期中考试答案

1.

解. 将行列式按第一列展开: $B_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ $(a+b) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a+b \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$ $+(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$ a+b1 0 a + b0 $0 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0 \quad 1$ a + b0 $= (a+b)B_{n-1} - abB_{n-2}$ 我们可以得到: $B_n - bB_{n-1} = aB_{n-1} - abB_{n-2} = a(B_{n-1} - bB_{n-2})$ $B_1 = a + b, B_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a + b & ab \\ 1 & a + b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + ab + b^2$ $B_2 - bB_1 = a^2 + ab + b^2 - ab - b^2 = a^2$ 所以 $B_n - bB_{n-1} = a^{n-2}a^2 = a^n$ 同理可得 $B_n - aB_{n-1} = b^{n-2}b^2 = b^n$ 当 $a \neq b$ 时: 得到 $aB_n - bB_n = a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}$ 即 $B_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}$ $= -n - \frac{-o}{a-b}$ 当 a = b 时: 得到 $B_n - aB_{n-1} = a^n$ 即 $\frac{B_n}{a^n} - \frac{B_{n-1}}{a^{n-1}} = 1$ 又 $\frac{B_1}{a} = 2$,所以 $\frac{B_n}{a^n} = n+1$,即 $B_n = (n+1)a^n$.

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解. 1. 没有
$$x_i = 0$$

$$A_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x_2 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1, \dots, R_n - R_1} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a - x_1 & x_2 - a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a - x_1 & 0 & \cdots & x_n - a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{C_1 + \frac{x_1 - a}{x_2 - a} C_2, \dots, C_1 + \frac{x_1 - a}{x_n - a} C_n}{x_2 - a} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + \frac{x_1 - a}{x_2 - a} + \dots + \frac{x_1 - a}{x_n - a} a & a & \cdots & a \\ a - x_1 & 0 & \cdots & x_n - a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1 + \frac{x_1 - a}{x_2 - a} a + \dots + \frac{x_1 - a}{x_n - a} a)(x_2 - a)(x_3 - a)...(x_n - a)$$
2. 存在 \(\tau \) $x_i = 0$, 其他 \(\tau \) $x_i = 0$.
$$A_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x_2 & \cdots & a \\ a & x_2 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 - a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 - a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & x_2 - a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 - a & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 - a & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots &$$

<u>_</u>.

解. (1)
$$AA^* = |A|E$$

$$\Rightarrow |AA^*| = ||A|E| = |A|^n$$

$$\Rightarrow |A||A^*| = |A|^n$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} = 3^{n-1}$$
 (2)
$$AA^* = |A|E$$
 若 A 可逆,则 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ 所以, $|(\frac{1}{4}A)^{-1} - 2A^*|$
$$= |4A^{-1} - 2A^*|$$

$$= |4A^{-1} - 2|A|A^{-1}|$$

$$= |(4 - 2|A|)A^{-1}|$$

$$= |(-2)A^{-1}|$$

$$= (-2)^n |A|^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{(-2)^n}{3}$$

$$\stackrel{\square}{=}.$$

$$\begin{split} \textbf{\textit{解}}. \; [\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & -4 & -5 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \\ \frac{R_2-2R_1,R_3+R_1,R_4-R_1,R_5-R_1}{0} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & -6 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \textbf{所以}, \; \textbf{向量组的秩为} \; 2, \; \mathbf{极大线性无关组可以为} \; \alpha_1,\alpha_2. \end{split}$$

所以,向量组的秩为 2,极大线性无关组可以为 α_1,α_2

四.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ -5/3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

非齐次方程特解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以通解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ -5/3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (k_1, k_2, k_3$$
 可取任意实数) □

五.

证.
$$(1)\alpha_1,...,\alpha_s$$
 可由 $\beta_1,...,\beta_t$ 线性表示. 则今

$$\alpha_1 = k_{11}\beta_1 + k_{21}\beta_2 + \dots + k_{t1}\beta_t$$

$$\alpha_s = k_{1s}\beta_1 + k_{2s}\beta_2 + \dots + k_{ts}\beta_t$$

$$\alpha_s = k_{1s}\beta_1 + k_{2s}\beta_2 + \dots + k_{ts}\beta_t$$

用矩阵可表示为 $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s] = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t]$
$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & \dots & k_{1s} \\ k_{21} & \dots & k_{2s} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_{t1} & \dots & k_{ts} \end{bmatrix} = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t]A$$
要证 $[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s]X = 0$ 有非零解。只要证 $[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t]X$

要证 $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_s$ 线性相关,只要证 $[\alpha_1,...,\alpha_s]X=0$ 有非零解,只要证 $[\beta_1,...,\beta_t]AX=$ 0 有非零解.

