

练习题

1. 计算排列 $\overleftarrow{\text{从后往前看前大}}$ 217986534 的逆序数, 并判断排列的奇偶性.
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 $0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 5$

$$1+1+3+4+5+5=19 \quad \text{奇排列}$$

2. 若 $a_{1i}a_{32}a_{54}a_{2j}a_{45}$ 是 5 阶行列式中带负号的一项, 求 i, j .

固定行标, 求列标排列的逆序数

$$a_{1i}a_{32}a_{54}a_{2j}a_{45}$$

$$ij \neq 254$$

$$13$$

$$31$$

$$t(13254) = 2$$

$$t(31254) = 3$$

$$(-1)^2 = +$$

$$(-1)^3 = -$$

$$i=3 \quad j=1 \quad \checkmark$$

3. 若 A 为正交矩阵, 则 $|A| = \pm 1$.

$$AA^T = E$$

$$|AA^T| = |A||A^T| = |A|^2 = |E| \Rightarrow |A|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = \pm 1$$

4. 设矩阵 A 与 B 等价, 则有 $R(A) = R(B)$.

定理

5. 计算行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{C_1 \leftrightarrow C_2} \\ \underline{C_2 \leftrightarrow C_3} \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abcd$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ b & a & b & b \\ b & b & a & b \\ b & b & b & a \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{行和}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4} \\ (a+3b) \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ 1 & a & b & b \\ 1 & b & a & b \\ 1 & b & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{R_i - R_1} \quad (a+3b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+3b)(a-b)^3$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 - 5r_1 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & 4 & 11 & -13 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第1列展开} \\ r_2 - r_1 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 11 & -13 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第2行展开} \\ (-5) \times (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ 11 & -13 \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$= -50$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第1列展开} \\ \lambda \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \times (-1)^{4+1} \cdot (-1)^3 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第1列展开} \\ \lambda \cdot [\lambda \cdot [\lambda(\lambda+1)+2] + 3 \times 1] + 4 \\ = \lambda^4 + \lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ r_2 - 5r_1 \\ r_3 - 4r_1 \\ r_4 - r_1 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -6 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第1列展开} \\ r_2 - r_1 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第2行展开} \\ -(-1) \times (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -6 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -7 \end{array}$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - x & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 - x & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n - x \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{行和}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_1 + C_2 + \cdots + C_n \\ (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i - x) \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & a_2 - x & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n - x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_i - r_1 \\ (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i - x) \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & -x & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i - x) \cdot (-x)^{n-1}$$

④ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 X .

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_3-3r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -1 & -9 & -9 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -2 & -12 & -12 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_3 \div (-1)]{r_3-r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -1 & -9 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & +1 & +3 & +3 \end{array} \right] \text{行阶梯} \\ & \xrightarrow[r_1-3r_3]{r_2+5r_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_2 \div (-2)]{r_1+r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right] \text{行最简} \\ & \quad \quad \quad E \quad \quad X \quad \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

7. A 、 B 均为 n 阶方阵,且 $|A|=2$, $|B|=-3$,计算 $|3A^*B^{-1}|$.

$$|3A^*B^{-1}| = 3^n |A^*| |B^{-1}| = 3^n \cdot 2^{n+1} \cdot (-3)^{-1} = -6^{n+1}$$

$A - n \times n$

$$|\lambda A| = \lambda^n |A|$$

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

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$$

8. A 为三阶方阵, 且 $|A| = -\frac{1}{2}$, 计算 $|(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*|$.

$$|(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*| = \left| \frac{1}{3}A^{-1} - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot A^{-1} \right| = \left| \frac{4}{3}A^{-1} \right| = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} = -\frac{128}{27}$$

$$AA^* = |A| E$$

$$A^* = |A| A^{-1}$$

9. 设 A 是 5 阶方阵, 且 $|A^{-1}| = -3$, 则 $|2A| = \underline{-\frac{32}{3}}$.

$$|2A| = 2^5 |A| = -\frac{32}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|^{-1} = -3 \Rightarrow |A| = -\frac{1}{3}$$

10. 设 3 阶矩阵的三个特征值是 1, 2, 3, 则 $|A^2 - 2E| = -14$.

$$A^2: \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 9$$

$$-2\mathbb{I} : \quad -2 \quad -2 \quad -2$$

$$A^{-2}E = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A^2 - 2E| = -14$$

11. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(A^*)^{-1}$, 其中 A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵.

$$AA^* = |A|E \quad |A| = 18$$

$$\frac{A}{|A|} \cdot A^* = E \Rightarrow (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

12. 设 $\vec{\alpha} = (2 \ 1 \ -1)^T$, $\vec{\beta} = (-1 \ 3 \ 2)^T$, 计算 (1) $\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}^T$, $\vec{\beta}^T\vec{\alpha}$; (2) 求 $(\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}^T)^n$.

