兰州理工大学 2011 年线性代数试题

一、填空题(5×4=20分)

1、矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
的秩为 $r(A) = 3$; 注: $A \sim E$ 。

2、n 阶方阵 A 可逆 \iff A 的列向量组线性 <u>无关</u>;

3、若方程组
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 \\ 1 & a & -2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 无解,则 $a = \underline{-1}$;

注:
$$(A,\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 3 \\ 1 & a & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{fi}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2a+1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & (a+1)(a-3) & a-3 \end{pmatrix}$.

- 4、若 λ 是n阶实对称方阵A的k≥1重特征根,则 $r(\lambda E A) = n k$;
- 5、若A,B均为n阶正交阵,则 $|(AB)^{10}|=1$ 。
- 二、选择题(5×4=20分)
- 1、若n阶方阵A,B,C满足ABC=E,则必有(D)

(A),
$$ACB = E$$
; (B), $CBA = E$; (C), $BAC = E$; (D), $BCA = E$

2、设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$,且r(A) = r,则方程组AX = 0的基础解系中包含的向量个数是(A)

$$(A)$$
、 $m-r$; (B) 、 $n-r$; (C) 、 r ; (D) 、无法确定。

3、设A为正交阵,则下列说法中错误的是(D)

(A),
$$AA^{T} = E$$
; (B), $A^{-1} = A^{T}$;

(C)、A的行向量组是两两正交的单位向量; (D)、|A|=1。

4、设A,B 为相似的n 阶方阵,则它们有(C)

(A)、相同的特征向量; (B)、不同的特征向量;

(C)、相同的特征向值; (D)、不同的特征值。

5、实二次型 $f(X) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - x_2x_3$ 为(B)

(A)、半正定; (B)、正定; (C)、负定; (D)、不定。

注: 由于
$$f(X) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - x_2x_3 = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 + (x_2 - \frac{x_3}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}x_3^2 \ge 0$$
,且
$$f(X) = 0 \Longleftrightarrow X = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T = 0$$
,故 $f(X) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - x_2x_3$ 正定。

三、计算行列式(2×5=10分)

1.
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a \\ 0 & b(b-a) & c(c-a) \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b & c \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b);$$

$$2. D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}_n, \quad \sharp + n \ge 2;$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x + 0 & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x + y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y \\ x + y & y & y & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{H}}: \ D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x+0 & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0+0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0+0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0+0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ 0+y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}_n + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}_n$$

$$= x^{n} + (-1)^{n+1} y \cdot y^{n-1} = x^{n} - (-y)^{n} \circ$$

四、(本题10分) 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \exists \ AXA + BXB = AXB + BXA + E \ , \ 求 X \ .$$

解: 原方程等价于(A-B)X(A-B)=E, 而

故
$$X = (A-B)^{-2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
。

五、(本题10分)设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关,则 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \beta_4 = \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$ 线性无关。

证明:由于 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性无关,且 $(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4)=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)A$,其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{ft}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{P} A 可逆, \quad \mathbb{H} r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 4,$$

故 $r(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4) = r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4) = 4$,即 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ 线性无关。

六、(本题10分) 求向量组
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
的秩及其极大无关组。

解: 由于
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 故 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 4$, 且

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 是其极大无关组。

七、(本题10分) 求方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1-x_2+2x_3+x_4-x_5=1\\ x_1-x_2+x_3+x_4=2\\ x_1-x_2-x_3+x_5=1 \end{cases}$$
的通解。

解: 由于
$$(A,\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 一行 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,故 $r(A) = r(A,b) = 3$,

原方程组有无穷多解,且原方程组等价于

$$\begin{cases} x_{1} - x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} - x_{5} = -1 \iff \begin{cases} x_{1} = x_{2} \\ x_{3} = -1 + x_{5} \iff X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{4} \\ x_{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \cancel{\sharp} \div C_{1}, C_{2} \in R \, \text{ and } \mathbb{R} \text{ and }$$

八、(本题10分) 求一正交变换,将二次型 $f(X) = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$ 化为标准形。

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}: A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\widetilde{\uparrow}} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5) \end{pmatrix},$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = 5$, $\lambda_3 = 1$, 且

$$A \ \text{的对应于} \ \lambda_k \ \text{的特征向量} \ \xi_k \neq 0 \ \ \ \, \\ \beta_k \neq 0 \ \ \, \\ \beta_k \neq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{ix}$$

$$\xi_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{R} P = (\xi_{1}, \xi_{2}, \xi_{3}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

并令 $Y = P^T X$,则X = PY为正交变换,且在此变换下有

$$f(X) = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3 = X^TAX = Y^T(P^TAP)Y = 2y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 + y_3^2$$

2014~2017 年线性代数试题详解

、单项选择题

($D \ 101.$	没某 8	3 阶全排列的逆序数为5	5. 则将	其	然排列的 素	+
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(A), 5;

(B), 8;

(C)、偶数;

(D)、奇数。

(D)02、下列排列中是偶排列的是

 $(A), 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3;$ $(B), 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 5;$

(C), 3.5.2.4.1;

(D), 1.5.4.3.2

(B)03、设A,B是对称矩阵,则C = AB - BA为

(A)、对称矩阵;

(B)、反对称矩阵;

(C)、可逆矩阵;

(D)、正交矩阵。

(A)04、设 $A \in R^{2\times 2}$,则 $\left| -2A \right| =$

(A), 4|A|, (B), -4|A|, (C), 2|A|,

(D), -2|A|.

(A)05、设 $A,B \in R^{3\times3}$,而B可逆,且AB = 0,则必有

(A)、A=0; (B)、A 可逆;

(C), r(A) = 3; (D), $|A| \neq 0$.

(C)06、设 $A,B \in R^{n \times n}$,则必有

(A), |A+B|=|A|+|B|;

(B), AB = BA;

(C), $|AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$;

 $(D), (A+B)^{-1} = A^{-1} + B^{-1}$

(A)07、方阵 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 可逆的充要条件是

 $(A), |A| \neq 0;$ (B), A = E;

(C), r(A) > n;

(D), r(A) < n

(*B*) 08、设 $n \ge 2$, $A \in R^{n \times n}$, 则 $|A^*| =$

 $(A), |A|^{n-2};$ $(B), |A|^{n-1};$ $(C), |A|^{n};$ $(D), |A| \circ$

注: 若 $|A| \neq 0$,则 $AA^* = |A|E$,两边取行列式得 $|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$,故 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$, $r(A^*) = n$; 若 r(A) < n-1,则 A 的任一(n-1) 阶子式恒为0,故由定义知 $A^* = 0$, $r(A^*) = 0$, $\left|A^*\right| = 0 = \left|A\right|^{n-1}$; 若 r(A) = n-1,则 A(n-1) 至少有一个(n-1) 阶子式 $\neq 0$,故由定义知 $A^* \neq 0$,且 $A^*A = |A|E = 0$, 故 $1 \le r(A^*) \le n - r(A) = n - (n-1) = 1$, $r(A^*) = 1$, $|A^*| = 0 = |A|^{n-1}$;

故
$$\left|A^*\right| = \left|A\right|^{n-1}$$
恒成立,而 $r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, & 若 r(A) = n \\ 1, & 若 r(A) = n-1 \\ 0, & 若 r(A) < n-1 \end{cases}$

(C) 09、设 $n \ge 2$, $A, B \in R^{n \times n}$,且r(A) = n - 1, r(B) = n,则 $r(A^*B^*) = n + n = n$

(A), n;

(B), n-1;

(C), 1;

(D), 0.

注: 由题设知 $(A^*B^*) = (BA)^*$, r(BA) = n-1, 故 $r(A^*B^*) = r((BA)^*) = 1$ 。

(A)10、设 A^* 是可逆阵 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 的伴随矩阵,则 $(A^*)^{-1} =$

(A), $\left|A\right|^{-1}A$; (B), $\left|A\right|\cdot A$; (C), $\left|A\right|^{-1}A^{-1}$; (D), $\left|A\right|\cdot A^{-1}$

注: $A^{-1} = |A|^{-1} A^*$,即 $A^* = |A| A^{-1}$,故 $(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{-1} A$ 。

(B)11、设 $A,B \in R^{n \times n}$,则下面结论错误的是

(A), $r(AB) \le r(A)$;

(*B*), $r(A) \le r(A+B)$;

(C), $r(AB) = r(B^T A^T)$;

(*D*)、若 AB = 0,则 $r(A) + r(B) \le n$ 。

(B) 12、向量组 $\alpha_1 = (0,0,0,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (0,0,1,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,0,1,0)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (0,0,0,1)^T$ 的极大无关组为

 $(A), \alpha_1, \alpha_2; (B), \alpha_3, \alpha_4;$

(C), $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$; (D), $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$

(D)13、设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1+\lambda,1,1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,1+\lambda,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1,1,1+\lambda)^T$ 的秩为2,则 $\lambda =$

注:
$$(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{交换第-} \setminus \Xi \cap}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\hat{\mathbb{g}} = \underline{\mathbb{g}} \pm \hat{\mathbb{g}} - \widehat{\mathbb{g}}} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 + \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda(\lambda+2) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathcal{K}} + \hat{\mathbb{g}} = \widehat{\mathbb{g}} \\ \overline{\mathbb{g}} = \widehat{\mathbb{g}} \end{array}} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 + \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+3) \end{pmatrix},$$

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- (B)14、向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_m$ 线性无关的充要条件是
 - (A)、 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_m$ 中有一向量不能由其余向量线性表示;
 - (B)、向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_m$ 的秩为m;
 - (C)、 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_m$ 中任意两个向量线性无关;
 - (D)、存在不全为零的数 $k_1, k_2, ..., k_m$, 是 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_m\alpha_m \neq 0$ 。
- (B)15、向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 秩为n的充要条件是
 - (A)、 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 线性相关;
- (B)、 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 线性无关;
- (C)、 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 中无零向量;
- (D)、 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 中有零向量。
- (A)16、设向量 $\alpha = (1,3,-2,0,1)^T$ 与 $\beta = (-3,-9,6,a,-3)^T$ 线性相关,则
 - (A), a = 0;
- $(B), a \neq 0;$
- (C)、a > 0; (D)、a 任意。
- 注:两个向量线性相关 ← → 此两个向量的对应分量成正比。
- (D)17、设 $A \in R^{m \times n}, B \in R^{m \times k}, C = (A, B)$ 的秩依次为r, s, t,则方程AX = B有解的充要条件为
 - (A), r = s = t; (B), r = s; (C), s = t;
- (D), r=t.
- (D)18、设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$ 的秩为r(其中0 < r < n),则方程组AX = 0的基础解系中包含的向量之个数为
 - (A), m-r;
- (B), r;
- (C), r-n;
- (D), n-r.

- (D)19、下面向量是 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 之特征向量的是

- $(A), (1,0)^T;$ $(B), (0,0)^T;$ $(C), (0,1)^T;$ $(D), (1,1)^T$
- 注: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.
- (A)20、设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3\times 3}$ 的特征值为-1,2,2,则 $B = (A-E)^2$ 的特征值为
 - (A), 4,1,1;
- (B), 1, 4, 4;
- (C), -1,1,4; (D), 1/2,1,1.

注: 若
$$\varphi(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 \lambda^2 + \dots + a_m \lambda^m$$
,而 λ 是 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 的特征值, $\xi \neq 0$ 是相应的特征向量,则
$$\varphi(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda + a_2 \lambda^2 + \dots + a_m \lambda^m$$
 是 $\varphi(A) = a_0 E + a_1 A + a_2 A^2 + \dots + a_m A^m$ 的特征值, 因此将 $\lambda = -1, 2, 2$ 代入 $\varphi(\lambda) = 1 - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 = (\lambda - 1)^2$ 即得 $B = E - 2A + A^2 = (A - E)^2$ 的特征值。

二、填空题

- 01、排列 $1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot 7\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdot 5$ 的逆序数为 $\tau=4$ 。
- 02、四阶排列 $3\cdot 1\cdot 4\cdot 2$ 的逆序数为 $\tau = 3$ 。

03、行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 1 & 8 \\ * & * & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{10}$$
。

注: 由分块三角矩阵的行列式得
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 1 & 8 \\ * & * & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \times (-5) = 10$$
。

04、设三阶方阵 A 按列分块为 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$,且|A| = 5,则 $|\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3, 3\alpha_2| = -3|A| = -15$ 。

注:
$$B = (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_3, 3\alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\overrightarrow{m} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -3$, 故

$$|B| = |A| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot (-3) = -15$$
.

