参考答案:

36.A是 n 阶方阵且| $A \mid = 3$,则| $-A \mid = ((-1)^n 3)$ 。

$$37.\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)_{\circ}$$

38.设 D=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}, 则A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14} = (0)$$

39.设 A, B是同阶的可逆矩阵,且AXB = C,则 $X = (A^{-1}CB^{-1})$ 。

40.向量 $\beta = [1, k, 5]^T$ 能由 $\alpha_1 = [1, -3, 2]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [2, -1, 1]^T$ 线性表示, 则k = (-8)。41.已知齐次线性方程组 $A_{5\times 4}X = O$ 有唯一解,则R(A) = (4)。

42.设 A 是三阶方阵且
$$R(A)=2$$
,而 $B=\left[egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{array}
ight],\; 则 $R(AB)=(2).$$

43.如果二阶矩阵
$$A=\left[egin{array}{cc} 7 & 12 \\ y & x \end{array}\right]$$
与 $B=\left[egin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array}\right]$ 相似,则 $x=(-2)$, $y=(-1)$ 。

44.二次型
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 8x_2x_3$$
的矩阵为
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

45.已知线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1\\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + (a+1)x_3 = 3\\ x_1 + ax_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 无解,则 $a = (-1)$ 。

46.设三阶方阵 A有三个不同的特征值2,3, λ ,且|A = 36,则 $\lambda = (6)$ 。

47.若
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & 1 \\ t & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
为正定矩阵,则 t 满足 $(-\sqrt{2}) < t < \sqrt{2}$)。

$$48[1,2,3]^{T}+k[0,1,2]^{T}$$
 (k

$$\underline{49.} \quad f = -y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$$

50.3

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\underline{51.} & 1 & 0 & -2 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
-2 & 1 & -2
\end{array}$$

$$52.a^n + (-1)^{n+1}b^n$$

$$53.3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$54\,\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$55. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$56. - 3$$

57. 6;
$$1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$$
; 6, 3, 2

$$58. - \sqrt{2} < t < \sqrt{2}$$

$$60.D = a + b + c + d$$

61.0,0,...,0
$$(n-1 \uparrow)$$
, n ;

$$64.(3, 1, -1, 1)^T$$

$$65.\frac{2}{a} + 1$$

$$66. - 2 < t < 1$$

67.
$$(\lambda_1 - 1)(\lambda_2 - 1)(\lambda_3 - 1)(\lambda_4 - 1)$$
;

$$68. \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} \\ -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$70. - \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \frac{8}{3} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \frac{5}{6} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

71. **解**
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ -1 & 2k & -3 \\ k & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ 0 & 2(k-1) & 3(k-1) \\ 0 & 0 & -3(k-1)(k+2) \end{pmatrix}$$
, 有

当 $k \neq 1$ 且 $k \neq -2$ 时,R(A) = 3;当k = 1时,R(A) = 1;当k = -2时,R(A) = 2.

72. (1) **A**
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -8 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 解 由 X = AX + B, 得 (E - A)X = B. 又

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

则 E-A可逆,且 $X=(E-A)^{-1}B$.经计算,得

$$(E-A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|E-A|}(E-A)^* = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以
$$X = (E - A)^{-1}B = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \ \mathbf{fr} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbb{J}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 9 & 8 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

73. 证 由 $A^2 - 3A = O$,得 (A - 2E)(A - E) = 2E,即

$$(A-2E)\frac{A-E}{2}=E,$$

所以 A-2E 可逆,且 $(A-2E)^{-1}=\frac{A-E}{2}$.

74. **iE** (1) $B^k = (P^{-1}AP)^k = P^{-1}A(PP^{-1})A(PP^{-1})\cdots(PP^{-1})AP = P^{-1}A^kP$.

