第一章 行列式

- 1. 求下列排列的逆序数,并确定它们的奇偶性. ↓
- (1) 1347265; (2) $n(n-1)\cdots 321$.
- 解(1) $\tau(1347265) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 3 + 1 + 2 = 6$, 偶排列; ω

(2)
$$\tau(n(n-1)\cdots 321) = 1+2+3+\cdots+n-1 = \frac{(n-1)n}{2},$$

当n=4k或4k+1时,偶排列; 当n=4k+2或4k+3时,奇排列.

2. 用行列式定义计算 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & x & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & x & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$ 中 x^4 和 x^3 的 系数,并说明理由. φ

解 x^4 和 x^3 的分别系数为 2 和 -1.

3. 求
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$
.

【分析】本行列式的特点是第2、3、4行元素均有公因子,可先提出公因子再计算行列式.→

解
$$D=2\times3\times4$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$ =120. 【注意 "行和相等的行列式的计算方法"】 \downarrow

$$4. \ \ \vec{x} D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - m & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - m & \cdots & x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n - m \end{vmatrix}. \ \ \varphi$$

【分析】本行列式的特点是各行(列)元素之和相同,故可把第2列至第n列加到→

第一列后,提取公因子 $(x_1+x_2+\cdots x_n-m)$,然后化为三角形行列式.【参见同辅 P5—例 4】

$$\widehat{\mathbb{R}} \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - m & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - m & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n - m \end{vmatrix} = (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n - m) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ 1 & x_2 - m & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n - m \end{vmatrix}$$

4.1

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n - m) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ 0 & -m & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -m \end{vmatrix} = (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n - m)(-m)^{n-1}.$$

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5. 求
$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$
 , 其中 $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0$. φ

【分析】本行列式称为箭型行列式,通常可化为三角形行列式来计算.【参见同辅P5—例 5.】。

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【分析】本行列式可将第一列拆分成两项之和.4

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 36 + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 36 + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 36 + 18 + 54 = 108.$$

7. 求
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$$
.

【分析】本行列式各行(列)零元素足够多,可按第一列(行)将行列式展开.【沿边展开】4

$$\widetilde{\mathbb{R}} \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} + b_4 \cdot (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ b_3 & a_3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)(a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3).$$

8. 证明
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n \cdot a_n$$

【分析】考察本题的行列式, D_n 与 D_{n-1} 的结构相同,故可以用递推的方法证明. ω 证明 按第一列展开 ω

$$D_n = xD_{n-1} + a_n = x(xD_{n-2} + a_{n-1}) + a_n = x^2D_{n-2} + a_{n-1}x + a_n +$$

9. 已知 4 阶行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2^2 & 2^3 \\ 3 & 4 & 3^2 & 3^3 \\ 4 & 1 & 4^2 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix}$

求 $A_{12}+A_{22}+A_{32}+A_{42}$, 其中 $A_{i2}(i=1,2,3,4)$ 为 D 中第 i 行,第 2 列元素的代数余子式. *

【分析】直接计算 $A_{12}, A_{22}, A_{32}, A_{42}$ 的值,工作量大且容易出错,这类题目可根据行列式 ω 的展开性质求解较简单。 ω

解 构造新的行列式↓

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2^2 & 2^3 \\ 3 & 1 & 3^2 & 3^3 \\ 4 & 1 & 4^2 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 & 2^3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & 3^3 \\ 1 & 4 & 4^2 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix} = -12 \quad (范德蒙行列式)$$

10. 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + ax_2 + a^2x_3 = d, \\ x_1 + bx_2 + b^2x_3 = d, & 其中 a, b, c 互异. \ \varphi \\ x_1 + cx_2 + c^2x_3 = d. \end{cases}$$

【分析】本题考核克莱姆法则及范德蒙行列式. →

解 因为系数行列式
$$D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}=(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)\neq 0$$
,所以方程组有唯一解. ω

又因为
$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} d & a & a^2 \\ d & b & b^2 \\ d & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = dD$$
 , $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & d & a^2 \\ 1 & d & b^2 \\ 1 & d & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d \\ 1 & b & d \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix} = 0$

故由克莱姆法则得
$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = d$$
 , $x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 0$, $x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = 0$.

11. 当
$$\lambda$$
取何値时,齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 0, 有非零解? ゃ \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$

【分析】本题考查克莱姆法则的推论及含参数的行列式的计算. 4

解 系数行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2,$$

故当 $\lambda = -2$ 或 $\lambda = 1$ 时 ⇔ D = 0 ⇔ 齐次线性方程组有非零解. ω

- 5. 代数余子式的性质 →
 - ① A_{ii} 和 a_{ii} 的大小无关, A_{ij} 和 a_{ij} 的位置有关; ϕ
 - ② 某行(列)的元素乘以其它行(列)元素对应的代数余子式之和为0; 4
 - ③ 某行(列)的元素乘以该行(列)元素对应的代数余子式之和为 | A | . ₽

- 6. 行列式的重要公式。
 - ① 主对角行列式的值等于主对角线上元素的乘积; 4
 - ② 副对角行列式的值等于副对角线上元素的乘积 $\times \left(-1\right)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}; \ _{\leftrightarrow}$

 - ④ $\begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{vmatrix} = |A||B|;$ (分块矩阵的性质)
 - ⑤ 范得蒙行列式: 大指标减小指标的连乘积, 共 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 项的乘积; ϕ
 - ⑥ |AB| = |BA| 成立的前提是 A, B 为同阶方阵; ϕ

若
$$A$$
 为 n 阶方阵,则 $|kA| = k^n |A|$, $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$; $|A^T| = |A|$; φ 若 A 为 n 阶可逆阵,则 $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$. φ

- ⑦ $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 ... \lambda_n$, 其中 λ_i 为A的特征值; ψ
- 7. 证明矩阵 | 4 | = 0 常用的方法: →
 - ① 证明 |A| = -|A|; |A| = k|A| (k ≠ 1)
 - ② 用反证法. 假设 $|A| \neq 0$,则 A 可逆, …… ,得到矛盾. +
 - ③ 构造齐次线性方程组 $A_n x = 0$,证明其有非零解. ω
 - ④ 利用秩, 证明r(A_n) < n ↔
 - ⑤ 证明 λ= 0 是 A_n 的特征值. ↓
 - ⑥ 证明 A 的列 (行) 向量组是线性相关的. ↓

第二章 矩 阵

解 (1) $2AB - 3A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & -8 & 20 \\ 26 & 11 & -38 \\ 32 & 38 & -106 \end{pmatrix}$;

(2)
$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 12 & 1 & 13 \\ 8 & 9 & 20 \end{pmatrix};$$
 (3) $\left| -2\mathbf{A} \right| = (-2)^{3} \left| \mathbf{A} \right| = 80$.