05、设
$$A \in R^{n \times n}$$
且 $|A| = a$,则 $|2A| = 2^n a$ 。

06、设
$$\lambda$$
是正交阵 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 的特征值,则 $\left|A^{-1}\right| = \pm 1$, $\left|\lambda\right| = 1$ 。

注: 若
$$\lambda$$
 是正交阵 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 的特征值, $\xi \neq 0$ 是相应的向量,则 $A^{-1} = A^T$, $A\xi = \lambda \xi$,故
$$|A|^2 = |A| \cdot |A^T| = |AA^T| = |AA^{-1}| = |E| = 1 \text{ , } \text{ 从而} |A^{-1}| = |A^T| = |A| = \pm 1 \text{ ; }$$

$$\mathbb{Z} |\lambda|^2 \|\xi\|^2 = (\overline{\lambda \xi})^T (\lambda \xi) = (\overline{A\xi})^T (A\xi) = \overline{\xi}^T (A^T A) \xi = \overline{\xi}^T (E) \xi = \overline{\xi}^T \xi = \|\xi\|^2 > 0 \text{ , }$$

$$\text{故} |\lambda|^2 = 1 \text{ , } \mathbb{P} |\lambda| = 1 \text{ . }$$

07、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $|AA^*| = |\underline{A}|^3 = 8$ 。

08、
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
的逆矩阵为 $A^{-1} = |A|^{-1} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

$$09 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}.$$
 注: 正交阵 A 的逆矩阵 $A^{-1} = A^T$ 。

10.
$$r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{2}$$
.

11、当
$$\lambda = -3$$
时, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 2。

注:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{交换第-}, -2 \uparrow}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{交换第-}, -2 \uparrow}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{第二行减去第一行的2倍}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{第二行加到第三行}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda + 4 \end{pmatrix}$

12、若向量
$$\alpha = (a,1,-1)^T$$
与 $\beta = (1,1,9)^T$ 正交,则 $\alpha = 8$ 。

注:
$$\alpha \perp \beta \Longleftrightarrow$$
 内积 $(\alpha, \beta) = a + 1 - 9 = 0 \Longleftrightarrow a = 8$ 。

13、向量
$$\alpha = (1,0,0,1)^T$$
与 $\beta = (1,-1,0,0)^T$ 间的夹角为 $\theta = \pi/3$ 。

注:
$$\alpha, \beta$$
 间的夹角 θ 满足 $\cos \theta = \frac{|(\alpha, \beta)|}{\|\alpha\| \cdot \|\beta\|} = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

14、设向量组
$$\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$$
线性无关,则向量组 $\beta_1=\alpha_1+\alpha_2,\beta_2=\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+\alpha_3,\beta_3=\alpha_1+4\alpha_3$ 的秩为 $\underline{3}$ 。

注:
$$(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3)=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,而 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=8+1-4=5\neq 0$,即 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆。

- 15、设 $\beta = (0,k,k^2)^T$ 可由 $\alpha_1 = (1+k,1,1)^T, \alpha_2 = (1,1+k,1)^T, \alpha_3 = (1,1,1+k)^T$ 唯一地线性表示,则常数k应满足 $k \neq 0,-3$ 。
- 注: $\beta = (0,k,k^2)^T$ 可由 $\alpha_1 = (1+k,1,1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,1+k,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1,1,1+k)^T$ 唯一地线性表示 $\iff \alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关 \iff 行列式 $|\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3| \neq 0$,即

$$0 \neq \left|\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}\right| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+k \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{4\pi}{1} + \frac{\pi}{1} + \frac{\pi}{1}} \begin{vmatrix} k+3 & k+3 & k+3 \\ 1 & 1+k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\hat{\pi}-$$
行提出公因式 $(k+3)}{(k+3)}(k+3)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+k \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\hat{\pi}$ 行滅去第一行}{(k+3)}(k+3)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k \end{vmatrix} = k^2(k+3)。

- 16、设 $A \in R^{n \times n}$,则方程组AX = 0有非零解的充要条件为|A| = 0。
- 17、设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$, $b \in R^m$,则AX = b有解的充要条件是r(A,b) = r(A)。

注:
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 8 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{交换第-、二行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 8 & a \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{x} - f_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cup (-2) \text{ find } \hat{x} = f_{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 5 & a + 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hat{x} = f_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cup f_{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/5 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a + 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{\hat{x}-} \text{\hat{x}-} \text{$\hat{x}$$

原方程组有解 \iff $r(A,b) = r(A) = 2 \iff a = -7$ 。

- 19、设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 且方程组AX = 0有非零解 $\xi \neq 0$,则 ξ 是A相应于特征值 $\lambda = 0$ 的特征向量。
- 注: 由题设知 $A\xi = 0 = 0 \cdot \xi$, 其中 $\xi \neq 0$ 。

20、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
的特征值为 1,1,2 。

注: 特征值
$$\lambda$$
 满足 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$ 。

三、计算行列式

1.
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix};$$

解:按第一行展开,得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} - b_1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_2 & b_2 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

两个行列式再接第三行展开
$$a_1a_4$$
 a_2
 b_3 a_2
 b_3 a_3 a_2
 a_3 a_2
 a_3 a_3 a_2
 a_3 a_3 <

$$2 \cdot D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix}.$$

解:按第一行展开,得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} b & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} = 1 + ab + ad + cd + abcd.$$

$$3 \cdot D = \begin{vmatrix} x + a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ -x & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -x & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & x \end{vmatrix}.$$

解:从第4列起,各列加到前一列,得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} x + a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ -x & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -x & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 & a_2 + a_3 + a_4 & a_3 + a_4 & a_4 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x^3(x+a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4)$$

$$4. D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}_n$$

解:按最后一行展开,得

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}_{n} = x \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} y \begin{vmatrix} y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

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

$$5, D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ a_{1} & 1 + a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & 1 + a_{n} \end{vmatrix}.$$

解: 各列加到第一列、第一列提出公因式 $(1+a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n)$ 后,再各行减去第一行,得

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ a_{1} & 1 + a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & 1 + a_{n} \end{vmatrix} = (1 + a_{1} + a_{2} + \cdots + a_{n}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 1 & 1 + a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_{2} & \cdots & 1 + a_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \circ$$

四、矩阵的运算

1、
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
的秩、特征值及其行列式。

$$\text{M: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{$\hat{\mathfrak{p}}$-$\Gammainjle}} \begin{array}{c} \hat{\mathfrak{p}} = -\text{$\hat{\mathfrak{p}}$-$$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\$} - \text{fingle $\hat{\#}$} - \text{fingle $\hat{\#}$} }$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Rightarrow r(A) = 2 < 3$, $|A| = 0$,

$$\mathbb{Z} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda E - A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{k^{\frac{2}{3}} = 7R^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(\lambda - 1)} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

接对角线法展开
$$(\lambda-1)[(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)-2] = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)$$
,

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = 1$, $\lambda_3 = 3$ 。

2、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 $B \in R^{3\times3}$, 使 $A^*BA = 2BA - 8E$ 。

解:
$$A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $(2E - A^*)B = 8A^{-1}$,

$$(2E-A^*,8A^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{$\hat{\mathfrak{R}}$-$\chi.$} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\text{$\hat{\mathfrak{R}}$\text{κ\chi.}\text{κ}} \bigg) \bigg(\begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$B = 8(2E - A^*)^{-1}A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

3、设
$$A \in R^{3\times3}$$
且 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,求伴随矩阵 A^* 的逆矩阵。

解:
$$|A|^{-1} = |A^{-1}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$
,

$$(A^{-1}, E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{$\hat{x} = \hat{x} = \hat{x} \neq \hat{x} \neq \hat{x} = \hat{x} \neq \hat{x} \neq \hat{x} = \hat{x} \neq \hat{x}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{$\hat{\pi}$-$frightarpoonup$}} \begin{cases} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}$-$frightarpoonup$} \begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5/2 & -1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \end{cases},$$

故
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 丽 $(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{-1} A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

4、求解方程
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

解: 令
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A| = 2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 5 = 1$, $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 故

$$X = A^{-1}B = |A|^{-1}A^*B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -23 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 B , 使之满足 $AB = A + 2B$ 。

解: $AB = A + 2B \iff (A - 2E)B = A$,而

故
$$B = (A - 2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

6、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求方程 $AX = B$ 的解。

解: 利用矩阵的初等行变换,得

$$(A,B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hat{x} - \hat{\tau} \text{ mag } \hat{x} = \hat{\tau}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{ \hat{\chi} \notin \hat{\pi} = \chi = \hat{\tau} } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hat{\pi} = \hat{\tau} \notin \hat{\pi} \notin \hat{\pi} = \hat{\tau} \text{ in } \hat{\tau} = \hat{\tau} \text{$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\$} - \hat{\tau}_{\vec{\mathsf{M}}} \pm \hat{\$} = \hat{\tau}_{0} \to 2\hat{\mathsf{M}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 11 & -22 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 & 11 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$AX = B$$
 的解为 $X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -22 & 1 \\ -2 & 6 & 1 \\ -5 & 11 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

五、向量组的极大无关组及线性相关性

1、设 $\alpha_1 = (a,3,1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (2,b,3)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1,2,1)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (2,3,1)^T$ 的秩为2,求a,b。

故 $r(\alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 2 \iff a = 2, b = 5$ 。

$$2、求向量组 \,\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的秩与极大无关组,并将 $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ 用此极大无关组表示出来。

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\pi} = \hat{\pi} = \hat{\pi$$

 $r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)=3$,而 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 为其极大无关组,且 $\beta=2\alpha_1+3\alpha_2-\alpha_3$ 。

故 $r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4,\alpha_5)=3$,而 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 为其极大无关组,且

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{1}{3}(2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3), \quad \alpha_5 = \frac{1}{3}(-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2).$$

4、求向量组
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩与极大无关组。

$$\text{${\it fifts}:$} \ (\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4,\alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \hat{\pi} \equiv f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi} \hat{\pi} = f / \text{$\it math} = 1 \\ \hat{\pi}$$

$$\frac{\hat{\pi} - \hat{\eta}_{\text{id}} \pm \hat{\pi} = \hat{\eta}_{\text{id}} + \hat{\pi}_{\text{id}}}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}, \quad \text{id}$$

 $r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4,\alpha_5)=3$,而 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_4$ 为其极大无关组,且 $\alpha_3=\alpha_1+2\alpha_2, \alpha_5=4\alpha_1+2\alpha_2-\alpha_4$ 。

5、设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,则 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\beta_2 = 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 线性无关。

证明:
$$(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3)=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,而 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}=2+4-3=3\neq 0$,即 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆,

故 $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$,从而 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关。

6、设 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,则 $\beta_1=3\alpha_1-\alpha_2,\beta_2=5\alpha_2+2\alpha_3,\beta_3=4\alpha_3-7\alpha_1$ 线性无关。

证明: 令
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -7 \\ -1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & -7 \\ -1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 + (-1) \cdot 2 \cdot (-7) = 74 \neq 0$,即 A 可逆,且

 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)A$,故 $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$,从而 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关。

- 7、设 $m \ge n \ge k \ge 1, A \in R^{n \times k}$,而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n \in R^{m \times l}$ 线性无关,且 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_k) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n)A$,则 $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_k$ 线性无关 $\iff r(A) = k$ 。
- 证明: 由题设知 $1 \le k \le n = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n) \le m$,且 $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_k) \le r(A) \le k$,故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_k$ 线性无关 \iff $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_k) = k \iff$ r(A) = k。
- 8、设 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 线性无关,则 $\beta_1=\alpha_1$, $\beta_2=\alpha_1+\alpha_2,...,\beta_n=\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\cdots+\alpha_n$ 线性无关。

