

## 笔记前言：

本笔记的内容是去掉步骤的概述后，视频的所有内容。

本猴觉得，自己的步骤概述写的太啰嗦，大家自己做笔记时，

应该每个人都有自己的最舒服最简练的写法，所以没给大家写。

再是本猴觉得，不给大家写这个概述的话，大家会记忆的更深，

掌握的更好！

所以老铁！一定要过呀！不要辜负本猴的心意！~~~

**【祝逢考必过，心想事成~~~~】**

**【一定能过！！！！！！】**

## 线性代数第一课

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

二阶

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

三阶

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

四阶

例 1:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 3 - 2 \times 2 = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \times 6 - 4 \times 5 = -2$$

例 2:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1) \times 1 = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1) \times 1 \times 1 = -1$$

例 3:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_2 - 2\text{行}_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 - 2 \times 1 & 3 - 2 \times 2 & 4 - 2 \times 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_3 - 4\text{行}_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 - 4 \times 1 & 5 - 4 \times 2 & 7 - 4 \times 3 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_3 - 3\text{行}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 - 3 \times (-1) & -5 - 3 \times (-2) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1) \times 1 = -1$$

例 4:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 12 & 12 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_2 - 2\text{行}_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 12 & 12 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_3 - 4\text{行}_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -5 & -8 \\ 8 & 9 & 12 & 12 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_4 - 8\text{行}_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -5 & -8 \\ 0 & -7 & -12 & -20 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_3 - 3\text{行}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & -12 & -20 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_4 - 7\text{行}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_4 - 2\text{行}_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1) \times 1 \times (-1) = 1$$

例 5:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (-1) = -2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 12 & 15 & 21 & 24 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 3 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 3 \times (-1) = -6$$

例 6:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \\
 & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_1 \leftrightarrow \text{行}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \times (-1) = 1 \\
 & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_1 \leftrightarrow \text{行}_4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_2 \leftrightarrow \text{行}_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \times \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}_1 \leftrightarrow \text{行}_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = -1 \times (-1) \times (-1) \times 1 \times 5 \times 3 \times 3 = -45
 \end{aligned}$$

例 7:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{行: } r \quad \text{列: } c \\
 & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \times (-1) \\
 & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 4r_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & -5 & -8 \\ 8 & 9 & 10 & 12 \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 线性代数第二课

例 1:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (2-3)^{4-1}[2 + (4-1) \times 3] = -11$$

例 2:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3^2 & 4^2 & 5^2 & 6^2 \\ 3^3 & 4^3 & 5^3 & 6^3 \end{vmatrix} = (6-5)(6-4)(6-3)(5-4)(5-3)(4-3)=12$$

例 3:

已知  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ , 试求  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + c_1 & b_1 & a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + c_2 & b_2 & a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + c_3 & b_3 & a_3 + b_3 \end{vmatrix}$

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + c_1 & b_1 & a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + c_2 & b_2 & a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + c_3 & b_3 & a_3 + b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & a_3 + b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 & a_1 + b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 & a_2 + b_2 \\ c_3 & b_3 & a_3 + b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & a_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & a_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 & a_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 & a_2 \\ c_3 & b_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 & b_2 \\ c_3 & b_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 + 0 + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 & a_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 & a_2 \\ c_3 & b_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + 0 = - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

例 4:

试求  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$  中  $a_{23}$  的余子式。

解:

余子式 : M

$$M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 9 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

代数余子式 : A

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot M_{23} = -1 \times (-8) = 8$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot M_{12} = -1 \times (-8) = 8$$

例 5:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix} &= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} \\ &= a_{11}(-1)^{1+1}M_{11} + a_{12}(-1)^{1+2}M_{12} + a_{13}(-1)^{1+3}M_{13} \\ &= 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times (-1)^{1+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 9 & 11 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \times (-1)^{1+3} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 9 & 10 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例 6:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix} &= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{21}A_{21} + a_{31}A_{31} \\ &= a_{11}(-1)^{1+1}M_{11} + a_{21}(-1)^{2+1}M_{21} + a_{31}(-1)^{3+1}M_{31} \\ &= 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 7 \\ 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \times (-1)^{2+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 10 & 11 \end{vmatrix} + 9 \times (-1)^{3+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例 7:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (-1)^{1+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \times (-1)^{2+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + \\ 0 \times (-1)^{3+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (-1)^{1+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