【注】本题意在考查矩阵的乘法,数乘矩阵,矩阵的幂运算,矩阵的减法,矩阵的转置及矩阵的 ϵ 行列式的计算. ϵ

2.
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 \mathbf{A}^n . φ

 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda E + B, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{m}} \, \mathbf{B}^n = 0 \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots), \quad \mathbf{B}^$

则
$$\mathbf{A}^n = (\lambda E + B)^n = (\lambda E)^n + n(\lambda E)^{n-1}B = \lambda^n E + n\lambda^{n-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^n & 0 & n\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & \lambda^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^n \end{pmatrix}$$
. $\mathbf{A}^n = (\lambda E + B)^n = (\lambda E)^n + n(\lambda E)^{n-1}B = \lambda^n E + n\lambda^{n-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^n & 0 & n\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & \lambda^n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^n \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 设 A 为 3 阶方阵, $|A| = -\frac{1}{3}$,求 $|(4A)^{-1} + 3A^*|$.

解 因为
$$(4A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}A^{-1}$$
, $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3}A^{-1}$, ω
故 $|(4A)^{-1} + 3A^*| = \left|\frac{1}{4}A^{-1} - A^{-1}\right| = \left|-\frac{3}{4}A^{-1}\right| = (-\frac{3}{4})^3 |A|^{-1} = \frac{81}{64}$. ω

- 4. 设A为n阶可逆阵,试证A的伴随矩阵 A^* 也可逆,并求 $(A^*)^{-1}$. ω
- 证明 因为A为n阶可逆阵,所以 $|A|\neq 0$,故 $|A^*|=|A|^{n-1}\neq 0$,则 A^* 是可逆的, ϕ

因为
$$AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$$
 ,且 $|A| \neq 0$,故有 $\frac{A}{|A|}A^* = A^*\frac{A}{|A|} = E$,则 $(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|}$.

【注】对于n阶矩阵 $A: AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$ 恒成立. φ

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5. 设n阶矩阵A满足 $A^2+2A-3E=O$,证明A及A+4E均可逆,并求它们的逆.

证明 由
$$A^2 + 2A - 3E = O \Rightarrow A \cdot \frac{A + 2E}{3} = E$$
,故 A 可逆,且 $A^{-1} = \frac{A + 2E}{3}$;。

故
$$A+4E$$
 可逆,且 $(A+4E)^{-1}=\frac{2E-A}{5}$.

- 6. 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆矩阵. ϕ

解 因为
$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$
,所以矩阵 \mathbf{A} 是可逆的. 又 $\mathbf{A}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, \diamond

【注】求 A* 要注意两点: ↓

(1) |A| 中第i 行元素的代数余子式在 A^* 中是第i 列; (2) 求 A_{ii} 时不要忘记 $(-1)^{i+j}$. φ

7. 设矩阵
$$A$$
, B 满足 $AB = 2B + A$, 且 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求矩阵 B .

 \mathbf{M} 由 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} + 2\mathbf{B}$ 得 ϕ

$$(A-2E)B = A$$
, \emptyset $B = (A-2E)^{-1}A$,

$$\overline{m} (A-2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A-2E|} \cdot (A-2E)^* = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall$$

所以
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
. $+$

【注】由
$$AB = A + 2B \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} (A - 2E)B = A, & \text{正确} \\ (A - 2)B = A, & \text{错误} \\ B(A - 2E) = A, & \text{错误}. \end{cases}$$

8. 设 A^* 是矩阵A的伴随阵,矩阵X满足 $A^*X=A^{-1}+2X$,求矩阵X,其中A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad 4$$

解 在 $A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X$ 两边同时左乘A, 见教材 P45 例 9.4

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9. 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & & \\ 2 & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & -2 \\ & & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 \mathbf{A}^{-1} 及 $\left| \mathbf{A}^{4} \right|$.

解 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 其中 $\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

由分块对角阵的性质可得

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} \\ A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \\ & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad |\mathbf{A}^4| = |\mathbf{A}|^4 = (|\mathbf{A}_1| \cdot |\mathbf{A}_2|)^4 = 81.4$$

10. 设A为 3 阶方阵,将A 的第 1 列与第 2 列交换得B, 再把B 的第 2 列加到第 3 列得到C . \bullet 求满足 AQ=C 的可逆矩阵Q . \bullet

解 按题意,用初等矩阵描述,有4

从而 +

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

11. 求下列矩阵的秩

(1)
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$
 (2) $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & b \\ 2 & 3 & a & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 a, b 为参数.

故 R(A) = 3.4

12. 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & a & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 已知矩阵 \mathbf{AB} 的秩为 2,求 a 的值. \Rightarrow

解 因为
$$|\mathbf{B}|$$
 = $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$ = −38 ≠ 0,所以矩阵 \mathbf{B} 可逆. \checkmark

由于R(AB)=2,由秩的性质知R(A)=R(AB)=2,所以|A|=0,解得a=5.

【注】若 $P \setminus Q$ 可逆,则 R(A) = R(PA) = R(AQ) = R(PAQ); (可逆矩阵不影响矩阵的秩)

 $\mathbf{F} \qquad (2) \qquad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & b \\
2 & 3 & a & 4 \\
3 & 5 & 1 & 7
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & b \\
0 & 1 & a-2 & 2 \\
0 & 2 & -2 & 4
\end{pmatrix}$ $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & b \\
0 & 0 & a-1 & 2-b \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 4-2b
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & b \\
0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 4-2b
\end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$

故↔

- 1) 当 $a \neq 1$ 且 $b \neq 2$ 时,R(B) = 4;
- 2) 当a=1且b=2时,R(B)=2; \leftrightarrow
- 3) 当a = 1但 $b \neq 2$ 或b = 2而 $a \neq 1$ 时,R(B) = 3.
- 【注 1】求矩阵秩的方法:A 经初等行变换化为行阶梯型阵 B,则矩阵 A 的秩 R(A) = B 的非零行中的行数. Φ
- 【注 2】矩阵 A 经初等变换化为矩阵阵 B, 应记为 $A \rightarrow B$ 或 $A \sim B$, 不可写为 A = B.

