

# 工科高等代数

## 一至四章 参考答案

答案仅供参考

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### 习题 1.1

1. (1) 解: 设 4 次多项式  $f(n) = a_1n + a_2n^2 + a_3n^3 + a_4n^4$  使

$$f(n) - f(n-1) = (a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4) + (2a_2 - 3a_3 + 4a_4)n + (3a_3 - a_4)n^2 + 4a_4n^3 = n^3$$

则各项系数满足

$$\begin{cases} a_1 - a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0; \\ 2a_2 - 3a_3 + 4a_4 = 0; \\ 3a_3 - a_4 = 0; \\ 4a_4 = 1. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = \left(0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right);$$

$$\text{即: } S_n = f(n) = \frac{1}{4}n^4 + \frac{1}{2}n^3 + \frac{1}{4}n^2.$$

(2) 解: 类似于 (1), 可得本问方程组的解为:

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6) = \left(0, -\frac{1}{12}, 0, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}\right);$$

$$\text{即: } S_n = f(n) = \frac{1}{6}n^6 + \frac{1}{2}n^5 + \frac{5}{12}n^4 - \frac{1}{12}n^2.$$

2. 解: 设  $f(n) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ,

则由表格可知:

$$\begin{cases} 4a + 2b + c = 7; \\ 9a + 3b + c = 16; \\ 16a + 4b + c = 29. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$(a, b, c) = (2, -1, 1);$$

$$\text{即: } f(x) = 2x^2 - x + 1.$$

3. (1) 证明:  $f(n)$  各项系数  $a, b, c$  满足的充要条件为

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = a + b + c = y_1; \\ f(2) = 4a + 2b + c = y_2; \\ f(3) = 9a + 3b + c = y_3. \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2}y_1 - y_2 + \frac{1}{2}y_3; \\ b = -\frac{5}{2}y_1 + 4y_2 - \frac{3}{2}y_3; \\ c = 3y_1 - 3y_2 + y_3. \end{cases}$$

则原命题成立。

(2) 证明：如 (1) 中思路，得到方程组

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = a + b + c + d = 1; \\ f(2) = 8a + 4b + 2c + d = 2; \\ f(3) = 27a + 9b + 3c + d = 3; \\ f(4) = 64a + 16b + 4c + d = y; \end{cases}$$

通过求解得，方程组有解；

综上，原命题得证。

4. 解： (1) 有唯一解  $(1, 0, 0)$ ;

(2) 有唯一解  $\left(\frac{7}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$ .

5. 解：方程组(U)为

$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ x + 2y + 4z = -1 \\ x + 4y + 2z = 5 \end{cases}$$

其解为 $(-1, 2, -1)$ 。

1. 2

$$1. 11) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 12) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 7/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$13) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 1 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -6 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad 14) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 & -5 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -7/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -11/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 5/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.  $\emptyset$

3.  $y = f(x) = 2x^2 - x + 1$

4.  $y = \frac{c_1 a_2 - a_1 c_2}{b_1 a_2 - a_1 b_2}, x = \frac{c_1 b_2 - c_2 b_1}{b_2 a_1 - b_1 a_2}$ , 不一定为整数

12) 当  $a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 = \pm 1$  时, 由 11) 得  $y = \pm (c_1 a_2 - a_1 c_2), x = \pm (c_1 b_2 - c_2 b_1)$   
 $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2$  为整数, 故  $x, y$  为整数

# 1.3.1 (题目有改动)

a, b 取什么值时, 下面的方程组有解, 并求出其解:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + ax_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 4 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + bx_5 = -3 \\ x_3 + x_4 + bx_5 = 1 \end{cases}$$

解: 设  $A = \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 3 & 2 & a & 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & b & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & b & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & b & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & a & 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & b & 1 \end{array} \right)$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 + r_2]{r_3 - 3r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & b & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a-4 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & b & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4 + r_2]{r_4 - 5r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & b & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a-4 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & b & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_5 - r_4]{r_4 \times (-\frac{1}{5})} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & b & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a-4 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & b & 1 \end{array} \right) = A'$$

当  $b=0$  时, 矛盾, 无解.