例 8:

已知  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$ , 试求:

①  $3A_{11} + 4A_{12} + 5A_{13} + 6A_{14}$ ;

②  $3A_{11} + 4A_{21} + 5A_{31} + 6A_{41}$ ;

③  $3M_{11} + 4M_{21} + 5M_{31} + 6M_{41}$ 。

解:

①  $3A_{11} + 4A_{12} + 5A_{13} + 6A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$

②  $3A_{11} + 4A_{21} + 5A_{31} + 6A_{41} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 5 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 6 & 14 & 15 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$

③  $A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot M_{11} = M_{11} \rightarrow M_{11} = A_{11}$

$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot M_{21} = -M_{21} \rightarrow M_{21} = -A_{21}$

$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot M_{31} = M_{31} \rightarrow M_{31} = A_{31}$

$$A_{41}=(-1)^{4+1} \cdot M_{41}=-M_{41} \rightarrow M_{41}=-A_{41}$$

$$\therefore 3M_{11}+4M_{21}+5M_{31}+6M_{41}=3A_{11}-4A_{21}+5A_{31}-6A_{41}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -4 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 5 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ -6 & 14 & 15 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

例 9:

请判断下列方程组是否有唯一解。

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = 0 \\ 7x_1 + 8x_2 + 9x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = 2 \\ 7x_1 + 8x_2 + 9x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\textcircled{1}: D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{该方程组有零解与非零解, 即没有唯一解。}$$

$$\textcircled{2}: D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{该方程组有多个解或无解。}$$

例 10:

$$\text{已知} \begin{cases} x_1 + \lambda x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = 0 \\ 7x_1 + 8x_2 + 9x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{有非零解, 请确定 } \lambda \text{ 的值。}$$

解:

$$D=0 \quad \text{即} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{解得 } \lambda=2$$



用到的表格

方程组	$D \neq 0$	$D = 0$
齐次	只有一组零解	有零解与非零解
非齐次	只有一组非零解	有多个解或无解

猴博士爱讲课

## 线性代数第三课

### 一、矩阵加减

例 1:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试求  $2A+3B$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} 2A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 2 & 3 \times 2 \\ 2 \times 2 & 4 \times 2 \\ 5 \times 2 & 6 \times 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 \\ 10 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \\ 3B &= \begin{pmatrix} 7 \times 3 & 8 \times 3 \\ 9 \times 3 & 10 \times 3 \\ 11 \times 3 & 12 \times 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 24 \\ 27 & 30 \\ 33 & 36 \end{pmatrix} \\ 2A+3B &= \begin{pmatrix} 2+21 & 6+24 \\ 4+27 & 8+30 \\ 10+33 & 12+36 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 30 \\ 31 & 38 \\ 43 & 48 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

### 二、矩阵相乘

例 1:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试求  $A \times B$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} A \times B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 7 + 3 \times 10 & 1 \times 8 + 3 \times 11 & 1 \times 9 + 3 \times 12 \\ 2 \times 7 + 4 \times 10 & 2 \times 8 + 4 \times 11 & 2 \times 9 + 4 \times 12 \\ 5 \times 7 + 6 \times 10 & 5 \times 8 + 6 \times 11 & 5 \times 9 + 6 \times 12 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 37 & 41 & 45 \\ 54 & 60 & 66 \\ 95 & 106 & 117 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例 2:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试求  $A^2B - 2AB$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} A^2B - 2AB &= (A^2 - 2A) \cdot B \\ &= \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

### 三、矩阵取绝对值

例 1:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试求  $|A|$

$$\text{解: } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

例 2:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 8 & 10 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试求  $|A|$

解:  $A = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|A| = 2^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \times (-1) = -8$$

表格:

AB 与 BA 未必相等
$AX=AY$ 不能推出 $X=Y$
$(AB)^k$ 与 $A^k B^k$ 不一定相等
$A^2 + (k+j)AB + kjB^2$ 与 $(A+kB)(A+jB)$ 不一定相等 但 $A^2 + (k+j)A + kjE = A^2 + (k+j)AE + kjE^2 = (A+kE)(A+jE)$
$ \lambda A  = \lambda^n  A $

