

习题参考答案

第一章

习题 1.1

1. (1) -2, 1; (2) 7, -7; (3) -12.

2. (1) 6; (2) $ab^2 - a^2b$; (3) $3abc - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$;

(4) 16; (5) -7; (6) 0.

3. (1) $x_1 = \frac{7}{5}$, $x_2 = \frac{1}{5}$; (2) $x_1 = \frac{7}{2}$, $x_2 = \frac{5}{4}$.

4. (1) -6; (2) $(-1)^{\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}} n!$; (3) -12.

5. $x = \pm 2$.

习题 1.2

1. (1) 6; (2) 4; (3) 2; (4) -12; (5) 0; (6) 0.

2. (1) -65; (2) -8; (3) 0; (4) 160; (5) $b^2(b^2 - 4a^2)$;

(6) $-2(x^3 + y^3)$; (7) $x^n + (-1)^{n+1} y^n$; (8) $[x + (n-1)a](x-a)^{n-1}$;

(9) 12; (10) $\left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}\right] \prod_{i=1}^n a_i$

3. (1) 略; (2) 略.

4. (1) 6; (2) 912000; (3) $\left[1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a}{x_i - a}\right] \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a)$; (4) $1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$.

5. $x_{1,2} = \pm 1, x_{3,4} = \pm 2$.

习题 1.3

1. (1) $x = \frac{1}{3}, y = \frac{-5}{6}$; (2) $c \neq b, c \neq a, b \neq a$.

2. (1) $x_1 = 3, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 2$; (2) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3, x_4 = -1$;

(3) $x_1 = 3, x_2 = 4, x_3 = 5$; (4) $x_1 = 3, x_2 = -4, x_3 = -1, x_4 = 1$.

3. $\lambda = 1, 2, -3$.

总习题一

1. (1) C; (2) D; (3) C; (4) D.

2. (1) -6; (2) -120; (3) 18; (4) $\left(1 + \frac{100}{11} + \frac{100}{12} + \frac{100}{13} + \frac{100}{14}\right) 24024$;

$$(5) abcd + ab + ad + cd + 1; \quad (6) (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)(a+b+c+d);$$

$$(7) [x + (n-2)a](x-2a)^{n-1}; \quad (8) 3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}; \quad (9) 1 - a + a^2 - a^3 + a^4 - a^5.$$

3. (1) 略; (2) 略; (3) 略.

$$4. (1) x_1 = -1, x_2 = -1, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1;$$

$$(2) x_1 = \frac{1507}{665}, x_2 = \frac{-1145}{665}, x_3 = \frac{703}{665}, x_4 = \frac{-395}{665}, x_5 = \frac{212}{665};$$

$$(3) x_1 = -2, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 1, x_4 = -1; \quad (4) x_1 = 1, x_2 = -1, x_3 = -1, x_4 = 1;$$

$$(5) x_1 = -9, x_2 = 1, x_3 = -1, x_4 = 19.$$

$$5. \mu = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ 或 } \mu = 1.$$

$$6. \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } \mu = 0.$$

$$7. \mu = 0, 2 \text{ 或 } 3.$$

8. 仅有零解.

$$9. \mu \neq -2 \text{ 或 } \mu \neq 1.$$

第二章

习题 2.1

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 2.2

$$1. x = 1, y = -1$$

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

$$3. (1) 4; (2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; (4) 36.$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$5. 3^5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6. (1) 错; (2) 对; (3) 错; (4) 对; (5) 错.

$$7. x = -3, y = 2, z = -1.$$

8. 略.

$$9. 16; 4 \times 10^3.$$

10. 总重量 29 吨, 总体积 $395 m^3$, 总收入 485 万元.