$\therefore b \neq 0$

$$\therefore A' \xrightarrow[r_5 \times \frac{1}{b}]{r_5 \times \frac{1}{b}} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & b & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a-4 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{b} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 + 3r_4} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & b & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{b} \end{array} \right) = A''$$

当  $a-1=0$ , 即  $a=1$  时, 矛盾, 无解

$\therefore a \neq 1$

$$\therefore A'' \xrightarrow[r_2 - r_3]{r_3 \times \frac{1}{a-1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & b & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{b} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2 - 2r_3 + 2r_4 + 6r_5]{r_1 - r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 + \frac{5}{b} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 - \frac{6}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{b} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 + 5r_5} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 + \frac{5}{b} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 - \frac{6}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{b} \end{array} \right)$$

综上, 当  $a \neq 1, b \neq 0$  时方程有解, 且有唯一解:

$$X = \left( 3 + \frac{5}{b} \quad -3 - \frac{6}{b} \quad \frac{1}{a-1} \quad \frac{1}{1-a} \quad \frac{1}{b} \right)^T$$

1.3.2 讨论当  $\lambda$  取什么值时下面的方程组有解:

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

当方程组有解时求出解来,并讨论  $\lambda$  取什么值时方程组有唯一解,什么时候有无穷解:

解: 设  $M = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1+(r_2+r_3)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & \lambda^2+\lambda+1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right)$

当  $\lambda = -2$  时, 第一组方程为  $0=3$  矛盾, 原方程组无解.

当  $\lambda \neq -2$  时,

$$M \xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{\lambda+2} r_1 \\ r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{\lambda^2+\lambda+1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & \frac{(\lambda+1)^2-(\lambda-1)}{\lambda+2} \end{array} \right)$$

当  $\lambda = 1$  时, 方程组简化为  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$ . 通解为:

$$X = t_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{F}.$$

当  $\lambda \neq -2$  且  $\lambda \neq 1$  时,

$$M \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda-1} \\ r_3 \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda-1}}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{\lambda^2+\lambda+1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{(\lambda+1)^2}{\lambda+2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1-(r_2+r_3)} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{(\lambda+1)^2}{\lambda+2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda+2} \\ \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ \frac{(\lambda+1)^2}{\lambda+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

1.3.3 不解方程组,判断下面的方程组是否有非零解:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ 2x+y+5z=0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x+y+z=0 & ① \\ 2x+y+5z=0 & ② \\ 3x+2y+6z=0 & ③ \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 观察有未知量个数为3, 方程个数为2.

$3 > 2$ , 故该方程组有非0解.

(2) 观察, 有方程 ①+② 为  $3x+2y+6z=0$  与方程 ③ 相同  
故其与 (1) 方程组同解.

$\therefore$  该方程组有非0解.

1. 解:

$$\text{此时有:} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{化简得:} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 25 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = 25 \\ y = 20 \end{cases}$$

2. 解:

$$\text{此时有: } \overrightarrow{AB} = (0, 1, 2), \overrightarrow{AC} = (0, 3, 8), \overrightarrow{AD} = (0, 7, 26)$$

$$\text{依此有线性方程组:} \quad \begin{cases} x + 3y + 7z = 0 \\ 2x + 8y + 26z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{化简得:} \quad \begin{cases} x = 11k \\ y = -6k \\ z = k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

故该线性方程组有无穷多解, 说明 A, B, C, D 四点共面.

3. 解:

(I) 令  $\overrightarrow{OA} = (1, 1, 1), \overrightarrow{OB} = (1, 2, 3), \overrightarrow{OC} = (1, 4, 9)$ , 则有:

$$x\overrightarrow{OA} + y\overrightarrow{OB} + z\overrightarrow{OC} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{原方程组的解为:} \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

故该方程组只有零解.

(II) 设  $\exists k_1, k_2, k_3$ , 使得  $k_1\overrightarrow{OA} + k_2\overrightarrow{OB} + k_3\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OD}$ ,

$$\text{则有:} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \end{pmatrix}$$

(此处以“\*”表示我们不关心的量)

$$\text{故 } \exists k_1, k_2, k_3, \text{ 使得 } k_1\overrightarrow{OA} + k_2\overrightarrow{OB} + k_3\overrightarrow{OC} = \overrightarrow{OD} = (x_1, x_2, x_3),$$

$\therefore$  空间中任意一个向量  $\overrightarrow{OD}$  均可写成  $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC}$  的线性组合. 以  $OA, OB, OC$  为

棱构成的平行六面体的代数体积为:

$$\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot (\overrightarrow{OB} \times \overrightarrow{OC}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$



## 习题 2.2

1. 判断  $\mathbf{R}^3$  中的下述向量是线性相关还是线性无关:

(1)  $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 3), \alpha_3 = (1, 4, 9);$

(2)  $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 3), \alpha_3 = (1, 4, 9), \alpha_4 = (1, 8, 27);$

**解:** (1) 向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$  方程组  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_3 \alpha_3 = 0$  有非零解  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ 。

此方程组即:  $\lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

其系数矩阵  $A$  的各列就是  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  写成的列向量。通过初等行变换将  $A$  化为阶梯形:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-(2)+(3), -(1)+(2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-(2)+(3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 所代表的齐次线性方程

