附录: 部分习题参考答案

习题 1.1

1. $5\alpha - 11\beta + 7\gamma$.

2.
$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \alpha + \beta, \overrightarrow{BD} = \beta - \alpha, \overrightarrow{MA} = -\frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta), \overrightarrow{MB} = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta).$$

3. (用定义判断) (1) 线性相关; (2) 线性相关; (3) 线性无关; (4) 线性无关.

习题 1.2

1. (1)
$$-3$$
; (2) 19; (3) -1 ; (4) $-\frac{3}{2}$.

2. 否

3. $-\frac{2}{3}$

4. 22.

习题 1.3

1.
$$(1)(-2,0,2); (2)(-3,8,3); (3)\boldsymbol{\alpha}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}(-1,2,3), \boldsymbol{\beta}^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}(2,1,3), \boldsymbol{\gamma}^0 = \frac$$

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, -1, 2).$

2. $x = 0, y = -\frac{1}{2}$.

3.
$$(1)-7$$
; $(2)(7,7,7)$; $(3)\frac{2\pi}{3}$; $(4)\frac{2}{\sqrt{14}},\frac{-3}{\sqrt{14}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$.

4. 2

$$5.(1)(a,b,-c),(-a,b,c),(a,-b,c);(2)(a,-b,-c),(-a,b,-c),(-a,-b,c);(3)(-a,-b,-c).$$

6. xOy 平面: $(x_0, y_0, 0); yOz$ 平面: $(0, y_0, z_0); zOx$ 平面: $(x_0, 0, z_0); x$ 轴: $(x_0, 0, 0), y$

轴: $(0, y_0, 0); z$ 轴: $(0, 0, z_0)$.

7.(A) IV;(B) V;(C) VIII;(D) III.

8.B(6,7,10).

9.(0,1,-2).

10. (1)
$$\frac{\sqrt{1106}}{2}$$
, (2) $\frac{68}{3}$.

11.(1) 不共面; (2) 共面.

12. 11.

习题 1.4

$$1.(1) x + 3y = 0; (2) 9y - z - 2 = 0; (3) 7x + 3y - 2z - 23 = 0; (4) 3x + y + 14z - 19 = 0;$$

$$(5) x - 3y - 7z + 4 = 0; (6) 4x + 3y - 6z + 12 = 0.$$

2. 1

3.
$$c = -6, d$$
 任意; $c = -6, d = -\frac{5}{2}$.

习题 1.5

$$1.(1)\frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{5}; (2)\frac{x+2}{1} = \frac{y+3}{0} = 0; (3)\frac{x-3}{4} = \frac{y+2}{-2} = \frac{z-1}{-1};$$

$$(4)\frac{x-4}{1} = \frac{y+1}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{2}.$$

$$2. (1) \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{5}; \begin{cases} x = 1-2t \\ y = 1+t \\ z = 1+3t \end{cases}, (2) \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-5}{9} = \frac{z+1}{-4}; \begin{cases} x = 1+3t \\ y = 5+9t \\ z = -1+-4t \end{cases}.$$

- 3. 是, 2x z = 0.
- 4.(1) 垂直相交, (3,-1,-2);(2)(-3,14,-9);(3) 直线在平面上.

5. 3.
6.
$$\frac{2\sqrt{35}}{35}$$
.
7. $\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{6}$.
8. $l_0: \begin{cases} x - y + 2z - 1 = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$.
9. $\lambda = \frac{5}{4}$.

10.
$$(0, -1, 1)$$
, $\arcsin \frac{15}{19}$.
11. $\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

习题 2.1

1. (1) 是; (2) 否; (3) 否; (4) 是.

2.
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \widetilde{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$
\$\mathbb{\mathbb{R}}\rightarrow\mathbb{\mathbb{T}}\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}\mathbb{R}\$.

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

$$4. \ \mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -21 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

5.
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 123 & 100 & 9 \\ 98 & 131 & 19 \\ 100 & 90 & 26 \end{pmatrix}$$
; 商品 3 的销售情况; 第一季度各商品的销售情况; 分别

用第2列和第3行表示.