1. 设
$$3(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}) - 5(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = 2(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}), \ \ \varphi$$

其中
$$\alpha_1 = (1,0,2,1)^T$$
, $\alpha_2 = (7,1,0,4)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,2,-1,2)^T$, 求 α .

解
$$3(\alpha_1 + \alpha) - 5(\alpha_2 + 2\alpha) = 2(\alpha_3 - \alpha) \Rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \frac{1}{5}(3\alpha_1 - 5\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3) = \frac{1}{5}(-32, -9, 8, -21)^T$$

2. 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 0), \alpha_3 = (1, 0, 3), \alpha_4 = (2, -3, 7)$. 问: (1) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是否线性相关? (2) α_4 可否。 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示?若能表示,求其表示式。 ψ

解(1) 因为
$$\begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$
线性无关;中

(2) 由于 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 , α_4 是四个三维向量,它们是线性相关的,又由于 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性无关,故 α_4 一定可由 α_1 , α_3 , α_4 线性表示,而且表示方法唯一. α_4

构造矩阵
$$A = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 1}^{\, T}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 2}^{\, T}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 3}^{\, T}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle 4}^{\, T}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$
 , $r \in \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $R(A) = 3$, $r \in A$

$$\mathbb{M} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}^{T} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{T} - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{T} + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}^{T}$$
, $\mathbb{M} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}$.

3. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m (m \ge 2)$ 线性无关,又向量 ϕ

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$$
, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$, ..., $\boldsymbol{\beta}_{m-1} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{m-1} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_m = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$.

试讨论向量组 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\beta}_m$ 线性相关性. \bullet

解 因为
$$(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\beta}_m) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m) \cdot K_m$$

由于 $|K| = 1 + (-1)^{1+m}$,

故当m为奇数时, $|K|=2\neq 0$,此时 $R(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1,\boldsymbol{\beta}_2,\cdots,\boldsymbol{\beta}_m)=m$, ϕ

故向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 是线性无关的; ↓

当m 为偶数时,|K|=0,此时 $R(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1,\boldsymbol{\beta}_2,\cdots,\boldsymbol{\beta}_m) < m$, φ

故向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 是线性相关的. \downarrow

4. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4, \alpha_4$ 线性相关, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关,讨论 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_4$ 的线性相关性. \checkmark

解 方法 1 考察
$$l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + l_3\alpha_3 + l_4(\alpha_5 - \alpha_4) = 0$$
 (1) ψ

假设
$$l_4\neq 0$$
 , 则有 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_5-\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4=\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1+\boldsymbol{\lambda}_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2+\boldsymbol{\lambda}_5\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$, 其中 $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i=-\frac{l_i}{l_i}$, $i=1,2,3$ φ

$$\mathbb{P} \alpha_5 = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_3 \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$$
 (2)

因为 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,则 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关; $\ \lor$

又因为 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 , α_4 线性相关,则 α_4 可由 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性表示.即存在 k_1 , k_2 , k_3 ,使得 ℓ

$$\alpha_4 = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 \tag{3}$$

将(3)式代入(2)式,整理得 ↩

$$\alpha_5 = (\lambda_1 + k_1)\alpha_1 + (\lambda_2 + k_2)\alpha_2 + (\lambda_3 + k_3)\alpha_3$$
,

故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$ 线性相关,矛盾.故有 $l_4 = 0.4$

(1) 式为 $l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + l_3\alpha_4 = 0$, 又由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 线性无关,可得 $l_1 = l_2 = l_3 = 0$.

则 $l_1 = l_2 = l_3 = l_4 = 0$,则 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_5 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 是线性无关的. φ

方法 2 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关,则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,又向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关,故 α_4 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示,故 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, -\alpha_4) = R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 4$,则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, -\alpha_4$ 线性无关。 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, -\alpha_4$ 线性无关。 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, -\alpha_4$

5. 求下列向量组的秩及其一个最大无关组: 4

(1)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 2, 1, 0)^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (4, 5, 0, 5)^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (1, -1, -3, 5)^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = (0, 3, 1, 1)^T;$$

解 进行初等行变换. 4

$$\mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B}, \quad \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{A}$$

注意,B已为行最简形,故由此可得: R(A)=3,且由B 易知 $\beta_3=-3\beta_1+\beta_2$,于是, ϕ

$$\vec{\alpha}_3 = -3\vec{\alpha}_1 + \vec{\alpha}_2$$
.

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ (或 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$) 是向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的一个极大线性无关组. 4

【注】初等行变换保持变换前后两矩阵: →

- (1) 全体列向量组的线性相关性相同: ↵
- (2) 对应若干列部分组的线性相关性相同: 4
- (3) 对应向量线性表示式相同. ₽
- (2) $\alpha_1 = (1,1,2,2), \alpha_2 = (2,5,3,4), \alpha_3 = (0,3,2,3), \alpha_4 = (2,2,1,1)$.

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{R}} \quad \mathbf{A} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{T}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{T}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}^{T}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}^{T}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) = \boldsymbol{B} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{$$

B 是行最简形, R(A)=3 ,且由**B** 易知 $\vec{\beta}_4=\vec{\beta}_2-\vec{\beta}_3$,于是, ω

$$\vec{\alpha}_4 = \vec{\alpha}_2 - \vec{\alpha}_3$$
.

