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学堂在线 - 线代不挂科-4 小时学完线性代数

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# 第一课 行列式的性质及计算

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
概念	行列式	P2	
题型 1	化三角形求行列式	P3	
题型 2	行和相等求行列式	P4	
题型 3	求抽象行列式	P5	

## 概念 · 行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

二阶

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

三阶

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

四阶

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

n阶

$$\text{二阶} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times 5 - 2 \times 3 \\ = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \times 4 - 2 \times 1 \\ = 10$$

二阶：一捺(na)减一撇(pie)

$$\text{三阶} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{5} & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$\text{四阶} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{57}{14} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{57}{68} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 34 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -57$$

## 考试题型 1 · 化三角形求行列式

题1: 求  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$

行列式的性质:

- ① 某行(列)的 $k$ 倍加到另外一行, 行列式的值不变
- ② 某行(列)乘以 $k$ , 等于 $k$ 乘以此行列式
- ③ 互换两行(列), 行列式前面加负号
- ④ 两行(列)相同或成比例时, 行列式为0

$$\text{解: } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第1行} \times 2 + \text{第2行}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2+1 \times 2 & -3+2 \times 2 & 1+1 \times 2 \\ 3 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{第1行} \times (-3) + \text{第3行}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 3+1 \times (-3) & 10+2 \times (-3) & 11+1 \times (-3) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{第2行} \times (-4) + \text{第3行}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4+1 \times (-4) & 8+3 \times (-4) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times (-4) = -4$$

题2: 求  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

行:  $r$  第1行  $\times 3 +$  第2行  $3r_1 + r_2$

列:  $c$  第1列  $\leftrightarrow$  第2列  $c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2$

$$\text{解: } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 (-1) \times} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \times (-2) + r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 + r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times 3 + r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \times (-1) + r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \times (-1) \times (-2) \times (-2) = 4$$

题3: 求

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

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & -5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 \times (-1) + r_2 \\ r_1 \times (-3) + r_3 \\ r_1 \times (-2) + r_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1) \times} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 \times (-5) + r_3 \\ r_2 \times (-6) + r_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & -22 & -17 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3 \times \frac{22}{-14} + r_4 \\ (-1) \times}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{46}{7} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1) \times (-1) \times (-14) \times \frac{46}{7} = -92$$

## 考试题型 2 · 每一行和相等求行列式

题1: 计算  $D_4 =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

- ① 所有列加到第一列
- ② 提出第一列那个数
- ③ 用第一列化简其他列，化“三角形”

解:  $D_4 =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_3 + c_1 \\ c_2 + c_1 \\ c_4 + c_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 2+3 \times 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2+3 \times 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2+3 \times 3 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 2+3 \times 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 11 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 11 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 11 & 3 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 11 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3c_1 + c_2} 11 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-3c_1 + c_3 \\ -3c_1 + c_4}} 11 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 11 \times (-1)^3 = -11$$

思考：求  $D = \begin{vmatrix} b & a & a & a \\ a & b & a & a \\ a & a & b & a \\ a & a & a & b \end{vmatrix}$

解：  $D = \begin{vmatrix} b & a & a & a \\ a & b & a & a \\ a & a & b & a \\ a & a & a & b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_3+c_1 \\ c_2+c_1 \\ c_4+c_1}} \begin{vmatrix} b+3a & a & a & a \\ b+3a & b & a & a \\ b+3a & a & b & a \\ b+3a & a & a & b \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (b+3a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 1 & b & a & a \\ 1 & a & b & a \\ 1 & a & a & b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-ac_1+c_3 \\ -ac_1+c_4 \\ -ac_1+c_2}} (b+3a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & b-a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b-a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & b-a \end{vmatrix} = (b+3a)(b-a)^3$$

### 考试题型 3 · 求抽象行列式

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  都是三维列向量，且行列式  $|\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, 4\alpha_2, \alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1| = 48$ ，  
则行列式  $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：} 4 \times |\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1| &= 48 & |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1| &= 6 \\ |\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1| &= 12 & |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, 3\alpha_1| &= 6 \\ |\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1| &= 12 & |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1| &= 2 \\ |2\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1| &= 12 & -1 \times |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| &= 2 \\ 2 \times |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 + 3\alpha_1| &= 12 & |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

### 期末考题 · 第一节

计算下列行列式的值

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} & (2) & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & (3) & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 12 & 12 \end{vmatrix} & (4) & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\ (5) & \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & (6) & \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a_4 \end{vmatrix} & (7) & D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \lambda_1 & 1+\lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 1+\lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(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  $|\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3| = ?$

## 第二课 行列式的展开及计算

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
概念	余子式、代数余子式	P6	
题型 1	展开法求行列式	P7	
题型 2	求多个 A 或 M 相加减	P8	
题型 3	范德蒙行列式	P9	
题型 4	求逆序数	P10	

### 概念 · 余子式、代数余子式

题1: 试求  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$  中  $a_{12}$  的余子式

余子式:  $M$

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \times 11 - 1 \times 3 = -25$$

$$M_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-3) - 2 \times (-2) = 1$$

题2: 试求  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$  中  $a_{33}$  的代数余子式

$$\text{公式: } A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot M_{ij}$$

代数余子式:  $A$

$$A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot M_{33} = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot M_{12} = (-1) \times (-25) = 25$$

## 考试题型 1 · 展开法求行列式

题1: 求  $D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$D_n = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in} \text{ (第 } i \text{ 行展开)}$$

$$D_n = a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{nj}A_{nj} \text{ (第 } j \text{ 列展开)}$$

解: 原式  $= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$

$$= 1 \times A_{11} + 5 \times A_{12} + 2 \times A_{13}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} + 5 \times (-1)^{1+2} M_{12} + 2 \times (-1)^{1+3} M_{13} \quad \text{(按第1行展开)}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \times (-1)^{1+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times (-1)^{1+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 + 20 - 10 = 9$$

解: 原式  $= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{21}A_{21} + a_{31}A_{31}$

$$= 1 \times A_{11} + 2 \times A_{21} + 3 \times A_{31}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} + 2 \times (-1)^{2+1} M_{21} + 3 \times (-1)^{3+1} M_{31} \quad \text{(按第1列展开)}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times (-1)^{2+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \times (-1)^{3+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 - 2 + 12 = 9$$

题2: 求  $D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

解: 原式  $= 2 \times (-1)^{1+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \times (-1)^{2+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \times (-1)^{3+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= 2 \times (-1)^{1+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

题3: 求  $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -11 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & -5 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

解: 原式  $= 0 \times (-1)^{3+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (\text{接下页})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 0 \times (-1)^{3+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 1 \\ -11 & 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \times (-1)^{3+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ -11 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \times (-1)^{3+4} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -11 & 1 & 3 \\ -5 & -5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ -11 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 2 \\ -5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \times (-1)^{2+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \times (-1)^{3+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 40
 \end{aligned}$$

