

学堂在线

考试不挂科-大学科目速成课系列

线性代数

配套习题答案



学堂在线 - 线代不挂科-4 小时学完线性代数

<https://www.xuetangx.com/training/KC38770000002/860102>

## 第一课 课后习题答案

$$\text{题(1)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解:} \quad \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\text{题(2)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解:} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[3r_1+r_2]{2r_1+r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 6 & -7 \\ 0 & 10 & -14 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[-\frac{5}{3}r_2+r_3]{-\frac{5}{3}r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 6 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{7}{3} \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 6 \times \left(-\frac{7}{3}\right) = -14$$

$$\text{题(3)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 12 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解:} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 12 & 12 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[-8r_1+r_4]{-2r_1+r_2, -4r_1+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -5 & -8 \\ 0 & -7 & -12 & -20 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[-7r_2+r_4]{-3r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[-2r_3+r_4]{-2r_3+r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\text{题(4)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解:} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[5r_1+r_4]{-3r_1+r_2, -2r_1+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 16 & -10 & 11 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & -24 & 18 & -19 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & 16 & -10 & 11 \\ 0 & -24 & 18 & -19 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[2.4r_2+r_4]{-1.6r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[3r_3+r_4]{3r_3+r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 40$$

$$\text{题(5)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解:} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1+c_2+c_3+c_4} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-c_1+c_2 \\ -c_1+c_3 \\ -c_1+c_4}} 6 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 48$$

$$\text{题(6)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} & \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \\ -r_1+r_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & a_3 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{a_1}{a_2} \times c_2 + c_1 \\ \frac{a_1}{a_3} \times c_3 + c_1 \\ \frac{a_1}{a_4} \times c_4 + c_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_3} + \frac{a_1}{a_4} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \left(1 + a_1 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_3} + \frac{a_1}{a_4}\right) a_2 a_3 a_4 = a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + a_2 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_3 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_4 + a_1 a_2 a_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{题(7)} \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \lambda_1 & 1+\lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 1+\lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } D_n \xrightarrow{\text{把所有列都加到第1列}} \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ 1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n & 1+\lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 1+\lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{提出第1列}} (1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ 1 & 1+\lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 1+\lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{用第1列去化简其他列}} (1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n$$

题(8) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 都是三维列向量,且行列式 $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = 4$ ,  
则行列式 $|- \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3| = ?$

$$\text{解: } | - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3 | \xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{2}c_3 + c_1]{-c_2 + c_3} | - \alpha_2, \alpha_1, 2\alpha_3 | \xrightarrow{\text{提出}-1\text{和}2} -2 | \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_3 | \xrightarrow{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2} 2 | \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 | = 8$$

## 第二课 课后习题答案

题(1) 设  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$  求: ①  $A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14}$  ②  $M_{11} + M_{21} + M_{31} + M_{41}$

解: ①  $A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_1+r_2 \\ r_1+r_3 \\ -2r_1+r_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{1.5r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

②  $M_{11} + M_{21} + M_{31} + M_{41} = A_{11} - A_{21} + A_{31} - A_{41} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{c_1+c_2 \\ -c_1+c_3 \\ c_1+c_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 8 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{2c_2+c_3 \\ -\frac{9}{4}c_2+c_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{7}{2} & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{7}{6}c_3+c_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

题(2) 设  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 10 & x & y & 8 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ , 计算  $M_{21} - 3M_{22} + 4M_{23} - M_{24}$  的值

解:  $M_{21} - 3M_{22} + 4M_{23} - M_{24} = -A_{21} - 3A_{22} - 4A_{23} - A_{24}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & -4 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ 3r_1+r_3 \\ -r_1+r_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{1.5r_4+r_2 \\ -2r_4+r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 19 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{2r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_4 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -102$$

题(3) 求  $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3^2 & 4^2 & 5^2 & 6^2 \\ 3^3 & 4^3 & 5^3 & 6^3 \end{vmatrix}$

解:  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3^2 & 4^2 & 5^2 & 6^2 \\ 3^3 & 4^3 & 5^3 & 6^3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{范德蒙行列式}} (6-5) \times (6-4) \times (6-3) \times (5-4) \times (5-3) \times (4-3) = 12$

题(4) 排列 641235 的逆序数是多少?