证明: 令
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 A 可逆,且 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n) A$,故

 $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_n) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n) = n$,从而 $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_n$ 线性无关。

- 9、设 ξ_0 是 $AX=b\neq 0$ 的特解,而 $\xi_1,\xi_2,...,\xi_{n-r}$ 为AX=0的基础解系,则 $\xi_0,\xi_1,\xi_2,...,\xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关。
- 证明: 由题设知 $\xi_1,\xi_2,...,\xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关,假设 $\xi_0,\xi_1,\xi_2,...,\xi_{n-r}$ 线性相关,则 ξ_0 可由 $\xi_1,\xi_2,...,\xi_{n-r}$ 线性表示,

即存在
$$x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n-r} \in R$$
 , 使 $\xi_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{n-r} x_k \xi_k$, 故 $b = A \xi_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{n-r} x_k A \xi_k = 0$, 矛盾,

故 $\xi_0,\xi_1,\xi_2,...,\xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关。

- 10、设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 满足:
 - (1)、 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$; (2)、对 $2 \leq k \leq n$,向量 α_k 都不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_{k-1}$ 线性表示。

则向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 线性无关。

证明: 设存在数
$$x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$$
, 使 $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k \alpha_k = 0$, 且 $x_n \neq 0$, 则

$$\alpha_n = \sum_{1 \le k \le n-1} (-x_k/x_n) \alpha_k$$
 , 这与题设条件矛盾, 故 $x_n = 0$,

同理
$$x_2 = x_3 = \cdots = x_n = 0$$
,故 $x_1 \alpha_1 = 0$,且 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$,故 $x_1 = 0$,

从而
$$x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 0$$
,故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关。

六、线性方程组的求解

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

$$\widehat{\mathbf{H}}: \ (A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\widehat{\mathbf{g}}_{-}, \ \subseteq \widehat{\uparrow} \widehat{\pi}_2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 & 2\lambda \\ 2 & 2 & -4 & 2\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 2\lambda - 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 2\lambda^2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 2\lambda - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}-\hat{\tau}_{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \begin{pmatrix}
-6 & 3 & 3 & -6 \\
0 & -3 & 3 & 2\lambda - 2 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 2(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2)
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}-\hat{\tau}_{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \begin{pmatrix}
-6 & 0 & 6 & 2\lambda - 8 \\
0 & -3 & 3 & 2\lambda - 2 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 2(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2)
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\hat{x} - \text{frk} \cup (-6), \ \hat{x} = \text{frk} \cup (-3)}{\hat{x} = \text{frk} \cup 2} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & (4-\lambda)/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2(1-\lambda)/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda+2)(\lambda-1) \end{pmatrix} \cdots \cdots (*)$$

(1)、若
$$\lambda \neq 1,-2$$
,则由(*)式知(A,b)—行 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,故 $r(A,b)=3>2=r(A)$,方程组无解;

(2)、若
$$\lambda = -2$$
或1,则由(*)式知(A,b) — $\stackrel{\text{行}}{\longrightarrow}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & (4-\lambda)/3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2(1-\lambda)/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,故 $r(A,b) = 2 = r(A) < 3$,方程

组有无穷多组解,且原方程组等价于
$$\begin{cases} x_1-x_3=(4-\lambda)/3\\ &, \ \ {\rm Im}\ x_3=C\ ,\ \ {\rm 得其通解为} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + kx_3 = 4 \\ -x_1 + kx_2 + x_3 = k^2 ; \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -4 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ -1 & k & 1 & k^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{交换第-、运行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & k & 1 & k^2 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 4 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\$} = \hat{\uparrow} m \text{ yi} = -\hat{\uparrow}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & k+2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & k-2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -(k+1)(k-4) & 2k(k-4) \end{pmatrix} \dots \dots (*)$$

$$(A,b) \xrightarrow{\text{ft}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & k+2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & k-2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -(k+1)(k-4) & 2k(k-4) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{$\hat{x} \equiv \hat{\tau} \text{is } \bigcup(k+1)(4-k)$}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & k+2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & k-2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2k/(k+1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\hat{x} = \text{-} \hat{x}_{\text{-}} \pm \hat{x}_{\text{-}} = \text{-} \hat{x}_{\text{-}} + \text{-} \hat{x}_{\text{-}} = \text{-} \hat{x}_{\text{-}} + \text{-} \hat{x}_{\text{-}} = \text{-} \hat{x}_{\text{-}} = \text{-} \hat{x}_{\text{-}} + \text{-} \hat{x}_{\text{-}} = \text{-} \hat$$

故此时
$$r(A,b) = r(A) = 3$$
, 方程组有唯一解 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{k+1} \begin{pmatrix} k(k+2) \\ k^2 + 2k + 4 \\ -2k \end{pmatrix}$;

(2)、若
$$k = -1$$
,则由(*)式知(A,b) — 行 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$ — 第三行廠以10 — 第二行滅去第三行的8倍 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,故

此时 r(A,b) = 3 > 2 = r(A), 方程组无解;

(3)、若
$$k=4$$
,则由(*)式知(A,b) \xrightarrow{f} $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{第一、二行各除以2}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,故

此时 r(A,b) = r(A) = 2 < 3,方程组有无穷多解,且原方程组等价于 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x_1 = -3x_3 \\ x_2 = 4 - x_3 \end{cases}$

取自由变量
$$x_3=-C$$
 ,得方程组的通解 $X=\begin{pmatrix}x_1\\x_2\\x_3\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}3C\\4+C\\-C\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}0\\4\\0\end{pmatrix}+C\begin{pmatrix}3\\1\\-1\end{pmatrix}$,其中 C 任意。

3.
$$\begin{cases} (1+\lambda)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0\\ x_1 + (1+\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = 3\\ x_1 + x_2 + (1+\lambda)x_3 = \lambda \end{cases}$$

解:
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{交換第-、三行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{ \hat{\mathfrak{x}} = f_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}} \pm \hat{\mathfrak{x}} - f_{\bar{\mathcal{M}}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 + \lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3 - \lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda(\lambda+2) & -\lambda(\lambda+1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\pi} = \hat{\tau} \to \hat{\tau}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda(\lambda+3) & -(\lambda-1)(\lambda+3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{$\hat{\pi}$ = fixed}(-1)$} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+3) & (\lambda-1)(\lambda+3) \end{pmatrix} \cdots \cdots (*),$$

(1)、若 λ ≠0,-3,则由(*)式知

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{x} = \hat{\tau} \text{ ind} \hat{x} = \hat{\tau}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2\lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 - \lambda^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hat{x} - \hat{\tau}_{\text{wd}} \pm \hat{x} = \hat{\tau}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2\lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 - \lambda^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

此时
$$r(A,b) = r(A) = 3$$
, 方程组有唯一解 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda^{-1} \\ 2\lambda^{-1} \\ 1 - \lambda^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$;

$$(2)、 若 \lambda = 0 \,, \, \, 则由(*) 式知(A,b) \xrightarrow{\ \ \, \uparrow \ \ } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\ \ \, \sharp = f \text{ may \sharp = f} \ \ } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

此时r(A,b) = 2 > 1 = r(A),方程组无解;

(3)、若
$$\lambda = -3$$
,则由(*)式知(A,b)— $\stackrel{f}{\longrightarrow}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ — $\stackrel{\text{先第二行除以(-3)}}{\longrightarrow}$ $\stackrel{\text{几 0 -1 -1}}{\longrightarrow}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

此时 r(A,b) = r(A) = 2 < 3,方程组有无穷多组解,且原方程组等价于:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = -1 \\ x_2 - x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$
, 即
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 - 1 \\ x_2 = x_3 - 2 \end{cases}$$
, 取自由变量 $x_3 = C$ 得方程组的通解为

4.
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 4x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{M}}: A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \widehat{\mathbf{x}} = 7 \text{ in } \pm \widehat{\mathbf{x}} = 7 \text{ in } \pm \widehat{\mathbf{x}} = 7 \text{ in } -1 \\ \widehat{\mathbf{x}} = 7 \text{ in } \pm \widehat{\mathbf{x}} = 7 \text{ in } -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\text{$\hat{\pi}$--freg}(-3)$} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}$--freg} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\hat{\pi}$--freg}(-7) & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 &$$

故r(A) = 3 < 4,方程组有无穷多组解,且原方程组等价于:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 5x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_2 + 4x_4 = 0 , \quad \mathbf{x}_4 = 3C \ \mathcal{A} \ X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 其中 C \in R 任意。$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 5x_3 + 3x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 + 4x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 8x_2 + 17x_3 + 11x_4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
:
 $(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 5 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -8 & 17 & 11 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\xrightarrow{\hat{y} - \hat{\gamma}_{\text{Mdd}} \pm \hat{y} = -\hat{\gamma}_{\text{T}}}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -8 & 17 & 11 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\frac{\frac{\hat{\pi} - f_{\text{id}} \pm \hat{\pi} - f_{\text{id}}}{\hat{\pi} - f_{\text{id}} \pm \hat{\pi} - f_{\text{id}}}}{0} \xrightarrow{\left(1 - 2 \quad 0 \quad -2/7 \quad -4/7 \atop 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 5/7 \quad 3/7 \atop 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0}, \quad \text{故 } r(A, b) = r(A) = 2 < 4 \text{ , 从而原方程组有无穷多组}$$

解,且原方程组等价于
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 + \frac{2}{7}x_4 - \frac{4}{7} \\ x_3 = \frac{3}{7} - \frac{5}{7}x_4 \end{cases}$$
,令自由变量 $x_2 = C_1$, $x_4 = 7C_2$ 得原方程的通解为

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2C_1 + 2C_2 - 4/7 \\ C_1 \\ -5C_2 + 3/7 \\ 7C_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 C_1, C_2 为常数。$$

七、方阵的特征值与特征向量

$$1, A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:
$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 交換第二、三行 $\lambda - 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{\text{p\finitesize}}}
\xrightarrow{\text{\text{p\finitesize}}}
\begin{pmatrix}
\lambda - 4 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \\
0 & 0 & (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 4)
\end{pmatrix},$$

由
$$\left|\lambda E-A\right|=(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4)^2=0$$
 得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=2,\lambda_2=\lambda_3=4$,且

(1)、
$$\lambda_1 = 2$$
 对应的特征向量 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_1 E - A)\alpha = 0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, 等价方程组为 \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \end{cases}, 取 x_3 = -C_1, 得$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sharp \oplus 0 \neq C_1 \in R;$$

(2)、 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4$ 对应的特征向量 $\beta = (y_1, y_2, y_3)^T \neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_2 E - A)\beta = 0$,即

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} = C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 C_2, C_3 \in R$$
不全为零。

$$2, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:
$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda + 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hat{\chi}_{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\chi}_{\frac{1}{2}} - 1} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 \\ -1 & \lambda + 1 & 1 \\ \lambda - 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{ \begin{array}{c} \tilde{\$} = \tilde{\tau} = \tilde{\tau} = \tilde{\tau} \\ \tilde{\$} = \tilde{\tau} = \tilde{\tau} = \tilde{\tau} \end{array} } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 4) \\ 0 & 2 & -(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2) \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2) \\ \end{pmatrix},$$

由 $\left|\lambda E-A\right|=(\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)(\lambda+2)=0$ 得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=2,\lambda_2=1,\lambda_3=-2$,且 A 对应于 λ_k 对应的

特征向量
$$\xi_k \neq 0$$
满足 $(\lambda_k E - A)\xi_k = 0$,即
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -(\lambda_k^2 + \lambda_k - 4) \\ 0 & 2 & -(\lambda_k + 1)(\lambda_k - 2) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xi_k = 0$$
,将 λ_k , $k = 1, 2, 3$ 的值代

入得
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_3 = 0$,故

$$\xi_1 = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_2 = C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_3 = C_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sharp \mapsto 0 \neq C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R} \ .$$