习题 2.2

- 1. 第 1.2 个不是. 第 3 个是.
- 3. $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = 5/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$; $\Re x_1 = -1/2, x_2 = -1/2, x_3 = 0$;
- 5. 可以.
- 7. $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3; x_1 = t, x_2 = 4, x_3 = 0, t \in \mathbb{R}; x_1 = 1 2t_1 2t_2, x_2 = 0$ $t-1, x_3=1-t_2, x_4=t-2t \in R$; \mathcal{R}
 - 9. (1) \mathcal{H} **解**; (2) $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 2$; (3) $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$.

 - 10. $k \neq -2$; k = -2. 12. $y = \frac{2}{15}x^2 \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{71}{30}$.
 - 13. 2000,4000,4000

习题 2.3

1. (1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$; $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 9 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$; (2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; (3) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; (4) 参考 (3)

2. (1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
; $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; $\begin{pmatrix} 27 & -14 & 3 \\ 17 & 12 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$;

$$(2) \left(\begin{array}{rrr} -19 & -9 \\ -1 & -7 \end{array}\right); \left(\begin{array}{rrr} -21 & 10 & 3 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{array}\right).$$

3.
$$(1)\begin{pmatrix} 35 \\ 6 \\ 49 \end{pmatrix}$$
; (2) 32; $(3)\begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ 0 & b^n \end{pmatrix}$; $(4)\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 6 & 12 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$; (5) $a_{11}x_1^2 + a_{22}x_2^2 + a_{12}x_2^2 + a_{13}x_1^2 + a_{12}x_2^2 + a_{13}x_1^2 + a_{13}x_$

$$(a_{12} + a_{21})x_1x_2;$$
 (6) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

- 4. 都不成立.
- 5. 用数学归纳法.
- 6. 根据对称矩阵和反对称矩阵的定义直接证明.
- 7. 根据定义直接证明.
- 8. 用定义, 注意对角矩阵表示为: 如果 $i \neq j$, $a_{ij} = 0$.
- 9. 用定义, 注意上三角矩阵表示为: 如果 i > j, $a_{ij} = 0$.

习题 2.4

$$1. \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 & 6 \end{array}\right).$$

习题 3.2

- 1. 1; 9; -1; -1; -1
- 2. (1) a-1; (2)0,(提示: $r_3=-2r_1$) (3)0
- 3.(1)-3(提示: 行和为 3)(2)acxu awdx ycbu + ywbd
- 4. (1) 提示: 拆分第一列和第二列

2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ 0 & b^3 - ba^2 & c^3 - ca^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

$$= (a+b+c)(a-b)(a-c)(c-b)$$

5.
$$(1)(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}n!$$
 (2) $(1-\sum_{i=2}^{n}\frac{1}{i})n!$ (提示: $c_1-\frac{1}{2}c_2-\cdots-\frac{1}{n}c_n$)

- 6. 3, 0; 10
- 7. 提示: $A^{\mathrm{T}} = -A \Rightarrow \left| A^{\mathrm{T}} \right| = (-1)^n \left| A \right| \perp \left| A^{\mathrm{T}} \right| = \left| A \right|$
- $8.|AB| = |A||B| = (a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)$

习题 3.3

1.
$$(1)\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $(2)\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$ $(3)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

2. 提示:

$$A^{2} - A - 2E = 0 \Rightarrow A\frac{1}{2}(A - E) = E;$$

 $A^{2} - A - 2E = 0 \Rightarrow (A + 2E) \left[-\frac{1}{3}(A - 3E) \right] = E$

3. (1)
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 (2) $\frac{1}{8}$ (3) 32 (4) $-\frac{125}{54}$ (5) 16
4. $A^* = |A|A^{-1} \Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$, $A^* = |A|A^{-1} \Rightarrow (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A$
6. $\begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}CB^{-1} \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
7. $\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 9 \\ -6 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \cdot (-1)^k + 3 \cdot 2^k & -3 \cdot (-1)^k + 3 \cdot 2^k \\ 2 \cdot (-1)^k - 2 \cdot 2^k & 3 \cdot (-1)^k - 2 \cdot 2^k \end{pmatrix}$