## 线性代数第四课

### 一、涉及到转置的题目

例 1:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^T A A^T$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} A^T A A^T &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

简便算法:

$$\because A A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$\therefore A^T A A^T = A^T \cdot 2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

表格:

AB 与 BA 未必相等
$AX=AY$ 不能推出 $X=Y$
$(AB)^k$ 与 $A^k B^k$ 不一定相等
$A^2 + (k+j)AB + kjB^2$ 与 $(A+kB)(A+jB)$ 不一定相等 但 $A^2 + (k+j)A + kjE = A^2 + (k+j)AE + kjE^2 = (A+kE)(A+jE)$
$ \lambda A  = \lambda^n  A $
$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
$ A^T  =  A $

## 二、证明矩阵可逆

例 1:

设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试判断  $A$  是否可逆。

解:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 24 \neq 0$$

$\therefore A$  可逆

例 2:

设方阵  $A$  满足  $A^2 - A - 2E = 0$ , 证明  $A$  可逆。

解:

$$A^2 - A - 2E = 0$$

$$A^2 - A = 2E$$

$$A^2 - AE = 2E$$

$$A(A - E) = 2E$$

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

$$\text{令 } B = \frac{1}{2}(A - E)$$

$$\text{则 } A \cdot B = E$$

$\therefore A$  可逆

### 三、求逆矩阵

例 1:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-1)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3-4r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -5 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{r_3+3r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{r_1-3r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -5 & 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1-2r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例 2:

已知  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $B^{-1}$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{3})} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1-2r_2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 四、利用 $A \cdot A^{-1} = E$ 或 $A^{-1} \cdot A = E$ 计算

例 1:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ 、 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 、 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ，求矩阵  $X$  使其满足  $AXB = C$ 。

解:

$$AXB = C$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$X = A^{-1}CB^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{8}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 五、利用 $A \cdot A^* = |A|E$ 或 $A^* \cdot A = |A|E$ 计算

例 1:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ ，且  $A^*X = A^{-1} + X$ ，求矩阵  $X$ 。



解:

$$A^*X=A^{-1}+X$$

$$AA^*X=A(A^{-1}+X)$$

$$|A|EX=A(A^{-1}+X)$$

$$|A|EX=AA^{-1}+AX$$

$$|A|EX=E+AX$$

$$|A|EX-AX=E$$

$$(|A|E-A)X=E$$

$$(|A|E-A)^{-1} \cdot (|A|E-A)X=(|A|E-A)^{-1} \cdot E$$

$$EX=(|A|E-A)^{-1} \cdot E$$

$$X=(|A|E-A)^{-1}$$

$$|A|=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix}=-1$$

$$\therefore X=(-E-A)^{-1}=\left[-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}\right]^{-1}$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \\ -4 & -5 & -8 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 六、求矩阵的秩

例 1:

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $R(A)$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 9 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-4r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R(A)=3$$

例 2:

已知  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $R(B)$

解:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-2r_1 \\ r_3-3r_1 \\ r_4-2r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R(B)=2$$

## 七、已知矩阵的秩，求矩阵里的未知数

例 1:

已知  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & \mu & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ ，且  $R(B)=1$ ，求  $\lambda$ 、 $\mu$  的值。

解:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & \mu & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & \mu - 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(B)=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu - 4 = 0 \\ \lambda - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mu = 4 \\ \lambda = 12 \end{cases}$$

## 线性代数第五课

### 一、判断某向量是否可由某向量组线性表示

例 1:

已知  $a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试判断  $b$  能否由  $a_1, a_2, a_3$

线性表示。

解:

$$\text{令 } A = (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) = 3$$

$$\text{令 } B = (a_1, a_2, a_3, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(B) = 3$$

$\therefore R(A) = R(B) \quad \therefore b$  能由  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  线性表示

线性表示:  $b = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 + k_3 a_3$

## 二、判断某个向量组是否线性相关

例 1:

已知  $a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $a_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试判断  $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$

