

$$(2) \text{逆} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) \text{逆} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a_1} \\ \frac{1}{a_2} & \frac{1}{a_3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4) \text{逆} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} & \frac{1}{a_{n+2}} & \dots & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ \frac{1}{a_1} & \frac{1}{a_2} & \frac{1}{a_3} & \dots & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

T45

(1) 交换A的i行和j行,

$$R_{i \leftrightarrow j} A = B \rightarrow B^{-1} = A^{-1} R_{i \leftrightarrow j}^{-1} = A^{-1} C_{i \leftrightarrow j} \text{ 交换 i 列 j 列}$$

(2) A i行乘k

$$R_{(k)i} A = B \rightarrow B^{-1} = A^{-1} R_{(k)i}^{-1} = A^{-1} C_{(k)i} \text{ i列乘 } \frac{1}{k}$$

(3) A j行 + i行乘λ

$$R_{\lambda i+j} A = B \Rightarrow B^{-1} = A^{-1} R_{j+\lambda i}^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot C_{i+\lambda j}$$

j列乘(-λ)倍加i行

T46.  $B = (b_{ij})$   $C = (c_{ij})_{r \times n}$   $r(C) = r$

(1) 如果  $BC = O$  则  $B = O$

证明.  $r(C) = r$  则将C拆为  $(C_{i1}, \dots, C_{ir})$  可逆 (或说C可逆)

$$BC = O \rightarrow B(C_{i1}, \dots, C_{ir}) = O \rightarrow B = O \cdot (C_{i1}, \dots, C_{ir})^{-1} = O$$

$$(2) BC = E \text{ 则 } B = E$$

$$(B-E)C = 0 \xrightarrow{B \neq E} B-E=0 \rightarrow B=E$$

T47 (1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 11 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 10 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 10 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 10 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r=2$$

(3)

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

$r=2$

(5)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & \dots & a_1b_n \\ a_2b_1 & a_2b_2 & \dots & a_2b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_nb_1 & a_nb_2 & \dots & a_nb_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其他情况都为0} \rightarrow r=0$$

其他情况都为0  $\rightarrow r=0$

T48

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ a & 1 & a & a \\ a & a & 1 & a \\ a & a & a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 1-a^2 & a(1-a) & a(1-a) \\ 0 & a(1-a) & 1-a^2 & a(1-a) \\ 0 & a(1-a) & a(1-a) & 1-a^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1+3a & a & a+a \\ 0 & 1-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-a \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 可逆  $|A| \neq 0$ ; 或  $r=4 \Rightarrow a \neq -\frac{1}{3}$  且  $a \neq 1$

(2)  $A$  秩为3  $\Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$

(3)  $A$  秩为1  $\Rightarrow a = 1$



T49  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$   $AB$  秩为 2.

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a+2 & 2 & a+1 \\ a+1 & 2 & a+1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a+1 & 2 & a+1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a-2 & 0 & 1-a \\ 3 & 2 & 2a \end{pmatrix}$$

只有  $a=1$  有可能 //

或用  $|A| = -2$ ;  $r(AB) = r(B) = 2$ ,  $a = 1$  ✓  $\rightarrow |B| = 1-a=0$

T50  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $BA^*$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $BA^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $r=1$

T51(1)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 = 11 \\ -x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 11 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{7}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{20}{9} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2}{3}, x_2 = -\frac{7}{9}, x_3 = \frac{20}{9} \quad \checkmark$$

(2)

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 11 & 14 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 10 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2 - x_5 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = 3x_5 \\ x_4 = -3x_5 \\ x_5 = x_5 \end{cases}$$



$$T_4) \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 & 5 & 2 & 21 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 & 1 & 10 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 1 & 15 \\ 7 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = -5 \\ x_4 = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$T_5) \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{无解}.$$

T53

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ 非零解} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1-ab & 1-a \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 0 & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq (1-a)b = 0$$

$$\text{则 } a=1 \text{ 或 } b=0$$

T54. 唯一-解, 无解.

无穷解

$$r(\tilde{A}) \neq r(A) = 3 \quad r(A) \neq r(\tilde{A})$$

$$r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) < 3$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b+3 \\ 0 & -2a & a+2b-3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1-\frac{1}{a} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b+2 \\ 0 & -2a & a+2b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & a & -b \\ 0 & 0 & a-b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{唯一-解: } x_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{a}; x_2 = \frac{1}{a}; x_3 = 0 \quad (a \neq 0; a \neq b)$$

$$\text{无解: } a = 0$$

$$\text{无穷: } a = b \neq 0; x_1 = 0, x_2 = x_3 + 1, x_3 = x_3$$