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ (或 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$)是向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的一个极大线性无关组. 4

6. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, -1, 1), \alpha_2 = (2, 0, t, 0), \alpha_3 = (0, -4, 5, -2)$ 的秩为2,求t的值. 4

解
$$A = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \\ -1 & t & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 - t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 因为 $R(A) = 2$,所以 $t = 3$.$$

7. 验证: $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} = (1,0,1)^{T}$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} = (0,1,0)^{T}$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} = (1,2,2)^{T}$ 为 \mathbb{R}^{3} 的一个基. 并求 $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (1,3,0)^{T}$ 在 此基下的坐标. $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$

【分析】欲证 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是 R^3 的基,只需证 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关;求 β 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的坐标。 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ 就是求方程组 $Ax = \beta$ 的解,其中 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$,而这两个问题均可通过对增广矩阵。 $\overline{A} = (A: \beta)$ 作初等行变换同时获得解决。

解 对增广矩阵 4 作初等行变换: ↓

$$\overline{A} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall$$

因为R(A)=3, 即 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 是 R^3 的基; 且 $\beta=2\alpha_1+5\alpha_2-\alpha_3$,

即 β 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的坐标为 $(2,5,-1)^T$.

- 8. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (-1,0,0)^T$.
- (1) 求内积 $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$, $[\alpha_1, \alpha_3]$, $[\alpha_2, \alpha_3]$,
- (2) 判断它们是否两两正交? 否则将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 正交化、单位化; \checkmark
- (3) 将(2) 所得向量分别记为 p_1, p_2, p_3 , 令矩阵 $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$, 判断 P 是否为正交阵?
- \mathbb{R} (1) $\left[\alpha_1, \alpha_2\right] = 1$, $\left[\alpha_1, \alpha_3\right] = -1$, $\left[\alpha_2, \alpha_3\right] = -1$,
 - (2) 由于内积不为零,故它们非两两正交,用施密特方法将其正交单位化. ϕ $m{\beta}_1 = \pmb{\alpha}_1 = (1,1,0)^T$,

$$\beta_{2} = \alpha_{2} - \frac{\left[\alpha_{2}, \beta_{1}\right]}{\left[\beta_{1}, \beta_{1}\right]} \beta_{1} = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1)^{T},$$

$$\beta_{3} = \alpha_{3} - \frac{\left[\alpha_{3}, \beta_{1}\right]}{\left[\beta_{1}, \beta_{1}\right]} \beta_{1} - \frac{\left[\alpha_{3}, \beta_{2}\right]}{\left[\beta_{2}, \beta_{2}\right]} \beta_{2} = (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})^{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{1} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0)^{T}, \quad p_{2} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}})^{T}, \quad p_{3} = (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^{T}$$

(3) $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$ 是正交阵. φ

1. 解方程组

(1)
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 对方程组系数矩阵 A 施行初等行变换化为行最简形: →

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \psi$$

可见,R(A)=2<4,故该方程组有非零解,且基础解系含有n-r=2个解向量, φ 原方程组同解于 φ

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{x}_4, \\ \mathbf{x}_3 = 2\mathbf{x}_4 \end{cases}$$

选 $\mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}_4$ 为 自由未知量,且分别取 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \mathbf{x}_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 得基础解系。

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \checkmark$$

于是原方程组的通解为 $\vec{x} = k_1 \vec{\xi_1} + k_2 \vec{\xi_2}$, 即。

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad k_1, k_2 为任意常数.$$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 = -1/2. \end{cases}$$

解 第一步,首先判断该方程组是否有解. 为此,对增广矩阵进行初等行变换。

$$\overline{A} = (A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \forall$$

易见,R(A,b) = R(A) = 2 < 4,故该方程组不仅有解且有无穷多解. +

第二步, 求非齐次线性方程组的一个特解, 由以上变换得原方程组同解于。

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

为求 Ax = b 的特解 η , 取自由未知量 $x_2 = 0$, $x_4 = 0$, 得 $x_1 = x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$,

可得原方程组的一个特解
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

第三步, 求对应的齐次线性方程组的通解. 原方程组对应的齐次线性方程组等价于。

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2, \\ x_3 = x_4. \end{cases}$$

分别令
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \mathbf{x}_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,得 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,从而得 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 的一个基础解系为。

$$\overline{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega$$

所以对应的齐次线性方程组的通解为。

$$\xi = k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2$$
, 其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数. $+$

第四步, 求得原非齐次线性方程组的通解为。

$$\vec{x} = \vec{\eta} + \vec{\xi} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数.$$

2. 试求 λ 取何值时,线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1+x_3=\lambda,\\ 4x_1+x_2+2x_3=\lambda+2, \text{ 有解? 并且求出全部解.} \\ 6x_1+x_2+4x_3=2\lambda+3 \end{cases}$

$$\widetilde{\boldsymbol{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & \lambda + 2 \\ 6 & 1 & 4 & 2\lambda + 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 - 4\lambda \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda=1$ 时, $R\left(A\right)=R\left(\overline{A}\right)=2<3$ (未知量个数),方程组有无穷多解。

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + 1 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 - 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{fr} \vec{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

对应的齐次方程
$$\left\{ egin{aligned} x_1=&-x_3 \\ x_2=&2x_3 \end{aligned}
ight.$$
,得基础解系 $oldsymbol{\xi}=egin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,。

3. え取何値时,线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = \lambda - 3, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = -2, & 有惟一解,无解及无穷多解? ↓ \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = -2. \end{cases}$$

当方程组有无穷多解时,求其通解. +

解法1 对方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换~

$$\overline{A} = (A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & \lambda - 3 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & -2 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{r_2-r_1}{r_3-\lambda r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda^2 & 3(\lambda-1) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{r_1+r_2}{r_3+r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\lambda)(\lambda+2) & 3(\lambda-1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

讨论: 1) 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时, R(A,b) = R(A) = 3, 方程组有惟一解; φ

2) 当
$$\lambda = -2$$
 时, $R(A) = 2 \neq R(A,b) = 3$,方程组无解; φ

3) 当
$$\lambda = 1$$
时, $(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,即 $R(A) = R(A, b) = 1 < 3$ (未知量的个数), ω

故方程组有无穷多解. 此时原方程组的同解方程组为 $x_1 = -x_2 - x_3 - 2$, ϕ 特解可取为 ϕ

$$\vec{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

其对应的齐次方程组 $x_1 = -x_2 - x_3$ 的一个基础解系为 ϕ

$$\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \varphi$$

于是,原方程组的通解为。

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数. **$$

解法2 (Cramer 法则) 系数行列式。

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 2) + \lambda$$

- 1) 当 λ ≠ 1 且 λ ≠ -2 时,由 Cramer 法则知原方程组有惟一解; ↔
- 2) 当 λ=-2 时, ₽

$$(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{a}$$

因 $R(A) = 2 \neq R(A,b) = 3$, 所以方程组无解:

3) 当 λ=1 时, ₽

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为R(A) = R(A,b) = 1 < 3,故方程组有无穷多解,同解方程组为。

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -2$$

因此原方程组的通解为+

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数.$$

比较解法 1 与解法 2,显见解法 2 较简单,但解法 2 的方法仅适用于系数矩阵为方阵的情形. ν 对含参数的矩阵作初等变换时,例如在本例中对矩阵 (A,b) 作初等变换时,由于 $\lambda-1,\lambda+2$ ν 等因式可以等于 0,故不宜作诸如 $r_2 imes \frac{1}{\lambda-1}, r_2 imes (\lambda+2), r_3 - \frac{1}{\lambda-1}, r_2$ 这样的变换. 如果作了这种 ν 变换,则需对 $\lambda+2=0$ (或 $\lambda-1=0$)的情形另作讨论. 因此,对含参数的矩阵作初等变换计算 ν 量较大. ν

4. 已知非齐次线性方程组。

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 6x_3 + 4x_4 = -1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 8x_3 + 7x_4 = -1, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 - x_4 = -2. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求对应的齐次方程组的一个基础解系: (2) 求该非齐次线性方程组的通解. -

$$\widetilde{A} = (A, b) = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\
2 & 1 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\
3 & 2 & -8 & 7 & -1 \\
1 & -1 & -6 & -1 & -2
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix};$$

因为 R(A) = R(A,b) = 2 < 4,故非齐次方程组有无穷多解,对应的同解方程组为 ϕ

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_3 - x_4 - 1, \\ x_2 = -2x_3 - 2x_4 + 1. \end{cases}$$
 非齐次方程组的一个特解 $\vec{\eta} = (-1, 1, 0, 0)^T$,

对应的齐次方程
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_3 - x_4, \\ x_2 = -2x_3 - 2x_4. \end{cases}$$
, $\mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

得齐次方程组的一个基础解系为必

$$\vec{\xi}_1 = (4, -2, 1, 0)^T, \quad \vec{\xi}_2 = (-1, -2, 0, 1)^T$$

故该非齐次线性方程组的通解为: +

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T = (-1, 1, 0, 0)^T + k_1(4, -2, 1, 0)^T + k_2(-1, -2, 0, 1)^T$$
. (其中 k_1, k_2 为任意实数) ϵ

- 5. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是齐次线性方程组Ax = 0的一个基础解系,证明: $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow 0$ 也是Ax = 0的一个基础解系. \leftrightarrow
- 正明 显然 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\alpha_3 + \alpha_4$ 是 Ax = 0 的解向量, α_4 又因为 α_4

$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

则 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\alpha_4 + \alpha_5$ 也是 Ax = 0 的一个基础解系. +

6. 设三元非齐次线性方程组 Ax = b 的系数矩阵的秩为 2 ,且它的三个解向量 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3 \leftrightarrow 0$

满足
$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\eta_2 + \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ 的通解.

解 由于三元非齐次线性方程组的系数矩阵的秩为 2, 故该方程组所对应的齐次线性方程组的↓基础解系只有 3-2=1 个解向量.因此,只要求出对应的齐次方程组的任一个非零解向量即为其基础解系.由题设知, ↓

$$\vec{\xi} = (\eta_1 - \eta_2) + (\eta_1 - \eta_3) = 2\eta_1 - (\eta_2 + \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \neq \vec{0}$$

是对应的齐次线性方程组Ax = 0的解,故原方程组的通解是4

$$\vec{x} = k\vec{\xi} + \vec{\eta}_1 = k \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, , k 为任意常数.$$

7. 设 η^* 是n元非齐次线性方程组Ax = b的一个解, $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}$ 是对应的齐次线性方程组的 ℓ 一个基础解系,其中r = R(A),证明: ℓ

(1)
$$\eta^*, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$$
线性无关; (2) $\eta^*, \eta^* + \xi_1, \eta^* + \xi_2, \dots, \eta^* + \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关. φ

证明 (1) 反证法 设**η*, ξ, ξ, ..., ξ, ...**, 线性相关, ↓

由于
$$\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}$$
是对应的齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系,即 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots, \xi_{n-r}$ 是 $Ax = 0$ 的解且是线性无关的, ϵ

则 η^* 可由 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$,线性表示,则 η^* 是n元齐次线性方程组Ax = 0的一个解,矛盾. φ

故
$$\eta^*, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$$
线性无关; ψ

(2) 考察
$$\lambda_n \eta^* + \lambda_1 (\eta^* + \xi_1) + \lambda_2 (\eta^* + \xi_2) + \dots + \lambda_{n,r} (\eta^* + \xi_{n-r}) = 0$$
,

整理得₽

$$(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_0 + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_1 + \dots + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{n,r}) \overrightarrow{\boldsymbol{\eta}^*} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_1 \overrightarrow{\boldsymbol{\xi}_1} + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_2 \overrightarrow{\boldsymbol{\xi}_2} + \dots + \boldsymbol{\lambda}_{n,r} \overrightarrow{\boldsymbol{\xi}}_{n,r} = 0 \ , \ \omega$$

由(1)知↩

$$\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n,r} = 0$$
, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{n,r} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_{n,r} = 0$

故 $\eta^*, \eta^* + \xi_1, \eta^* + \xi_2, \dots, \eta^* + \xi_{n-*}$ 是线性无关的. φ

1. 求下列矩阵的特征值和特征向量: ↓

$$(1) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \text{a}$$

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

⇒
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = 3$ 为特征值. $+$

对应 $\lambda = 1$,解齐次方程组 $(A - E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$,

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 4$$

$$\mathbf{k}_1$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$ $(\mathbf{k}_1 \neq 0)$ 为 A 的对应 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 的特征向量; ω

对 $\lambda_2 = 2$,解齐次方程组 $(A-2E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, φ

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 4$$

原方程组同解于 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} {\it x}_1=2{\it x}_2 \\ {\it x}_3=0 \end{array} \right.$,取 ${\it x}_2=1$,得 \leftrightarrow

$$k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $(k_2 \neq 0)$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_2 = 2$ 的特征向量; \Rightarrow

对 $\lambda_3 = 3$,解齐次方程组 $(A-3E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, ω

$$A - 3E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall$$

原方程组同解于 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \mathbf{x}_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$,取 $\left. \mathbf{x}_2 = 1 \right.$,得。

$$k_3$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ $(k_3 \neq 0)$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_3 = 3$ 的特征向量; ω

(2)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
. φ

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 - \lambda & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 5 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 6)(2 - \lambda)^2 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 0 \quad \text{a}$$

 $\Rightarrow \lambda = 6$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 为 A 的特征值.