## 考试题型 2 · 多个A或M相加减

题1: 已知  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

试求:

- ①  $2A_{11} + 4A_{12} + 8A_{13} + 5A_{14}$
- ②  $2M_{14} + 3M_{24} + 2M_{34} - 3M_{44}$
- ③  $2A_{11} + 5A_{12} + 8A_{13}$

①  $2A_{11} + 4A_{12} + 8A_{13} + 5A_{14}$

解: 原式 =  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} (-1) \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1 + r_2 \\ -2r_1 + r_3 \\ r_1 + r_4 \end{matrix}} (-1) \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times (-14) \times 1 = -14$

②  $2M_{14} + 3M_{24} + 2M_{34} - 3M_{44}$

原式 =  $-2A_{14} + 3A_{24} - 2A_{34} - 3A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -r_1 + r_2 \\ -2r_1 + r_3 \\ r_1 + r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{接下页})$

$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \text{提出}(-5) \\ -2r_2 + r_3 \end{matrix}} -5 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4} 5 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -8 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{14r_3 + r_4} 5 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$



$$= 5 \times 1^3 \times 6 = 30$$

$$\textcircled{3} 2A_{11} + 5A_{12} + 8A_{13}$$

$$\text{原式} = 2A_{11} + 5A_{12} + 8A_{13} + 0 \cdot A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} (-1) \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} -2r_1 + r_2 \\ -2r_1 + r_3 \\ r_1 + r_4 \end{matrix}$$

$$(-1) \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2 + r_4} (-1) \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \times 1^2 \times (-14) \times 7 = 98$$

### 考试题型 3 · 范德蒙行列式

$$\text{题1: 求} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 5^2 & 2^2 & 4^2 & 3^2 \\ 5^3 & 2^3 & 4^3 & 3^3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 \end{vmatrix} = (d-a)(d-b)(d-c)(c-a)(c-b)(b-a)$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = (3-5)(3-2)(3-4)(4-5)(4-2)(2-5) = 12$$

$$\text{思考: } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 \\ 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix} = ? \quad \text{答案: 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1^2 & 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 \\ 1^3 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix} = 12$$

## 考试题型 4 · 求逆序数

题1: 排列 32514 的逆序数是\_\_\_\_\_

解: 4的逆序数: 1

1的逆序数: 3

5的逆序数: 0

2的逆序数: 1

3的逆序数: 0

∴ 排列 32514 的逆序数是

$$1+3+0+1+0=5$$

题2: 在5阶行列式中,  $a_{32}a_{23}a_{15}a_{41}a_{54}$  前面的符号是\_\_\_\_\_

解: 行排列: 3 2 1 4 5

逆序数:  $0+0+2+1+0=3$

列排列: 2 3 5 1 4

逆序数:  $1+3+0+0+0=4$

$$3+4=7$$

$\begin{cases} \text{奇数: 负号} \\ \text{偶数: 正号} \end{cases}$

∴ 7是奇数, 是负号

## 期末考题 · 第二节

$$(1) \text{ 设 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

求: ①  $A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14}$     ②  $M_{11} + M_{21} + M_{31} + M_{41}$

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

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

(4) 排列 641235 的逆序数是\_\_\_\_\_

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

### 第三课 矩阵及其运算(一)

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
概念	行列式与矩阵的差异	P11	
题型 1	矩阵的加减	P11	
题型 2	矩阵的乘法	P12	
题型 3	矩阵的转置	P13	
题型 4	单位、零、对角矩阵	P14	
题型 5	证明矩阵可逆	P15	

#### 概念·行列式与矩阵的差异

	行列式	矩阵
举个栗子	$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ $D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$	$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
差异	① 行列式是一个数；矩阵是一个数表 ② 行列式的行数和列数必须一样；矩阵的行数和列数可以不同 ③ 矩阵的行数和列数一样时，取“绝对值”即为行列式，符号： $\det A =  A $ ④ $k A $ 是 $k$ 乘以行列式的某行(列)； $kA$ 是 $k$ 乘以矩阵的每个数	

#### 考试题型 1·矩阵的加减

题1: 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试求  $A - B$ ,  $3A + 2B$

$$\text{解: } A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-1 & 2-1 \\ 3-2 & 4-2 \\ 5-3 & 6-3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3A = 3 \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \times 1 & 3 \times 2 \\ 3 \times 3 & 3 \times 4 \\ 3 \times 5 & 3 \times 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 9 & 12 \\ 15 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2B = 2 \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \times 1 & 2 \times 1 \\ 2 \times 2 & 2 \times 2 \\ 2 \times 3 & 2 \times 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3A + 2B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 9 & 12 \\ 15 & 18 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3+2 & 6+2 \\ 9+4 & 12+4 \\ 15+6 & 18+6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 13 & 16 \\ 21 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 考试题型 2 · 矩阵的乘没有除

题1: 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试求  $AB$ ,  $BA$

口诀：前行乘后列

$$A_{m \times s} \cdot B_{s \times n} = C_{m \times n}$$

$$\text{解: } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 6 + 3 \times 4 & 1 \times 5 + 3 \times 5 & 1 \times 4 + 3 \times 6 \\ 2 \times 6 + 2 \times 4 & 2 \times 5 + 2 \times 5 & 2 \times 4 + 2 \times 6 \\ 3 \times 6 + 1 \times 4 & 3 \times 5 + 1 \times 5 & 3 \times 4 + 1 \times 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 18 & 20 & 22 \\ 20 & 20 & 20 \\ 22 & 20 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \times 1 + 5 \times 2 + 4 \times 3 & 6 \times 3 + 5 \times 2 + 4 \times 1 \\ 4 \times 1 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 3 & 4 \times 3 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 28 & 32 \\ 32 & 28 \end{pmatrix}$$

思考：完全平方公式、平方差公式要能用的充要条件是？ 答案： $AB = BA$

常考结论：

① 矩阵相乘没有交换律  $AB \neq BA$

② 完全平方公式和平方差公式都不能用

$$(A \pm B)^2 \neq A^2 + B^2 \pm 2AB \quad A^2 - B^2 \neq (A + B)(A - B)$$

③ 矩阵相乘有分配律  $A(B + C) = AB + AC$

④  $(AB)^2$  与  $A^2B^2$  不一定相等

⑤  $AB = AC$  不能推出  $B = C$

## 考试题型 3 · 矩阵的转置

题1: 设  $\alpha = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$ ,  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $\alpha\beta^T$ ,  $\beta^T\alpha$ ,  $(\beta^T\alpha)^n$

$$\text{解: } \alpha\beta^T = (1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = 1 \times 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 3$$

$$\beta^T\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 2 & 1 \times 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} \times 1 & \frac{1}{2} \times 2 & \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \\ \frac{1}{3} \times 1 & \frac{1}{3} \times 2 & \frac{1}{3} \times 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\beta^T\alpha)^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 3) \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 3) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{n \text{ 个}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \beta^T\alpha \cdot \beta^T\alpha \cdot \beta^T\alpha \cdots \alpha \cdot \beta^T\alpha \\ &= \beta^T \underbrace{(\alpha\beta^T)(\alpha\beta^T) \cdots (\alpha\beta^T)}_{(n-1) \text{ 组}} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$= \beta^T \underbrace{3 \cdot 3 \cdots 3 \cdot 3}_{(n-1) \text{ 个}} \alpha = 3^{n-1} \beta^T\alpha$$