是否线性相关。

解:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(A) = 3$$

$\because R(A) = 3 < \text{向量个数} \quad \therefore \text{线性相关}$

线性相关:  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  中存在一个向量可用其他向量线性表示

$$a_4 = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 + k_3 a_3 \quad a_2 = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_3 + k_3 a_4$$

$$a_3 = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 + k_3 a_4 \quad a_1 = k_1 a_2 + k_2 a_3 + k_3 a_4$$

## 三、已知三维向量空间的一组基底，求某一向量在此基底下的坐标

例 1:

设三维向量空间的一组基底  $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (0, 1, 1)$ ,

求向量  $\beta = (2, 0, 0)$  在此基底下的坐标。

解:

$$\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3$$

$$(2, 0, 0) = k_1(1, 1, 0) + k_2(1, 0, 1) + k_3(0, 1, 1)$$

$$(2, 0, 0) = (k_1, k_1, 0) + (k_2, 0, k_2) + (0, k_3, k_3)$$

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

$\therefore$  坐标为  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)=(1, 1, -1)$

#### 四、求几个行向量的极大无关组

例 1:

已知向量  $\mathbf{a}_1=(0, -4, 12, 8)$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_2=(-1, -3, 5, 1)$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_3=(3, 5, -1, 4)$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_4=(1, 1, 1, 3)$ 。求向量  $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4$  的一个极大无关组。

解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & 12 & 8 \\ -1 & -3 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-3r_1]{\substack{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4 \\ r_2+r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-2r_2]{\substack{r_3+r_2 \\ r_3+r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $R=3$

$\therefore \mathbf{a}_4, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3$  是  $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4$  的一个极大无关组

## 线性代数第六课

### 一、判断方程组解的情况

条件		解的情况		
齐次	$R(A)=\text{未知数个数}$	唯一解（零解）		
	$R(A)<\text{未知数个数}$	多个解（零解和多个非零解）		
非齐次	$R(A)\neq R(A b)$	无解		
	$R(A)=R(A b)$	有解	$R(A)=R(A b)=\text{未知数个数}$	一个非零解
			$R(A)=R(A b)<\text{未知数个数}$	多个非零解

例 1:

判断方程组解的情况

$$\textcircled{1}: \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 0x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 0x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 0x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1 \\ r_3+r_2 \\ r_4-r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(A)=4=\text{未知数个数}=4$$

$\therefore$  该方程组有唯一解

$$\textcircled{2}: \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 0x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + 0x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1 \\ r_3+r_2 \\ r_4-r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1 \\ r_3+r_2 \\ r_4-r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R(A)=3 \neq R(A|b)=4$$

$\therefore$  该方程组无解

$$\textcircled{3}: \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 0x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + 0x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 0x_4 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1 \\ r_3+r_2 \\ r_4-r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1 \\ r_3+r_2 \\ r_4-r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R(A)=4=R(A|b)=4=\text{未知数个数}=4$$

∴ 该方程组有一个解

## 二、解方程组

例 1:

$$\text{解方程组} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\text{原式} = \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 0x_1 + x_2 + 0x_3 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + 0x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{一系列行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore R=3$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{一系列行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{设 1 个未知数 } k$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 4 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 2 - k \\ x_3 = 4 - k \\ x_4 = k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 + 0k \\ x_2 = 2 - 1k \\ x_3 = 4 - 1k \\ x_4 = 0 + 1k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解为: } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2:

$$\text{解方程组} \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5 = 1 \\ 4x_1 - 10x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 + 7x_5 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 14x_2 + 7x_3 - 7x_4 + 11x_5 = -1 \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\text{原式} = \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5 = 1 \\ 4x_1 - 10x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 + 7x_5 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 14x_2 + 7x_3 - 7x_4 + 11x_5 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$(A|b) = \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -10 & 5 & -5 & 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -14 & 7 & -7 & 11 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{一系列行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore R=2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{一系列行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_5 = \frac{2}{3} \\ x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 - \frac{5}{6}x_5 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