(2) 由
$$AP = PB$$
, 得 $A = PBP^{-1}$, 且 $A^{2011} = PB^{2011}P^{-1}$. 又

$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B^{2011} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = B,$$

所以
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A^{2011} = PBP^{-1} = A.$$

75. (1) 解 将矩阵进行如下分块:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \vdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \vdots & 0 & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & E \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \vdots & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 & -1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & B_1 \\ O & B_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

则原式 =
$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & E \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & B_1 \\ O & B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_1B_1 + B_2 \\ O & A_2B_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
. 又

$$A_1B_1 + B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, A_2B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 9 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以原式 =
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 将矩阵进行如下分块:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & \vdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & \vdots & 0 & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & \vdots & b & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \vdots & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} aE & E \\ E & bE \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c \\ c & 0 \\ \dots & \dots \\ d & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ dE \end{pmatrix},$$

则原式 =
$$\begin{pmatrix} aE & E \\ E & bE \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C \\ dE \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} aC + dE \\ C + bdE \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d & ac \\ ac & d \\ bd & c \\ c & bd \end{pmatrix}$$
.

76. 解 方程组的系数矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & p & q \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p+2q-6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

当 p+2q=6时, R(A)=3<4,方程组有非零解,且

$$A \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

得方程组的解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_4, \\ x_2 = -3x_4, \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2}x_4. \end{cases}$$

令 $x_a = 2c$, 得方程组的通解为

$$X = c(2, -6, 1, 2)^T$$
, 其中 c 为任意常数.

77. \mathbf{i} (1) 设 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 为 $s \times t$ 矩阵,则

$$AB-BA$$
有意义 \Leftrightarrow
$$\begin{cases} n=s, \\ t=m, \\ m=s, \\ t=n. \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow m=n=s=t,$$

即 A, B 为同阶矩阵.

(2) 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 则AB - BA的主对角线上元素之和为

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{ki} - \sum_{s=1}^{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} b_{st} a_{ts} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{ki} - \sum_{t=1}^{n} \sum_{s=1}^{n} a_{ts} b_{st} = 0,$$

而 E 的主对角线上元素之和为 n ,所以 $AB - BA \neq E$.

78. **证** 显然 $\beta_1 + \beta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = \beta_2 + \beta_4$,即

$$\beta_1 + (-1)\beta_2 + \beta_3 + (-1)\beta_4 = 0$$
,

所以 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 必线性相关.

79. 证 必要性: $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 线性无关,任取 $\beta\in R^n$,则 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$,多线性相关,所以 β 可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 线性表示.

充分性: 任一n维向量均可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 线性表示,则单位坐标向量 e_1,e_2,\cdots,e_n 可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$ 线性表示,有

$$n = R(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) \le R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \le n$$
,

所以 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = n$,即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

80. 解 由 $\gamma = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)X = X, \gamma = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)X$,得 $\gamma = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)\gamma$,即 $((\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) - E)\gamma = 0.$

 $\diamondsuit \gamma = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T. \quad \boxplus$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

得
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_4, \\ x_2 = -x_4, \text{ 取 } x_4 = 1, \text{ 得 } \gamma = (-1,-1,-1,1)^T. \\ x_3 = -x_4. \end{cases}$$

81. (1) 解 由
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0, \\ x_2 = -x_3. \end{cases}$

令 $x_3=1$,得方程组的一个基础解系 $\xi=(0,-1,1)^T$,通解为 $X=c\xi$,其中 c 为任意常数.

(2) **AP**
$$\exists A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r} \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\}, \quad
\underset{}{\not}{\left\{} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3, \\ x_2 = \frac{3}{2}x_3 - x_4. \right\}$$

令
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,得方程组的一个基础解系 $\xi_1 = (-1, 3, 2, 0)^T$, $\xi_2 = (0, -1, 0, 1)^T$,

通解为 $X=c_1\xi_1+c_2\xi_2$,其中 c_1,c_2 为任意常数.

$$(3) \ \mathbf{/} \ \ \oplus \ A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 3 \\ 4 & -8 & 17 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \ \mathcal{A} \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 + \frac{2}{7}x_4, \\ x_3 = & -\frac{5}{7}x_4. \end{cases}$$

解为 $X = c_1 \xi_1 + c_2 \xi_2$,其中 c_1, c_2 为任意常数.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{3}x_5, \\ x_2 = x_3 + x_4 - \frac{5}{3}x_5. \end{cases}$$

令
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,得方程组的一个基础解系

$$\xi_1 = (0,1,1,0,0)^T$$
, $\xi_2 = (0,1,0,1,0)^T$, $\xi_3 = (1,-5,0,0,3)^T$,

通解为 $X = c_1 \xi_1 + c_2 \xi_2 + c_3 \xi_3$,其中 c_1, c_2, c_3 为任意常数.