解: 5的逆序数:1

3的逆序数:2

2的逆序数:2

1的逆序数:2

4的逆序数:1

6的逆序数:0

排列 641235 的逆序数  $= 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 8$

题(5) 在5阶行列式中,  $a_{52}a_{31}a_{43}a_{25}a_{14}$  前面的符号是 \_\_\_\_\_

解: 行排列 53421 逆序数:  $4 + 3 + 1 + 1 + 0 = 9$

列排列 21354 逆序数:  $1 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 = 2$

$2 + 9 = 11$  11是奇数  $\therefore$  是负号

### 第三课 课后习题答案

题(1) 设3维向量 $\alpha = (3 \ -1 \ 2)^T$ ,  $\beta = (3 \ 1 \ 4)^T$ , 若向量 $\gamma$ 满足 $2\alpha + \gamma = 3\beta$ , 则 $\gamma =$  \_\_\_\_\_

解:  $\gamma = 3\beta - 2\alpha = (9 \ 3 \ 12)^T - (6 \ -2 \ 4)^T = (3 \ 5 \ 8)^T$

题(2) 设 $A$ 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, $B$ 是 $s \times n$ 矩阵, $C$ 是 $m \times s$ 矩阵, 则下列运算有意义的是 ( )

A.  $AB$       B.  $BC$       C.  $AB^T$       D.  $AC^T$

解: 答案C. 两个矩阵相乘, 则第一个矩阵的列数与第二个矩阵的行数相等时才有意义

题(3) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试求 $AB$ 、 $BA$ 、 $A^T + 2B$

解:  $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -7 \\ 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^T + 2B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$

题(4) 设 $\alpha = (-1 \ 2 \ 3)^T$ ,  $\beta = (2 \ 1 \ 2)^T$ ,  $A = \alpha\beta^T$ ,  $B = \beta^T\alpha$ , 求 $A$ 、 $B$ 、 $A^{2019}$

解:  $A = \alpha\beta^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (2 \ 1 \ 2) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \beta^T\alpha = (2 \ 1 \ 2) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 6$

$A^{2019} = \alpha \overbrace{\beta^T \alpha \beta^T \cdots \beta^T \alpha}^{2018 \text{ 次}} \beta^T = \alpha (\beta^T \alpha)^{2018} \beta^T = 6^{2018} \alpha \beta^T = 6^{2018} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

题(5) 设方阵 $A$ 满足 $A^2 - 3A = 2E$ , 证明 $A + 2E$ 可逆, 并求出其逆矩阵

解: 设 $(A + 2E)(A + aE) = bE$

$$A^2 + aAE + 2EA + 2aE - bE = 0$$

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

令  $A^2 + (a+2)A + (2a-b)E = A^2 - 3A - 2E$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a+2 = -3 \\ 2a-b = -2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a = -5 \\ b = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E)(A - 5E) = -8E$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E) \left[ -\frac{1}{8}(A - 5E) \right] = E$$

$\therefore (A + 2E)$ 可逆,

$$\text{且 } (A + 2E)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{8}(A - 5E)$$

题(6) 设方阵 $A$ 满足 $A^2 - 2A - 9E = 0$ , 证明 $A + 2E$ 可逆, 并求出 $(A + 2E)^{-1}$

解: 设 $(A + 2E)(A + aE) = bE$

$$A^2 + aAE + 2EA + 2aE - bE = 0$$

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

$$\text{令 } A^2 + (a + 2)A + (2a - b)E = A^2 - 2A - 9E$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a + 2 = -2 \\ 2a - b = -9 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E)(A - 4E) = E$$

$$\therefore (A + 2E) \text{可逆}, (A + 2E)^{-1} = A - 4E$$

题(7) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 判断矩阵 $A$ 、 $B$ 是否可逆

$$\text{解: } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore A \text{不可逆}$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2r_1 + r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0 \quad \therefore B \text{可逆}$$



## 第四课 课后习题答案

题(1) 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}, A^*$

$$\text{解: } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 \times 2 - 2 \times 3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } AA^* = |A|E \text{ 得 } A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -4 \times \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