注意到 $r(A) \le min\{t, s\} = t < s$, 所以 AX = 0 有非零解, 则 $[\beta_1, ..., \beta_t]AX = 0$ 也有非零解,结论得证.

(2) $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_s$ 线性相关

则存在不全为 0 的数 $k_1, ..., k_s$, 使得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

乘上 A 得到

$$A(k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1A\alpha_1 + \dots + k_sA\alpha_s = 0$$

所以, $A\alpha_1, ..., A\alpha_s$ 线性相关.

i 正. (1) 首先我们有
$$r(A) + r(B) = r(\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ O & B \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 + C_2} \begin{bmatrix} A + B & B \\ O & B \end{bmatrix}$$
 所以, $r(A) + r(B) = r(\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix}) = r(\begin{bmatrix} A + B & B \\ O & B \end{bmatrix}) \ge r(A + B)$ 相減同理可得。
$$(2)r(\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ O & B \end{bmatrix}) = r(\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix}) = r(A) + r(B)$$

$$(3)\begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2 - A^{-1}CC_1} \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix}$$
 所以, $r(\begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{bmatrix}) = r(\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix}) = r(A) + r(B)$

七.

证.
$$(1)r(A)=r$$
, 则存在初等矩阵 P,Q , 使得 $A=P\begin{bmatrix}E_r&O\\O&O\end{bmatrix}Q$ 而 $E_r=E_{11}+E_{22}+...+E_{rr}(E_{ii}$ 为 i 行 i 列元素为 1 ,其他元素都是 0 的 r 阶矩阵)

所以,
$$A = P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} Q = P \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{11} & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} + \dots + \begin{bmatrix} E_{rr} & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}) Q$$

$$= P \begin{bmatrix} E_{11} & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} Q + \ldots + P \begin{bmatrix} E_{rr} & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} Q$$

注意到每个 $P\begin{bmatrix}E_{ii}&O\\O&O\end{bmatrix}Q$ 的秩都是 1, 所以 A 能写成 r 个秩为 1 的矩阵之和.

(2)r(A) = n, 则存在初等矩阵 P,Q, 使得 $A = P\begin{bmatrix} E_n \\ O \end{bmatrix}Q$

注意到初等矩阵都可逆,所以我们可以取秩为 n 的矩阵 $B=Q^{-1}[E_n,O]P^{-1}$

$$BA = Q^{-1}[E_n, O]P^{-1}P\begin{bmatrix} E_n \\ O \end{bmatrix}Q = E_n$$

所以这样的 B 存在.

八.

证. 令 $k_1(e_1+e_2)+k_2(e_2+e_3)+...+k_n(e_n+e_1)=0$ 如果 $k_1,...,k_n$ 只能为 0,则线性无关,反之,线性相关. $k_1(e_1+e_2)+k_2(e_2+e_3)+...+k_n(e_n+e_1)=(k_1+k_n)e_1+(k_1+k_2)e_2+...+(k_{n-1}+k_n)e_n=0$ 而又 $e_1,...,e_n$ 线性无关,所以我们可得到方程组:

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_n = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\vdots$$
$$k_{n-1} + k_n = 0$$

系数矩阵为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A 的行列式为

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $=1+(-1)^{1+n}$

- 1. 若 n 为偶数,则 $1+(-1)^{1+n}=0$,所以 AX=0 有非零解,所以 $e_1+e_2,e_2+e_3,...,e_n+e_1$ 线性相关.
- 2. 若 n 为奇数,则 $1 + (-1)^{1+n} = 2 \neq 0$,所以 AX = 0 有只有零解,所以 $e_1 + e_2, e_2 + e_3, ..., e_n + e_1$ 线性无关.