82. (1) 解 方程组的增广矩阵

$$B = (A \quad \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & -1 & 0 & \vdots & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & \vdots & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & \vdots & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 & \vdots & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & -\frac{14}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & -\frac{13}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \vdots & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为R(A) = R(B) = 4,所以方程组有唯一解,且解为 $X = (-\frac{14}{5}, -\frac{13}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 4)^T$.

(2)解 方程组的增广矩阵

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & \vdots & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & \vdots & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & \vdots & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & \vdots & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & \vdots & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

因为R(A) = R(B) = 2 < 5,所以方程组有无穷多解,且

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 - 3, \\ x_2 = -2x_3 - 2x_4 - 6x_5 + 2. \end{cases}$$

令 $x_3 = c_1, x_4 = c_2, x_5 = c_3$, 得通解为

$$X = (-3, 2, 0, 0, 0)^{T} + c_{1}(1, -2, 1, 0, 0)^{T} + c_{2}(1, -2, 0, 1, 0)^{T} + c_{3}(5, -6, 0, 0, 1)^{T}$$

其中 c_1, c_2, c_3 为任意常数.

(3)解 方程组的增广矩阵

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -5 & \vdots & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \vdots & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \vdots & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为R(A) = R(B) = 4,所以方程组有唯一解,且解为 $X = (-3,3,5,0)^T$.

83.
$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{t}$$
 $\mathfrak{g}_{x_1}\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = 0$. (1)

(1) 式两边左乘以
$$A$$
 , 得 $(x_1 + x_2)\alpha_1 + (x_2 + x_3)\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = 0$. (2)

(2) 减去 (1),
$$\{ x_2 \alpha_1 + x_3 \alpha_2 = 0 \}$$
.

(3) 式两边左乘以
$$A$$
,得 $(x_2 + x_3)\alpha_1 + x_3\alpha_2 = 0$. (4)

(4) 减去 (3), 得 $x_3\alpha_1 = 0$. 因为 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$, 所以 $x_3 = 0$.

代入(3), 得 $x_1\alpha_1 = 0$, 所以 $x_2 = 0$. 代入(1), 得 $x_1\alpha_1 = 0$, 所以 $x_1 = 0$.

所以 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关.

84. **证** 设 R(A) = R(B) = r, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 为 A 组的一个极大无关组, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 为 B 组的一个极大无关组. 由 A 组可由 B 组线性表示,得

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r) K_{r \times r}$$

又 $r \ge R(K) \ge R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) = r$,则R(K) = r,即K为可逆矩阵,有

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) K^{-1},$$

即 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_r$ 可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_r$ 线性表示,所以 B 组可由 A 组线性表示.故 A 组与 B 组等价.

85. **解** 令 $\varphi(x) = x^3 - 5x^2$,则 B 的特征值分别为 $\varphi(1) = -4$, $\varphi(-1) = -6$, $\varphi(2) = -12$,且 $|B| = \varphi(1)\varphi(-1)\varphi(2) = -288$.

86. **解** (1) A 的特征多项式

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -4 - \lambda & -10 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 - \lambda & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(2 + \lambda)(1 - \lambda)^{2}$$

则 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_{1,2}=1,\lambda_3=-2$; 属于特征值 $\lambda_{1,2}=1$ 全部特征向量为

$$k_1(-2,1,0)^T + k_2(0,0,1)^T$$
, k_1 , k_2 不全为 0;

属于特征值 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 全部特征向量为 $k_3 (-5,1,3)^T$, $k_3 \neq 0$.

- (2) |A| = -2, 则 A^* 的特征值为 -2, -2, 1.
- (3) 令 $\varphi(x) = 2-3x^{-1}$,则 $2E-3A^{-1}$ 的特征值为

$$\varphi(1) = -1$$
, $\varphi(1) = -1$, $\varphi(-2) = \frac{7}{2}$.

87. **解** 显然 B 的特征值为 λ , 2, 2 . A 与 B 相似,则 A 的特征值为 λ , 2, 2 . 由

$$1+4+5 = \lambda + 2 + 2$$
,

解得 $\lambda = 6$.