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

解:
$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\hat{\Sigma}$ 換第一、三行 $}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ \lambda + 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{x} \equiv \text{fimst} \hat{x} = \text{fimst}}
\begin{pmatrix}
4 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \\
0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)
\end{pmatrix},$$

由
$$\left|\lambda E-A\right|=(\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)^2=0$$
 得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=-1,\lambda_2=\lambda_3=2$,且

(1)、 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 对应的特征向量 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_1 E - A)\alpha = 0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{P} \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \mathbb{P} x_3 = C_1 \not\in \mathbb{P}$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ 0 \\ C_1 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sharp \oplus 0 \neq C_1 \in R;$$

(2)、 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=2$ 对应的特征向量 $\beta=(y_1,y_2,y_3)^T\neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_2E-A)\beta=0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{If } 4y_1 - y_2 - y_3 = 0, \quad \text{If } y_2 = 4C_2, y_3 = 4C_3 \text{ }$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_2 + C_3 \\ 4C_2 \\ 4C_3 \end{pmatrix} = C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 C_2, C_3 \in R$$
不全为零。

$$4, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{\hat{\pi} - \hat{\gamma} \cdot 6 \cdot \pi^{2}}{\hat{\chi} + \hat{\pi} - \hat{\kappa} = \hat{\gamma}}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 2(\lambda - 1) & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\pi} = \hat{\gamma} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} = \hat{\gamma} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} + \hat{\gamma} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi} + \hat{\pi} \cdot \hat{\pi$$

由 $f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda + 1)^2 (\lambda - 5) = 0$ 得 A 的三个特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$, $\lambda_3 = 5$,且

(1)、 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=-1$ 对应的特征向量 $\alpha=(x_1,x_2,x_3)^T\neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_1E-A)\alpha=0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 故 \alpha = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 其中 C_1, C_2 \in R$$
不全为零;

(2)、 $\lambda_3=5$ 对应的特征向量 $\beta=(y_1,y_2,y_3)^T\neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_1E-A)\beta=0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{if } \beta = C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{if } \theta \neq C_3 \in R.$$

$$5, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:
$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 変換第二、三行 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\hat{\pi} - f_{\frac{\pi}{\lambda}} \int_{\text{End}} \hat{\pi} = f_{\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}} \begin{pmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \\
0 & -1 & \lambda & 0 \\
0 & 0 & (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)
\end{pmatrix},$$

由
$$\left|\lambda E-A\right|=(\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-1)^2=0$$
 得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=-1,\lambda_3=\lambda_4=1$,且

(1)、 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=-1$ 对应的特征向量 $\alpha=(x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4)^T\neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_1E-A)\alpha=0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{P} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \mathbb{R} x_3 = -C_2, x_4 = -C_1 \mathcal{F}$$

(2)、 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=2$ 对应的特征向量 $\boldsymbol{\beta}=(y_1,y_2,y_3,y_4)^T\neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_2E-A)\boldsymbol{\beta}=0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{P} \begin{cases} y_1 - y_4 = 0 \\ y_2 - y_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \mathbb{R} y_3 = C_4, y_4 = C_3 \stackrel{\text{\tiny α}}{=} C_4, y_4 = C_4, y_4 = C_5 \stackrel{\text{\tiny α}}{=} C_5, y_4 = C_5 \stackrel{\text{\tiny α}}{=} C_5, y_5 = C_5, y_5$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_3 \\ C_4 \\ C_4 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} = C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 C_3, C_4 \in R$$
不全为零。

6、设 $\alpha, \beta \in R^n$ 为非零列向量,求矩阵 $A = \alpha \beta^T$ 的秩、特征值与特征向量。

解: 不妨设 $\alpha=(a_1,a_2,...,a_n)^T,\beta=(b_1,b_2,...,b_n)^T\neq 0$,则存在 $1\leq i,j\leq n$,使 $a_ib_j\neq 0$,且

$$A = \alpha \beta^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n} \end{pmatrix} (b_{1}, b_{2}, ..., b_{n}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1}b_{1} & a_{1}b_{2} & \cdots & a_{1}b_{n} \\ a_{2}b_{1} & a_{2}b_{2} & \cdots & a_{2}b_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n}b_{1} & a_{n}b_{2} & \cdots & a_{n}b_{n} \end{pmatrix} = (a_{i}b_{j})_{n \times n} \neq 0, \quad \text{ix}$$

 $1 \le r(A) = r(\alpha \beta^T) \le \min \left\{ r(\alpha), r(\beta) \right\} = 1, \quad \mathbb{H} \ r(A) = r(\alpha \beta^T) = 1;$

又
$$A\alpha = (\alpha \beta^T)\alpha = (\beta^T \alpha) \cdot \alpha$$
 , $\lambda_1 = \beta^T \alpha = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$ 为其特征值,且

- (1)、 $\lambda_1 = \beta^T \alpha$ 对应的特征向量为 $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)^T \neq 0$;
- (2)、 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$ 对应的特征向量 $X = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)^T \neq 0$ 满足 AX = 0,用 $\xi_1, \xi_2, ..., \xi_{n-1}$ 表示该 齐次方程组的基础解系,则 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$ 对应的特征向量为 $X = C_1 \xi_1 + C_2 \xi_2 + \cdots + C_{n-1} \xi_{n-1}$, 其中 $C_1, C_2, ..., C_{n-1} \in R$ 不全为零。

兰州理工大学 2018 春线性代数试题 A

一、单项选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

(C)1、设 $A,B \in R^{n \times n}$,则下列结论中正确的是

- $(A), AB \neq 0 \Longleftrightarrow A, B \neq 0;$ $(B), |A| = 0 \Longleftrightarrow A = 0;$
- (C), $|AB| = 0 \iff |A| = 0$ $\implies |B| = 0$; (D), $A = E \iff |A| = 1$.

(B)2、若m个n维向量线性无关,则

- (A)、再增加一个向量后也线性无关; (B)、再去掉一个向量后也线性无关;
- (C)、有一个向量可被其余向量线性表示; (D)、以上皆错。

(D)3、设A是正交矩阵,则下列结论中错误的是

 $(A), AA^T = E$;

- $(B), A^{-1} = A^{T};$
- (C)、 A 的行向量组是标正组;
- (D), |A| = 1.

(A)4、设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$,则AX = 0仅有零解的充要条件是

- (A)、A的列向量组线性无关;
- (B)、A的列向量组线性相关;
- (C)、A 的行向量组线性无关; (D)、A 的行向量组线性相关。

(D)5、设 $A \in R^{n \times n}$,则下列结论中正确错误的是

- (A)、A 可逆 $\Longleftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$;
- (B)、A 可逆 $\Longleftrightarrow A \sim E$;
- (C)、A 可逆 \iff A = 初等阵的乘积; (D)、A 可逆 \iff A 的列向量组线性相关。

二、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

- 1、排列 32514 的逆序数 $\tau = 5$;
- 2、设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,则AX = 0有非零解的充要条件是 |A| = 0,r(A) < n ;

3、设
$$ad \neq bc$$
,则 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}}$;

- 4、设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$,且 $P \in R^{m \times m}$ 可逆,则r(PA) r(A) = 0 ;
- 5、方程组AX = B有解的充要条件是 r(A, B) = r(A) 。
- 三、计算下列行列式(每小题 10 分, 共 60 分)

1、计算行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$$
;

解:
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{交换第2,47}} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_4 & a_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & b_3 \\ 0 & 0 & b_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ b_4 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & b_3 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1a_4 - b_1b_4)(a_2a_3 - b_2b_3);$

2、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $AXB = C$ 的解;

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^{-1} = |B|^{-1} B^* = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{ix}$$

$$X = A^{-1}CB^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ -3 & -6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 5 \\ 6 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 10 & -4 \\ -10 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3、求
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \\ 18 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩及其极大无关组。

解:
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & -2 & 18 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 故

由 $r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4,\alpha_5)=3$, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 为其极大无关组,且

$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$$
, $\alpha_5 = 5\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$.

4、求下面方阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的特征值及相应的特征向量。

解: 由于
$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & \lambda - 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 \leftarrow $\stackrel{\uparrow_{7}}{\longleftrightarrow}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & \lambda - 3 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda - 1)^{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 故

A 的特征多项式为 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$, A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$,

且 A 对应 $\lambda_1 = 2$ 的特征向量 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_1 E - A)\alpha_1 = 0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \alpha_{1} = C_{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sharp \div C_{1} \neq 0,$$

而 A 对应 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的特征向量 $\alpha_2 \neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_2 E - A)\alpha_2 = 0$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \alpha_2 = C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \cancel{\sharp} \div C_2 \neq 0 \ .$$

5、求线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 4 \text{ 的通解} . \\ x_1 + 5x_2 - 9x_3 - 8x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -9 & -8 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 \longleftrightarrow $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $故 r(A,b) = r(A) = 2 < 4$,

原方程有无穷多解,且等价于 $\begin{cases} 4x_1 = +5 + 6x_3 - 3x_4 \\ 4x_2 = -1 + 6x_3 + 7x_4 \end{cases}$, 从而原方程组的通解为

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} +5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 C_1, C_2 \in R$$
任意。

6、设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性相关,而 $\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性无关,则 α_1 可 α_2,α_3 线性表出,但 α_4 不能由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性表出。

证明: 由题设知 α_2, α_3 线性无关,且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关,故 α_1 可 α_2, α_3 线性表出;

假设 α_4 可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性表出,则 α_4 可由 α_2,α_3 线性表出,从而 $\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性相关,矛盾,

故 α_4 不能由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性表出。

兰州理工大学 2018 春线性代数试题 B

一、单项选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

(B)1、设 A^* 是 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 的伴随矩阵,则下列结论中正确的是

 $(A), |A^*| = |A|^n;$

 $(B), |A^*| = |A|^{n-1};$

 $(C), |A^*| = |A^{-1}|;$

 $(D), |A^*| = |A|.$

(B)2、设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$,则AB的阶数为

(A), n;

(B), m;

(C), $m \times n$;

(D), $n \times m$.

(D)3、下列结论中错误的是

(A), $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \exists \not \in \Longrightarrow |A| \neq 0$;

(B)、 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 可逆 $\iff A \sim E$;

(C)、 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \iff A =$ 初等阵之积;

(D)、以上皆错。

(C)4、设 $A,B \in R^{n \times n}$ 满足AB = 0,则

(A), A=0;

(C)、A,B都有可能不等于零;

(D)、A,B至少有一个等于零。

(C)5、向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_m$ 线性相关 $\Longleftrightarrow \alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_m$ 中

(A)、至少有一个零向量;

(B)、A可逆至少两个向量成比例;

(C)、至少有一个向量可由其余向量线性表示; (D)、至少有一部分向量线性相关。

二、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

1、排列 $n \cdot (n-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1$ 的逆序数 $\tau = n(n-1)/2$;

$$2, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} ;$$

3、设三阶方阵 A 的行列式 |A|=2 ,则 |2A|=16 ;

4、向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1,4,5), \alpha_2 = (2,t,-1), \alpha_3 = (-2,3,1)$ 线性相关 $\iff t = -3$;

5、设三阶方阵 A 的特征值为1,2,3,则|A|=6。

三、计算下列行列式(每小题 10 分, 共 60 分)

1、计算行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ b & a & b & b \\ b & b & a & b \\ b & b & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$
;

$$=(a+3b)(a-b)^3$$
;

2、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $AXB = C$ 的解;

解:
$$A^{-1} = |A|^{-1} A^* = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B^{-1} = |B|^{-1} B^* = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 故

$$X = A^{-1}CB^{-1} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1/4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3、求
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩及其极大无关组。

解:
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -4 \\ 3 & -6 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{ft}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{ft}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -11/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5/9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 故

由
$$r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)=2$$
, α_1,α_2 为其极大无关组,且 $\alpha_3=\frac{1}{9}(5\alpha_2-11\alpha_1)$ 。

4、求下面方阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
 的特征值及相应的特征向量。

$$A$$
 的特征多项式为 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 9)$, A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = -1$, $\lambda_3 = 9$,

