

一、选择题

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. A
11. B 12. C 13. C 14. B

二、填空题

1. -1 2. 1 3. $\lambda \neq 2$ 且 $\lambda \neq 1$ 4. $\frac{a}{6}$ 5. $\frac{1}{18}A$ 6. -1 7. 2 8. $k=1$ 或 -2
9. 12 10. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 11. 3 12. $\lambda=4$ 或 -1 13. $-ab$ 14. $\frac{125}{16}$ 15. $\frac{1}{24}A$

三、计算题

1、

$$\text{解: } D \xrightarrow{R_2-R_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ 0 & x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第1列展开}} 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{按第1列展开}} 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \end{vmatrix} = (x_4 - x_3)(x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2)$$

2、

$$\text{解: } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1-x^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 3-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1-x^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 3-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1-x^2)(-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 3-x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-x^2)(-12+3x^2) = -3x^4 + 15x^2 - 12 = -3(x^4 - 5x^2 + 4) = 0,$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 的根为 $\pm 1, \pm 2$

3、

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \therefore A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore f(A) = 3A^3 + 2A + E = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4、

解: \because 矩阵 X 满足 $AX+E=A^2+X$, $\therefore (A-E)X=A^2-E$,
 $\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore A-E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,
 $\therefore |A-E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$, $(A-E)^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\therefore (A-E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A-E|} (A-E)^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\therefore A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore A^2-E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\therefore X = (A-E)^{-1} (A^2-E) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

5、

解: $A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & \lambda & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & \lambda \\ 3 & \lambda & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda & 3 \\ \lambda & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2-R_1 \\ R_3-R_1 \\ R_4-\frac{\lambda}{3}R_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 3-\lambda & 3-\frac{\lambda^2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$
 $\xrightarrow{R_4+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\lambda^2}{3}-2\lambda+9 \end{bmatrix}$
 \therefore 秩 $(A)=3$, $\therefore -\frac{\lambda^2}{3}-2\lambda+9=0$, 解得: $\lambda=3$ 或 -9 .
 $\frac{1}{2}\lambda=3$ 时, $A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 秩 $(A)=1 < 3$, 舍去; $\frac{1}{2}\lambda=-9$ 时, $A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 秩 $(A)=1 < 3$, 舍去.
 \therefore 矩阵 A 为 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 时, $\lambda=3$ 或 -9 .

6、

解: 设 $X = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,
 $\therefore AX = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$, $XA = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & 0 \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & 0 \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,
 \therefore 满足 $AX=XA$,
 $\therefore a_{12}=0, a_{13}=0, a_{11}=a_{22}, a_{12}=a_{23}, a_{21}=a_{32}, a_{22}=a_{33}, a_{23}=a_{33}$
 $\therefore X = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore X = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ b & a & 0 \\ c & b & a \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 a, b, c 为任意常数.

7、

解: 证明: $\because A$ 和 B 满足 $A+B=BA$,
 $\therefore A+(E-A)B=0$, $\therefore A-E+(E-A)B=-E$,
 $\therefore (A-E)(B-E)=E$,
 $\therefore A-E$ 为可逆矩阵.
 $\therefore B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore B-E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore |B-E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \neq 0$,
 $\therefore (B-E)^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore (B-E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|B-E|} (B-E)^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\therefore A-E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

8、

解: $\because A = \text{diag}[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{7}]$, $\therefore |A| = \frac{1}{84} \neq 0$, $\therefore A$ 为可逆矩阵,
 $\because A, B$ 满足 $A^{-1}BA = BA + BA$, $\therefore A^{-1}B = 6E + B$, $\therefore (A^{-1} - E)B = 6E$
 $\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = 84 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{28} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{21} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\therefore A^{-1} - E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore A^{-1} - E = C$,
 $\therefore |C| = 36$, $C^* = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore C^{-1} = \frac{1}{|C|} C^* = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}$
 $\therefore B = (A^{-1} - E)^{-1} \cdot 6E = C^{-1} \cdot 6E = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

