

2019

1C: 令  $x = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$  的坐标为  $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)^T$ , 则有:

$$x = \eta_1 x_1 + \eta_2 x_2 + \eta_3 x_3$$

$$= \eta_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \eta_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \eta_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故: 
$$\begin{cases} a = \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3 \\ b = \eta_2 + 0 \\ c = \eta_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{即: } \begin{cases} \eta_1 = a - b - c \\ \eta_2 = b \\ \eta_3 = c \end{cases}$$

$\therefore x$  坐标为:  $(a - b - c, b, c)^T$ .

2C:  $(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) A$

$A \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  即 ~~rank(A)~~  $\text{rank}(A) = 2$

$\therefore \text{Rank}(y_1, y_2, y_3) \leq \text{rank}(A) = 2$

2: 令  $k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2 = 0$  知:

$$k_1 (x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3) + k_2 (3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3) = 0$$



$$(k_1 + 3k_2)x_1 + (2k_1 + k_2)x_2 + (3k_1 + k_2)x_3 = 0$$

$$\text{必有 } \begin{cases} k_1 + 3k_2 = 0 \\ 2(k_1 + k_2) = 0 \\ 3k_1 + k_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } k_1, k_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(y_1, y_2, y_3) \geq 2$$

综上所述,  $\text{rank}(y_1, y_2, y_3) = 2$ , 且  $y_1, y_2$  线性无关

$\therefore \mathcal{L}(y_1, y_2, y_3)$  的基为  $y_1, y_2$ .

3.

$$\therefore A^3 - 3A^2 + 3A - I = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^3 = 0$$

$\therefore$  初等因子组的可约性为:

$$(\lambda - 1)^3, (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1)^2, (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 1)$$

$\therefore$  Jordan 标准形为三种情况:

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

位置不唯一.



4C. 对A令  $L_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $L_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

则  $L_1^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

故  $L=L_1$ ,  $U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A = LU$

令  $U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = DU'$

$A = LDU'$

5.  $A$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow A^k \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho(A) < 1$

$\rho(A) = \max_i |\lambda_i|$  为  $A$  的谱半径, 即  $|\lambda_i|$  之最.

此处:

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -a & -a \\ -a & \lambda & -a \\ -a & -a & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2a & \lambda-2a & \lambda-2a \\ -a & \lambda & -a \\ -a & -a & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -a & \lambda & -a \\ -a & -a & \lambda \end{vmatrix} (\lambda-2a) = (\lambda-2a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a & \lambda+a & 0 \\ -a & 0 & \lambda+a \end{vmatrix}$$

$= (\lambda-2a)(\lambda+a)$   $\lambda_1 = 2a, \lambda_2 = -a$   $\begin{cases} |2a| < 1 \\ |a| < 1 \end{cases}$  即  $|a| < 1$ .



$$b. \quad |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 6 & 1 \\ 5 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 5$$

$$\text{令 } f(\lambda) = e^{t\lambda} \quad f'(\lambda) = \lambda e^{t\lambda}$$

$$\text{令 } f(A) = a + bA, \text{ 求}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = e^t = a + b \\ f(5) = e^{5t} = a + 5b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{5e^{5t} - e^t}{4} \\ b = \frac{e^{5t} - e^t}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(A) = \frac{5e^{5t} - e^t}{4} I + \frac{e^{5t} - e^t}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = e^{tA}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 5e^{5t} - e^t & e^t - e^{5t} \\ 10e^{5t} - 6e^t & 5e^{5t} - e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = e^{tA} x(0)$$



1. 线性性质:  $\sum \|x\| = C_1 \|x\|_a + C_2 \|x\|_b$ ,  $C_1, C_2 > 0$

① 当  $x \neq 0$  时  $\|x\|_a > 0$ ,  $\|x\|_b > 0$ . 则  $\|x\| > 0$

当且仅当  $x = 0$  时,  $\|x\|_a = 0$ ,  $\|x\|_b = 0$ , 则  $\|x\| = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad \|kx\| &= C_1 \|kx\|_a + C_2 \|kx\|_b \\ &= k C_1 \|x\|_a + k C_2 \|x\|_b \end{aligned}$$

$$= k (C_1 \|x\|_a + C_2 \|x\|_b)$$

$$= k \|x\|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \|x+y\| &= C_1 \|x+y\|_a + C_2 \|x+y\|_b \\ &\leq C_1 (\|x\|_a + \|y\|_a) + C_2 (\|x\|_b + \|y\|_b) \\ &\leq C_1 (\|x\|_a) + (\|x\|_b) C_2 + C_1 \|y\|_a + C_2 \|y\|_b \\ &\leq \|x\| + \|y\| \end{aligned}$$

证毕;



$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \quad |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2n-1 & 2n-1 & \cdots & 2n-1 \\ 1 & n & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & n & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} (2n-1) \\
 &= (2n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & n-1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix} = (2n-1) (n-1)^{(n-1)} > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

显然  $A$  为秩

$\therefore A$  可逆。

$$9. \quad \because A^3 = -(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)A$$

$$\therefore A \cdot \left( -A \frac{1}{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} \right) A$$

$$= - \frac{1}{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} A^3$$

$$= A$$

$$\text{所以 } A \times A = A$$

$$\therefore X \in A \{I\}.$$



10. 例如:  $A = (1 \ 0)$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(AB)^+ = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^+ = (1)^+ = (1)$$

$$A^+ = A^H (AA^H)^{-1} \quad \text{—— } A \text{ 行满秩}$$

其中  $A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $AA^H = (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (1)$

$$\text{故 } A^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^+ = (B^H B)^{-1} B^H \quad \text{—— } B \text{ 列满秩}$$

其中  $B^H = (1 \ 1)$ ,  $B^H B = (1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (2)$

$$\text{故 } B^+ = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (1 \ 1) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{而 } B^+ A^+ = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

显然  $(AB)^+ = 1 \neq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = B^+ A^+$

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