题(2) 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (A|E) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-r_1+r_3]{-2r_1+r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{-2r_2+r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-r_3+r_1]{\frac{1}{3} \times r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2/3 & 1/3 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow[r_2+r_1]{r_2+r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2/3 & 1/3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-1 \times r_3]{-1 \times r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2/3 & -1/3 \end{array} \right) \\ &\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

题(3) 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $AX = A + 2X$  ①证明:  $A - 2E$  可逆 ②求  $X$

$$\text{解: } \textcircled{1} A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - 2E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[2r_3+r_1]{r_3+r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \therefore A - 2E \text{ 可逆}$$

② 由  $AX = A + 2X$  可知  $(A - 2E)X = A \Rightarrow X = (A - 2E)^{-1}A$

$$\begin{aligned} (A - 2E | E) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{2}r_1+r_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_1+r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3/2 & -1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 5/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\frac{3}{2}r_2+r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3/2 & -1/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 & -1/4 & 3/2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{6r_3+r_2 \\ -12r_3+r_1 \\ r_2+r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -8 & -6 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 10 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 & -1/4 & 3/2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{2}\times r_1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}\times r_2 \\ 4\times r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (A - 2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = (A - 2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -8 & -6 \\ 2 & -9 & -6 \\ -2 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

题(4) 解矩阵方程  $X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

解: 设  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_1+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$  故  $A$  可逆

$$(A | E) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_1+r_3 \\ 2r_3+r_2 \\ -r_3+r_1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{2r_2+r_1 \\ -r_2+r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{-1\times r_2 \\ -1\times r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 & 5 \\ -5 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

题(5) 将矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$  化成行最简形矩阵, 并写出  $R(A)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & -9 & 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1+r_2 \\ -6r_1+r_3 \\ -3r_1+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & -15 & 15 & -9 & -18 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -5r_2+r_3 \\ r_2+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{3}{4} \times r_3 + r_4 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \times r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_3+r_2 \\ -r_3+r_1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} \times r_2 \\ -r_2+r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \Rightarrow R(A) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

题(6) 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & a+1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $r(A) = 2$ , 求  $a$  满足什么条件?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & a+1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \because r(A) = 2 \therefore a-1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

题(7) 设  $A$  是三阶方阵,  $|A| = 5$ , 求  $|A^T|$ 、 $|A^{-1}|$ 、 $|A^*|$ 、 $|2A|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & |A^T| = |A| = 5 \\ & |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{1}{5} \\ & |A^*| = |A|^{3-1} = 25 \\ & |2A| = 2^3 |A| = 40 \end{aligned}$$

题(8) 设  $A$  是三阶方阵,  $|A| = \frac{1}{2}$ , 计算  $|4A - (2A^*)^{-1}|$  和  $|(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & |4A - (2A^*)^{-1}| = |4A - (2|A|A^{-1})^{-1}| = |4A - (A^{-1})^{-1}| = |4A - A| = |3A| = 3^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{27}{2} \\ & |(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*| = \left| \frac{1}{3} A^{-1} - 2|A|A^{-1} \right| = \left| -\frac{2}{3} A^{-1} \right| = \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 \times \frac{1}{|A|} = -\frac{16}{27} \end{aligned}$$

## 第五课 课后习题答案

题(1)  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, -1)^T, \alpha_2 = (-2, 2, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (3, -5, 2)^T$ , 判断  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  是否线性相关

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore r(A) &= 2 < 3 \quad \therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性相关} \end{aligned}$$

题(2)  $\alpha_1 = (1, \lambda, 2), \alpha_2 = (2, -1, 5), \alpha_3 = (1, 10, 1)$  线性相关, 则  $\lambda =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \lambda & -1 & 10 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\lambda r_1+r_2 \\ -2r_1+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1-2\lambda & 10-\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1-2\lambda & 10-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(2\lambda+1)r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9-3\lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性相关} \quad \therefore r(A) < 3 &\Rightarrow 9-3\lambda=0 \quad \text{即 } \lambda=3 \end{aligned}$$

题(3) 已知向量组  $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

① 求向量组的秩与一个极大无关组 ② 利用极大线性无关组中向量表出其余向量

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: ① } A = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \\ r_1+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{2} \times r_3 \\ \frac{1}{2} \times r_2 \\ -r_2+r_1 \\ -r_3+r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore \text{向量组的秩为} 3, \text{极大无关组} &\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \quad (\text{或 } \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_4) \end{aligned}$$