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

## 考试题型 4 · 单位矩阵、零矩阵、对角矩阵

### ① 单位矩阵 $E$ 或 $I$

$$\text{例: } E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad E + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$E \cdot A = A \cdot E = A \quad E^2 = E \quad E^n = E$$

$$I \cdot A = A \cdot I = A \quad I^2 = I \quad I^n = I$$

### ② 零矩阵 符号: $O$

$$\text{例: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O$$

$$A \cdot O = O \cdot A = O$$

$$A \cdot B = O, \text{ 则 } A = O \text{ 或 } B = O$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A \cdot B = O$$

### ③ 对角矩阵 符号: $\text{diag}(\dots\dots)$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} \quad A^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{diag}(a, b, c)$$

## 考试题型 5 · 证明矩阵可逆

方阵 $A$ 具体给出	证 $ A  \neq 0$ , 则 $A$ 可逆
方阵 $A$ 抽象给出	证 $(A \pm kE)X = E$ , 则 $A \pm kE$ 可逆

题1: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 判断矩阵 $A$ 是否可逆

解:  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6 \neq 0$  故矩阵 $A$ 可逆

题2: 设方阵 $A$ 满足  $A^2 + A - 4E = 0$ , 证明  $A - E$  可逆, 并求出 $(A - E)^{-1}$

证明: 设 $(A - E) \cdot (A + aE) = bE$

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

$$A^2 + aA - A - aE - bE = 0$$

$$A^2 + (a - 1)A - (a + b)E = 0$$

$$\text{令 } A^2 + (a - 1)A - (a + b)E = A^2 + A - 4E$$

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

$$(A - E) \cdot (A + 2E) = 2E$$

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

$$\text{故 } A - E \text{ 可逆} \quad (A - E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A + 2E)$$

① 设 $(A \pm kE) \cdot (A + aE) = bE$

② 化简①中式子, 使其与题目等式相等

③ 待定系数法求出 $a$ 与 $b$

④ 凑出 $(A \pm kE)X = E$ 形式, 求出 $X$ 就是 $(A \pm kE)^{-1}$

题3: 方阵 $A$ 满足 $A^2 + A - E = 0$ , 证明 $A$ 可逆

证明: 设 $A \cdot (A + aE) = bE$

$$A^2 + aA - bE = 0$$

$$\text{令 } A^2 + aA - bE = A^2 + A - E$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 1 \end{cases} \quad A \cdot (A + E) = E$$

$$\text{故 } A \text{ 可逆} \quad A^{-1} = A + E$$

## 期末考题·第三节

(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  $\gamma =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(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.  $AC^T$

(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  $AB$ ,  $BA$ ,  $A^T + 2B$

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

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

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

(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



## 第四课 矩阵及其运算(二)

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
概念	矩阵的初等行变换	P17	
题型 1	求行最简形矩阵	P18	
题型 2	求逆矩阵	P18	
题型 3	求矩阵的秩	P19	
题型 4	逆矩阵的蛋疼公式	P20	
题型 5	伴随矩阵的蛋疼公式	P21	
题型 6	逆、转置、伴随矩阵求行列式	P22	

### 概念·矩阵的初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -3r_1+r_3 \\ -2r_1+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{-8r_2+r_3 \\ -7r_2+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ①行变换，没有列变换，矩阵间转换符号是  $\rightarrow$
- ②互换两行，直接变换，矩阵前不用加负号
- ③某行乘 $k$ ，可以直接乘，矩阵前不用加系数
- ④阶梯形矩阵不唯一
- ⑤若有零行，全在下方

## 考试题型 1 · 求行最简形矩阵

题1: 将矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  化成行最简形矩阵

- ① 矩阵化成阶梯形矩阵
- ② 矩阵中非零行的第一个非零数化成1
- ③ 把这些1所在的列中其他数化成0

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -3r_1+r_3 \\ -2r_1+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-8r_2+r_3 \\ -7r_2+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_3+r_4}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(行最简形矩阵)

## 考试题型 2 · 求逆矩阵

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

$$(A|E) \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{① 换行} \\ \text{② 倍乘} \\ \text{③ 倍加}}} (E|A^{-1})$$

$$\text{解: } (A|E) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ -2r_1+r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-3r_2+r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \times (-1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-r_3+r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= (E|A^{-1}) \quad \text{故: } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

题2: 若  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $B^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (B|E) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2r_1+r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{r_1+r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-4r_2+r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -6 & -4 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{r_3+r_2 \\ r_3 \times (-1)}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{array} \right) = (E|B^{-1}) \quad \text{故: } B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

题3: 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{2 \times 3 - 1 \times 5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

口诀: 主对调, 副变号, 除行列

对于  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ :

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

思考: 求对角矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的逆矩阵

答案:  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

### 考试题型 3 · 求矩阵的秩

题1: 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $R(A)$

矩阵  $A$  的秩:  $R(A)$  或  $r(A)$

① 矩阵化成阶梯形矩阵

②  $R(A)$  = 阶梯形矩阵非零行的行数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-3r_1+r_2 \\ -5r_1+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore R(A) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

题2: 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & k \\ -1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $R(A) = 2$ , 求  $k$  的值

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & k \\ -1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & k+5 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 & k-3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_3+r_2} \\ &\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 2k-2 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 & k-3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -3 & k-3 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 2(k-1) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

由于  $R(A) = 2$ , 故  $k = 1$

## 考试题型 4 · 逆矩阵的“蛋疼公式”

题1: 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求矩阵  $X$  使其满足  $AXB = C$

解:

$$AXB = C$$

$$A^{-1}AXB = A^{-1}C$$

$$EXB = A^{-1}C$$

$$XB = A^{-1}C$$

$$XBB^{-1} = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$$

$$XE = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}CB^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ -7 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{公式: } A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = E$$

$$(A \pm kE) \cdot (A \pm kE)^{-1} = E$$

$$(A \pm kE)^{-1} \cdot (A \pm kE) = E$$

思考: 设有  $n$  阶方阵  $A, B, C$  满足关系式  $ABC = E$ , 其中  $E$  为  $n$  阶单位矩阵, 则必有 \_\_\_\_\_