9、

解: 由题总得: $A\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 4 \\ -1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2+R_1 \\ R_3-R_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 & \lambda^2+4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-\lambda & -8 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\textcircled{1}$ 当 $\lambda \neq -1$ 时,
 $\xrightarrow{R_3 + \frac{2}{\lambda+1} R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 & \lambda^2+4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-\lambda & \frac{2\lambda^2+8\lambda}{\lambda+1} \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore \lambda \neq 4$ 且 $\lambda \neq -1$ 时, 方程组有唯一解
 $\therefore \text{秩}(A) = \text{秩}(\bar{A}) = 3$
 $\textcircled{2}$ 当 $\lambda = 4$ 时, $\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\therefore \text{秩}(A) = \text{秩}(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$,
 \therefore 方程组有无穷多解, 且通解为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -t_0 \\ x_2 = 4-t_0 \\ x_3 = t_0 \end{cases}$, 其中 t_0 为任意常数
 $\textcircled{3}$ 当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, $\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$,
 $\therefore \text{秩}(A) = 2$, $\text{秩}(\bar{A}) = 3$, $\therefore \text{秩}(A) \neq \text{秩}(\bar{A})$, \therefore 方程组无解.
综上所述, $\lambda \neq 4$ 且 $\lambda \neq -1$ 时, 方程组有唯一解
 $\lambda = 4$ 时, 方程组有无穷多解, 且通解为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -t_0 \\ x_2 = 4-t_0 \\ x_3 = t_0 \end{cases}$, 其中 t_0 为任意常数
 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 方程组无解

10、

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -9 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & -6 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -9 \dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

11、

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} A$$

12、

$$f(A) = A^2 - 3A - 2E \quad \dots 1分$$

$$f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1分$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 3 & 5 \\ 14 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 & 3 \\ 9 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots 1分$$

13、

$$A_{13} + A_{23} + A_{43} = A_{13} + A_{23} + 0 \cdot A_{33} + A_{43}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \cdot 1 = -4 \quad \dots 1分$$

14、

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \lambda \\ 2 & 5 & \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -6 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda+2 & -1-2\lambda \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 10-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda+2 & -1-2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & 9-3\lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} |DR(A)|=3 \\ \text{可得 } \lambda \neq 3 \end{matrix}$$

15、

$$AX = X = A^2 - E \quad \dots 1分$$

$$(A-E)X = (A-E)(A+E) \quad \dots 2分$$

$$|A-E||X| = |A-E||A+E| \quad \dots 1分$$

$$\therefore |A-E| = -2 \neq 0 \quad \dots 1分$$

$$\therefore |X| = |A+E| = 9 \quad \dots 1分$$

16、

$$\text{因为 } A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1} = 4 \cdot A^{-1} \quad \dots 1分$$

$$\text{所以 } 4A^{-1}X = A^{-1} + 2X \quad (\text{两边同时左乘 } A)$$

$$4X = E + 2AX \quad \dots 2分$$

$$4X - 2AX = E$$

$$(4E - 2A)X = E$$

$$\text{所以 } X = (4E - 2A)^{-1} \quad \dots 1分$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots 2分$$

得分 五、试求解下列各题 (本题共两小题, 共 14 分)

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

17、

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 2\mu & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 0 & \mu & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\mu(\lambda-1) \quad \dots 3 \text{分}$$

因为该齐次线性方程组有非零解, 所以 $|A|=0 \dots 1 \text{分}$

所以当 $\lambda=1$ 或 $\mu=0$ 时, 该齐次方程组有非零解 $\dots 1 \text{分}$

18、

$$\text{因为 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \lambda & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda \\ -5 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(4+5\lambda) \quad \dots 3 \text{分}$$

所以当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -\frac{4}{5}$ 时, 方程组有唯一解 $\dots 1 \text{分}$

当 $\lambda = -\frac{4}{5}$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{4}{5} & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -\frac{4}{5} \\ -5 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -\frac{4}{5} \\ -1 & -\frac{4}{5} & 2 \\ -5 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1, r_3+5r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & -\frac{9}{5} & \frac{6}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \text{无解} \quad \dots 2 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -5 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{无解} \quad \dots 2 \text{分}$$

$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1+t \\ x_2 = t \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots 1 \text{分}$

其中 t 为自由变量.

19、

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda+3 & \lambda+3 & \lambda+3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} = B \quad 2'$$

若 $\lambda+3=0$, 则 $B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{(\lambda=-3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda=-3$ 时有无数解, 通解 $\begin{cases} x_1 = k + \frac{1}{3} \\ x_2 = k + \frac{5}{3} \\ x_3 = k \end{cases} \quad 2'$

若 $\lambda+3 \neq 0$, 则 $B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \lambda=0 \text{ 时无解} \\ \lambda \neq 0 \text{ 且 } \lambda \neq -3 \text{ 时} \end{array} \quad 2'$$

20、

1. 讨论矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & k & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 的秩:

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & t \\ 0 & 1 & k-2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 2-t \end{pmatrix} \quad 3'$$

$k=1$ 且 $t=2$ 时 $R(A)=2$

$k \neq 1$ 或 $t \neq 2$ 时 $R(A)=3$

21、

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A^2 - E)B &= A + E \\
 (A - E)B &= E \\
 |A - E| |B| &= 1 \quad 2' \\
 \text{又 } A - E &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |A - E| = 2 \\
 \therefore |B| &= \frac{1}{2} \quad 2'
 \end{aligned}$$