习题 3.4

1. (1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2) $\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
2. $x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 4 & 6 \\ \hline 3 & -4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{11}{19}, x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{7}{38}$

习题 3.5

- 1. (1) 3; (2)3
- 2. 不一定;不一定;有
- 3. (1) 1; (2)3; (3)2
- 4. 提示: 由克莱姆法则可得结果

习题 3.6

1.
$$(1)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $(2)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $(3)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
2. $(1)\frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $(2)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 1 & 0 \\ ac - b & -c & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
3. $(1)\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -\frac{8}{3} & 5 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ $(2)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
4. 提示: $\forall P$ 可逆, $PA = B$

习题 3.7

- 1.3
- 2. 2,5,8

习题 4.1

1,
$$\alpha = (1,2,3,4)$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_3 = 1 \\ k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 2 \\ -k_1 - 2k_2 + 2k_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

- 4、(略)
- $5, \beta = 2\alpha_1 \alpha_2 3\alpha_3$
- 6, (1) $c = -4, d \neq 0$; (2) $c \neq -4$; (3) c = -4, d = 0.

习题 4.2

- 1、线性相关
- 2, a = 5
- 3、提示 $x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3 = x_1\alpha_1 + (x_1 x_2)\alpha_2 + (x_1 x_2 x_3)\alpha_{31}$

4、设
$$A = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3)$$
, $\widetilde{A} = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3 \quad \beta)$,则题意知 $r(A) = r(\widetilde{A})$ 。必要性:方程 $AX = \beta$ 只有唯一解,所以 $r(A) = 3$,即 $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3$ 线性无关;充分性: $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3$ 线性无关,所以 $r(A) = 3$,所以 $AX = \beta$ 只有唯一解。

5、略

习题 4.3

- 1、提示:可相互线性表示
- 2、(1) 秩=2, α_1 , α_2 为一个极大无关组
 - (2) 秩=3, α_1 , α_2 , α_3 为一个极大无关组

3、(1) 因为
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 \rightarrow $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 α_1 , $\alpha_{,2}$, $\alpha_{,3}$ 为一个极大无关组,

(2) 因为
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 \rightarrow $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 α_1 , $\alpha_{,2}$ 为一个极大无关组,且

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$
, $\alpha_4 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$

4、由题意知存在 n 阶方阵 K 使得 $(e_1 \quad e_2 \quad \cdots \quad e_n) = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_n) K$,故

$$|A| = |\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_n| \neq 0$$
, 所以 $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_n$ 线性无关。

5、必要性:根据定理4.2.8;充分性:根据题4结论。

6、略

习题 4.4

1、(1) 是,(2) 是,(3) 不是

2、因为
$$(\beta_1 \quad \beta_2) = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$
,所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$ 等价,故

$$V_1 = V_2$$
, $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 即为所求过渡矩阵。

3、证明:由于
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \neq 0$$
,所以 α_1 , $\alpha_{,2}$, $\alpha_{,3}$ 线性无关,对于 $\forall \alpha \in R^3$,因为,

 α_1 , $\alpha_{,2}$, $\alpha_{,3}$, α 线性相关,故 α 可由 α_1 , $\alpha_{,2}$, $\alpha_{,3}$ 线性表示,因而, α_1 , $\alpha_{,2}$, $\alpha_{,3}$ 是 R^3 的一组基, $\beta = \frac{5}{7}\alpha_1 + \frac{10}{7}\alpha_2 - \frac{1}{7}\alpha_3$ 。

习题 4.5

1、(1) 基础解系
$$\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$$
,通解 $X = k\xi$, $\forall k \in R$;

(2) 基础解系
$$\xi = (4/3 - 3 \ 4/3 \ 1)^T$$
,通解 $X = k\xi$, $\forall k \in R$

2、(1) 无解; (2) 通解
$$X = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \forall k_1, k_2 \in R$$
。

3、基础解系:
$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$$
 , $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 & \xi_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

4、秩=2

5.
$$\begin{cases} x_2 - 2x_1 = 1 \\ x_3 = x_1 \\ x_4 + x_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