组: 
$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0 \\ 2\lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 只有一组唯一解  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (0, 0, 0)$ 。说明向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无

关。

(2)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$  方程组  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_3 \alpha_3 + \lambda_4 \alpha_4 = 0$  有非零解。此方程即:

$$\lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 27 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 3 个方程组成, 含 4 个未知数。未知数个数 > 方程个数, 这样的齐次线性方程组一定有非零解  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4)$ 。说明这 4 个向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关。

2. 判断  $\mathbf{R}^4$  中的下述向量是线性相关还是线性无关:

(1)  $\alpha_1 = (2, 0, -1, 2), \alpha_2 = (0, -2, 1, -3), \alpha_3 = (3, -1, 2, 1), \alpha_4 = (-2, 4, -7, 5);$

(2)  $\alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 0, 0), \alpha_2 = (0, 1, -1, 0), \alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1, -1), \alpha_4 = (-1, 0, 0, 1).$

解：（1） $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$  方程组  $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \lambda_3\alpha_3 + \lambda_4\alpha_4 = 0$  有非零解。此方

$$\text{程即：} \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_4 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

当  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4) = (-2, 1, 2, 1)$  时，方程成立，即方程有非零解。说明这 4 个向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关。

（2）1） $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$  方程组  $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \lambda_3\alpha_3 + \lambda_4\alpha_4 = 0$  有非零解。此方程

$$\text{即：} \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

当  $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4) = (-1, -1, 1, 1)$  时，方程成立，即方程有非零解。说明这 4 个向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关。

3. 设在三维几何空间中建立了直角坐标系，判断如下四点是否共面：

（1） $A=(1, 1, 1), B=(1, 2, 3), C=(1, 4, 9), D=(1, 8, 27)$ ；

（2） $A=(1, 1, 1), B=(1, 2, 3), C=(2, 5, 8), D=(3, 7, 15)$ 。

解：只需判断  $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}$  是否线性相关。

（1） $\beta_1 \overrightarrow{AB} (0,1,2), \beta_2 \overrightarrow{AC} (0,3,8), \beta_3 \overrightarrow{AD} (0,7,26)$

方程组  $\lambda_1\beta_1 + \lambda_2\beta_2 + \lambda_3\beta_3 = 0$  的系数矩阵：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 8 & 26 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 第一行全为 0，所代表的方程 } 0=0 \text{ 可以从方程组中删去，只剩下两个方}$$

程，却有三个未知数，肯定有非零解，说明向量  $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}$  共面。四点 A, B, C, D 共面。

（2） $\beta_1 \overrightarrow{AB} (0,1,2), \beta_2 \overrightarrow{AC} (1,4,7), \beta_3 \overrightarrow{AD} (2,6,14)$ 。经计算知，方程组

$\lambda_1\beta_1 + \lambda_2\beta_2 + \lambda_3\beta_3 = 0$  只有零解。四点 A, B, C, D 不共面。

4. 设复数域上的向量  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关,  $\lambda$  取什么负数值时, 向量  $\alpha_1 - \lambda\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \lambda\alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} - \lambda\alpha_n, \alpha_n - \lambda\alpha_1$  线性无关?

**解:** 方程组  $x_1(\alpha_1 - \lambda\alpha_2) + x_2(\alpha_2 - \lambda\alpha_3) + \dots + x_n(\alpha_n - \lambda\alpha_1) = 0$  (1)

经整理得  $(x_1 - \lambda x_n)\alpha_1 + (x_2 - \lambda x_1)\alpha_2 + \dots + (x_n - \lambda x_{n-1})\alpha_n = 0$  (2)

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关, 方程组 (2) 等价于  $x_1 - \lambda x_n = x_2 - \lambda x_1 = \dots = x_n - \lambda x_{n-1} = 0$

即  $x_1 = \lambda x_n, x_i = \lambda x_{i-1} (\forall 2 \leq i \leq n)$  也就是  $x_i = \lambda^n x_1, x_i = \lambda^{i-1} x_1 (\forall 2 \leq i \leq n)$

当  $\lambda^n \neq 1$  时,  $x_1 = \lambda^n x_1$  迫使  $x_1 = 0$ , 从而所有的  $x_i = 0$ , 方程组 (1) 只有零解, 所说向量组线性无关。

当  $\lambda^n = 1$  时, 取  $x_1 = 1$  可得到方程组 (1) 的非零解  $(1, \lambda, \lambda^2, \dots, \lambda^{n-1})$ , 所说向量组线性相关。