88. **解** A有 3 个不同的特征值,则 A 能相似对角化. 令 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$,

则

$$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

有
$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$$
. 又 $P^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$.

89. (1) **解** A 的特征多项式

$$|A - \lambda E| = -(2 + \lambda)(1 - \lambda)(4 - \lambda),$$

则 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$.

属于特征值 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 2)^T$; 单位化, 得

$$\beta_1 = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$$
.

属于特征值 $\lambda_2=1$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_2=(2,1,-2)^T$;单位化,得

$$\beta_2 = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})^T$$
.

属于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 4$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (2, -2, 1)^T$; 单位化,得

$$\beta_3 = (\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})^T$$
.

令正交矩阵
$$Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则

$$Q^{-1}AQ = Q^{T}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) \mathbf{M} A 的特征多项式

$$|A - \lambda E| = (1 - \lambda)^2 (3 - \lambda),$$

则 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_{1,2} = 1, \lambda_3 = 3$.

属于特征值 $\lambda_{1,2}=1$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_1=(1,0,0)^T,\alpha_2=(0,-1,1)^T$; 显然 α_1,α_2 正交,单位化,得

$$\beta_1 = (1,0,0)^T, \beta_2 = (0,-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$

属于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 3$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (0,1,1)^T$; 单位化,得

$$\beta_3 = (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$$
.

令正交矩阵
$$Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
,则

$$Q^{-1}AQ = Q^{T}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(3) **解** A 的特征多项式

$$|A - \lambda E| = (1 - \lambda)^2 (10 - \lambda),$$

则 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_{1,2} = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$.

属于特征值 $\lambda_{1,2} = 1$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = (-2,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (2,0,1)^T$; 正交化,

得
$$\beta_1 = (-2,1,0)^T$$
, $\beta_2 = \frac{1}{5}(2,4,5)^T$; 单位化,得

$$\gamma_1 = (-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0)^T, \gamma_2 = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{45}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{45}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{45}})^T.$$

属于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 10$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_3 = (-1, -2, 2)^T$; 单位化,得

$$\gamma_3 = (-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T.$$
令正交矩阵 $Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{45}} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{45}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{45}} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$Q^{-1}AQ = Q^{T}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(4) **解** A 的特征多项式

$$|A - \lambda E| = \lambda^2 (9 - \lambda) ,$$

则 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_{1,2} = 0$, $\lambda_3 = 9$.

属于特征值 $\lambda_{1,2}=0$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_1=(2,1,0)^T,\alpha_2=(-2,0,1)^T$;正交化,

得
$$\beta_1 = (2,1,0)^T$$
, $\beta_2 = \frac{1}{5}(-2,4,5)^T$; 单位化, 得

$$\gamma_1 = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0)^T, \gamma_2 = (-\frac{2}{\sqrt{45}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{45}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{45}})^T.$$

属于特征值 $\lambda_3=9$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $\alpha_3=(1,-2,2)^T$; 单位化,得

$$\gamma_{3} = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^{T}.$$
令正交矩阵 $Q = (\gamma_{1}, \gamma_{2}, \gamma_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{45}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{45}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{45}} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, 则$

$$Q^{-1}AQ = Q^{T}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

90. **解** (1)A与 Λ 相似,则 $|A-\lambda E|=|\Lambda-\lambda E|$,即

$$(\lambda + 2)[\lambda^2 - (a+1)\lambda + a - 2] = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - b)$$
.

将 $\lambda = -1$ 代入有a = 0,将 $\lambda = -2$ 代入有b = -2.

(2) 显然 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 2$.

属于 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $p_1 = (-1,0,1)^T$;

属于 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $p_2 = (0, -2, 1)^T$;

属于 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 的线性无关的特征向量为 $p_3 = (0,1,1)^T$.

(3)
$$A^{100} = P\Lambda^{100}P^{-1}$$
. X

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{100} & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix},$$

所以
$$A^{100} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 2^{100} & 0 & 0 \\ 2^{101} - 2 & 2^{100} + 2 & 2^{101} - 2 \\ 1 - 2^{100} & 2^{100} - 1 & 2^{101} + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

91. 解 二次型的矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 R(A) = 2, 得 a - 3 = 0, 所以 a = 3.