设 3 个未知数  $k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_5 = \frac{2}{3} \\ x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 - \frac{5}{6}x_5 = \frac{1}{6} \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \\ x_5 = x_5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2}{3} + 0k_3 + 0k_2 + \frac{1}{3}k_1 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}k_3 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 + \frac{5}{6}k_1 \\ x_3 = 0 + 1k_3 + 0k_2 + 0k_1 \\ x_4 = 0 + 0k_3 + 1k_2 + 0k_1 \\ x_5 = 0 + 0k_3 + 0k_2 + 1k_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解为} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### 三、求方程组的通解、特解、基础解系

例 1:

$$\text{求方程组} \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5 = 1 \\ 4x_1 - 10x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 + 7x_5 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 14x_2 + 7x_3 - 7x_4 + 11x_5 = -1 \end{cases} \text{的通解、一个特解和基础解系}$$

解:

$$\text{通解为} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} k_1=1 \\ k_2=1 \\ k_3=1 \end{cases}, \text{ 可得一个特解为 } \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} k_1=0 \\ k_2=0 \\ k_3=0 \end{cases}, \text{ 可得一个特解为 } \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{基础解系: } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 四、已知某方程组的多个特解，求某齐次方程组的通解

例 1:

四元非齐次线性方程组  $Ax=b$  的特解为  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$ ,  $R(A)=2$ 。求  $Ax=0$  的

通解。(已知  $\eta_1+\eta_2=\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\eta_2+\eta_3=\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\eta_3+\eta_1=\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ )

解:

设有 2 个未知数  $k_1, k_2$

找两个线性无关的矩阵  $X_1, X_2$ , 使  $AX_1=0, AX_2=0$

则  $A\eta_1=b, A\eta_2=b, A\eta_3=b$

$$\therefore A(\eta_1+\eta_2)=A\eta_1+A\eta_2=b+b=2b \Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2b$$

$$A(\eta_2 + \eta_3) = A\eta_2 + A\eta_3 = b + b = 2b \Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2b$$

$$A(\eta_3 + \eta_1) = A\eta_3 + A\eta_1 = b + b = 2b \Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2b$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2b - 2b = 0 \quad A \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - A \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2b - 2b = 0$$

$$A \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = 0 \quad A \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = 0$$

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

$$\therefore X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

五、已知某方程组的多个特解，求某非齐次方程组的通解

例 1:

四元非齐次线性方程组  $Ax=b$  的特解为  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$ ,  $R(A)=2$ 。求  $Ax=b$  的

通解。(已知  $\eta_1 + \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\eta_2 + \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\eta_3 + \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ )

解:

设有 2 个未知数  $k_1, k_2$

找两个线性无关的矩阵  $X_1, X_2$ , 使  $AX_1=0, AX_2=0$

则  $A\eta_1=b, A\eta_2=b, A\eta_3=b$

$$\therefore A(\eta_1+\eta_2)=A\eta_1+A\eta_2=b+b=2b \Rightarrow A\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}=2b$$

$$A(\eta_2+\eta_3)=A\eta_2+A\eta_3=b+b=2b \Rightarrow A\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}=2b$$

$$A(\eta_3+\eta_1)=A\eta_3+A\eta_1=b+b=2b \Rightarrow A\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}=2b$$

$$A\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}-A\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}=2b-2b=0 \quad A\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}-A\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}=2b-2b=0$$

$$A\left[\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right]=0 \quad A\left[\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right]=0$$

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

$$\therefore X_1=\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, X_2=\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即 找出一个矩阵  $Y$ , 满足  $AY=b$

$$\therefore A(\eta_1+\eta_2)=A\eta_1+A\eta_2=b+b=2b$$

$$\Rightarrow A\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}=2b \Rightarrow A \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}=b \Rightarrow A\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}=b$$

$$\therefore Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 六、判断解集中线性无关的解向量个数

例 1:

设  $A$  是  $3 \times 4$  矩阵且  $R(A)=2$ , 若齐次线性方程组  $Ax=0$  有解, 求解集中线性无关的解向量个数。

解:

$$\text{未知数个数} = 4 \quad R(A) = 2 \quad 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{解向量个数为 } 2$$

例 2:

设  $A$  是  $m$  行  $n$  列矩阵, 若  $Ax=b \neq 0$  有解, 且  $R(A)=r$ , 求  $Ax=b$  的解集中最多线性无关的解向量个数。