1.解:

$$(1) \text{ 令 } T=(\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 其不是 $R^3$ 的基。

$$(2) \text{ 令 } T=(\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 且易知 $R^3$ 中的任意一个向量可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 即其是 $R^3$ 的基。

$$(3) \text{ 令 } T=(\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 且易知 $R^3$ 中的任意一个向量可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 即其是 $R^3$ 的基。

2.解:

$$(1) \because \beta_3 = 4\beta_1 - 3\beta_2$$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关, 即其不是 $R^3$ 的基。

$$(2) \because \beta_2 = \beta_1 + 2\beta_3$$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关, 即其不是 $R^3$ 的基。

(3)

$$\text{令 } k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = (x, y, z)$$

$$\text{即 } (k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 - k_2 + k_3)\alpha_2 + (k_1 + 3k_2 + 9k_3)\alpha_3 = (x, y, z)$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3 = b_1 \\ k_1 - k_2 + k_3 = b_2 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 + 9k_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \text{ 因为 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 是 } R^3 \text{ 的一组基, 所以必定存在一组合理的 } b_1, b_2, b_3 \text{ 满足}$$

题意。

由 1.(2), 易知, 该方程有解。

所以,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 是 $R^3$ 的一组基。

3.解:

$$(1) \text{ 该方程组系数矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以对任意 } b_1, b_2, b_3 \text{ 该方程组均无唯}$$

一解。

$$(1) \text{ 该方程组系数矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 1 & 1 \\ b_1 & 0 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 + \frac{13}{3}b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 + \frac{13}{3}b_2 \end{pmatrix}。$$

要想满足题意, 只需 $5 + \frac{13}{3}b_2 \neq 0$ 也即 $b_2 \neq -\frac{15}{13}$ 时有唯一解。

4.解:

$$\text{原方程即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以, 其系数矩阵 } A \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 13 \end{pmatrix}。$$

5.解:

$$(1) b_1 = Ab = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = Ab_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = Ab_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即  $\begin{cases} x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$  所以, 通解  $X$  为  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  其中  $x_1 \in F$ 。

## 习题 2.4

1.  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中的向量  $\alpha_1 = (3, 1, 0)$   $\alpha_2 = (6, 3, 2)$   $\alpha_3 = (1, 3, 5)$  组成向量组  $S$ .

(1) 证明  $S$  是  $\mathbb{R}^3$  的基.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可得 } r=3.$$

在  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中,  $r=n$ , 故  $S$  是  $\mathbb{R}^3$  的基.

(2) 求向量  $\beta = (2, -1, 2)$  在基  $S$  下的坐标.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -76 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 41 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -16 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } \beta \text{ 在基 } S \text{ 下的坐标 } (-76, 41, -16)$$

(3) 求自然基向量  $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0)$   $\varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0)$   $\varepsilon_3 = (0, 0, 1)$  在基  $S$  下的坐标.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 28 & -15 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & -15 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

在基  $S$  下的坐标  $\varepsilon_1 = (-9, 5, -2)$   $\varepsilon_2 = (28, -15, 6)$   $\varepsilon_3 = (-15, 8, -3)$

2.  $\alpha_1 = (3, 1, 0)$   $\alpha_2 = (6, 3, 2)$   $\alpha_3 = (1, 3, 5)$  组成  $\mathbb{R}^3$  的一组基  $S$

(1) 求  $S$  到  $\mathbb{R}^3$  的自然基过渡矩阵

自然基  $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0)$   $\varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0)$   $\varepsilon_3 = (0, 0, 1)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 28 & -15 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & -15 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得过渡矩阵 } C = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 28 & -15 \\ 5 & -15 & 8 \\ -2 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 写出  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中任意向量  $(x, y, z)$  在基  $S$  下的坐标.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 & x \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & y \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -9x+28y-15z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5x-15y+8z \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2x+6y-3z \end{pmatrix} \text{ 坐标为 } (-9x+28y-15z, 5x-15y+8z, -2x+6y-3z)$$

习题 2.4 3. 
$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$\therefore$  过渡矩阵  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

4. 自然基  $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0)$ ,  $\varepsilon_2 = (0, 1)$ , 将其分别逆时针旋转  $\alpha$  角后得  $\varepsilon_1' = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$ ,  $\varepsilon_2' = (-\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha)$   
 设  $P(x, y)$  为  $x^2 + bxy + 5y^2 = 1$  的图像上的一点, 设  $P$  在基  $\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2'$  下的坐标为  $(x', y')$

则 
$$\begin{cases} x = x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha \\ y = x' \sin \alpha + y' \cos \alpha \end{cases} \quad \text{代入方程得}$$

$$x'^2 (5 \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + b \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) + y'^2 (\sin^2 \alpha - b \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 5 \cos^2 \alpha) + x' y' (8 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - b \sin^2 \alpha + b \cos^2 \alpha) = 1$$