对应 $\lambda = 6$,解齐次方程组 $(A - 6E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, ω

$$A - 6E = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi$$

原方程组同解于 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.$,取 $x_3 = 3$,得 $\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$,。

则 $k_1\begin{pmatrix}1\\-2\\3\end{pmatrix}$ $(k_1 \neq 0)$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_1 = 6$ 的特征向量; φ

对应 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=2$,解齐次方程组 $(A-2E)\vec{x}=\vec{0}$, ω

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi$$

原方程组同解于 $\mathbf{x}_1 = -\mathbf{x}_2 + \mathbf{x}_3$, 取 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \mathbf{x}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 得中

$$\vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \;, \quad \vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \;, \;\; \omega$$

则 k_2 $\begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ + k_3 $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$ (k_2,k_3 不全为零)为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=2$ 的特征向量. ω

- 2. 设 λ 为n阶可逆矩阵A的一个特征值,证明: +
- (1) $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ 为 A^{-1} 的特征值; ψ
- (2) $A \lambda^{-1} \to A$ 的伴随阵 A^* 的特征值; ω
- (3) 根据以上结论,当 $\lambda = 2, |A| = 1$ 时,求 $\left(\frac{1}{3}A^2\right)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}A^* E$ 的一个特征值. ω
- 解 (1) 设 λ 为 n 阶 可 逆 矩 阵 A 的 一 个 特征 值,则有 $A\vec{x}=\lambda\vec{x}$,两 边 同 乘 A^{-1} ,得。 $A^{-1}A\vec{x}=A^{-1}\lambda\vec{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad E\vec{x}=\lambda A^{-1}\vec{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad A^{-1}\vec{x}=\frac{1}{2}\vec{x} \,, \quad \text{即}\,\frac{1}{2}\,\text{为}\,A^{-1}\,\text{的特征 值}\,; \quad \text{ϕ}$
 - (2) 在 $\overrightarrow{Ax} = \lambda \overrightarrow{x}$ 两边同乘 A^* ,得 $A^*A\overrightarrow{x} = A^*\lambda \overrightarrow{x}$ \Rightarrow $|A|E\overrightarrow{x} = \lambda A^*\overrightarrow{x}$ \Rightarrow $A^*\overrightarrow{x} = \frac{|A|}{\lambda}\overrightarrow{x}$, φ 即 $\frac{|A|}{\lambda}$ 为 A 的伴随阵 A^* 的特征值; φ
 - (3) 当 $\lambda = 2$, |A| = 1时, $\left(\frac{1}{3}A^2\right)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}A^* E$ 的一个特征值为 $\left(\frac{3}{\lambda^2} + \frac{|A|}{2\lambda} 1\right)\Big|_{|A|=1}^{\lambda=2} = 0$.

3. 设n阶可逆阵 \boldsymbol{A} ,满足 $\boldsymbol{A}+2\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}-3\boldsymbol{E}=\boldsymbol{O}$,求 \boldsymbol{A} 的特征值. ω

解 设 λ 为n阶可逆矩阵A的一个特征值, \sim

$$A+2A^{-1}-3E=O$$
 的特征值应满足 $\lambda+\frac{2}{\lambda}-3=0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2-3\lambda+2=0 \Rightarrow \lambda=1$ 或2.

4. 已知 3 阶矩阵 A,满足 |A| = -2, |A - E| = 0, $AB = 2B \neq O$,求 $|A^2 - 2A - A^* - E|$.

解 由 $AB = 2B \neq 0$, 将矩阵 B 写成列向量得。

$$A(\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_1,\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_2,\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_3) = 2(\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_1,\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_2,\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_3)\,, \ \ \sharp + B = (\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_1,\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_2,\vec{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_3)\,, \ \ _{\mathcal{P}}$$

即有 $A\vec{\beta}_i = 2\vec{\beta}_i$, i = 1, 2, 3, 其中 $\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_3$ 不全为零,

于是 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 为矩阵A的一个特征值;

又由
$$|A-E|=0$$
可得 $\lambda_2=1$,由 $|A|=-2 \Rightarrow \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3=-2 \Rightarrow \lambda_3=-1$,

$$A^2-2A-A^*-E$$
 的特征值可由 $\lambda^2-2\lambda-\frac{(-2)}{\lambda}-1$ 得到,其中 λ 为 A 的一个特征值.

当 λ 分别取 2,1,-1 时, A^2-2A-A^*-E 的特征值分别为 0,0,0, ω

则
$$|A^2-2A-A^*-E|=0$$
.

5. 设 3 阶方阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & a & 3 \\ -1 & b & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
有一个特征向量 $\xi = (1,1,-1)^T$. (1) 求参数 a,b 的值 ϕ

及《所对应的特征值; (2) A 能否相似于对角阵? 说明理由. ₽

解 (1) 设特征向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (1,1,-1)^T$ 对应的特征值为 λ ,由定义有 $A\vec{\boldsymbol{\xi}} = \lambda \vec{\boldsymbol{\xi}}$,即 ω

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & a & 3 \\ -1 & b & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{P} \begin{cases} 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times 1 + 2 \times (-1) = \lambda \\ 5 \times 1 + a \times 1 + 3 \times (-1) = \lambda \\ (-1) \times 1 + b \times 1 + (-2) \times (-1) = -\lambda \end{cases} \tag{*}$$

解(*)得+

$$a = -3$$
, $b = 0$: $\lambda = -1$.