习题 2.3

$$1. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{25} & \frac{6}{25} & 1 \\ \frac{2}{25} & -\frac{29}{25} & \frac{34}{25} \\ \frac{3}{25} & \frac{19}{25} & -\frac{24}{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. (1) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -4 & 1 \\ -2 & -5 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 34 & 22 \\ -8 & 39 & 25 \\ 10 & -48 & -31 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{9}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. 24; \frac{5^3}{3}.$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 略

6. 略

习题 2.4

$$1. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{7}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (5) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (6) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & -1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -2 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$3. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -15 & -3 \\ -12 & -4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题 2.5

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & - \end{vmatrix} = 0, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, R(A) = 2.$$

$$2. (1) R(A) = 2; \quad (2) R(A) = 4; \quad (3) R(A) = 2; \quad (4) R(A) = 3.$$

$$3. a = 5, b = 1.$$

$$4. a = 6, b = 8.$$

习题 2.6

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -4 & 9 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 26 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$3. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$4. \begin{pmatrix} 5^4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^6 & 2^4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

总习题二

1. (1) C; (2) A; (3) D; (4) C; (5) C; (6) B; (7) A.

$$2. (1) (A + E); (2) \left(\frac{9}{64}\right); (3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; (4) -\frac{1}{2};$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{125}; (6) \frac{1}{9}; (7) -3 \text{ 或 } -6; (8) (A + 4E).$$

$$3. (1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 6 & 5 \\ -2 & -1 & 12 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 10 & -6 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 9 & 11 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 11 & 8 & 7 \\ -2 & 7 & -2 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; (5) \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -12 \\ -13 & 13 \\ -1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -14 \\ -15 & 14 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -12 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(6) \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -10 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; (7) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{100} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3^{100} \end{pmatrix}; (8) \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$4. (1) -\frac{1}{6}(A + 2E); (2) \frac{1}{2}(A - 3E).$$

$$5. (1) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -38 & 41 & -34 \\ 27 & -29 & 24 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; (5) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & -8 & 13 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; (6) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$6. (1) X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}; (2) X = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -15 & -3 \\ 12 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; (3) X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$7. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; (3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$8. (1) R(A) = 2; (2) R(A) = 4.$$

第三章

习题 3.1

$$1. (1) \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}; (2) X = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为常数});$$

$$(3) X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为常数})$$

$$2. (1) \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0; \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2) X = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为常数}); (3) \text{ 无解};$$

$$(4) X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 3.2

$$1. (1) \text{ 唯一解零解}; \quad (2) \text{ 无穷多解}, X = k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为常数}); (3) \text{ 无穷多解},$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \text{ 为常数});$$

$$(4) \text{ 无穷多解}, X = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{5} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{5} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (c_1, c_2, c_3 \text{ 为常数});$$

2. 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时, 有唯一解, 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 无穷多解;

3. 当 $\lambda = -1$ 或 $\lambda = 5$ 时, 有非零解;

4. 当 $\lambda \neq -1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 4$ 时, 只有零解;

5. 当 $\lambda \neq -\frac{4}{5}$ 时, 无解; 当 $\lambda \neq -\frac{4}{5}$ 且 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时, 有唯一解; 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 有无穷多解, 且解

$$\text{为: } X = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 3.3

$$1. (3, 8, 7); \quad 2. (-4, -3, -10, -5);$$

3. (1) $\beta = \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_3$; (2) $\beta = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$;

4. 线性相关; 5.略; 6.略; 7 当 $t=2$ 时, 线性相关, 当 $t \neq 2$ 时, 线性无关.; 8. (1) 极大无关组为: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$, 且 $\alpha_4 = -3\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$; (2) 极大无关组为: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 。

习题 3.4

1. (1) 基础解析为: $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 通解为: $X = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$ (k_1, k_2 为常数);

(2) 基础解析为: $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 通解为: $X = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$ (k_1, k_2 为常数);

(3) 基础解析为: $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ -\frac{5}{7} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 通解为: $X = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$ (k_1, k_2 为常数)。

2. (1) 特解为: $\eta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 对应齐次方程组基础解析为: $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{7}{4} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

通解为: $X = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \eta_0$ (k_1, k_2 为常数);

(2) 特解为: $\eta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 13 \\ \frac{6}{6} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 对应齐次方程组基础解析为: $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

通解为: $X = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \eta_0$ (k_1, k_2 为常数);

$$(3) \text{特解为: } \eta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{对应齐次方程组基础解系为: } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

通解为: $X = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + k_3\eta_3 + \eta_0$ (k_1, k_2, k_3 为常数)。

总习题三

1. (1) $a = 2b$; (2) 1, 1, -1; (3) 3; (4) 2; (5) $r = n, R(A) = R(A, b) = r < n$;