令  $8 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - b \sin^2 \alpha + b \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \tan 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{2}$

选  $2\alpha$  在第二象限 则  $\sin 2\alpha = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}}$ ,  $\cos 2\alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$

则  $5 \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + b \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 1 + 2 \times (1 - \cos 2\alpha) + 3 \sin 2\alpha = 3 + \sqrt{13}$

$\sin^2 \alpha - b \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + 5 \cos^2 \alpha = 1 + 2 \times (1 + \cos 2\alpha) - 3 \sin 2\alpha = 3 - \sqrt{13}$

$\therefore$  得  $(3 + \sqrt{13}) \cdot x'^2 + (3 - \sqrt{13}) y'^2 = 1 \quad \therefore$  图像为椭圆.

## 习题 2.5

1. 求由以下每个小题中的向量组成的向量组的秩，并求出一个极大线性无关组

$$(1) \quad \alpha_1 = (6, 4, 1, -1, 2), \quad \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 2, 3, 4), \quad \alpha_3 = (1, 4, -9, -16, 22), \quad \alpha_4 = (7, 1, 0, -1, 3);$$

$$(2) \quad \alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \quad \alpha_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2), \quad \alpha_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14), \quad \alpha_4 = (1, -1, 2, 0), \quad \alpha_5 = (2, 1, 5, 6);$$

(1) 解：将  $A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T)$  通过初等行变换化成最简阶梯形矩阵  $\Lambda$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -16 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 22 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & -10 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 40 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $\text{rank}(A) = 4$ ，且易知  $\Lambda = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4)$  中的  $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4$  组成  $\Lambda$  的列向量组的极大线性无关组，所以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  组成一个极大线性无关组

(2) 解：将  $A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T, \alpha_5^T)$  通过初等行变换化成最简阶梯形矩阵  $\Lambda$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $\text{rank}(A) = 3$ ，且易知  $\Lambda = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5)$  中的  $b_1, b_3, b_5$  组成  $\Lambda$  的列向量组的极大线性无关组，所以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$



组成一个极大线性无关组

2. 设  $\alpha_1 = (0, 1, 2, 3)$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (3, 4, 5, 6)$ ,  $\alpha_4 = (4, 3, 2, 1)$ ,  $\alpha_5 = (6, 5, 4, 3)$ . 将  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  扩充成  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_5\}$  的一个极大线性无关组

解: 将  $A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T, \alpha_5^T)$  通过初等行变换化成最简阶梯形矩阵  $\Lambda$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $\text{rank}(A) = 2$ , 且易知  $\Lambda = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5)$  中的  $b_1, b_2$  组成  $\Lambda$  的列向量组的极大线性无关组, 所以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  组成  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_5\}$  的一个极大线性无关组

3. 求下列矩阵的秩. 并求出它们的行向量组和列向量组的一个极大线性无关组.

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

- (1) 解: 将  $A$  通过初等行变换化成最简阶梯型矩阵  $\Lambda$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $\text{rank}(A) = 2$ , 所以易知  $(2, -1, -1)$  和  $(0, 1, -1)$  组成行向量组的一个极大线性无关组,  $(2, 0, 0)$  和  $(-1, -1, 0)$  组成列向量组的一个极大线性无关组

- (2) 解: 将  $A$  通过初等行变换化成最简阶梯型矩阵  $\Lambda$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \Lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $\text{rank}(A) = 3$ ，所以易知  $(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$ ,  $(0, 1, 2, 3, 4)$  和  $(0, 0, 0, -1, 1)$  组成行向量组的一个极大线性无关组， $(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 2, 0)$  和  $(1, 4, 1)$  组成列向量组的一个极大线性无关组

4. 设复数域上线性空间  $V$  中的向量  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关. 对复数  $\lambda$  的不同值, 判断向量组  $S = \{\alpha_1 + \lambda \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} + \lambda \alpha_n, \alpha_n + \lambda \alpha_1\}$  是否线性无关, 并求  $S$  的秩.

解:

$$S = (\alpha_1 + \lambda \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} + \lambda \alpha_n, \alpha_n + \lambda \alpha_1) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P$$

$$\text{其中 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关, 所以  $\text{rank}(S) = \text{rank}(P)$ .

将矩阵按第  $n$  列展开易知其行列式的值  $|P| = 1 + (-1)^{1+n} \lambda^n$

所以, 当  $|P| \neq 0$ , 即  $\lambda^n \neq (-1)^n$  时,  $\text{rank}(P) = n$ , 此时向量组  $S$  线性无关,  $\text{rank}(S) = \text{rank}(P) = n$ .