92.
$$\mathbf{i}$$
 (1) $\mathfrak{g} x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 = 0$, (1)

(1) 式两边左乘以
$$A$$
,得 $-x_1\alpha_1 + (x_2 + x_3)\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = 0$. (2)

(1) - (2), 得 $2x_1\alpha_1 - x_3\alpha_2 = 0$. 显然 α_1, α_2 线性无关,则 $x_1 = 0, x_3 = 0$. 代入(1),

得 $x_2\alpha_2 = 0$,有 $x_2 = 0$,所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

(2)
$$AP = A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = (-\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即
$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
. 由第一部分知 P 可逆,所以 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

93. (1) **解** 原式 =
$$a(-1)^{1+3}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} b & 0 & 0 \\ f & 0 & c \\ 0 & d & e \end{vmatrix} = ab(-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c \\ d & e \end{vmatrix} = -abcd$.

(2) **解** 原式 =
$$n(-1)^{n+1}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} n!$.

94. **解** 方程组有非零解,则D=0.又

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 2\mu & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \mu(1 - \lambda) ,$$

所以 $\lambda = 1$ 或 $\mu = 0$.

95. **解** 将行列式按第一行展开,得 $D_n = xD_{n-1} + a_0$,则

$$\begin{split} D_n &= x(xD_{n-2} + a_1) + a_0 = x^2D_{n-2} + a_1x + a_0 \\ &= \dots = x^{n-1}D_1 + a_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 \\ &= x^{n-1}(x + a_{n-1}) + a_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1x + a_0 \end{split}$$

96. (1) **$$\mathbf{R}$$** $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -8 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$

(2) **解** 由 X = AX + B,得 (E - A)X = B. 又

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

则 E - A 可逆,且 $X = (E - A)^{-1}B$. 经计算,得

$$(E-A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|E-A|}(E-A)^* = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以
$$X = (E - A)^{-1}B = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \ \mathbf{fr} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbb{J}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 9 & 8 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

97. **解** (1) 原式=
$$\left|\frac{1}{2}A^{-1}\right|=\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3\frac{1}{|A|}=-\frac{1}{16}$$
.

(2) 原式=
$$|A|^2 = 4$$
.

(3)
$$A^* - \frac{1}{2}A^{-1} = |A|A^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^{-1} = -\frac{5}{2}A^{-1}$$
,有
$$\mathbb{R} \mathbf{x} = \left| -\frac{5}{2}A^{-1} \right| = (-\frac{5}{2})^3 \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{125}{16}.$$

98. 证 (1) 因为
$$\begin{pmatrix} O & B \\ C & O \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} O & C^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} BB^{-1} & O \\ O & CC^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ O & E \end{pmatrix} = E$$
,所以 A 可逆,

且

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & C^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 将矩阵进行如下分块:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \vdots & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \vdots & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & \vdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & B \\ C & O \end{pmatrix} ,$$

则
$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & C^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}$$
. 又 $B^{-1} = diag(a_1^{-1}, a_2^{-1}, \dots, a_{n-1}^{-1}), C^{-1} = (a_n^{-1})$,所以

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n^{-1} \\ a_1^{-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2^{-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

99. (1) **$$\mathbf{R}$$** $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 6 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ -1 & -4 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 9 & -9 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{K} \cup \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A}) = 2$.

(2) **A**
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) = 2.$$

(3) **#**
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) = 2.$$

$$(4) \ \mathbf{fr} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 & 0 & -7 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -5 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 1 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) = 3.$$

100. (1) **解** 原式 =
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -7$$

(2) **解** 原式=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & -4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 14 & 15 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 14 & 15 \\ 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 18.$$

(3) **F**
$$\text{RT} = (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \end{vmatrix} + a_n \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{1+(n-1)} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} + a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$

$$= -a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} + a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} (a_1 a_n - 1).$$

(4) **解** 将行列式按第一行展开,得 $D_{n} = 2D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}$,则

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = \dots = D_2 - D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 = 1$$
,

所以
$$D_n = D_{n-1} + 1 = D_{n-2} + 2 = \cdots = D_1 + (n-1) = n+1$$
.