6、证明: (1) 假设 η^* , η_1 , $\eta_{,2}$,…, η_{n-r} 线性相关,则 η^* 可由 η_1 , $\eta_{,2}$,…, η_{n-r} 线性表示,故 η^* 亦为对应齐次方程的解,矛盾,故得证。(2) (η^* , $\eta^* + \eta_1$, $\eta^* + \eta_{,2}$,…, $\eta^* + \eta_{n-r}$)

$$= (\ \eta^*, \ \eta_1, \ \eta_{,2}, \cdots, \ \eta_{n-r}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n-r+1}, \quad 因为 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \ 所以两$$

向量组等价,故 η^* , $\eta^* + \eta_1$, $\eta^* + \eta_{,2}$,…, $\eta^* + \eta_{n-r}$ 线性无关。

习题 5.1

1.
$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

2. 1,4,5.

3.
$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

6.

(1)
$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{-2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$;

(2)
$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题 5.2

1. (1)
$$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$$
, 对应于 $\lambda_1 = 2$, 的所有特征向量为 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} . k_1 \neq 0$. 对应于 $\lambda_2 = 3$, 的所有特征向量为 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} . k_2 \neq 0$.

(2)
$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 9,$$
 对应于 $\lambda_1 = -1,$ 的所有特征向量为 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. k_1 \neq 0.$

对应于 $\lambda_2=0$, 的所有特征向量为 $k_2\begin{pmatrix} 1\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}$. $k_2\neq 0$. 对应于 $\lambda_3=9$, 的所有特征向量

为
$$k_3\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\\2\end{pmatrix}.k_3\neq0.$$

(3)
$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$$
, 对应于 $\lambda_1 = 1$, 的所有特征向量为 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} . k_1 \neq 0$.

对应于 $\lambda_2 = 2$, 的所有特征向量为 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $k_2 \neq 0$. 对应于 $\lambda_3 = 3$, 的所有特征向量为

$$k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} . k_3 \neq 0.$$

- 2. $\lambda = 1, k = 2.$
- 3. 3A+4E 的特征值为 $7,10,13,\cdots,3n+4,$ A^2+A 的特征值为 $0,2,16,\cdots,(n-1)n,$ $|3A+4E|=7\times 10\times 13\times\cdots\times (3n+4).$ 7. $\frac{|A|}{\lambda}$.

习题 5.3

1.
$$x = 0, y = 4$$
.

2. (1) 不能对角化, (2) 在实数范围内不能对角化, (3) 可对角化, $\land = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (4)$$
 不能对角化.
$$3. \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题 5.4

1. 对应于
$$\lambda_1 = 6$$
 的所有特征向量为 $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $.k \neq 0$.

2.
$$(1)Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
,
 $(2)\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$.

习题 6.1

1.(1)15
$$x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2$$
, (2)555, (3)48;
2. $x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3$;

$$3.(1)(x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, 秩为 3;$$

$$(2)(x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, 秩为 2;$$

$$(3)(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, 秩为 2;$$

- 4. 相似一定等价, 合同一定等价
- 5.(1) 不成立, (2) 成立.

习题 6.2

$$1.(1) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$
 标准形为 $f = 2y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 + y_3^2;$
$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$
 标准形为 $f = 2y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2;$
$$2.a = b = 0$$

$$2.a = b = 0$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix},$$
 规范型为 $f = z_1^2 - z_2^2 - z_3^2;$

4. 作正交变换 x = Qy 将二次型化为标准形 $\lambda_1 y_1^2 + \lambda_2 y_2^2 + \cdots + \lambda_n y_n^2$

习题 6.3

- 1.(1) 正惯性指数为 2,(2) 正惯性指数为 1;
- 2.(1) 正定, (2) 不正定, (3) 不正定;
- 3.-3 < a < 1;
- 4. 对任意的 $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}(A+B)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x};$
- 5. 证明行列式大于零,特征值全大于零,且均为对称阵;
- 7. 有相同的特征值及重数,且秩相等,正惯性指数都是1.