解:

$$\text{未知数个数} = n \quad R(A) = r$$

∴ 解向量个数为  $n-r+1$

猴博士复讲课



## 线性代数第七课

### 一、规范正交化

例 1:

试把向量  $\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  规范正交化。

解:

$$\mathbf{b}_1 = \mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{a}_2] = 1 \times (-1) + 2 \times 3 + (-1) \times 1 = 4$$

$$[\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_1] = 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + (-1) \times (-1) = 6$$

$$\mathbf{b}_2 = \mathbf{a}_2 - \frac{[\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{a}_2]}{[\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_1]} \mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{4}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_3 = \mathbf{a}_3 - \frac{[\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{a}_3]}{[\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_1]} \mathbf{b}_1 - \frac{[\mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{a}_3]}{[\mathbf{b}_2, \mathbf{b}_2]} \mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\mathbf{b}_1\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\|\mathbf{b}_2\| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\|\mathbf{b}_3\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 0^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{b}_1}{\|\mathbf{b}_1\|} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{b}_2}{\|\mathbf{b}_2\|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_3 = \frac{\mathbf{b}_3}{\|\mathbf{b}_3\|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 二、求矩阵的特征值

例 1:

求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值。

解:

$$\text{令 } |A - \lambda E| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

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

$$1 \cdot (\lambda^2 - 1) \cdot \frac{-(\lambda+2)(\lambda-1)}{1+\lambda} = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 2) \cdot (\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$$

当  $\lambda = -2$  或  $\lambda = 1$  时, 满足要求

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

例 2:

求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值。

解:

$$\text{令 } |A - \lambda E| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

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

$$1 \cdot 1 \cdot (\lambda - 1)^2 \cdot (2 - \lambda) = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2 \cdot (2 - \lambda) = 0$$

当  $\lambda=2$  或  $\lambda=1$  时，满足要求

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

### 三、求矩阵的特征向量

例 1:

求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征向量。

解:

上个题型已经求得  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1=-2$  ,  $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=1$

当  $\lambda=\lambda_1=-2$  时

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - (-2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(A-\lambda E)x=0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}x=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{通解为 } k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \lambda_1 = -2 \text{ 时, 特征向量为 } k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $\lambda = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$  时

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

$$(A - \lambda E)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{通解为 } k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \text{ 时, 特征向量为 } k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 与 } k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2:

求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征向量。

解:

上个题型已经求得  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$

当  $\lambda = \lambda_1 = 2$  时

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda E)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3x_1 + x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 0 \\ -4x_1 + x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

通解为  $k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \lambda = \lambda_1 = 2$  时, 特征向量为  $k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $\lambda = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$  时

$$A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda E)x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x_1 + x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 0 \\ -4x_1 + 2x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

通解为  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\therefore \lambda = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$  时, 特征向量为  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

#### 四、判断方阵是否与对角阵相似/是否满足 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

例 1:

已知方阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 请判断  $A$  是否与对角阵相似。

解:

上个题型求得:

$\lambda_1 = -2$  对应的特征向量为  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$  对应的特征向量为  $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

特征向量个数 : 3

方阵阶数 : 3

特征向量个数 = 方阵阶数

$\therefore$  方阵  $A$  与对角阵相似

例 2:

已知方阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 请判断  $A$  是否满足  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

解:

上个题型求得:

$\lambda_1 = 2$  对应的特征向量为  $k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$  对应的特征向量为  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

特征向量个数: 2

方阵阶数: 3

特征向量个数  $\neq$  方阵阶数

$\therefore$  方阵  $A$  不满足  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$

## 五、求方阵对应的对角阵 $\Lambda$ 及可逆变换矩阵 $P$

例 1:

已知方阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  与对角阵相似，求相应的对角阵  $\Lambda$  及可逆变换矩阵  $P$

解:

第二个题型已经求得： $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = -2$   $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$

当  $\lambda_1 = -2$  时，特征向量为  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$  时，特征向量为  $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{对角阵 } \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

将  $\xi_1$  规范正交化

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|b_1\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$e_1 = \frac{b_1}{\|b_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

将 $\xi_2$ 、 $\xi_3$ 规范正交化

$$\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = \xi_3 - \frac{[b_2, \xi_3]}{[b_2, b_2]} b_2$$