当  $|P| = 0$ , 即  $\lambda^n = (-1)^n$  时,  $\text{rank}(P) < n$ , 又因为易知  $\det(P)$  中含有非零的  $n-1$  阶子式, 所以  $\text{rank}(P) \geq n-1$ . 故  $\text{rank}(P) = n-1$ .

此时向量组  $S$  线性无关,  $\text{rank}(S) = \text{rank}(P) = n-1$

## 习题 2.6

1、求由以下每个小题中的向量生成的子空间的维数，并求出一组基

(1)  $\alpha_1 = (6, 4, 1, -1, 2), \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 2, 3, 4), \alpha_3 = (1, 4, -9, -16, 22), \alpha_4 = (7, 1, 0, -1, 3);$

解：记矩阵  $A = [\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -16 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 22 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{3(2)-2(1) \\ \frac{1}{2}[6(3)-(1)] \\ 6(4)+(1) \\ 3(5)-(1)}}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -6 \\ 0 & 11 & -55 & -7 \\ 0 & 19 & -95 & 1 \\ 0 & 11 & 65 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\substack{(3)+11(2) \\ (4)+19(2) \\ (5)+11(2)}}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -73 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 113 \\ 0 & 0 & 120 & -64 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-(2) \\ \frac{1}{8}(5)}}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

易得， $\text{rank}(A) = 4, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  是其极大线性无关组。

因此， $\dim(W) = 4, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  是该子空间的一组基。

(2)  $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2), \alpha_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14), \alpha_4 = (1, -1, 2, 0), \alpha_5 = (2, 1, 5, 6).$

解：记矩阵  $A = [\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T, \alpha_5^T]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{(2)+(1) \\ (3)-2(1) \\ (4)-4(1)}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}[(2)-(3)]} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

易得， $\text{rank}(A) = 3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  是其极大线性无关组。

因此， $\dim(W) = 3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  是该子空间的一组基。

2、列方程的解集合  $W$  是否是  $R^4$  的子空间：

(1)  $x_1 + 2x_2 = 3x_3 + 4x_4;$

解：任取  $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4), B = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \in W,$

则有  $a_1 + 2a_2 = 3a_3 + 4a_4, b_1 + 2b_2 = 3b_3 + 4b_4,$

讨论  $A + B, A + B = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, a_4 + b_4),$  显然  $a_1 + b_1 + 2(a_2 + b_2) = 3(a_3 + b_3) + 4(a_4 + b_4),$  即  $A + B \in W;$

讨论  $\lambda A (\lambda \in R), \lambda a_1 + 2\lambda a_2 = 3\lambda a_3 + 4\lambda a_4,$  即  $\lambda A \in W.$

综上所述， $W$  对加法和数乘运算封闭，是  $R^4$  的子空间。

(2)  $x_1 + 2x_2 = 3x_3 + 4 - x_4;$

解：任取  $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4), B = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \in W,$

则有  $a_1 + 2a_2 = 3a_3 + 4 - a_4, b_1 + 2b_2 = 3b_3 + 4 - b_4,$

讨论  $A + B, A + B = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, a_4 + b_4),$  得  $a_1 + b_1 + 2(a_2 + b_2) = 3(a_3 + b_3) + 8 - (a_4 + b_4),$  即  $A + B \notin W;$

$W$  对加法运算不封闭，不是  $R^4$  的子空间。

$$(3) \quad (x_1 + 2x_2)^2 = (3x_3 + 4x_4)^2;$$

解：任取  $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4), B = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \in W$ ,

$$\text{则有 } (a_1 + 2a_2)^2 = (3a_3 + 4a_4)^2, (b_1 + 2b_2)^2 = (3b_3 + 4b_4)^2,$$

利用平方差公式得  $(a_1 + 2a_2 - 3a_3 - 4a_4)(a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + 4a_4) = 0$ ,

$$(b_1 + 2b_2 - 3b_3 - 4b_4)(b_1 + 2b_2 + 3b_3 + 4b_4) = 0;$$

讨论  $A + B, A + B = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, a_4 + b_4)$ ,

$$(a_1 + b_1 + 2a_2 + 2b_2)^2 - (3a_3 + 3b_3 + 4a_4 + 4b_4)^2$$

$$= (a_1 + b_1 + 2a_2 + 2b_2 + 3a_3 + 3b_3 + 4a_4 + 4b_4)(a_1 + b_1 + 2a_2 + 2b_2 - 3a_3 - 3b_3 - 4a_4 - 4b_4)$$