且
$$A$$
 对应 λ_k 的特征向量 $\alpha_k \neq 0$ 满足 $(\lambda_k E - A)\alpha_k = 0, \ k = 1, 2, 3$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \alpha_1 = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \alpha_2 = C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 30 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longleftrightarrow \alpha_3 = C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $C_1, C_2, C_3 \neq 0$ 。

5、求线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 7 \text{ 的通解}, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 - 9x_3 - 8x_4 = -3 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 5 & -9 & -8 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 \leftarrow $\uparrow \uparrow$ \rightarrow $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & -6 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & -7 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $brack tr(A,b) = r(A) = 2 < 4$,

原方程有无穷多解,且等价于 $\begin{cases} 4x_1 = +8 + 6x_3 - 3x_4 \\ 4x_2 = -4 + 6x_3 + 7x_4 \end{cases}$,从而原方程组的通解为

6、设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,则 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 线性无关。

故 $r(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3)=r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)=3$,即 β_1,β_2,β_3 线性无关。

兰州理工大学线性代数试题

- 一、填空题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)
- 1、将n阶行列式D的第i行与第j行互换得到 D_1 ,再将 D_1 的第i列与第j列互换得到 D_2 ($1 \le i < j \le n$),则 $D_2 D = 0$ 。
- 2、设方阵 $A \neq \pm E$ 满足 $A^2 = E$ (单位阵),则 $\left| A \pm E \right| = 0$ 。
- 3、设 $n \ge 2$ 维向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_m$ 线性相关,而 β_k 是将 α_k 的第一个分量换为0(k=1,2,...,m)所得的向量,则 $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_m$ 线性<u>相关</u>。
- 4、设 $n \geq 2$, $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)^T \neq 0$,则 $A = \alpha \alpha^T$ 的非零特征值为 $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2$ 。
- 5、n 阶方阵 A 可逆的充分必要条件是 $|A| \neq 0$ 。
- 二、单项选择题(每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)
- (B)1、设 A^* 为n阶方阵A的伴随矩阵,且 $|A| \neq 0,1$,则

$$(A), |A^*| = |A|; \qquad (B), |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}; \qquad (C), |A^*| = |A|^n; \qquad (D), |A^*| = 0.$$

(C)2、设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$ 满足AB = 0,则其秩满足

$$(A)$$
, $r(A)+r(B) \leq m$;

$$(B), r(A)+r(B)>m;$$

$$(C)$$
, $r(A)+r(B) \leq n$;

$$(D)$$
, $r(A)+r(B)>n$

(A)3、设B是将n≥2阶方阵A的第i行与第i列删除后得的矩阵,则它们的秩r(A), r(B)满足

$$(A), r(A) \ge r(B);$$

$$(B)$$
, $r(A) = r(B)$;

$$(C)$$
, $r(A) \leq r(B)$;

(A)4、设矩阵 $A,B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 等价,其中 $m \neq n$,则下列结论正确的是

$$(A), r(A) = r(B);$$

$$(B)$$
、 $A 与 B^T$ 等价;

(C)、A,B的行向量组等价;

- (D)、A,B的列向量组等价。
- (C)5、设 α_1,α_2 是方阵 A 对应于特征值 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ 的特征向量,则 $\alpha_1+\alpha_2$
 - (A)、可能是A的特征向量;
- (B)、一定是 A 的特征向量;
- (C)、一定不是A的特征向量;
- (D)、以上皆错。

三、计算下列行列式(每小题 5 分, 共 10 分)

$$1. D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$M$$
:
 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$

$$2 \cdot D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$\text{\mathbb{R}: $D_n=2$} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1)\times(n-1)} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1)\times(n-1)} = 2D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} \,,$$

且 $D_1 = 2$, $D_2 = 3$, 再由归纳法得 $D_n = n+1$ 。

四、(本题 10 分) 求矩阵
$$X$$
, 使之满足 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ X $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

解: 令
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则原方程即 $\begin{cases} AY = B \\ Y = XA^T \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} AY = B \\ Y^T = AX^T \end{cases}$,

再由
$$(A,Y^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (行) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 得 $X^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$b X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

五、(本题 10 分) 设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性无关,则 $\beta_1=\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3+\alpha_4$, $\beta_2=\alpha_1-\alpha_2+\alpha_3-\alpha_4$,

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_4$$
, $\beta_4 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$ 线性无关。

证明: 由题设知 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)A$,其中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & +1 & +1 & +1 \\ +1 & -1 & +1 & -1 \\ +1 & +1 & -1 & -1 \\ +1 & -1 & -1 & +1 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故 $r(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4)=r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)=4$,即 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ 线性无关。

六、(本题 10 分) 求向量组
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩及其极大无关组。

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是其极大无关组,且 $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 。

七、(本题 10 分) 求线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 7 & \text{的通解} . \\ x_1 + 5x_2 - 9x_3 - 8x_4 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 = +8 + 6x_3 - 3x_4 \\ 4x_2 = -4 + 6x_3 + 7x_4 \end{cases}$$
 , 从而原方程组的通解为

八、(本题 10 分) 求下面方阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值及相应的特征向量。

解:由于
$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 \longleftrightarrow $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 4 + \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) \end{pmatrix}$,故 A 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1=-2,\ \lambda_2=1,\ \lambda_3=4$, A 对应 λ_k 的特征向量 $\alpha_k\neq 0$ 可由 $(\lambda_k E-A)\alpha_k=0$ 确定,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{\mathbb{R}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\mathcal{C}}} \ensuremath{\e$$

$$\alpha_1 = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} +1 \\ +2 \\ +2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = C_2 \begin{pmatrix} +2 \\ +1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = C_3 \begin{pmatrix} +2 \\ -2 \\ +1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \cancel{\sharp} \oplus C_1, C_2, C_3 \neq 0.$$

历届硕士研究生招生线性代数试题详解

1、设方程组 I: $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$,而方程组 II 的通解为 $X = k_1 (0,1,1,0)^T + k_2 (-1,2,2,1)^T$,求

(1)、方程组 I 的通解;

(2)、方程组 I 与 II 的公共解。

解: 由题设知

(1)、方程组 I:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -x_1 \\ x_4 = x_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 故方程组 I 的通解为 } X = C_1 (1, -1, 0, 0)^T + C_2 (0, 0, 1, 1)^T;$$

(2)、设方程组 I 与 II 的公共解为 X ,则存在 $C_1, C_2, k_1, k_2 \in R$,使

$$X = C_1(1, -1, 0, 0)^T + C_2(0, 0, 1, 1)^T = k_1(0, 1, 1, 0)^T + k_2(-1, 2, 2, 1)^T$$
, \square

$$\begin{cases} k_2 + C_1 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + C_1 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 - C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
解之得
$$\begin{cases} k_1 = -C \\ k_2 = C \\ C_1 = -C \end{cases} , 即其通解为 $X = C(-1,1,1,1)^T$,其中 C 任意。
$$C_2 = C$$$$

2、设方程组 I:
$$\begin{cases} a_{1,1}x_1 + a_{1,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{1,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \\ a_{2,1}x_1 + a_{2,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{2,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n,1}x_1 + a_{n,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{n,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \end{cases}$$
的一个基础解系为
$$\begin{pmatrix} b_{1,1} \\ b_{1,2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1,2n} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} b_{2,1} \\ b_{2,2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{2,2n} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} b_{n,1} \\ b_{n,2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix}, 求方程$$

组 II:
$$\begin{cases} b_{1,1}y_1 + b_{1,2}y_2 + \dots + b_{1,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \\ b_{2,1}y_1 + b_{2,2}y_2 + \dots + b_{2,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \\ \dots \\ b_{n,1}y_1 + b_{n,2}y_2 + \dots + b_{n,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \end{cases}$$
的通解。

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n), B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_n), X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{2n} \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{2n} \end{pmatrix}, 则由题设知$$

$$r(A) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n) = r(\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_n) = r(B) = n \; , \; \; \coprod \alpha_i^T \beta_j = \beta_j^T \alpha_i = 0, \; \; i, j = 1, 2, ..., n \; ,$$

$$\mathbb{BI} A^T B = B^T A = 0.$$

而方程组 I:
$$\begin{cases} a_{1,1}x_1 + a_{1,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{1,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \\ a_{2,1}x_1 + a_{2,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{2,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \\ \dots \\ a_{n,1}x_1 + a_{n,2}x_2 + \dots + a_{n,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \end{cases} \Longleftrightarrow A^TX = 0,$$

方程组 II:
$$\begin{cases} b_{1,1}y_1 + b_{1,2}y_2 + \dots + b_{1,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \\ b_{2,1}y_1 + b_{2,2}y_2 + \dots + b_{2,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \\ \dots \\ b_{n,1}y_1 + b_{n,2}y_2 + \dots + b_{n,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \end{cases} \Longleftrightarrow B^TY = 0 ,$$

故
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} \\ a_{1,2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1,2n} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{2,1} \\ a_{2,2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{2,2n} \end{pmatrix}$,..., $\alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{n,1} \\ a_{n,2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix}$ 方程组 II 的基础解系,从而其通解为

$$Y = C_{1}\alpha_{1} + C_{2}\alpha_{1} + \dots + C_{n}\alpha_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{2,1} & \dots & a_{n,1} \\ a_{1,2} & a_{2,2} & \dots & a_{n,2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1,2n} & a_{2,2n} & \dots & a_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1} \\ C_{2} \\ \vdots \\ C_{n} \end{pmatrix}.$$

3、设 $0 \neq a,b,c \in R$,则平面上三条直线ax + 2by + 3c = 0、bx + 2cy + 3a = 0、cx + 2ay + 3b = 0相交

解: 令
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & 2c \\ c & 2a \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\beta = -3 \begin{pmatrix} c \\ a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$, 则由题设知所给三条直线相交于一点的充要条件为

方程组
$$\begin{cases} ax + 2by + 3c = 0 \\ bx + 2cy + 3a = 0 \iff AX = \beta 有唯一解 \iff r(A) = r(A, \beta) = 2, \ \text{而} \\ cx + 2ay + 3b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\det(A, \beta) = \begin{vmatrix} a & 2b & -3c \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & 2(a+b+c) & -3(a+b+c) \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2(c-b) & 3(b-a) \\ 0 & 2(a-c) & 3(c-b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2(c-b) & 3(b-a) \\ 0 & 2(a-c) & 3(c-b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 6(a+b+c) \Big[(b-c)^2 + (a-b)(a-c) \Big] = 6(a+b+c) \Big[(a^2+b^2+c^2) - (ab+bc+ac) \Big]$$
$$= 3(a+b+c) \Big[(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 \Big],$$

(1)、若a+b+c=0,其中 $0 \neq a,b,c \in R$,则 $\det(A,\beta)=0$,且 (A,β) 与A都有一个二阶子式

故所给方程组
$$\begin{cases} ax+2by+3c=0\\ bx+2cy+3a=0 \Longleftrightarrow AX=\beta$$
有唯一解,即三条直线相交于一点;
$$cx+2ay+3b=0 \end{cases}$$

(2)、
$$\exists a = b = c \neq 0$$
, $\bowtie (A, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2b & -3c \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & 2a & -3a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\bowtie r(A) = r(A, \beta) = 1$,

故所给方程组
$$\begin{cases} ax + 2by + 3c = 0 \\ bx + 2cy + 3a = 0 \Longleftrightarrow AX = \beta$$
有无穷多解,即三条直线重合;
$$cx + 2ay + 3b = 0 \end{cases}$$

故由(1)、(2)知三条直线相交于一点 $\iff a+b+c=0$ 。

4、设
$$a \in R$$
,求方程组
$$\begin{cases} (1+a)x_1 & +x_2 & +x_3 & +\cdots + x_{n-1} & +x_n & =0 \\ 2x_1 & +(2+a)x_1 & +2x_3 & +\cdots + 2x_{n-1} & +2x_n & =0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{cases}$$
的解。
$$nx_1 & +nx_2 & +nx_3 & +\cdots + nx_{n-1} & +(n+a)x_n & =0$$