A.  $ACB = E$     B.  $CBA = E$     C.  $BAC = E$     D.  $BCA = E$     答案: D

解:

$$A^{-1} \cdot ABC = A^{-1} \cdot E$$

$$BC = A^{-1}$$

$$BC \cdot A = A^{-1} \cdot A$$

$$BCA = E$$

$\therefore$  选 D

继续化简:

$$BCA = E$$

$$B^{-1} \cdot BCA = B^{-1} \cdot E$$

$$CA = B^{-1}$$

$$CA \cdot B = B^{-1} \cdot B$$

$$CAB = E$$

题2: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $AX = 2X + B$ , 求矩阵  $X$

$$\text{解: } AX = 2X + B \quad AX - 2X = B \quad (A - 2E)X = B$$

$$(A - 2E)^{-1}(A - 2E)X = (A - 2E)^{-1}B \quad EX = (A - 2E)^{-1}B \quad X = (A - 2E)^{-1}B$$

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (A - 2E | E) \rightarrow (E | (A - 2E)^{-1})$$

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

题3: 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求解矩阵方程  $AX = 2A + X$

关键: 把  $X$  凑在一起

$$\text{解: } AX = 2A + X \quad AX - X = 2A \quad (A - E)X = 2A \quad (A - E)^{-1}(A - E)X = (A - E)^{-1} \cdot 2A$$

$$EX = (A - E)^{-1} \cdot 2A \quad X = (A - E)^{-1} \cdot 2A$$

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

$$\therefore (A - E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad X = (A - E)^{-1} \cdot 2A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 考试题型 5 · 伴随矩阵的“蛋疼公式”

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

$$\text{公式: } A \cdot A^* = A^* \cdot A = |A|E \quad A^* = |A|A^{-1} = \frac{|A|}{A}$$

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

## 考试题型 6 · 逆、伴随、转置矩阵求行列式

逆矩阵: $A^{-1}$	$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$	$(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$	$(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k}A^{-1}$	$ A^{-1}  = \frac{1}{ A }$	$(A \pm B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \pm B^{-1}$
伴随矩阵: $A^*$	$(AB)^* = B^*A^*$	$(A^*)^* =  A ^{n-2}A$	$(kA)^* = k^{n-1}A^*$	$ A^*  =  A ^{n-1}$	$(A \pm B)^* = A^* \pm B^*$
转置矩阵: $A^T$	$(AB)^T = B^TA^T$	$(A^T)^T = A$	$(kA)^T = kA^T$	$ A^T  =  A $	$(A \pm B)^T = A^T \pm B^T$
特殊地: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math> AB  =  BA  =  A  B </math> (<math>A, B</math>是同阶方阵)</li> <li><math> kA  = k^n A </math> (<math>A</math>是<math>n</math>阶方阵)</li> <li>逆、伴随、转置三者中任意两种运算结合, 可互换次序</li> <li><math> A \pm B  \neq  A  \pm  B </math></li> </ol>					

题1: 设 $A$ 是4阶方阵,  $|A| = 3$ , 求  $|A^T|, |A^{-1}|, |A^*|, |2A|$

$$\text{解: } |A^T| = |A| = 3 \quad |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} = |A|^{4-1} = 3^3 = 27 \quad |2A| = 2^n|A| = 2^4|A| = 16 \times 3 = 48$$

题2-1: 设 $A, B$ 是3阶方阵,  $|A| = 2, |B| = -3$ , 则  $|2A^{-1}B^T| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$\text{解: } |2A^{-1}B^T| = |2A^{-1}| \cdot |B^T| = 2^3|A^{-1}| \cdot |B| = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot |B| = -12$$

题2-2: 设3阶方阵 $A$ 、4阶方阵 $B$ 的行列式分别为2和16, 则  $|-2|A|B^{-1}| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$$\text{解: } |A| = 2, |B| = 16 \quad |-2|A|B^{-1}| = |-2 \times 2B^{-1}| = |-4B^{-1}| = (-4)^4|B^{-1}| = (-4)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{|B|} = 16$$

题3-1: 设 $A$ 是4阶方阵,  $|A| = 10$ , 计算  $\left| \left( \frac{1}{3}A \right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^* \right|$

$$\text{解: } \left| \left( \frac{1}{3}A \right)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^* \right| = \left| 3A^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}A^* \right| = \left| 3A^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}|A|A^{-1} \right| = \left| 3A^{-1} - 5A^{-1} \right| = |-2A^{-1}| = (-2)^4|A^{-1}| = 16 \times \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{8}{5}$$

题3-2: 设 $A$ 是 $n$ 阶方阵,  $|A| = 2$ , 计算  $\left| \left( \frac{1}{4}A \right)^{-1} - A^* \right|$

$$\text{解: } \left| \left( \frac{1}{4}A \right)^{-1} - A^* \right| = \left| 4A^{-1} - |A|A^{-1} \right| = \left| 4A^{-1} - 2A^{-1} \right| = |2A^{-1}| = 2^n|A^{-1}| = 2^n \frac{1}{|A|} = 2^{n-1}$$

## 期末考题·第四节

(1) 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}$ ,  $A^*$  (2) 若  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}$

(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  $X$

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

(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  $R(A)$

(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?

(7) 设  $A$  是 3 阶方阵,  $|A| = 5$ , 求  $|A^T|$ ,  $|A^{-1}|$ ,  $|A^*|$ ,  $|2A|$

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

## 第五课 向量与向量组

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
概念	向量与向量组	P24	
题型 1	判断向量组是否线性相关	P24	
题型 2	证明向量组线性无关	P25	
题型 3	求极大（最大）无关组	P27	
题型 4	求过渡矩阵和某基底下坐标	P28	

向量：一行或者一列的矩阵

向量组：多个向量组成的一组向量

### 概念 · 向量与向量组

题1: 设向量组A:  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$ , 则  $\beta = (-1, -1, 0)^T$  如何用向量组线性表示?