$$= [(a_1 + 2a_2 - 3a_3 - 4a_4) + (b_1 + 2b_2 - 3b_3 - 4b_4)][(a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + 4a_4) + (b_1 + 2b_2 + 3b_3 + 4b_4)]$$

$$= (a_1 + 2a_2 - 3a_3 - 4a_4)(a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + 4a_4) + (a_1 + 2a_2 - 3a_3 - 4a_4)(b_1 + 2b_2 + 3b_3 + 4b_4) + (b_1 + 2b_2 - 3b_3 - 4b_4)(a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + 4a_4) + (b_1 + 2b_2 - 3b_3 - 4b_4)(b_1 + 2b_2 + 3b_3 + 4b_4)$$

$$= 0 + (a_1 + 2a_2 - 3a_3 - 4a_4)(b_1 + 2b_2 + 3b_3 + 4b_4) + (b_1 + 2b_2 - 3b_3 - 4b_4)(a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + 4a_4) + 0$$

$$\neq 0,$$

$$\text{即 } (a_1 + b_1 + 2a_2 + 2b_2)^2 \neq (3a_3 + 3b_3 + 4a_4 + 4b_4)^2,$$

$W$  对加法运算不封闭, 不是  $R^4$  的子空间.

$$(4) \quad (x_1 + 2x_2)^2 + (3x_3 + 4x_4)^2 = 0;$$

解：任取  $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4), B = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \in W$ ,

$$\text{则有 } (a_1 + 2a_2)^2 + (3a_3 + 4a_4)^2 = 0, (b_1 + 2b_2)^2 + (3b_3 + 4b_4)^2 = 0,$$

讨论  $A + B, A + B = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, a_4 + b_4)$ , 显然  $a_1 + b_1 + 2(a_2 + b_2) = 3(a_3 + b_3) + 4(a_4 + b_4)$ , 即  $A + B \in W$ ;

讨论  $\lambda A (\lambda \in R), (\lambda a_1 + 2\lambda a_2)^2 + (3\lambda a_3 + 4\lambda a_4)^2$

$$= \lambda^2(a_1 + 2a_2)^2 + \lambda^2(3a_3 + 4a_4)^2 = 0, \text{ 即 } \lambda A \in W.$$

综上所述,  $W$  对加法和数乘运算封闭, 是  $R^4$  的子空间.

3、求下列每个齐次线性方程组的一个基础解系, 并用它表出全部解.

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 + 5x_5 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_3 - 2x_4 - 3x_5 = 0; \end{cases}$$

解：化为系数矩阵：

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

$$\text{得通解: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t_3 \quad (t_1, t_2, t_3 \in R)$$

$$\text{即 基础解系} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 4x_5 = 0, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 + 2x_5 = 0, \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 7x_4 - 4x_5 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 - 6x_5 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解：化为系数矩阵：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -5 & 7 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 5 & -6 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得通解: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t_2 \quad (t_1, t_2 \in R)$$

$$\text{即 基础解系} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

#### 4、已知 $F^5$ 中向量

$$x_1 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), x_2 = (1, -1, 1, -1, 1), x_3 = (1, 2, 4, 8, 16)$$

求一个齐次线性方程组，使  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  组成这个方程组的基础解系。

解：对于所求方程组，其系数矩阵的秩为  $\text{rank } A = \dim - \text{rank} \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} = 2$ 。

设系数矩阵  $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\}$ ，其中  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5$  是二维列向量。

将  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  代入，得：

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + 4a_4 + 5a_5 = 0, \\ a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + a_5 = 0, \\ a_1 + 2a_2 + 4a_3 + 8a_4 + 16a_5 = 0; \end{cases}$$

化为系数矩阵，得：

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 9 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

得到一组基础解系  $(6, 1, -4, 1, 0), (16, 6, -11, 0, 1)$

另上述基础解系为系数矩阵  $A$  的两个行向量，得到一组符合题意的方程组：

$$\begin{cases} 6x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ 16x_1 + 6x_2 - 11x_3 + x_5 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

5、已知 5 元线性方程组的系数矩阵秩为 3, 且以下向量是它的解

$$x_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1), x_2 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), x_3 = (1, 0, -3, -2, -3)$$

(1) 求方程组的通解.

解: 先分析给出的三组解向量:

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

秩为 3, 所以该方程组是非齐次线性方程组.

得到两组齐次通解  $x_2 - x_1 = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)$ ,  $x_1 - x_3 = (0, 1, 4, 3, 4)$ , 一组非齐次特解  $(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$ ;

$$\text{得到方程组通解} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} t_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} t_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (t_1, t_2 \in R)$$

(2)  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$  是否是方程组的解?

不是.