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

$$\|b_2\| = \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\|b_3\| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$e_2 = \frac{b_2}{\|b_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_3 = \frac{b_3}{\|b_3\|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{将 } \xi_1 \text{ 规范正交化} \Rightarrow e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{将 } \xi_2, \xi_3 \text{ 规范正交化} \Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad e_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

可逆变换矩阵  $P = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$



## 六、已知 $P^{-1}AP=\Lambda$ ，求关于 $A$ 的复杂式子

例 1:

已知  $A=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ，求  $A^{10}$

解:

上一个题型求得： $A$  与对角阵相似，即  $A$  满足  $P^{-1}AP=\Lambda$

$$P=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1=-2$        $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=1$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A^{10} &= P \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{10} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^{10} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^{10} \end{pmatrix} \cdot P^T \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} (-2)^{10} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1^{10} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1^{10} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

最终结果就不给大家算了

## 线性代数第八课

### 一、求二次型对应的系数矩阵

例 1:

求二次型  $f = -2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$  对应的系数矩阵。

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f &= a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{33}x_3^2 \\ &\quad + 2a_{12}x_1x_2 + 2a_{13}x_1x_3 + 2a_{23}x_2x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a_{11} = 0 \\ a_{22} = 0 \\ a_{33} = 0 \\ a_{12} = -1 \\ a_{13} = 1 \\ a_{23} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{系数矩阵为: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2:

求二次型  $f = x^2 - 3z^2 - 4xy + yz$  对应的系数矩阵

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } f &= a_{11}x^2 + a_{22}y^2 + a_{33}z^2 \\ &\quad + 2a_{12}xy + 2a_{13}xz + 2a_{23}yz \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a_{11} = 1 \\ a_{22} = 0 \\ a_{33} = -3 \\ a_{12} = -2 \\ a_{13} = 0 \\ a_{23} = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{系数矩阵为: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 二、把二次型化成标准形

例 1:

化二次型  $f = -2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$  为标准形, 并求所用的变换矩阵  $P$

解:

$$\text{二次型的系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \text{ 的特征值为: } \lambda_1 = -2 \quad \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\text{标准形是 } f = -2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 三、把二次型化成规范形

例 1:

化二次型  $f = -2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$  为规范形, 并求所用的变换矩阵  $C$

解:

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

$$A \text{ 的特征值为: } \lambda_1 = -2 \quad \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\text{规范形是 } f = -z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2$$

$$\text{满足 } P^{-1}AP = \Lambda \text{ 的矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 四、用配方法把二次型化成标准形

例 1:

用配方法把二次型  $f = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$  化为标准形, 并求所用的变换矩阵  $P$ 。

解:

$$f = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 6x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3 + 2x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 6x_2x_3$$

$$= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + x_2^2 + 4x_2x_3 + 4x_3^2 \\
 &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + 2x_3)^2 - 4x_3^2 + 4x_3^2 \\
 &= (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_2 + 2x_3)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

标准形是  $f = y_1^2 + y_2^2$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} y_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ y_2 = x_2 + 2x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - y_2 + y_3 \\ x_2 = y_2 - 2y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

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

## 五、判断二次型的正定性

例 1:

判断  $f = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 6x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 + 6x_2x_3$  的正定性

解:

$$\text{二次型的系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

一阶顺序主子式为  $|1| = 1 > 0$

$$\text{二阶顺序主子式为 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 2 - 1 \times 1 = 1 > 0$$

$$\text{三阶顺序主子式为 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1 > 0$$

$\therefore f$  是正定的

## 六、二次型为正定的等价条件

二次型  $f$  为正定  $\Leftrightarrow$  系数矩阵  $A$  的顺序主子式均大于 0

$\Leftrightarrow$  系数矩阵  $A$  的特征值均大于 0

$\Leftrightarrow f$  化成的标准形里系数均大于 0

$\Leftrightarrow$  当  $x_i$  不全为 0 时  $f > 0$  恒成立

例 1:

若二次型  $f$  为正定, 则系数矩阵  $A$  的特征值 (A)

A、都大于 0    B、都大于等于 0    C、可能正也可能负    D、都小于 0