & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -16 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

法二（初等变换方法）：

$$(A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3-5r_1]{r_2-3r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -14 & 6 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3-7r_2]{r_1+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 16 & -7 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 13 & -6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 16 & -7 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[-r_3]{-\frac{1}{2}r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{13}{2} & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -16 & 7 & -1 \end{array} \right), \text{ 故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{13}{2} & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -16 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $|A| = 24$, 故 A^{-1} 存在

$$A_{21} = A_{31} = A_{41} = A_{32} = A_{42} = A_{43} = 0$$

$$A_{11} = 24 \quad A_{22} = 12 \quad A_{33} = 8 \quad A_{44} = 6$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -12 \quad A_{13} = (-1)^4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

$$A_{14} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \quad A_{23} = (-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$A_{24} = (-1)^6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \quad A_{34} = (-1)^7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{5}{24} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

法二（初等变换方法）：

$$(A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4-r_1]{r_2-r_1, r_3-2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4-2r_2]{r_3-r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3}r_3} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_4-r_3} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{4}r_4} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} & & & & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{5}{24} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{5}{24} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

三、设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 3 & 6 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ，用初等行变换将 A 先化为阶梯形，再化为行最简形，并求矩阵 A 的秩：

解：（初等变换的过程可能不一样）

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 3 & 6 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1-r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-3r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-2r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 & -6 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 8 & -6 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_2 \\ r_4-\frac{1}{2}r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 & -6 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_4+\frac{1}{2}r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 & -6 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{阶梯形}) \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{8}r_2 \\ \frac{1}{-4}r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1-r_3 \\ r_2-\frac{1}{4}r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1+2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (行最简形)}$$

矩阵的秩 $R(A) = 3$.

四、求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 4 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 2 \\ 4x_1 - 6x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 4 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 + 7x_3 - 9x_4 = 9 \end{cases} \quad (\text{本题 } 10 \text{ 分})$$

解： 对非齐次线性方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换化为行最简形（过程略）：

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -6 & -2 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 & -9 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因 $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 3 < 4$, 方程组有无穷多解。

方程组的通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad k \in R.$$