②  $\beta_4 = \beta_1 - 2\beta_2 + \beta_3$

题(4) 求向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 2, 1)^T, \alpha_2 = (2, 1, -2, -2)^T, \alpha_3 = (1, -1, -4, -3)^T, \alpha_4 = (0, 3, 6, 4)^T$  的秩和它的一个极大线性无关组,并用该极大线性无关组表示其余向量

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1+r_2 \\ -2r_1+r_3 \\ -r_1+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & -6 & 6 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_2+r_3 \\ -\frac{4}{3}r_2+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{3} \times r_2 \\ -2r_2+r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore R(A) = 2$  极大无关组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  (或  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3$  或  $\alpha_1, \alpha_4$ )

$$\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_4 = 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$$

题(5) 已知向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关,  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$   
证明:向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性无关

解: 假设向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性相关, 存在一组不全为零的数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$

$$\text{使 } k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$$

$$k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = 0$$

$$(k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_2 + k_1)\alpha_2 + (k_3 + k_2)\alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_1 = 0 \\ k_3 + k_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

$\therefore$  与原假设矛盾, 向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性无关

## 第六课 课后习题答案

题(1):求方程组  $\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \end{cases}$  的通解

$$\text{解:增广阵}(A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\text{行变换}]{\text{初等}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R(A) = R(A|b) = 2 < 4 \quad \text{有无穷多解} \quad n - R(A) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\alpha_1 = (-1, 0, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (0, -1, 0, 1)^T \quad \text{特解} \beta = \left( \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \beta$$

题(2):当 $a$ 取何值时,非齐次线性方程组  $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + (a+2)x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + ax_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

①有唯一解 ②无解 ③有无穷多解,并求出其通解

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 增广阵}(A|b) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 3 \\ 1 & a & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-r_1+r_3]{-2r_1+r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 1 \\ 0 & a-2 & -3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{(a-2)r_2+r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-2a-3 & a-3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (a-3)(a+1) & a-3 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{①有唯一解时, } R(A) = R(A|b) = 3$$

$$(a-3)(a+1) \neq 0 \text{ 且 } a-3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq 3 \text{ 且 } a \neq -1$$

$$\text{②无解时, } R(A) \neq R(A|b)$$

$$(a-3)(a+1) = 0 \text{ 且 } a-3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$\text{③无穷多解时, } R(A) = R(A|b) < 3$$

$$(a-3)(a+1) = 0 \text{ 且 } a-3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\text{当 } a=3 \text{ 时, } \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 3 \\ 1 & a & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha = (-7, 3, 1)^T \quad \text{特解} \beta = (3, -1, 0)^T \quad \therefore \text{通解: } k\alpha + \beta$$

题(3):已知4元非齐次线性方程组  $Ax = b$  的解  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$  满足  $\eta_1 + \eta_2 = (2, 0, -2, 4)^T$   
 $\eta_1 + \eta_3 = (3, 1, 0, 5)^T$ , 且  $r(A) = 3$ , 求  $Ax = b$  的通解

解:  $n - r(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$

由于  $A\eta_1 = A\eta_2 = A\eta_3 = b$

故:  $A(\eta_3 - \eta_2) = 0$

基础解系:  $\eta_3 - \eta_2$

特解:  $\frac{\eta_1 + \eta_2}{2}$

而:  $\eta_3 - \eta_2 = (\eta_1 + \eta_3) - (\eta_1 + \eta_2)$   
 $= (1, 1, 2, 1)^T$

$\frac{\eta_1 + \eta_2}{2} = (1, 0, -1, 2)^T$

$\therefore$  通解为  $k(1, 1, 2, 1)^T + (1, 0, -1, 2)^T$

## 第七课 课后习题答案

题(1): 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A$  的特征值、特征向量

解: 令  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 3 & -2 \\ -3 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 3) = 0$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = -4 \quad \lambda_2 = 3$$

① 当  $\lambda_1 = -4$  时,  $(-4E - A)x = 0$

$$(-4E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_1 = (-2, 1)^T$$

当  $\lambda_1 = -4$  时, 特征向量为:  $k_1(-2, 1)^T \quad (k_1 \neq 0)$

② 当  $\lambda_2 = 3$  时,  $(3E - A)x = 0$

$$(3E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)^T$$

当  $\lambda_2 = 3$  时, 特征向量为:  $k_2\left(\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)^T \quad (k_2 \neq 0)$