$$(1) \vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [-1 \ 3 \ 2] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\beta}^T\vec{\alpha} = [-1 \ 3 \ 2] \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = -2 + 3 - 2 = -1$$

$$(2) (\vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}^T)^n = \vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}^T \vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}^T \cdots \vec{\alpha}\vec{\beta}^T = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

13. 设 $A = (1 \ 2 \ 3)$, $B = (3 \ 2 \ 1)$, 计算 (1) $A^T B$, BA^T ; (2) $(A^T B)^k$.

$$(1) A^T B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} [3 \ 2 \ 1] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA^T = [3 \ 2 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 + 4 + 3 = 10$$

$$(2) (A^T B)^k = A^T B A^T B \cdots A^T B = A^T (BA^T)^{k-1} B = 10^{k-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

14. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -6 & 10 \\ 2 & 5 & k & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & k \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 2, 求 k .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -6 & 10 \\ 2 & 5 & k & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & k \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -6 & 10 \\ 0 & 3 & k+12 & -21 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & k-10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} = \frac{k+12}{5} = \frac{-21}{k-10} \Rightarrow k = 3$$

15. λ 为何值时, 线性方程组 $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + \lambda x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ \lambda x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 有非零解?

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & \lambda & -1 \\ \lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_3+C_2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & \lambda & \lambda-1 \\ \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \cdot (5\lambda+4) = 0 \text{ 时有非零解,}$$

故 $\lambda=1$ 或 $\lambda=-\frac{4}{5}$

16. 求非齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = -1 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = -1 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 = 1 \end{cases}$ 的通解.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_3-2r_1]{r_2-4r_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & 3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_1-r_2]{r_2 \div (-1)} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

通解为 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

17. a 取何值时, 方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + ax_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 有非零解? 若有非零解, 求通解.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2, r_2-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R(A) < 3$ 时, 有非零解, 即 $a=1$ 时有非零解

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 通解为 } k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

18. 已知 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ 3x_1 - 4x_2 + 3x_3 = 7 \end{cases}$ ①求其导出组的基础解系及通解; ②求非

齐次线性方程组的一个特解及通解。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -4 & 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-3r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -10 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1-2r_2]{r_3 \div (-5)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{9}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

① 基础解系 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, 通解 $k \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$ ② 特解 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 通解 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, k \in \mathbb{R}$

19. 非齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + 7x_2 - 4x_3 + 11x_4 = \lambda \end{cases}$ 当 λ 取何值时, 方程组有解?

有解时, 求出它的通解。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2, r_2-2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 7 & \lambda-2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-5 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda-5=0$ 即 $\lambda=5$ 时, 方程组有解。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1-2r_2]{r_2 \div (-5)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{6}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} & \frac{7}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

通解为 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -7 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

20. 确定 k 的值, 使方程组 $\begin{cases} x+2y+kz=1 \\ 2x+ky-z=-2 \\ x-3z=-3 \end{cases}$ ①有唯一解; ②无解; ③有无穷多解, 并求其通解。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & k & 1 \\ 2 & k & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-2r_1, r_3 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & k & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & k & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-\frac{k}{2}r_2]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & k+3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}(k+5)(k+2) & 4-2k \end{bmatrix}$$

① 当 $k \neq -5$ 且 $k \neq -2$ 时, $R(A)=R(B)=3$, 有唯一解

② $k = -5$ 时, $R(A)=2, R(B)=3$, 无解

③ $k = -2$ 时, $R(A)=R(B)=2$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 通解为 $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$

21. 求下列向量组的秩和一个最大线性无关组, 并把其余向量用该最大无关组表示。已知:

$$\textcircled{1} \vec{a}_1 = (1 \ 3 \ 4 \ -2)^T, \vec{a}_2 = (2 \ 1 \ 3 \ -1)^T, \vec{a}_3 = (3 \ -1 \ 2 \ 0)^T, \vec{a}_4 = (4 \ -3 \ 1 \ 1)^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4+2r_1]{\substack{r_2-3r_1 \\ r_3-4r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -15 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -15 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-3r_2]{\substack{r_2 \div (-5) \\ r_3+5r_2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1-2r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

行阶梯 行最简

$$R(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4) = 2$$

一个最大线性无关组为 \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 , 且 $\vec{a}_3 = -\vec{a}_1 + 2\vec{a}_2$, $\vec{a}_4 = -2\vec{a}_1 + 3\vec{a}_2$

$$\textcircled{2} \vec{\alpha}_1 = (1 \ -1 \ 2 \ 4)^T, \vec{\alpha}_2 = (0 \ 3 \ 1 \ 2)^T, \vec{\alpha}_3 = (3 \ 0 \ 7 \ 14)^T, \vec{\alpha}_4 = (1 \ -2 \ 2 \ 0)^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-4r_1]{\substack{r_2+r_1 \\ r_3-2r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-2r_2]{\substack{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \\ r_3-3r_2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-1)]{\substack{r_4-4r_3 \\ r_1+r_3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R(\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3, \vec{\alpha}_4) = 3$$