解: 方程组的系数矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & n-1+a & n-1 \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n & n+a \end{pmatrix}$$
, 将各行加到第一行,得

$$A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) & a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) & a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) & \cdots & a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) & a + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\ 2 & 2 + a & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 + a & \cdots & 3 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & n-1+a & n-1 \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n & n+a \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1)、若
$$a \neq 0$$
或 $-\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$,则

$$A \sim A_1 \xleftarrow{\frac{\hat{\pi}_k f_{\text{id}} \pm \hat{\pi}_1 f_{\text{th}} h_k f_k}{k=2,3,...,n}} \xrightarrow{\begin{cases} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{cases}} \xrightarrow{f_7} \xrightarrow{\begin{cases} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{cases}},$$

此时 r(A) = n, 方程组只有平凡解 X = 0;

(2)、若
$$a = -\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$
,则

$$A \sim A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2+a & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3+a & \cdots & 3 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & n-1+a & n-1 \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n & n+a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow
\uparrow
\uparrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1/n \\
0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -2/n \\
0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -3/n \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -(n-1)/n \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},$$

此时 r(A) = n-1, 方程组的通解为 $X = C(1, 2, ..., n)^T$, 其中 C 任意;

(3)、若a=0,则

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n & n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{f_{\overline{1}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

此时r(A)=1,方程组的通解为

$$X = C_1(1, -1, 0, 0, ..., 0, 0)^T + C_2(1, 0, -1, 0, ..., 0, 0)^T + \dots + C_{n-1}(1, 0, 0, 0, ..., 0, -1)^T,$$

其中 $C_1, C_2, ..., C_{n-1}$ 为任意常数。

5、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & a & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
有一个二重特征根,求 a 的值,并问 A 能否相似对角化。

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}: \ \lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -a & \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -a & \lambda - 5 \\ 0 & \lambda - a - 4 & \lambda - 2 \\ 0 & (a\lambda - a + 2) & -(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 4) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow \uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
-1 & -a & \lambda - 5 \\
0 & \lambda - (a+4) & \lambda - 2 \\
0 & (\lambda - 4)^2 + (3a+2) & 0
\end{pmatrix},$$

$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -a & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -a & \lambda - 5 \\ 0 & \lambda - (a+4) & \lambda - 2 \\ 0 & (\lambda - 4)^2 + (3a+2) & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \left[(\lambda - 4)^2 + (3a + 2) \right],$$

由于 A 有一个二重特征根, 故必有如下两种情形之一

(1)、
$$a=-2/3$$
且 $f(\lambda)=(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4)^2$,此时其三个特征值为 $\lambda_1=2$, $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=4$,而

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -a & \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2/3 & \lambda - 5 \\ 0 & \lambda - 10/3 & \lambda - 2 \\ 0 & (\lambda - 4)^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A$$
 对于特征值 λ_k 的特征向量 X_k 可由 $(\lambda_k E - A)X_k = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2/3 & \lambda_k - 5 \\ 0 & \lambda_k - 10/3 & \lambda_k - 2 \\ 0 & (\lambda_k - 4)^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 求

得
$$X_1 = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $X_2 = C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $X_3 = C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $C_1, C_2, C_3 \neq 0$ 任意,

故A不存在线性无关的三个特征向量,从而此时A不能相似对角化;

(2)、
$$a = -2$$
且 $f(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 6)$,此时其三个特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = 6$,而

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -a & \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & \lambda - 5 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & \lambda - 2 \\ 0 & (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 6) & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

A 对于特征值 λ_k 的特征向量 X_k 可

$$(\lambda_k E - A)X_k = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & \lambda_k - 5 \\ 0 & \lambda_k - 2 & \lambda_k - 2 \\ 0 & (\lambda_k - 2)(\lambda_k - 6) & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 这三个特征向量是线性无关的,只要取

$$P = (X_1, X_2, X_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$,即 A 可以相似对角化。

6、设
$$a,b,c$$
不全为 0 ,且 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & k \end{pmatrix}$ 满足 $AB = 0$,求方程 $AX = 0$ 的通解。

解: 由
$$AB = 0$$
得
$$\begin{cases} a + 2b + 3c = 0 \\ 3a + 6b + kc = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 即
$$\begin{cases} a = -(2b + 3c) \\ (k - 9)c = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 且 b, c 不同时为 0 。

- (1)、若 $k \neq 9$,则c = 0, $a = -2b \neq 0$,r(B) = 2, $1 \leq r(A) \leq 3 r(B) = 1$,即r(A) = 1,故AX = 0的 基础解系中包含的解向量之个数为3 r(A) = 2,而 $X_1 = (1,2,3)^T$, $X_2 = (0,c,-b)^T$ 是其两个线性无 关的特解,故AX = 0的通解为 $X = C_1X_1 + C_2X_2 = C_1(1,2,3)^T + C_2(0,c,-b)^T$;
- (2)、若k=9,r(A)=1,则AX=0的基础解系中包含的解向量之个数为3-r(A)=2,而 $X_1=(1,2,3)^T$, $X_2=(0,c,-b)^T$ 是其两个线性无关的特解,故AX=0的通解为 $X=C_1X_1+C_2X_2=C_1(1,2,3)^T+C_2(0,c,-b)^T;$
- (3)、若 k=9, r(A)=2,则 AX=0的基础解系中包含的解向量之个数为3-r(A)=1,而 $X_1=(1,2,3)^T$ 是非零的特解,故 AX=0的通解为 $X=C_1X_1=C_1(1,2,3)^T$ 。

故
$$AX = 0$$
 的通解为 $X = \begin{cases} C_1(1,2,3)^T + C_2(0,c,-b)^T, & 若r(A) = 1 \\ C_1(1,2,3)^T, & 若r(A) = 2 \end{cases}$ 。

7、设非齐次方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 有三个线性无关的解,则
$$ax_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - bx_4 = -1$$

(1)、系数矩阵 A 的秩为 r(A) = 2; (2)、求 a,b 的值及方程组的通解。

解: 原方程组即
$$AX = \beta$$
, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ a & 1 & 3 & -b \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 不妨设 X_1, X_2, X_3 是非齐

次方程组 $AX = \beta$ 的三个线性无关的解,则 $Y_1 = X_2 - X_1, Y_2 = X_3 - X_1$ 是齐次方程组AY = 0的两个

解,且
$$(Y_1,Y_2)=(X_1,X_2,X_3)$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,而 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为列满秩阵,故 Y_1,Y_2 线性无关,故 $AY=0$

的基础解系中包含的解向量的个数 $4-r(A) \ge 2$,即 $r(A) \le 4-2=2$ 。

又由于
$$A$$
 中有一个 2 阶子式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$,故 $r(A) \geq 2$,故必有 $r(A) = 2$;

$$(A,\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ a & 1 & 3 & -b & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} \frac{\$27}{3} + \frac{\$17}{6} + + \frac{\$17}{6$$

$$\leftarrow \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}\text{$f$ m}} \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}^{2}\text{f m}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}\text{$f$ m}} \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}^{2}\text{f m}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}^{2}\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}^{2}\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}^{2}\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}^{2}\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}^{2}\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$\hat{\pi}$2}}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$

$$\xleftarrow{\hat{\$}^{2,3\uparrow\uparrow\$}\downarrow(-1)} \begin{cases}
1 & 0 & 2 & -4 & -2 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 2(a-2) & (5+b-4a) & -2(a-2)
\end{cases},$$

由于 $r(A, \beta) = r(A) = 2$,故 a - 2 = 5 + b - 4a = 0,即 a = 2, b = 3, 且此时

$$AX = \beta \Longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_3 - 4x_4 = -2 \\ x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 3 \end{cases} \Longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 \\ x_2 = 3 + x_3 - 5x_4 \end{cases}$$
,故其通解为

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, 其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数。$$

8、设三阶实对称方阵 A 的各行元素之和均为3,且 $\alpha_1 = (1,-2,1)^T, \alpha_2 = (0,-1,1)^T$ 是 AX = 0 的解,求

(1)、矩阵 A 的特征值与特征向量;

(2)、求正交矩阵
$$P$$
, 使 $P^{T}AP$ 为对角阵。

解:由于三阶实对称方阵 A 的各行元素之和均为 3,故 $\alpha_3 = (1,1,1)^T$ 满足 $A\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_3$,

又
$$A\alpha_1 = 0 = 0 \cdot \alpha_1$$
, $A\alpha_2 = 0 = 0 \cdot \alpha_2$, 故 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$, $\lambda_3 = 3$ 为 A 的三个特征值,

而 $\alpha_1 = (1, -2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (0, -1, 1)^T$ 为 A 对应于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ 的两个线性无关的特征向量, $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$ 为 A 对应于 $\lambda_3 = 3$ 的一个特征向量。

(1)、矩阵 A 对应于特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ 的特征向量为 $\alpha = C_1(1,-2,1)^T + C_2(0,-1,1)^T$, A 对应于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 3$ 的特征向量为 $\beta = C_3(1,1,1)^T$,其中 C_1, C_2 不全为0, $C_3 \neq 0$;

$$(2), \ \mathbb{R}\,\beta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\left\|\alpha_1\right\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(1, -2, 1)^T, \ \beta_2 = \frac{(\alpha_1^T\alpha_1)\alpha_2 - (\alpha_1^T\alpha_2)\alpha_1}{\left\|(\alpha_1^T\alpha_1)\alpha_2 - (\alpha_1^T\alpha_2)\alpha_1\right\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 0, 1)^T,$$

$$\beta_{3} = \frac{\alpha_{3}}{\|\alpha_{3}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1)^{T}, \quad P = (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2} \\ -2 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

则 P 为正交阵,且 $P^{T}AP = diag\{0,0,3\}$ 。

9、设方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + ax_3 = 0 & 与 x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = a - 1$$
有公共解,求 a 的值及其公共解。
$$x_1 + 4x_2 + a^2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 由题设知方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 + a^2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 有解,而
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = a - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(A,\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{4}{7}$} \text{$\frac{4}{3}$} \text{$\frac{2}{3}$} \text{$\frac{4}{3}$} \text{$\frac{6}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$}} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$}} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\xleftarrow{ \frac{\hat{\pi}_{3} f_{\vec{m} \pm \hat{\pi}_{2} f_{1}}{\hat{\pi}_{4} f_{\vec{m} \pm \hat{\pi}_{2} f_{1} \text{ in } 0}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 1 & -(a - 1) \\ 0 & 0 & a^{2} - 1 & -3(a - 1) \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{ \frac{\hat{\pi}_{1} f_{\vec{m} \pm \hat{\pi}_{2} f_{1}}}{\hat{\pi}_{4} f_{\vec{m} \pm \hat{\pi}_{3} f_{1} \text{ in } (a + 1)} f_{1}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -(a - 1) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 1 & -(a - 1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (a - 1)(a - 2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(A,\beta) = r(A) \iff (a-1)(a-2) = 0 \iff a = 1 \stackrel{\text{deg}}{\Rightarrow} 2$$
, $\stackrel{\text{deg}}{\Rightarrow} 1 \stackrel{\text{deg}}{\Rightarrow} 2 \stackrel{\text{deg$

$$X = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T = C(1, 0, -1)^T$$
,其中 $C \in R$ 任意;

$$(2)、若 a = 2 \,,\,\, 则(A,\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 此时原}$$

方程组的公共解为 $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T = (0, 1, -1)^T$ 。