(2)
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 - \lambda & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda + 1)^3 \triangleq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_0 = -1$$
 是三重特征根, ϵ

解齐次方程组
$$(A-\lambda_0 E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$
, $A-\lambda_0 E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, \Rightarrow

原方程组同解于
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x}_1 = -\mathbf{x}_3 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 = -\mathbf{x}_3 \end{array} \right.$$
 取 $\left. \mathbf{x}_3 = 1 \right.$ 得 $\left. \vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right.$

则
$$k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $(k \neq 0)$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_0 = -1$ 的特征向量; 4

由于三重特征根 $\lambda_0 = -1$ 只有一个线性无关的解向量,即无三个线性无关的特征向量, ω 故 A 不能相似于对角阵. ω

5. 设 3 阶方阵
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & a & 3 \\ -1 & b & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
有一个特征向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (1,1,-1)^T$. (1) 求参数 a,b 的值。

及**ℰ**所对应的特征值; (2) A 能否相似于对角阵? 说明理由. ₽

解(1)设特征向量 $\xi = (1,1,-1)^T$ 对应的特征值为 λ ,由定义有 $A\vec{\xi} = \lambda \vec{\xi}$,即 ω

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & a & 3 \\ -1 & b & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{E} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times 1 + 2 \times (-1) = \lambda \\ 5 \times 1 + a \times 1 + 3 \times (-1) = \lambda \\ (-1) \times 1 + b \times 1 + (-2) \times (-1) = -\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$
 (*)

解(*)得+

$$a = -3, b = 0; \lambda = -1.$$

(2)
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 - \lambda & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda + 1)^3 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_0 = -1$$
 是三重特征根, φ

解齐次方程组
$$(A-\lambda_0 E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$
, $A-\lambda_0 E = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, r

原方程组同解于
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pmb{x}_1 = - \, \pmb{x}_3 \\ \pmb{x}_2 = - \pmb{x}_3 \end{array} \right., \quad \mathbbm{x}_3 = 1 \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \,, \;\; \mathcal{F}_6$$

则
$$k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $(k \neq 0)$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_0 = -1$ 的特征向量; 4

由于三重特征根 $\lambda_0 = -1$ 只有一个线性无关的解向量,即无三个线性无关的特征向量, ω 故 Δ 不能相似于对角阵. ω

6. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,问矩阵 A 可否相似对角化?若能相似对角化,则求正交阵 P, φ

使 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角阵.

解
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 - \lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 (4 - \lambda) \triangleq 0$$
 ゃ

 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, $\lambda_3 = 4$ 为 A 的特征值. \checkmark

对应 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$,,解齐次方程组 $(A - E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$,。

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 4$$

原方程组同解于 $\mathbf{x}_1 = -\mathbf{x}_2 - 2\mathbf{x}_3$, 取 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \mathbf{x}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 得来

$$\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 4$$

则 $\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 的两个线性无关的特征向量. ω

对应 $\lambda_3 = 4$,解齐次方程组 $(A - 4E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, ω

$$A - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \emptyset$$

原方程组同解于 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pmb{x}_1 = 0 \\ \pmb{x}_2 = \pmb{x}_3 \end{array} \right.$, 取 $\pmb{x}_3 = 1$, 得 $\vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_3 = 4$ 的特征向量, $\beta_3 = 0$

矩阵 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量 $\vec{\xi_1}$, $\vec{\xi_2}$, $\vec{\xi_3}$, 故 A 可以相似对角化,即存在可逆阵。

$$P = (\vec{\xi}_1, \vec{\xi}_2, \vec{\xi}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 使得 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

- 8. 设 3 阶实对称矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$,应于 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = (0,1,1)^T$ (1) 求对应于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的特征向量;(2) 求矩阵 A . φ
- 解(1) 设对应于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的特征向量为 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$,

由于实对称矩阵的不同特征值对应的特征向量一定是正交的,故有 $x_2 + x_3 = 0$, ψ

取
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 得中

$$\vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi$$

7. 已知 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n$ 是 n 阶方阵 $A = \left(a_{ij}\right)_{m \times n}$ 的 n 个特征根,证明: ω

$$\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} a_{ji} . \quad$$

证明 因为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_n$ 是n阶方阵 $\mathbf{A} = \left(a_{ij}\right)_{mon}$ 的n个特征根, ω

所以 λ_i^2 $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 是 A^2 的 n 个特征根. 由特征值的性质即有 φ

$$\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \dots + \lambda_n^2 = tr(A^2) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} a_{ji} + \dots$$

- 8. 设 3 阶实对称矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$,应于 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = (0,1,1)^T$ (1) 求对应于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的特征向量;(2) 求矩阵 A . \bullet
- 解(1) 设对应于 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=1$ 的特征向量为 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)^T$, ω

由于实对称矩阵的不同特征值对应的特征向量一定是正交的,故有 $x_2 + x_3 = 0$, φ

取
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 得中

$$\vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega$$

(2) 由于 $\vec{\xi}_2$, $\vec{\xi}_3$ 已正交,故再将 $\vec{\xi}_1$ $\vec{\xi}_2$, $\vec{\xi}_3$ 单位化,得4

$$\vec{p}_1 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_1}{\|\vec{\xi}_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_2 = \vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_3 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_3}{\|\vec{\xi}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_4 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_3}{\|\vec{\xi}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_4 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_3}{\|\vec{\xi}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_4 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_4}{\|\vec{\xi}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_5 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_5}{\|\vec{\xi}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_7 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_7}{\|\vec{\xi}_3\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8\|}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_8 = \frac{\vec{\xi}_8\|}{\|\vec{\xi}_8\|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

求出正交阵
$$\mathbf{P} = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 $\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \mathbf{P}^T$. 因此。

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{P}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \boldsymbol{\varphi}$$

9. 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 \mathbf{A}^{9}

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

⇒
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$$
, $\lambda_3 = -1$ 为 A 的特征值.