一个最大线性无关组为 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_4$, 且 $\vec{\alpha}_3 = 3\vec{\alpha}_1 + \vec{\alpha}_2$

$$\textcircled{3} \vec{a}_1 = (1 \ -2 \ 0 \ 3)^T, \vec{a}_2 = (2 \ -5 \ -3 \ 6)^T, \vec{a}_3 = (2 \ -1 \ 4 \ -7)^T, \vec{a}_4 = (5 \ -8 \ 1 \ 2)^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ -2 & -5 & -1 & -8 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-3r_1]{\substack{r_2+2r_1 \\ r_3+r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -13 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \div (-1)]{\substack{r_4 \div (-13) \\ r_3-3r_2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1-2r_2]{\substack{r_3 \div (-5) \\ r_4-r_3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1-2r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4) = 3$$

一个最大线性无关组为 $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3$, 且 $\vec{a}_4 = \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_3$

22. 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 2, 1)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 0, 2)^T, \alpha_3 = (-1, 4, -8, k)^T$ 线性相关, 则 $k = (2)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & -8 \\ 1 & 2 & k \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & k+1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & k-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R(\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3) < 3$
 $k-2=0 \Rightarrow k=2$

1. 初法 2. 行列式法

23. 设向量组 $\bar{a}_1 = (\lambda-5 \ 1 \ -3)^T$, $\bar{a}_2 = (1 \ \lambda-5 \ 3)^T$, $\bar{a}_3 = (-3 \ 3 \ \lambda-3)^T$, 问

① λ 为何值时, $\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \bar{a}_3$ 线性相关. ② λ 为何值时, $\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \bar{a}_3$ 线性无关.

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & \lambda-5 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & \lambda-4 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda-5 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1-c_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda-4 & 0 \\ \lambda-4 & \lambda-5 & 3 \\ -6 & 3 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)\lambda(\lambda-9)$$

当 $\lambda(\lambda-4)(\lambda-9)=0$ 时, 即 $\lambda=0$ 或 $\lambda=4$ 或 $\lambda=9$ 时线性相关

② 当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq 4$ 且 $\lambda \neq 9$ 时线性无关.

24. 已知向量组 $\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \bar{a}_3$ 线性无关,

证明: 向量组 $\bar{a}_1 + 2\bar{a}_2, \bar{a}_2 + 2\bar{a}_3, \bar{a}_3 + 2\bar{a}_1$ 也线性无关.

证明: 令 $k_1(\bar{a}_1 + 2\bar{a}_2) + k_2(\bar{a}_2 + 2\bar{a}_3) + k_3(\bar{a}_3 + 2\bar{a}_1) = \vec{0}$

$$(k_1 + 2k_3)\bar{a}_1 + (2k_1 + k_2)\bar{a}_2 + (2k_2 + k_3)\bar{a}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{因 } \bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \bar{a}_3 \text{ 线性无关, } \begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}, D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 9 \neq 0$$

故 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$, 故 $\bar{a}_1 + 2\bar{a}_2, \bar{a}_2 + 2\bar{a}_3, \bar{a}_3 + 2\bar{a}_1$ 也线性无关.

25. 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 又 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3$,

$\beta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, 试证明: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

证明: 令 $k_1(\underbrace{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3}_{\beta_1}) + k_2(\underbrace{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3}_{\beta_2}) + k_3(\underbrace{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}_{\beta_3}) = \vec{0}$

$$(k_1 + k_2 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 - k_2 + k_3)\alpha_2 + (-2k_1 - k_2)\alpha_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{因 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关, } \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 - k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ -2k_1 - k_2 = 0 \end{cases}, D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \neq 0$$

$k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$, 故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

26. 设向量组 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3$ 线性无关, 已知 $\vec{\beta}_1 = \vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\alpha}_2 + 2\vec{\alpha}_3$,

$\vec{\beta}_2 = \vec{\alpha}_2 - \vec{\alpha}_3, \vec{\beta}_3 = 2\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\alpha}_2 + 3\vec{\alpha}_3$, 试确定向量组 $\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_3$ 线性相关性.

$$\text{令 } k_1\vec{\beta}_1 + k_2\vec{\beta}_2 + k_3\vec{\beta}_3 = \vec{0},$$

$$k_1(\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\alpha}_2 + 2\vec{\alpha}_3) + k_2(\vec{\alpha}_2 - \vec{\alpha}_3) + k_3(2\vec{\alpha}_1 - \vec{\alpha}_2 + 3\vec{\alpha}_3) = \vec{0}$$

$$(k_1 + 2k_3)\vec{\alpha}_1 + (-k_1 + k_2 - k_3)\vec{\alpha}_2 + (2k_1 - k_2 + 3k_3)\vec{\alpha}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{因 } \vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3 \text{ 线性无关, } \begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ -k_1 + k_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 - k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

方程组有非零解, 故 $\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_3$ 线性相关.