- 10、设三阶实对称方阵 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -2$,且 $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1)^T$ 是 A 对应于 λ_1 的特征 向量,而 $B = A^5 4A^3 + E$,则
- (1)、 α_1 是矩阵 B 的特征向量,并求 B 的所有特征值与特征向量; (2)、求矩阵 B 。
- 解:由于三阶实对称方阵 A 的特征值互异,故 A 对应于三个特征值的特征向量两两正交,从而 A 对应于 $\lambda_2=2,\lambda_3=-2$ 的特征向量 $X=(x_1,x_2,x_3)^T$ 满足 $x_1-x_2+x_3=\sqrt{3}\alpha_1^TX=0$,其通解为 $X=(x_1,x_2,x_3)^T=C_1(1,2,1)^T+C_2(1,0,-1)^T\text{,故可取 }A\text{ 对应于 }\lambda_2=2,\lambda_3=-2\text{ 的特征向量分别为}$ $\alpha_2=\frac{\cos\theta}{\sqrt{6}}(1,2,1)^T+\frac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2}}(1,0,-1)^T\text{,}\alpha_3=-\frac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{6}}(1,2,1)^T+\frac{\cos\theta}{\sqrt{2}}(1,0,-1)^T\text{,其中}\theta\in R$,

$$\Leftrightarrow P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta & \sqrt{3}\cos\theta - \sin\theta \\ -\sqrt{2} & 2\cos\theta & -2\sin\theta \\ \sqrt{2} & \cos\theta - \sqrt{3}\sin\theta & -\sqrt{3}\cos\theta - \sin\theta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D = diag \{ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{则 P 为正交阵}, \quad D^5 - 4D^3 + E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{且}$$

$$P^{T}AP = D$$
, $\mathbb{P}AP = D$,

11、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 1 & & & \\ a^2 & 2a & 1 & & \\ & a^2 & 2a & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & a^2 & 2a \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$
 , $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$, 则

(1),
$$|A| = (n+1)a^n$$
;

(2)、求方程组AX = b的解。

解: 由题设知

(1)、令
$$D_n = |A|$$
,则 $D_1 = 2a$, $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 \\ a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = 3a^2$,而 $n \ge 3$ 时,有

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 & & & & \\ a^{2} & 2a & 1 & & & \\ & a^{2} & 2a & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & a^{2} & 2a \end{vmatrix}_{n} = 2a \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 & & & \\ a^{2} & 2a & 1 & & \\ & a^{2} & 2a & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & a^{2} & 2a \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} - \begin{vmatrix} a^{2} & 1 & & & \\ & 2a & 1 & & \\ & & 2a & 1 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & & a^{2} & 2a \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$=2a\begin{vmatrix}2a&1\\a^2&2a&1\\&a^2&2a&\ddots\\&&\ddots&\ddots&1\\&&&a^2&2a\Big|_{n-1}\end{vmatrix}-a^2\begin{vmatrix}2a&1\\a^2&2a&1\\&&a^2&2a&\ddots\\&&&\ddots&\ddots&1\\&&&&a^2&2a\Big|_{n-2}\end{vmatrix}=2aD_{n-1}-a^2D_{n-2}\,,$$

假设 $n \le m$ 时,有 $D_n = (n+1)a^n$,则

$$D_{m+1} = 2aD_m - a^2D_{m-1} = 2a \cdot (m+1)a^m - a^2 \cdot ma^{m-1} = (m+2)a^{m+1},$$

故由数学归纳法知 $\forall n \geq 1$,有 $D_n = (n+1)a^n$;

(2)、方程组
$$AX=b$$
 写为分量形式即
$$\begin{cases} 2ax_1+x_2=1\\ a^2x_{k-1}+2ax_k+x_{k+1}=0,\quad n=2,3,...,n-1\ ,\ \$$
故
$$a^2x_{n-1}+2ax_n=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 1 - 2ax_1 \\ x_3 = -2ax_2 - a^2x_1 = -2a(1 - 2ax_1) - a^2x_1 = -2a + 3a^2x_1 \\ x_4 = -2ax_3 - a^2x_2 = -2a(-2a + 3a^2x_1) - a^2(1 - 2ax_1) = 3a^2 - 4a^3x_1 \end{cases}$$

假设
$$1 \le k \le m$$
时,有 $x_k = (k-1)(-a)^{k-2} + k(-a)^{k-1}x_1$,则

$$\begin{aligned} x_{m+1} &= -2ax_m - a^2 x_{m-1} \\ &= 2(-a) \Big[(m-1)(-a)^{m-2} + k(-a)^{m-1} x_1 \Big] - (-a)^2 \Big[(m-2)(-a)^{m-3} + (m-1)(-a)^{m-2} x_1 \Big] \\ &= m(-a)^{m-1} + (m+1)(-a)^m x_1 \,, \end{aligned}$$

故
$$\forall k=1,2,...,n$$
,有 $x_k=(k-1)(-a)^{k-2}+k(-a)^{k-1}x_1$,将其代入 $a^2x_{n-1}+2ax_n=0$ 得
$$0=a^2x_{n-1}+2ax_n=a^2\Big[(n-2)(-a)^{n-3}+(n-1)(-a)^{n-2}x_1\Big]+2a\Big[(n-1)(-a)^{n-2}+n(-a)^{n-1}x_1\Big]$$

$$=-n(-a)^{n-1}-(n+1)(-a)^nx_1=-(-a)^{n-1}[n-(n+1)ax_1],$$

①、若
$$a=0$$
,则方程组有无穷多组解 $X=\begin{pmatrix}x_1\\x_2\\x_3\\\vdots\\x_n\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}C\\1\\0\\\vdots\\0\end{pmatrix}$;

②、若
$$a \neq 0$$
,则方程组有唯一解 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{a(n+1)} \begin{pmatrix} n \\ (n-1)(-a) \\ (n-2)(-a)^2 \\ \vdots \\ (n+1-k)(-a)^{k-1} \\ \vdots \\ (-a)^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$ 。

12、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $A\alpha_2 = \alpha_1$, $A^2\alpha_3 = \alpha_1$ 的解,并证明 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关。

解: 由题设知
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 且

$$(A,\alpha_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}_1 + \hat{x}_1 + \hat{x}_2 + \hat{x}_3 + \hat{x}_4 + \hat{x$$

$$(A^2,\alpha_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\$17m \ 3\$27}{\$37 \ 3\pm \$17 \ b2\$} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$A^2\alpha_3 = \alpha_1$$
 的解为 $\alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{C_2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{C_3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + C_2 \\ -C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix}$,其中 $C_1, C_2, C_3 \in R$ 任意;

$$(\alpha_{1},2\alpha_{2},2\alpha_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & C_{1}+1 & 1+C_{2} \\ -1 & -(C_{1}+1) & -C_{2} \\ 2 & 2C_{1} & C_{3} \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\frac{\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{1}\hat{\eta}}{\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{2}\hat{\eta}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & C_{1}+1 & 1+C_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & C_{3}-2-2C_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow \xrightarrow{\hat{\chi} \notin \hat{\$}^{2,3\hat{\uparrow}}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{故} \, \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3} \text{线性无关}.$$

13、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
, $b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $AX = b$ 的通解。

$$\leftarrow \xrightarrow{\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{3} \uparrow_{\text{id}} \pm \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{1} \uparrow_{1} \uparrow_{0} \lambda f_{0}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\
0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda^{2} & a - \lambda + 1
\end{pmatrix},$$

(1)、若*λ*≠±1,则

$$(A,b) \xleftarrow{\text{f}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda^2 & a - \lambda + 1 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\text{f}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda a - 2)/(\lambda^2 - 1) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/(\lambda - 1) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & (\lambda - a - 1)/(\lambda^2 - 1) \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$r(A,b)=3=r(A)$$
,此时方程组 $AX=b$ 有唯一解 $X=\begin{pmatrix}x_1\\x_2\\x_3\end{pmatrix}=\frac{1}{\lambda^2-1}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda a-2\\\lambda+1\\\lambda-a-1\end{pmatrix}$;

(2)、 若
$$\lambda = 1$$
 , 则 $(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{ft}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

故r(A,b) = 2 > 1 = r(A),此时方程组AX = b无解;

(3)、若 $\lambda = -1$, $a \neq -2$,则

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a + 2 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故r(A,b)=3>2=r(A),此时方程组AX=b无解;

(4)、若 $\lambda = -1$,a = -2,则

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a + 2 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$r(A,b) = 2 = r(A)$$
,此时方程组 $AX = b$ 有无穷多组解 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

14、设实对称阵
$$A \in R^{3\times 3}$$
 的秩 $r(A) = 2$,且 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,求 A 的特征值、特征向量及 A 。

解: 取
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
, $\lambda_2 = -1$, $\alpha_1 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,-1)^T$, 则由题设知 $A\alpha_k = \lambda_k \alpha_k$, $k = 1,2$, 即

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
, $\lambda_2 = -1$, $\alpha_1 = (1,0,1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,0,-1)^T$ 分别为 A 的两个特征值及其相应的特征向量,

由于
$$r(A)=2$$
,故 A 的第三个特征值为 $\lambda_3=-\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3=-\left|A\right|=0$,且 A 相应于特征值 $\lambda_3=0$ 的特征

向量
$$\alpha_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$$
与前两个特征向量都正交,即 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = \alpha_3^T \alpha_1 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 = \alpha_3^T \alpha_2 = 0 \end{cases}$,故 $\alpha_3 = (0, 1, 0)^T$,

$$\Leftrightarrow P = (\alpha_1/\|\alpha_1\|, \alpha_2/\|\alpha_2\|, \alpha_3/\|\alpha_3\|) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ D = diag\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3\} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbb{M}$$

$$A = PDP^{T} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

15、设向量组
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 不能由向量组 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示,

求 a 的值,并将 β_1 , β_2 , β_3 用 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性表示。

解:由于
$$(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,即 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,且不能由 β_1,β_2,β_3 线性

表示,故
$$r(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3) \le 2$$
,而 $(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3) \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-5 \end{pmatrix}$,故必有 $a = 5$,且此时

$$(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\frac{\$3 \text{ fix} \pm \$1 \text{ fix}}{\$2 \text{ fix}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xleftarrow{ \begin{picture}(100,0) \put(0,0){$\stackrel{$}{$}$} \put(0,0){1} \put(0,0){$$$

故
$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 10 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,即
$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 \\ \beta_3 = 5\alpha_1 + 10\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3 \end{cases}$$
。

16、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$, 问 a,b 为和值时,方程 $AX - XA = B$ 有解并求其解。

解:设
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,代入 $AX - XA = B$,得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ ax_1 - x_2 - ax_4 = -1 \\ x_2 - ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \not\exists \text{ iff } (A, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ a & -1 & 0 & -a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a + 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix},$$

只有a=-1,b=0时, $r(A,\beta)=r(A)=2$,方程组AX-XA=B有解,且此时该方程组等价于

17、设 $\lambda_i \in R$, $\alpha_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, ..., a_{in})^T \in R^n$, i = 1, 2, ..., n, 且

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i (a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \dots + a_{in}x_n)^2, \quad \mathbb{M}$$

(1)、二次型
$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$$
 的系数矩阵为 $A = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i \alpha_i \alpha_i^T$;

(2)、若
$$\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$$
为 R^n 的标正基,则 $f(x_1,x_2,...,x_n)$ 的正交标准形为 $\sum_{1\leq i\leq n}\lambda_iy_i^2$ 。

证明: 令
$$X = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
,则由题设知

(2)、若 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 为 R^n 的标正基,则 $\alpha_i^T\alpha_j=\delta_{ij},\ i,j=1,2,...,n$,故

$$A\alpha_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i}(\alpha_{i}\alpha_{i}^{T})\alpha_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i}\alpha_{i}(\alpha_{i}^{T}\alpha_{j}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i}\delta_{ij}\alpha_{i} = \lambda_{j}\alpha_{j}, \quad j = 1, 2, ..., n,$$

故 λ_j 是 $A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(\alpha_i \alpha_i^T)$ 的特征值, α_j 是 $A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(\alpha_i \alpha_i^T)$ 相应于特征值 λ_j 的特征向量,而

$$f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = X^T A X = Y^T (P^T A P) Y = Y^T D Y = \sum_{1 \le i \le n} \lambda_i y_i^2$$

18、证明
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$
 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$ 相似。

证明: 由题设知

$$|\lambda E_n - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - n & \lambda - n & \cdots & \lambda - n & \lambda - n \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$\left|\lambda E_{n} - B\right| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & & & -1 \\ & \lambda & & -2 \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \lambda & -(n-1) \\ & & \lambda - n \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{n} (\lambda - n) ,$$