对应 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, 解齐次方程组 $(A - E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$,

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi$$

原方程组同解于
$$\mathbf{x}_3 = \mathbf{0}$$
, 取 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 得 $\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\xi}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{\xi}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

对应 $\lambda_1 = -1$,解齐次方程组 $(A + E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, ω

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \emptyset$$

原方程组同解于 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{x}_1 = -\mathbf{x}_3 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases} , \mathbf{x}_3 = 1, \ \mathbf{x}_4 = 1, \ \mathbf{x}_5 = 1, \ \mathbf{x}_5 = 1, \ \mathbf{x}_6 = 1, \ \mathbf{x}_7 = 1, \ \mathbf{x}_8 = 1, \ \mathbf{x}_9 = 1$

$$\vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_3 = -1$ 的特征向量, φ

求出
$$P = (\vec{\xi}_1, \vec{\xi}_2, \vec{\xi}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

则有₽

$$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda \Rightarrow A = P\Lambda P^{-1} \Rightarrow A^9 = P\Lambda^9 P^{-1}$$
, 注意 **P** 到为初等方阵.

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

第六章 二次型↓

- 1. 已知二次型 $f(x_1,x_1,x_3)=x_1^2+2x_2^2+3x_3^2-4x_1x_2-4x_2x_3$. (1) 写出二次型 f 的矩阵表达式; ϕ
- (2) 用正交变换把二次型 f 化为标准形,并写出相应的正交矩阵. 4

解 (1)
$$f(x_1, x_1, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}$$
.

(2)
$$f$$
 的矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 - \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 10 = (\lambda + 1)(2 - \lambda)(\lambda - 5) \triangleq 0, \quad 4$$

得矩阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = 5$. ϕ

对 $\lambda_1 = -1$,解齐次方程组 $(A + E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, ω

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 4$$

原方程组同解于 $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} x_1=2x_3 \\ x_2=2x_3 \end{array}
ight.$,取 $x_3=1$,得 $\overline{\xi_1}=\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_1=-1$ 的特征向量; ω

对 $\lambda_2 = 2$,解齐次方程组 $(A-2E)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$, ω

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \omega$$

原方程组同解于 $\left\{ egin{array}{l} m{x}_1 = - \, m{x}_3 \\ m{x}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \, m{x}_3 \end{array}
ight.$, 取 $m{x}_3 = 2$, 得 $\overline{\xi_2} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 为矩阵 A 的对应 $\lambda_2 = 2$ 的特征向量; ω

对 $\lambda_s = 5$, 解齐次方程组 (A - 5E)x = 0 , ω

$$A - 5E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \emptyset$$

原方程组同解于 $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \textbf{\textit{x}}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\textbf{\textit{x}}_3 \\ \textbf{\textit{x}}_2 = -\textbf{\textit{x}}_3 \end{array}\right., \;\; \mathbbm{x}_3 = 2 \;, \;\; \textbf{\textit{q}} \; \overrightarrow{\xi_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \!\!\!\! \text{为矩阵 A 的对应 λ_3} = 5 \; \text{的特征向量}; \;\; \textbf{\textit{a}}$

 $\vec{\xi}_1,\vec{\xi}_2,\vec{\xi}_3$, 是实对称矩阵的不同特征值对应的特征向量,故 $\vec{\xi}_1,\vec{\xi}_2,\vec{\xi}_3$, 两两正交, ω

将
$$\vec{\xi}_1,\vec{\xi}_2,\vec{\xi}_3$$
单位化得 $\vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$,

得正交阵↓

$$\mathbf{P} = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & -2/3 & 1/3 \\ 2/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \varphi$$

经过正交变换 $\overset{-}{y}=\overset{-}{Px}$,可将二次型 f 化为标准形为 $f=-y_1^2+2y_2^2+5y_3^2$.

- 2. 设有二次型 $f(x_1,x_1,x_3) = ax_1^2 + ax_2^2 + (a-1)x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3 2x_2x_3$.
- (1) 求二次型 f 的矩阵的所有特征值; ↔
- (2) 若此二次型的规范形为 $f=y_1^2+y_2^2$,求 a 的值. *

解 (1) 二次型
$$f$$
 的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix}$. ψ
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} a - \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a - \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a-1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (a - \lambda)(\lambda - (a+1))(\lambda - (a-2)), \ \psi$$

所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = a$, $\lambda_2 = a+1$, $\lambda_3 = a-2$.

(2) 解法 1 由于 f 的规范形为 $y_1^2+y_2^2$,所以 A 合同于 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,其秩为 2 , φ

故 $|A|=\lambda\lambda\lambda$, =0, 于是a=0或a=-1或a=2.

当a=0时, $\lambda_1=0$, $\lambda_2=1$, $\lambda_3=-2$,此时f的规范形为 $y_1^2-y_2^2$,不合题意.

当a=-1时, $\lambda_1=-1, \lambda_2=0, \lambda_3=-3$,此时 f 的规范形为 $-y_1^2-y_2^2$,不合题意.

当a=2时, $\lambda_1=2,\lambda_2=3,\lambda_3=0$,此时f的规范形为 $y_1^2+y_2^2$.

综上可知 α=2. ₩

解法 2 由于 f 的规范形为 $y_1^2+y_2^2$,所以 A 的特征值有 2 个为正数,1个为零. φ 又 a-2 < a < a+1,所以 a=2 . φ

3. 用配方法把下列二次型化为标准形,并求所用线性变换: 4

(1)
$$f(x_1, x_1, x_3) = x_1^2 - x_2^2 - 4x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$$
;

(2)
$$f(x_1, x_1, x_3) = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3$$
.

解 略↓

4

4. 二次型 $f(x_1,x_1,x_3) = -2x_1^2 + tx_2^2 - t^2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3$. 问t为何值时,f为负定二次型? ϕ

4

5. 设 $A_{m\times n}$ 为实矩阵,且n < m,证明: A^TA 正定 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = n$.

证明 若 A^TA 正定,则对 $\forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ 有 $\vec{x}^T (A^TA)\vec{x} > 0$,即有 $(\vec{Ax})^T (\vec{Ax}) = \|\vec{Ax}\|^2 > 0$,

亦即对 $\forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ 有 $A_{m\times n}\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, 因此 $A_{m\times n}\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 仅有零解, 从而 R(A) = n;

若R(A) = n,则 $A_{m \times n} \vec{x} = \overset{\rightarrow}{0}$ 仅有零解, \downarrow

从而对 $\forall \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$ 有 $A_{m\times n}\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$,则 $\vec{x}^T (A^TA)\vec{x} = (A\vec{x})^T (A\vec{x}) = \|A\vec{x}\|^2 > 0$, ϕ 故 A^TA 为正定阵. ϕ