解: 设  $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_1 + k_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = -1 \\ k_2 = -1 \\ k_1 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = -1 \\ k_2 = -1 \\ k_3 = 1 \end{cases} \therefore \beta = -\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$

### 考试题型 1 · 判断具体向量组是否线性相关

秩 $R(\text{向量组}) < \text{向量个数}$	线性相关
秩 $R(\text{向量组}) = \text{向量个数}$	线性无关

题1: 设  $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (0, 2, 5)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (2, 4, 7)^T$ , 判断向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  是否线性相关

$$\text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{5}{2}r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{秩}R(A) = 2 < 3 \quad \therefore \text{向量组线性相关}$$

线性相关与线性无关定义自己写，加深印象



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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \lambda & -1 & 10 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\lambda r_1 + r_2 \\ -2r_1 + r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1-2\lambda & 10-\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(2\lambda+1)r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9-3\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9-3\lambda \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

由于向量组线性相关 故秩  $R(A) < 3$   $9-3\lambda=0 \quad \therefore \lambda=3$

## 考试题型 2 · 证明抽象向量组线性无关

题1: 已知向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关,  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ ,  $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ ,  $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$

证明: 向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性无关

证明: 假设向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性相关

则: 存在一组不全为零的  $k_1, k_2, k_3$

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

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

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

由于向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 - k_2 = 0 \\ k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

与假设矛盾, 故向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性无关

① 假设向量组线性相关

② 设等式  $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$

③ 代入  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ , 求出  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$

④ 与假设矛盾, 故向量组线性无关

题2: 已知向量组  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  线性无关,  $b_1 = 2a_1 + a_2$ ,  $b_2 = 3a_2 + a_3$ ,  $b_3 = a_1 + 4a_3$

证明: 向量组  $b_1, b_2, b_3$  线性无关

证明: 假设向量组  $b_1, b_2, b_3$  线性相关

则: 存在一组不全为零的  $k_1, k_2, k_3$

使  $k_1b_1 + k_2b_2 + k_3b_3 = 0$

$$k_1(2a_1 + a_2) + k_2(3a_2 + a_3) + k_3(a_1 + 4a_3) = 0$$

$$(2k_1 + k_3)a_1 + (k_1 + 3k_2)a_2 + (k_2 + 4k_3)a_3 = 0$$

由于向量组  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  线性无关

$$\begin{cases} 2k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + 4k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

与假设矛盾, 故向量组  $b_1, b_2, b_3$  线性无关

题3: 已知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$   
判断向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关性, 并说明理由

证明: 假设向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关

则: 存在一组不全为零的  $k_1, k_2, k_3$

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

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

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

由于向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_2 - k_1 = 0 \\ k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

与假设矛盾, 故向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关

思考: 设 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 线性无关, 证明:  $\alpha + \beta, \beta + \gamma, \gamma + \alpha$ 线性无关

证明: 设 $\beta_1 = \alpha + \beta, \beta_2 = \beta + \gamma, \beta_3 = \gamma + \alpha$

假设向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关

则: 存在一组不全为零的  $k_1, k_2, k_3$

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

$$k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha) = 0$$

$$(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma = 0$$

由于向量组 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 线性无关

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

与假设矛盾, 故向量组 $\alpha + \beta, \beta + \gamma, \gamma + \alpha$ 线性无关

### 考试题型 3 · 求极大(最大)无关组

题1: 已知向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1, -1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, -1, 1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (-1, -1, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_4 = (0, 1, 2, 1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_5 = (3, 7, 5, 1)^T$

①求向量组的秩 ②求向量组的一个极大无关组, 并把其余向量用极大无关组线性表示

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \\ r_1+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_2+r_3 \\ 2r_2+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+r_1 \\ -r_3+r_2 \\ r_2 \times (-1)}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

①秩  $R(A) = 3$

②极大无关组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$

$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$$

$$\alpha_5 = 4\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3$$

题2: 已知向量组  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

①求向量组的秩

②求向量组的一个极大无关组, 并把其余向量用极大无关组线性表示

$$\text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 剩下过程参见题1}$$

题3: 矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

①求列向量组的秩

②求列向量组的一个极大无关组, 并把其余列向量用极大无关组线性表示

$$\text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 剩下过程参见题1}$$

题4: 已知向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1, -1)$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, -1, 1)$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (-1, -1, 1, 0)$ ,  $\alpha_4 = (0, 1, 2, 1)$ ,  $\alpha_5 = (3, 7, 5, 1)$

①求向量组的秩

②求向量组的一个极大无关组, 并把其余向量用极大无关组线性表示

$$\text{解: } A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T, \alpha_5^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 剩下过程参见题1}$$

## 考试题型 4 · 求过渡矩阵以及某基底下的坐标

题1: 设在三维向量空间的一组基底为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

①求向量  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  在此基底下的坐标

②设另一组基底为  $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  到  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  的过渡矩阵

解: ①设  $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 \\ 0 + k_2 + k_3 \\ 0 + 0 + k_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = k_1 + k_2 + k_3 \\ 2 = 0 + k_2 + k_3 \\ 1 = 0 + 0 + k_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = -1 \\ k_2 = 1 \\ k_3 = 1 \end{cases} \therefore \text{坐标为 } (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$\text{② } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \cdot C = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

若:  $A \cdot C = B$

同时左乘  $A^{-1}$ :  $A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot C = A^{-1} \cdot B$

$\therefore C = A^{-1} \cdot B$

$$\text{其中: } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

题2: 已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是三维向量空间的一组基,  $\beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \beta_3 = \alpha_3$ , 求 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的过渡矩阵

解: 由题知:  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \cdot C = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$

$$\therefore (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

$$\therefore \text{过渡矩阵 } C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 期末考题 · 第五节

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

(2)  $\alpha_1 = (1, \lambda, 2), \alpha_2 = (2, -1, 5), \alpha_3 = (1, 10, 1)$ 线性相关, 则 $\lambda = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

①求向量组的秩与一个极大线性无关组 ②利用极大线性无关组中向量表示出其余向量

(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

(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

## 第六课 解方程组

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
概念	齐次与非齐次方程组	P30	
题型 1	解齐次方程组	P31	
题型 2	解非齐次方程组	P32	
题型 3	求含有参数的非齐次方程组	P33	
题型 4	求解抽象方程组	P34	
题型 5	克莱姆（克拉默）法则	P35	

### 概念 · 齐次与非齐次方程组

齐次方程组：

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

齐次方程组： $Ax = 0$

非齐次方程组：

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

非齐次方程组： $Ax = b$

注意：

线代当中的方程组，方程个数和未知数个数是可以不相等的！

要理解基础解系和通解这两个概念

## 考试题型 1 · 解齐次方程组

题1: 求解齐次线性方程组  $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$  的通解

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(A) = 2 < 3 \quad \therefore \text{有无穷多解}$$

$$n - R(A) = 3 - 2 = 1 \quad \text{基础解系中有1个向量}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{取 } x_3 = 1 \quad \text{则: } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \text{通解: } k_1 \alpha = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(A) = n$	只有零解
$R(A) < n$	有无穷多解/有非零解

$R(A)$ : 矩阵A的秩

$n$ : 方程组中未知数的个数

① 写出A的系数矩阵A

② 对A进行初等行变换, 化成行最简形

③ 比较 $R(A)$ 和 $n$ , 利用表格判断解的结构

④ 当 $R(A) < n$ 时, 写出基础解系中 $n - R(A)$ 个向量

⑤ 向量前依次乘 $k_1, k_2, k_3 \dots$  并把它们相加得通解

题2: 求解齐次线性方程组  $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 4x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$  的通解