27. 设 λ 是 n 阶方阵 A 的一个特征值,

① 求矩阵 $A^2, A^2 + 5A - 3E$ 的一个特征值.

② 若 A 可逆, 求 $2E - A^{-1}, (A^*)^2 + E$ 的一个特征值.

$$\text{① } A^2 = \lambda^2$$

$$A^2 + 5A - 3E = \lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 3$$

$$AA^* = |A|E$$

$$A^* = |A|A^{-1}$$

$$\text{② } 2E - A^{-1} = 2 - \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$(A^*)^2 + E = \frac{|A|^2}{\lambda^2} + 1$$

28. 已知 3 阶方阵 A 的特征值为 $1, -1, 2$, 设 $B = A^3 - 5A^2$, 求 $|B|, |A - 5E|$.

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

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-5A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & & \\ & -5 & \\ & & -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = A^3 - 5A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & & \\ & -6 & \\ & & -12 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |B| = (-4) \times (-6) \times (-12) = -288$$

$$-5E = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & & \\ & -5 & \\ & & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - 5E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & & \\ & -6 & \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A - 5E| = (-4) \times (-6) \times (-3) = -72$$

$$\textcircled{1} \operatorname{tr}(A) = \operatorname{tr}(B) \Rightarrow -1+x=y+1 \Rightarrow x=y+2$$

$$\textcircled{2} |A|=|B| \Rightarrow -2(x-2)=-2y \Rightarrow x=y+2$$

矩阵不可逆需①

29. 矩阵 A 与矩阵 B 相似, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & x & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y \end{pmatrix}$, 求 x, y .

$$\textcircled{3} |\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - B|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda+2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-x & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+2)[(\lambda-x)(\lambda-1)-2] = 0 \quad (*) \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} (-1+2)[(-1-x)(-2)-2]=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \\ \text{将 } x=0 \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1}, \text{ 得 } y=-2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-y \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-y) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = y \text{ 也是 } |\lambda E - A| = 0 \text{ 的解, 代入 } (*)$$

30. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & x \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 可相似对角化, 则 $x = 3$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & -1 \\ -3 & \lambda-1 & -x \\ -4 & 0 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \cdot [(\lambda-2)(\lambda-5)-4] = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-6) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 6$$

二重根需有两个线性无关的特征向量.

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -x \\ -4 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 故 $1-x=0 \Rightarrow x=3$

31. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, (1) 求 A 的特征值和特征向量; (2) A 能否对角化,

为什么?

$$\textcircled{1} |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & \lambda+5 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)[(\lambda-4)(\lambda+5)+18] = 0 = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -2$$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, $\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 全部特征向量为 $k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, k_1, k_2 不全为 0

当 $\lambda_3 = -2$ 时, $\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 全部特征向量为 $k_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $k_3 \neq 0$

(2) 能对角化, 有三个线性无关的特征向量.

32. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A 的特征值, 特征向量.

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda+2 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & \lambda-2 \\ -2 & -4 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3-c_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ -2 & -4 & \lambda+6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-2) \cdot [(\lambda-1)(\lambda+6) - 8] = (\lambda+7)(\lambda-2)^2 = 0 \quad \text{则 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -7$$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 全部特征向量 $k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, k_1, k_2 不全为 0

当 $\lambda_3 = -7$, $\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 全部特征向量 $k_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $k_3 \neq 0$

33. 设 0 是方阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & a \end{bmatrix}$ 的一个特征值, 求 a .

$\lambda=0$ 是 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的一个解, $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda-1)[(\lambda-1)(\lambda-a) - 6] = 0$ (*)

将 $\lambda=0$ 代入 (*) 式, 得 $(-1)[(-1)(-a) - 6] = 0$, 故 $a = 6$

二、判断题: ~~✗~~

1. ☒ 排列 $n(n-1)\dots 321$ 的逆序数为 $n \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ (X)

2. 设 D 为 6 阶行列式, 则 $a_{61}a_{52}a_{43}a_{34}a_{25}a_{16}$ 是 D 中带负号的项. (✓)

$$a_{16}a_{25}a_{34}a_{43}a_{52}a_{61}$$

$$654321 \quad 5+4+3+2+1=15$$

3. 四阶行列式中含因子 $a_{11}a_{23}$ 的项为 $a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42}$ 和 $a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44}$. (X)

✗