22、

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(A) &= A^2 - A - 2E \quad [3 \quad -5 \quad 2] \quad \text{不是 } A^2 - A - 2 \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^2 - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -9 & 7 \\ -3 & 7 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -7 & 4 \\ -5 & 9 & 3 \\ -4 & 9 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1'
 \end{aligned}$$

23、

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E - A)X &= B \quad \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -5 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 E - A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2' \\
 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \therefore X &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad 1'
 \end{aligned}$$

四、证明题

1、

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明: 由题设得: } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ a_2 & a_2^2 & a_2^3 \\ a_3 & a_3^2 & a_3^3 \\ a_4 & a_4^2 & a_4^3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + a_3 x_2 + a_3^2 x_3 = a_3^3 \\ x_1 + a_4 x_2 + a_4^2 x_3 = a_4^3 \end{cases} \\
 \begin{matrix} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ 0 & a_2 - a_1 & a_2^2 - a_1^2 & a_2^3 - a_1^3 \\ 0 & a_3 - a_1 & a_3^2 - a_1^2 & a_3^3 - a_1^3 \\ 0 & a_4 - a_1 & a_4^2 - a_1^2 & a_4^3 - a_1^3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{a_2 - a_1} R_2 \\ \frac{1}{a_3 - a_1} R_3 \\ \frac{1}{a_4 - a_1} R_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ 0 & 1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_2^2 + a_1 a_2 + a_1^2 \\ 0 & 1 & a_3 + a_1 & a_3^2 + a_1 a_3 + a_1^2 \\ 0 & 1 & a_4 + a_1 & a_4^2 + a_1 a_4 + a_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \begin{matrix} R_3 - R_2 \\ R_4 - R_2 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ 0 & 1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_2^2 + a_1 a_2 + a_1^2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 - a_2 & (a_3^2 - a_2^2) - a_1(a_3 - a_2) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (a_4 - a_2)(a_4 + a_2 + a_1) \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{a_3 - a_2} R_3 \\ \frac{1}{a_4 - a_2} R_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ 0 & 1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_2^2 + a_1 a_2 + a_1^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & (a_3 - a_2)(a_3 + a_2 + a_1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (a_4 - a_2)(a_4 + a_2 + a_1) \end{bmatrix} \\
 \text{秩}(A) = 4 \quad \text{又: } a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 \text{ 两两不相等, 秩}(A) = 3, \\
 \therefore \text{秩}(A) \neq \text{秩}(\bar{A}), \\
 \therefore \text{该方程组无解.}
 \end{aligned}$$

2、

证明: $\because |E-A| \neq 0, \therefore E-A$ 为可逆矩阵
 $\because B=E+AB, \therefore (E-A)B=E, \therefore B=(E-A)^{-1}$
 $\because C=A+CA, \therefore (E-A)C=A, \therefore C=(E-A)^{-1}A$
 $\therefore C=BA$
 $\therefore B-C=B-BA=B(E-A)$
 $\because (E-A)B=E$
 $\therefore B-C=E$, 得证.

3、

因为 $(A-2E)(A-E)=2E \cdots 3'$
 所以 $A-2E$ 可逆, 且 $(A-2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A-E)$

4、

因为 $AB=E$, 所以 $R(AB)=n \cdots 1'$
 由于 B 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵且 $n < m$, 所以 $R(B) \leq n$
 又因为 $R(AB) \leq R(B)$, 即 $R(B) \geq n$
 所以 $R(B)=n$, 即 $BX=0$ 只有零解.

5、

$A^T=A, B^T=B \quad 1'$
 \Rightarrow 易知 $(AB)^T=AB$, 即 $B^T A^T=AB$
 则 $BA=AB \quad 2'$
 $\Leftarrow (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA = AB$
 故 AB 是对称阵 $2'$

6、

由 $A^*A=|A|E \quad 1'$
 知 $|A^*||A|=|A|^n \therefore |A^*|=|A|^{n-1} \quad 1'$
 又 $(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A \quad 1'$
 由 $(A^*)^*A^*=|A^*|E \quad 1'$
 知 $(A^*)^* = |A^*|(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{n-1} \frac{1}{|A|}A$
 $= |A|^{n-2}A \quad 2'$

7、

$$A^3 - 3A^2 + 3A = 0$$

$$(A-E)(A^2 - 2A + E) + E = 0$$

$$(A-E)(-A^2 + 2A - E) = E$$

$$\therefore A-E \text{ 可逆}$$

$$(A-E)^{-1} = -A^2 + 2A - E$$