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(A) = 2 < 4 \quad \therefore \text{有无穷多解}$$

$$n - R(A) = 4 - 2 = 2, \quad \text{基础解系中有2个向量} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_3 - \frac{5}{3}x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + \frac{4}{3}x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{① 取 } \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{② 取 } \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/3 \\ -4/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = (2 \quad -2 \quad 1 \quad 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = \left(\frac{5}{3} \quad -\frac{4}{3} \quad 0 \quad 1\right)^T \quad \therefore \text{通解: } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 5/3 \\ -4/3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

题3: 求解齐次线性方程组  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$  的通解

解:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad R(A) = 2 < 4 \quad \therefore \text{有无穷多解}$

$n - R(A) = 4 - 2 = 2$  基础解系中有2个向量

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

$\alpha_2 = (2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1)^T$

$\therefore \text{通解: } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

## 考试题型 2 · 解非齐次方程组

$R(A) \neq R(A b)$	无解
$R(A) = R(A b) = n$	有唯一解
$R(A) = R(A b) < n$	有无穷多解

题1: 求解非齐次线性方程组  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 3 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$  的通解

解: 增广阵  $(A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right)$

$\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变化}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

$\therefore R(A) = R(A|b) = 2 < 4$ , 有无穷多解

- ① 写出增广矩阵  $(A|b)$
- ② 对  $(A|b)$  进行初等行变换, 化成行最简形
- ③ 比较  $R(A)$  与  $R(A|b)$ , 判断解的结构
- ④ 求出对应齐次方程的通解
- ⑤ 写出非齐次方程的通解: 齐次通解 + 一个特解



$$n - R(A) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

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

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

$$\text{特解: } \beta = (-2 \ 3 \ 0 \ 0)^T$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \beta = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

题2: 求解非齐次线性方程组  $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 2 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$  的通解

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

$$\therefore R(A) = R(A|b) = 3 < 4, \text{ 有无穷多解}$$

$$n - R(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\therefore \alpha = (-1 \ 0 \ -1 \ 1)^T$$

$$\text{特解: } \beta = \left( \frac{1}{2} \ -1 \ -1 \ 0 \right)^T$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } k_1 \alpha + \beta = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

### 考试题型 3 · 解含有未知数的非齐次方程组

题1:  $\lambda$  取何值时, 非齐次线性方程组  $\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$

- ①化  $(A|b)$  为阶梯形矩阵  
②对比题型2的表格求参数

①有唯一解 ②无解 ③有无穷多解, 并求出其通解

$$\text{解: 增广阵 } (A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda+2) & (\lambda+1)(\lambda^2-1) \end{array} \right)$$

①有唯一解时,  $R(A) = R(A|b) = 3 \quad \lambda \neq 1 \text{ 且 } \lambda \neq -2$

②无解时,  $R(A) \neq R(A|b) \quad \lambda = -2$

③无穷多解时,  $R(A) = R(A|b) < 3 \quad \lambda = 1$

$$\text{此时: } (A|b) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \therefore n - R(A) = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \alpha_1 &= (-1 \ 1 \ 0)^T \\ \alpha_2 &= (-1 \ 0 \ 1)^T \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \text{通解: } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \beta = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

特解:  $\beta = (1 \ 0 \ 0)^T$

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

①有唯一解 ②无解 ③有无穷多解, 并求出其通解

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

①有唯一解时,  $R(A) = R(A|b) = 3$   $\lambda \neq 0$  且  $\lambda \neq -3$

②无解时,  $R(A) \neq R(A|b)$   $\lambda = 0$

③无穷多解时,  $R(A) = R(A|b) < 3$   $\lambda = -3$

此时:  $(A|b) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \therefore n - R(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \alpha &= (1 \ 1 \ 1)^T \\ \text{特解: } \beta &= (-1 \ -2 \ 0)^T \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \text{通解: } k\alpha + \beta = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 考试题型 4 · 求抽象方程组的通解

题1-1: 设  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$  均为线性方程组  $Ax = b$  的解, 则 \_\_\_\_\_ 为  $Ax = 0$  的解

A:  $\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3$     B:  $\eta_1 + \eta_2 - \eta_3$     C:  $2\eta_1 - \eta_2 - \eta_3$     D:  $\frac{\eta_1 + \eta_2 - \eta_3}{2}$

解:  $A\eta_1 = b \quad A\eta_2 = b \quad A\eta_3 = b$

A选项:  $A(\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3) = A\eta_1 + A\eta_2 + A\eta_3 = 3b$     B选项:  $A(\eta_1 + \eta_2 - \eta_3) = A\eta_1 + A\eta_2 - A\eta_3 = b$

C选项:  $A(2\eta_1 - \eta_2 - \eta_3) = 2A\eta_1 - A\eta_2 - A\eta_3 = 0$     D选项:  $A\left(\frac{\eta_1 + \eta_2 - \eta_3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(A\eta_1 + A\eta_2 - A\eta_3) = \frac{b}{2}$

题1-2: 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  是线性方程组  $Ax = b$  的两个解向量, 则 \_\_\_\_\_ 为  $Ax = 0$  的解

A:  $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$     B:  $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$     C:  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$     D: 以上都不对

选B, 过程自己写

思考：设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  和  $c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \dots + c_s\alpha_s$  ( $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_s$  为常数)，均为方程组  $Ax = b$  的解，则  $c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_s =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 答案： 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } A\alpha_1 &= b \\ A\alpha_2 &= b \\ &\vdots \\ A\alpha_s &= b \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } A(c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \dots + c_s\alpha_s) = b$$

$$\therefore \text{展开: } c_1 \cdot A\alpha_1 + c_2 \cdot A\alpha_2 + \dots + c_s \cdot A\alpha_s = b$$

$$\text{即: } c_1 \cdot b + c_2 \cdot b + \dots + c_s \cdot b = b$$

$$\text{即: } (c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_s)b = b$$

$$\therefore c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_s = 1$$

题2-1: 已知  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  是4元非齐次线性方程组的两个不同的解， $R(A) = 3$ ，则  $Ax = b$  的通解可表示为 \_\_\_\_\_

$$\text{解: } \because 4\text{元方程: } x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \text{ 且 } R(A) = 3$$

$$\therefore n - R(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\text{对于 } Ax = 0$$

$$\text{有 } \begin{cases} A\xi_1 = b \\ A\xi_2 = b \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A(\xi_1 - \xi_2) = 0$$

$$\text{基础解系: } \xi_1 - \xi_2 \text{ (或 } \xi_2 - \xi_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{特解: } \xi_1 \text{ (或 } \xi_2)$$

$$\therefore \text{通解: } k(\xi_1 - \xi_2) + \xi_1$$

题2-2: 已知4元非齐次线性方程组的系数矩阵的秩为3， $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$  是它的三个解向量，且