故 A,B 有相同的特征值为 $\lambda_1=n,\ \lambda_2=\lambda_3=\cdots=\lambda_{n-1}=0$,令

$$\alpha_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} +1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ \vdots \\ n-1 \\ n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \beta_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_n$ 都是线性无关的向量组,且 $A\alpha_k = \lambda_k \alpha_k$, $B\beta_k = \lambda_k \beta_k$, $k \in \underline{n}$,

故 A,B 都各自有 n 个线性无关的特征向量 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,...,\alpha_n$ 与 $\beta_1,\beta_2,...,\beta_n$,令

$$P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n), \ Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, ..., \beta_n), \ D = diag\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, ..., \lambda_n\}, \$$

$$P^{-1}AP = D = Q^{-1}BQ$$
, 即 $(PQ^{-1})^{-1}A(PQ^{-1}) = B$, 故 $A 与 B$ 相似。

19、设
$$\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$$
是 R^3 的一组基底, $\beta_1=2\alpha_1+k\alpha_2$, $\beta_2=2\alpha_2$, $\beta_3=(k+1)\alpha_1+\alpha_3$,则

- (1)、 β_1 , β_2 , β_3 是 R^3 的一组基底;
- (2)、求 $0 \neq X \in \mathbb{R}^3$,使X在基底 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 与 \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的坐标相同。

知
$$r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)=3$$
, $(\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3)=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)A$, 故

- (1)、 $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$,即 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 是 R^3 的一组基底;
- (2)、若存在 $0 \neq X \in R^3$,使X在基底 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的坐标相同,即存在 $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in R$,使 $X = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3 = \left[2x_1 + (k+1)x_3\right]\alpha_1 + (kx_1 + 2x_2)\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$,即

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + (k+1)x_3 = 0 \\ kx_1 + x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
有非平凡解,其系数矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & k+1 \\ k & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (1 0 k+1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & k+1 \\ 0 & 1 & -k(k+1) \end{pmatrix}$,

故上述方程组的解为 $x_1 = -C(k+1)$, $x_2 = Ck(k+1)$, $x_3 = C$, 所求向量为

$$X = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 = C \left[\alpha_3 + k(k+1)\alpha_2 - (k+1)\alpha_1 \right]$$

20、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
满足 $A^3 = 0$,求

(1)、参数 a 的值;

(2)、方程
$$X - XA^2 - AX + AXA^2 = E$$
 的解。

$$\text{${\cal H}$: $\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - a & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - a & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - a \end{pmatrix}$} \xrightarrow{\text{$\uparrow$}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \lambda - a & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - a)^3 \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$A$$
 的 $Jordan$ 标准形为 $J=\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}=aE+B$,其中 $B=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

即存在可逆阵 P, 使 $P^{-1}AP = J$, 从而 $A^3 = 0 \iff J^3 = 0$ 。

(1)、由
$$\begin{pmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a \\ 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 \end{pmatrix} = a^3E + 3a^2B + 3aB^2 + B^3 = J^3 = 0$$
,得 $a = 0$,此时 $P^{-1}AP = J = B$;

(2),
$$X - XA^2 - AX + AXA^2 = E \iff (E - A)X(E - A^2) = E \iff (E - B)X(E - B^2) = E$$

$$\iff X = (E - B)^{-1} (E - B^2)^{-1} = \left[(E - B^2)(E - B) \right]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1},$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{mi}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overleftarrow{\text{th}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

从而
$$X = [(E - B^2)(E - B)]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

21、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
相似于 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,求

(1)、参数a,b的值;

(2)、可逆阵
$$P$$
, 使 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角阵。

解: 由题设知

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

$$\longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & \lambda - a \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda + 3 - a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 - (a + 2)\lambda + 2a - 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\lambda E - B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - b & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - b) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1) \left[\lambda^2 - (a + 2)\lambda + 2a - 3 \right],$$

(1)、由于
$$A$$
 与 B 相似,故 $(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - b) = f_B(\lambda) = f_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1) \left[\lambda^2 - (a + 2)\lambda + 2a - 3\right]$,故
$$\lambda^2 - (a + 2)\lambda + 2a - 3 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - b) = \lambda^2 - (b + 1)\lambda + b \Longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} a + 2 = b + 1 \\ 2a - 3 = b \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} a - b = -1 \\ 2a - b = 3 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} a = 4 \\ b = 5 \end{cases}$$
;

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 5$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$,而相应的特征向量满足

 $f_{\rm B}(\lambda) = |\lambda E - B| = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda - b)$

$$\begin{split} &(\lambda_k E - A) X_k = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & \lambda_k - 4 \\ 0 & \lambda_k - 1 & \lambda_k - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda_k - 1)(\lambda_k - 5) \end{pmatrix} X_k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \;, \quad \mathbb{N} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_1 = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_1 = 0 \Longleftrightarrow X_1 = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_2 = 0 \Longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_2 = 0 \Longleftrightarrow X_2 = C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \end{split}$$

$$\mathfrak{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathfrak{P}^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathfrak{L} P^{-1} A P = D = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

22、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & a & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & a \\ -(a+1) & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求方程 $AX = B$ 的解。

解:由题设知方程 AX = B 的增广矩阵为

$$(A,B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 1 & 1 & a \\ -1 & 1 & a & -(a+1) & -2 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & -3 & a-4 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 1-a & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

(1)、
$$\exists a \neq 1, -2$$
, $\bowtie (A,B) \leftarrow \stackrel{f_{1}}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3a/(a+2) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & (a-4)/(a+2) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\bowtie r(A,B) = 3 = r(A)$,

此时方程组
$$AX = B$$
有唯一解 $X = \frac{1}{a+2} \begin{pmatrix} a+2 & 3a \\ 0 & a-4 \\ -(a+2) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

(2)、
$$\exists a=1$$
, $y \in A$

此时方程组
$$AX = B$$
 有无穷多个解 $X = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & +1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + C \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ +1 & +1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$,其中 $C \in R$ 任意;

(3)、
$$\exists a = -2$$
 , $\bigcup (A,B) \leftarrow \stackrel{\text{fi}}{\longleftrightarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\exists x r(A,B) = 3 > 2 = r(A)$,

此时方程组AX = B无解。

23、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $B^{100} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ 满足 $B^2 = BA$ 。

(2)、将
$$\beta_1$$
, β_2 , β_3 用 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性表示出来。

解:由于
$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda + 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 \leftarrow $\stackrel{\uparrow}{\longleftrightarrow}$ $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & \lambda + 3 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$,故 A 的特征多项式及特征值分

別为 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)$, $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = -2$, $\lambda_3 = 0$, 而相应的特征向量满足

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & \lambda_k + 3 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda_k + 1)(\lambda_k + 2) & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_k \end{pmatrix} X_k = 0, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \quad \mathbb{P}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_1 = 0 \; , \; \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_2 = 0 \; , \; \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_3 = 0 \; ,$$

故
$$X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $X_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Leftrightarrow D = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$(P,E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故
$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 且 $A = PDP^{-1}$ 。

$$(1), \quad A^{99} = PD^{99}P^{-1} = -P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{99} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1+3\times 2^{99} \\ -4 & 4 & 2+2\times 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 2\times 2^{99} \end{pmatrix};$$

(2),
$$\pm B^2 = BA + B^3 = B \cdot B^2 = B^2A = BA^2$$
, $B^4 = B \cdot B^3 = B^2A^2 = BA^3$, ..., $B^{100} = BA^{99}$, $\pm BA^{100} = BA^{100}$

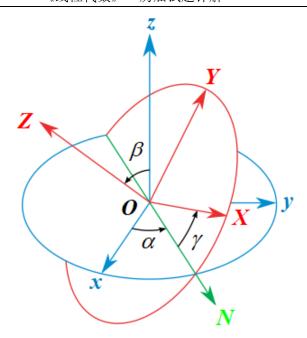
$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = B^{100} = BA^{99} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)A^{99} = -\frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1+3\times 2^{99} \\ -4 & 4 & 2+2\times 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 2\times 2^{99} \end{pmatrix}, \quad []$$

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \quad \beta_2 = -(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2), \quad \beta_3 = -\left[(2^{-1} + 3 \times 2^{98})\alpha_1 + (1 + 2^{99})\alpha_2 + 2^{99}\alpha_3 \right].$$

24、欧拉角与三阶正交阵

欧拉角是用来唯一地确定定点转动物体位置的三个独立角参量,由章动角 $oldsymbol{eta}$ 、进动角 $oldsymbol{lpha}$ 和自转角 $oldsymbol{\gamma}$ 组成,为欧拉首先提出,故得名。

如图所示,由定点 O 作出固定坐标系 Oxyz 以及固连于刚体的坐标系 OXYZ,以轴 Oz 和 OZ 为基本轴,其垂直面 Oxy 和 OXY 为基本平面,由轴 Oz 到 OZ 间的角度 β 称为章动角,平面 zOZ 的垂线 ON 称为节线,它又是基本平面 Oxy 和 OXY 的交线。在右手坐标系中,由 ON 的正端看,角 β 应按逆时针方向计量。由固定轴 Ox 到节线 ON 的角度 α 称为进动角,由节线 ON 到动轴 OX 的角度 γ 称为自转角。由轴



 O_Z 和 OZ 正端看,角 α, γ 也都按逆时针方向计量。

三个欧拉角是不对称的,在几个特殊位置上具有不确定性(当 $oldsymbol{eta}=0$ 时, γ 和 $oldsymbol{lpha}$ 就分不开)。对不同的 问题,宜取不同的轴作基本轴,并按不同的方式量取欧拉角。

令 $O\!XY\!Z$ 的原始位置重合于 $O\!xy\!z$,经过相继绕 $O\!z$ 、 $O\!N$ 和 $O\!Z$ 的三次转动 $\sigma_1(lpha)$ 、 $\sigma_2(eta)$ 、 $\sigma_3(\gamma)$ 后,刚体将转到图示的任意位置,则刚体上任一点Q在两个坐标系中的坐标x,y,z和X,Y,Z的关系为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \quad 其中 R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \sigma_3(\gamma)\sigma_2(\beta)\sigma_1(\alpha), \quad \overline{m}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \quad \not\exists + R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \sigma_3(\gamma) \sigma_2(\beta) \sigma_1(\alpha) , \quad \vec{m}$$

$$\sigma_3(\gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \gamma & \sin \gamma & 0 \\ -\sin \gamma & \cos \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2(\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ 0 & -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_1(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma & \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma & \sin \beta \sin \gamma \\ -\cos \alpha \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma & -\sin \alpha \sin \gamma + \cos \alpha \cos \beta & \sin \beta \cos \gamma \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta & -\cos \alpha \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

注:根据n阶正交阵的定义知,正交阵的每一行向量都是单位向量,且任意两个行向量都正交,故 (1)、n 阶正交阵的独立元的个数为 $n^2 - (1 + 2 + \dots + n) = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1)$;特别二阶正交阵的独立元的个数为 2, 三阶正交阵的独立元的个数为3;

(2)、二阶正交阵必为
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
 (或其交换其行、列后的矩阵);

(3)、三阶正交阵必为如下的旋转矩阵(或其交换其行、列后的矩阵):

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma & \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \sin \gamma & \sin \beta \sin \gamma \\ -\cos \alpha \sin \gamma - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma & -\sin \alpha \sin \gamma + \cos \alpha \cos \beta & \sin \beta \cos \gamma \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta & -\cos \alpha \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}.$$

- 25、能否找到一些变换,使之将对角阵 $A = diag\{a_1, a_2, ..., a_n\}$ 化为:
- (1)、 向量 $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)^T$?
- (2)、向量 $\beta = (a_n, a_{n-1}, ..., a_1)^T$?
- (3)、数值 $m = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$?

解: 可以,取
$$\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in R^n$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & & 1 \\ & & & \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix} \in R^{n \times n}$,则 $A\xi = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ & a_2 \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \alpha$,
$$BA\xi = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & & &$$