(6) $\lambda = 1$; (7) $k[\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)] + \alpha_1$ 。

$$2. x = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & -3 & -\frac{9}{2} & -6 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$3. \beta = -\frac{1}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_2 + \alpha_4$$

4. 极大无关组为: α_1, α_2 ; $\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$, $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$, $\alpha_5 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$

5. (1) $t \neq 5$; (2) $t = 5$; $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$

6. 当 $\lambda = -\frac{4}{5}$ 时, 方程组无解; 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -\frac{4}{5}$ 时, 方程组有唯一解; $\lambda = 1$ 时, 无穷多

$$\text{解, 其解为: } x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

7. 略;

$$8. x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第四章

习题 4.1

1. (1) $\lambda_1 = -2$, $\lambda_2 = 7$, 属于特征值 -2 的全部特征向量 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 属于特征值 7 的全部特征

向量 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k_1 和 k_2 为任意非零常数.

(2) $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = 4$ (二重根), 属于特征值 2 的全部特征向量 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 属于特征值 4 的全部

特征向量 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k_1 和 k_2 为任意非零常数.

(3) $\lambda_1 = 8$, $\lambda_2 = -1$ (二重根), 属于特征值 8 的全部特征向量 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 属于特征值 -1 的全部

特征向量 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意非零常数.

2. $a=1$; $\lambda_1=1$, $\lambda_2=2$.

3. 20, 36, 40.

4. (1) $\lambda_1=1$ (二重根), $\lambda_2=2$; (2) $2, \frac{3}{2}$.

5. $k=-2, \lambda=1$ 或 $k=1, \lambda=4$.

习题 4.2

1. (1) 不能; (2) 能, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. (3) 能, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

2. 1.

3. $x=-1, y=-2$.

4. $\lambda=1, -1, 2$, $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

因 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$, 则 $A^n = P\Lambda^n P^{-1}$.

习题 4.3

1. (1) 7; (2) 26.

2. (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1)^T$; (2) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}(1, 2, 3, -1)^T$ (3) $\frac{1}{2}(0, -1, 1, 2)^T$.

3. 略.

4. (1) 是; (2) 不是; (3) 是.

5. 提示: $(A - 2E)(A - 2E)^T = E$.

习题 4.4

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

$$(2) Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. (1) $x = 0, y = 0$;

$$(2) P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; (3) Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

总习题四

1. (1) $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 5$, 属于特征值 3 的全部特征向量 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 属于特征值 5 的全部特征向

量 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k_1 和 k_2 为任意非零常数;

(2) $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2$ (二重根), 属于特征值 -1 的全部特征向量 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 属于特征值 2 的全

部特征向量 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意非零常数;

(3) $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 9$, 属于特征值 -1 的全部特征向量 $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 属于特征值 0 的全部

特征向量 $k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 属于特征值 9 的全部特征向量 $k_3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意非零常数.

2. 能, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. $a=1, b=-1$. A 的特征向量 $\xi = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, k 为任意非零常数.

4. (1) $-6, -4, -12$; (2) $|B| = -288, |A-5E| = -72$.

5. (1) $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$;

(2) $Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$, $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 10 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$6. (1) \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(2) \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

7. (1) 是; (2) 不是.

$$8. \text{提示: 特征根为 } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ (二重根), } \lambda = -2, \text{ 可逆矩阵 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = P\Lambda^{10}P^{-1}.$$

第五章

习题 5.1

$$1. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 3; \quad (2) 4x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 6x_1x_3 + 10x_2x_3.$$

$$2. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题 5.2

$$1. (1) f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) f = 2y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 - 2y_3^2, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2. (1) Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = 4y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 2y_3^2;$$

$$(2) \text{ 习题 } f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2.$$

习题 5.3

1. (1) 正定; (2) 不一定.

2. $-3 < a < 1$.

总习题五

$$1. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 3; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; (3) -1 < t < 1; (4) X = A^{-1}Y.$$

$$2. Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 5y_3^2.$$

$$3. (1) f = y_1^2 - 4y_2^2 + \frac{9}{16}y_3^2, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) f = z_1^2 - z_2^2 - 3z_3^2, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. 正定二次型.

$$5. (1) t > 2; (2) -\frac{5}{3} < t < \frac{5}{3}.$$