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 + \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则此方程组的通解为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{解: } \because 4\text{元方程: } x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$$

$$\text{且 } R(A) = 3$$

$$\therefore n - R(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

$$\text{有 } \begin{cases} A\eta_1 = b \\ A\eta_2 = b \\ A\eta_3 = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{故: } A(2\eta_1 - \eta_2 - \eta_3) = 0$$

$$\text{基础解系: } 2\eta_1 - \eta_2 - \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{特解: } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{通解: } k(2\eta_1 - \eta_2 - \eta_3) + \eta_1 = k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 考试题型 5 · 克莱姆（克拉默）法则解方程组

题1: 用克莱姆法则求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -2 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = 1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5$

①依次写出行列式  $D$ 、 $D_1$ 、 $D_2$ 、 $D_3$  并求出结果

②依次求出  $x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}$ 、 $x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}$ 、 $x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{-5}{-5} = 1 \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-10}{-5} = 2 \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{-5}{-5} = 1$$

## 期末考题 · 第六节

(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

(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

(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

## 第七课 特征值、特征向量、相似对角化

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
题型 1	求特征值	P37	
题型 2	求特征向量	P38	
题型 3	求可逆矩阵, 使 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$	P39	
题型 4	求正交矩阵, 使 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$	P40	
题型 5	特征值的性质	P42	

### 考试题型 1 · 求特征值

题1: 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A$  的特征值

特征值:  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$  中的  $\lambda$  即为特征值

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } |\lambda E - A| &= \left| \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2 (\lambda-3) = 0 \\
 &\therefore \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } 3 \\
 &\therefore \text{特征值: } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

题2: 求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-5 & 4 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-9 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -4 \\ -2 & \lambda-9 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (\lambda-1)^2 (\lambda-10) = 0 \\
 &\therefore \text{特征值: } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10
 \end{aligned}$$

题3: 求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 2) = 0 \\ &\therefore \lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 4 \quad \lambda_3 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

## 考试题型 2 · 求特征向量

题1: 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A$  的特征向量

特征向量:  $(\lambda_i E - A)x = 0$  的“通解”即为  $\lambda_i$  的特征向量

$$\text{解: } |\lambda E - A| = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 3$$

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

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

当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  时, 特征向量为:  $k_1(1, 0, 0)^T + k_2(0, -1, 1)^T$  ( $k_1, k_2$  不全为零)

$$\text{② 当 } \lambda_3 = 3 \text{ 时, } (3E - A)x = 0 \quad (3E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \alpha_3 = (0, 1, 1)^T$$

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

题2: 求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征向量

$$\text{解: } |\lambda E - A| = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$$

$$\text{① 当 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 时, } (E - A)x = 0 \quad (E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  时, 特征向量为:  $k_1(-2, 1, 0)^T + k_2(2, 0, 1)^T$  ( $k_1, k_2$  不全为零)

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \lambda_3 = 10 \text{ 时, } (10E - A)x = 0 \quad (10E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \alpha_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$$

当  $\lambda_3 = 10$  时, 特征向量为:  $k_3 \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T (k_3 \neq 0)$

### 考试题型 3 · 求可逆矩阵 $P$ , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

基础解系中向量的个数 = 方阵阶数	可以对角化
基础解系中向量的个数 $\neq$ 方阵阶数	不可以对角化

题1: 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求可逆矩阵  $P$  和对角矩阵  $\Lambda$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

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

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 3$$

① 当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  时,  $(E - A)x = 0$

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

② 当  $\lambda_3 = 3$  时,  $(3E - A)x = 0$

$$\alpha_3 = (0, 1, 1)^T$$

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

① 求特征值  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

② 求出基础解系中的三个向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$

③ 可逆矩阵  $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 对角矩阵 } \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

题2: 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 判断  $A$  是否能够相似对角化? 若能, 求出可逆矩阵  $P$  和对角矩阵  $\Lambda$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

$$\text{解: 令 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - 10) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$$

① 当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  时,  $(E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \lambda_3 = 10 \text{ 时, } (10E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$$

由于矩阵  $A$  有 3 个线性无关的特征向量, 故可相似对角化

$$\therefore \text{可逆矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{对角矩阵 } \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

题3: 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 判断  $A$  是否能够相似对角化? 若能, 求出可逆矩阵  $P$  和对角矩阵  $\Lambda$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

$$\text{解: 令 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 4) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 时, } (E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_1 = \left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \lambda_2 = -2 \text{ 时, } (-2E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)^T$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 当 } \lambda_3 = 4 \text{ 时, } (4E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_3 = (2, -2, 1)^T$$

由于矩阵  $A$  有 3 个线性无关的特征向量, 故可相似对角化

$$\therefore \text{可逆矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{对角矩阵 } \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

考

#### 试题型 4 · 求正交矩阵 $P$ , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

题1: 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求正交矩阵  $P$  和对角矩阵  $\Lambda$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

$$\text{解: 令 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{特征值: } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 时, } (E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \lambda_3 = 10 \text{ 时, } (10E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_3 = (-1/2, -1, 1)^T$$

施密特正交化:

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\alpha_2, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1$$



接上页：

$$\text{正交化: } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\alpha_2, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1\right)^T \quad \beta_3 = \alpha_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$$

$$\text{单位化: } \gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1\right)^T \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

①求特征值 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

②求出基础解系中的三个向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$

③重复的特征值对应的两个向量进行施密特正交化，不重复的特征值对应的一个向量单独施密特正交化然后写出正交矩阵 $P = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$

④对角矩阵 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$

题2: 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ，求一个正交变换 $x = Py$ ，使得 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

$$\text{解: 令 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$\text{①当 } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 时, } (E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_1 = \left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T$$

$$\text{②当 } \lambda_2 = -2 \text{ 时, } (-2E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)^T$$

$$\text{③当 } \lambda_3 = 4 \text{ 时, } (4E - A)x = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha_3 = (2, -2, 1)^T$$

$$\text{正交化: } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)^T \quad \beta_3 = \alpha_3 = (2, -2, 1)^T$$

$$\text{单位化: } \gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \frac{2}{3}\left(-1, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1\right)^T \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \frac{1}{3}(2, -2, 1)^T$$

接上页：  $\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

## 考试题型 5 · 特征值的性质

- ①  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33}$
- ②  $\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = |A|$
- ③ 若  $|A + kE| = 0$ , 则  $-k$  是  $A$  的一个特征值
- ④ 若  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda$ , 则:

矩阵	$A$	$A^T$	$kA$	$kA + nE$	$A^k$	$A^2$	$A^{-1}$	$A^*$
特征值	$\lambda$	$\lambda$	$k\lambda$	$k\lambda + n$	$\lambda^k$	$\lambda^2$	$\lambda^{-1}$	$ A /\lambda$