题(2): 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A$  的特征值、特征向量以及可逆矩阵  $P$ 、

对角矩阵  $\Lambda$  使得  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

解: 令  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda + 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 3) = 0$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 4 \quad \lambda_3 = -3$$

①  $\lambda_1 = 1$  时,  $(E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$$

当  $\lambda_1 = 1$  时, 特征向量为:  $k_1(1, 1, 1)^T \quad (k_1 \neq 0)$

②  $\lambda_2 = 4$  时,  $(4E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 6 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4/17 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore \alpha_2 = \left(-\frac{4}{17}, \frac{5}{17}, 1\right)^T$$

当  $\lambda_2 = 4$  时, 特征向量为:  $k_2\left(-\frac{4}{17}, \frac{5}{17}, 1\right)^T \quad (k_2 \neq 0)$



$$\textcircled{3} \lambda_3 = -3 \text{ 时, } (-3E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_3 = (1, -3, 1)^T$$

当  $\lambda_3 = -3$  时, 特征向量为:  $k_3(1, -3, 1)^T$  ( $k_3 \neq 0$ )

$$\therefore \text{可逆矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{4}{17} & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{5}{17} & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{对角矩阵 } \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

题(3): 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 判断  $A$  是否能够相似对角化? 若能, 求出正交矩阵  $Q$

和对角矩阵  $\Lambda$  使得  $Q^{-1}AQ = \Lambda$

$$\text{解: 令 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \lambda_3 = -2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 时 } (E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda_3 = -2 \text{ 时 } (-2E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_3 = (-1, -1, 1)^T$$

$$\text{正交化: } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\text{单位化: } \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0)^T$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\alpha_2, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 = (-1, -1, 1)^T$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-1, -1, 1)^T$$

由于矩阵  $A$  有三个线性无关的特征向量，故可相似对角化

$$\therefore \text{正交矩阵 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{对角矩阵 } \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

题(4):已知三阶方阵  $A$  的特征值  $2, 3, 4$ , 则  $A^*$  的特征值为 \_\_\_\_\_,  $|A + 2E| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

解: 由于  $A^*$  对应的特征值为  $\frac{|A|}{\lambda}$

$$\text{而 } |A| = 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$$

$\therefore A^*$  的特征值为  $12 \quad 8 \quad 6$

而  $|A + 2E|$  对应的特征值  $4 \quad 5 \quad 6$

$$\therefore |A + 2E| = 4 \times 5 \times 6 = 120$$

## 第八课 课后习题答案

题(1): 若二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$

①写出二次型对应的矩阵  $A$     ②求一个正交变换, 将二次型化成标准型

解: ①  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

② 令  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - 9) = 0$

$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_3 = 9$

当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$  时  $(0E - A)x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\alpha_1 = (2, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (-2, 0, 1)^T$

当  $\lambda_3 = 9$  时  $(9E - A)x = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\alpha_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$

正交化:  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (2, 1, 0)^T$

单位化:  $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2, 1, 0)^T$

$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\alpha_2, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1\right)^T$

$\gamma_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \left(-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1\right)^T$

$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$

$\gamma_3 = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$

$\therefore$  正交矩阵  $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

标准型为  $9y_3^2$

题(2):用正交变换法化二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3$ 为标准型,并写出规范型

解: 系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{令 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 4 \quad \lambda_3 = -2$$

$$\text{① } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 时, } (E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T$$

$$\text{② } \lambda_2 = 4 \text{ 时, } (4E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_2 = (2, -2, 1)^T$$

$$\text{③ } \lambda_3 = -2 \text{ 时, } (-2E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)^T$$

正交化:  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T$

单位化:  $\gamma_1 = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)^T$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 = (2, -2, 1)^T$$

$$\gamma_2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)^T$$

$$\gamma_3 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)^T$$

$$\therefore \text{正交矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

标准型:  $y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 - 2y_3^2$

规范型:  $z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_3^2$

题(3):判断二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3$ 是否正定?

解: 系数矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|1| = 1 > 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0$$

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

$\therefore$  二次型不正定