题1: 已知三阶方阵  $A$  的特征值  $1, -2, 3$ , 则  $A^2 + A + E$  的特征值为 \_\_\_\_\_,  $|A^2 + A + E| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

解:  $A^2 + A + E$  的特征值:  $\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1$

当  $\lambda = 1$  时:  $\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 3$

当  $\lambda = -2$  时:  $\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 3$

当  $\lambda = 3$  时:  $\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 13$

$$|A^2 + A + E| = 3 \times 3 \times 13 = 117$$

题2: 若  $A$  为 3 阶方阵,  $E$  为 3 阶单位阵, 已知  $A - E, A + E, 2E - A$  都不可逆, 则  $|A| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

解: 由题意, 知:

$$|A - E| = 0 \quad |A + E| = 0 \quad |A - 2E| = 0$$

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

$$\therefore |A| = 1 \times (-1) \times 2 = -2$$

思考: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & x & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 已知  $A$  的特征值为  $2, 1, 3$ , 则  $x$  等于多少? 答案: 4

解:  $1 + x + 1 = 2 + 1 + 3$

$$\therefore x = 4$$

## 期末考题 · 第七节

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

(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  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

(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  $Q^{-1}AQ = \Lambda$

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

## 第八课 特征值、特征向量、相似对角化

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
题型 1	写出二次型的系数矩阵	P44	
题型 2	化二次型为标准型	P45	
题型 3	判断二次型是否正定	P46	

### 考试题型 1 · 写二次型的系数矩阵

题1: 二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$  写出二次型的系数矩阵  $A$

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

题2: 二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2$  写出二次型矩阵  $A$

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

思考: 二次型  $f = 2x^2 + y^2 - 4xy - 4yz$ , 写出二次型对应的矩阵 答案:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

解: 原来二次型看成  $f = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3$

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

## 考试题型 2 · 化二次型为标准型

题1: 用正交变换法化二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$  为标准型

解: 系数矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  令  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$

$\therefore$  特征值:  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$

标准型:  $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$

① 写出系数矩阵  $A$

② 求特征值  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$

③ 写出标准型  $f = \lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \lambda_3 y_3^2$

④ 求出正交矩阵  $P$ , 使其满足  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

① 当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  时,  $(E - A)x = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

② 当  $\lambda_3 = 10$  时,  $(10E - A)x = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

正交化:  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\alpha_2, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1\right)^T \quad \beta_3 = \alpha_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$

单位化:  $\gamma_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}(-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}\left(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1\right)^T \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1\right)^T$

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

题2: 化二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 6x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$  为标准型, 并求出所用的变换矩阵  $P$

解: 系数矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  令  $|\lambda E - A| = 0$

$\therefore$  特征值:  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = -5$  标准型:  $f = 4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 - 5y_3^2$

① 当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4$  时,  $(4E - A)x = 0$   $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

② 当  $\lambda_3 = -5$  时,  $(-5E - A)x = 0$   $\begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

正交化:  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{[\alpha_2, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T \quad \beta_3 = \alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$

单位化:  $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0)^T \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)^T$

$\therefore$  正交矩阵  $P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

### 考试题型 3 · 判断二次型是否正定

题1: 判断二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 - 2x_2x_3 + x_3^2$  是否正定?

解:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore D_1 = |1| = 1 > 0 \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 > 0 \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 > 0$

$\therefore$  二次型正定

① 写出系数矩阵  $A$

② 算出每个顺序主子式, 并判断它们是否大于 0

题2: 若  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2tx_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3$  为正定二次型, 确定  $t$  的取值范围

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & -1 \\ t & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad D_1 = |1| = 1 > 0 \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - t^2 > 0 \Rightarrow -2 < t < 2$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t & -1 \\ t & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 2t^2 > 0 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < t < \sqrt{2} \quad \therefore -\sqrt{2} < t < \sqrt{2}$$

## 期末考题 · 第八节

(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

(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

(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?

## 第九课 查缺补漏

序号	考题类型	页码	掌握与否
题型 1	n 阶行列式计算	P48	
题型 2	矩阵秩的性质	P49	
题型 3	相似矩阵的性质	P49	
题型 4	特征值与特征向量	P49	

### 考试题型 1 · n 阶行列式计算

题1: 求  $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \lambda_1 & 1+\lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 1+\lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$

解:  $D_n$  把所有列都加到第1列

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ 1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n & 1+\lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 1+\lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

提出第1列  $(1+\lambda_1+\lambda_2+\cdots+\lambda_n)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ 1 & 1+\lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 1+\lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

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2: 求  $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n \end{vmatrix}$

解:  $D_n$  把所有列都加到第1列

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+2+\cdots+n & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{n(1+n)}{2} \cdot n!$$



## 考试题型 2 · 矩阵秩的性质

① 越乘秩越小：

$$R(AB) \leq R(A)$$

$$R(AB) \leq R(B)$$

② 若  $A$  为  $m \times n$  阶矩阵：

$$R(A) \leq \min\{m, n\}$$

③ 若  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵：

$$R(A) = n \Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$$

$$R(A) < n \Leftrightarrow |A| = 0$$

④ 若  $|B| \neq 0$ ：

$$R(AB) = R(A)$$

若  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵， $A^*$  是  $A$  的伴随矩阵：

$$R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n & R(A) = n \\ 1 & R(A) = n-1 \\ 0 & R(A) \leq n-2 \end{cases}$$

## 考试题型 3 · 相似矩阵的性质

题1：已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{pmatrix}$  与  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  相似，求  $x, y$

解：  $\because A, B$  相似

$$\therefore |A| = |B| \quad \text{即：} \quad 0 = -2y \quad \therefore y = 0$$

$$\text{又 } tr(A) = 2 + x \quad tr(B) = 2 + y - 1 = 1$$

$$\text{由 } tr(A) = tr(B) \Rightarrow x = -1 \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

矩阵  $A$  与  $B$  相似：

$$\textcircled{1} \quad R(A) = R(B)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{特征值相同}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad |A| = |B|$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad tr(A) = tr(B)$$

## 考试题型 4 · 特征值与特征向量

题1：已知  $\alpha$  是矩阵  $A$  的属于特征值  $\lambda_0$  的特征向量，试求参数  $a, b$  及  $\lambda_0$ ，其中  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & a \\ 4 & b & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ， $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解：  $\because \alpha$  是矩阵  $A$  的属于特征值  $\lambda_0$  的特征向量  $A\alpha = \lambda_0\alpha$

$$\text{公式：} A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & a \\ 4 & b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3+a \\ 4-b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 \\ -\lambda_0 \\ \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5 = \lambda_0 \\ 3 + a = -\lambda_0 \\ 4 - b = \lambda_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \therefore \begin{cases} \lambda_0 = 5 \\ a = -8 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$