记方程为  $AX = b$  形式, 其中  $A$  为系数矩阵,  $b$  为五维列向量. 将  $x_1^T, x_2^T, x_3^T$  代入, 得  $Ax_1^T = b, Ax_2^T = b, Ax_3^T = b$ , 三式相加得  $A(x_1^T + x_2^T + x_3^T) = 3b$ , 当且仅当  $b = 0$  时,  $A(x_1^T + x_2^T + x_3^T) = b$  成立, 因此  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$  不是原方程组得解.

(3)  $\frac{1}{3}(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$  是否是方程组的解?

$\frac{1}{3}(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = (1, 1, \frac{1}{3}, 1, 1)$ , 令  $t_1 = \frac{1}{3}, t_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 发现其符合 (1) 中所求通解

形式. 所以  $\frac{1}{3}(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$  是方程组的解.

习题 2.1

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

前三列组成列向量组的极大线性无关组

$$\therefore \dim(W_1 + W_2) = 3 \quad (1, 1, 0, 0) \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1 \text{ 组成 } W_1 + W_2 \text{ 的基}$$

$$2) \quad W_1 \cap W_2 = \{ x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 = y_1 \beta_1 + y_2 \beta_2 \mid x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 \in F \}$$

解线性方程组  $x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \beta_1 + x_4 \beta_2 = 0$ , 将系数矩阵  $A$  通过初等行变换化简, 得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{对应的方程组为} \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (1, -1, -1, 2) \cdot t$$

$$\text{因此 } W_1 \cap W_2 = \{ t(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = t(\beta_1 - \beta_2) \mid t \in F \}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = (1, 0, -1, 0) \text{ 组成 } W_1 \cap W_2 \text{ 的基, } \dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = 1$$

$$2. \text{ 解: } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t_2 \quad \therefore W_1 \text{ 的基 } \alpha_1 = (1, -2, 1, 0) \\ \alpha_2 = (1, -1, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t_2 \quad \therefore W_2 \text{ 的基 } \beta_1, \beta_2 \\ \beta_1 = (4, -4, 1, 0) \quad \beta_2 = (-4, 3, 0, 1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{前三列组成列向量组的极大线性无关组}$$

$$\therefore W_1 + W_2 \text{ 的维数为 } 3. \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1 \text{ 为 } W_1 + W_2 \text{ 的一组基}$$

$$x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \beta_1 + x_4 \beta_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x_1 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{通解为 } (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (1, -1, -1, 1) \cdot t$$

$$\therefore W_1 \cap W_2 = \{ t(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = t(\beta_1 - \beta_2) \mid t \in F \} \quad \alpha_0 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = (0, -1, 1, -1) \text{ 组成 } W_1 \cap W_2 \text{ 的基} \\ \dim(W_1 \cap W_2) = 1$$

2)

$$\vec{AB} = (1, 7)$$

$$\vec{AC} = (-5, 3)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ -5 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 19$$

2. 解:  $\vec{AB} = (1, 1, 1)$

$$\vec{AC} = (-1, 4, -9)$$

$$\vec{AD} = (1, 2, 3)$$

$$(1) V = |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \times \vec{AD}|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & -9 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |-12 + 18 - 2 + 3 - 9 + 4|$$

$$= 2$$

$$\text{即 } 5(x-1) - 8(y+1) + 3(z+3) = 0$$

即  $P(x, y, z)$  位于  $A, B, C$  所确定的平面上.

$$3. \quad (1) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ 0 & b_2 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 b_2 c_3$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ 0 & b_2 & c_2 \\ 0 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 b_2 c_3 - a_1 b_3 c_2$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b \\ b & a & b \\ b & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a+2b & b & b \\ a+2b & a & b \\ a+2b & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= (a+2b)(a^2 + b^2 - 2ab)$$

(2) 由(1)得  $\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \times \vec{AD} = 2 > 0$

故  $\vec{AB}, \vec{AC}, \vec{AD}$  成右手系.

3)  $\vec{AP} = (x-1, y+1, z+3)$

$$\vec{AP} \times \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = 0$$



$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2x+2y & y & x+y \\ 2x+2y & x+y & x \\ 2x+2y & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(x+y) \begin{vmatrix} y & x+y \\ x+y & x \\ x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(x+y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$$

$$= -2x^3 - 2y^3$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 4a+4 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 4b+4 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 4c+4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & a+1 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & b+1 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & c+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & 1 \\ b^2 & b & 1 \\ c^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 4[ab(a-b) + ac(c-a) + bc(b-c)]$$

4. 解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & y-x & y^2-x^2 \\ 1 & z-x & z^2-x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & y-x & 0 \\ 1 & z-x & (z-x)(x-y) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (y-x)(z-x)(x-y)$$

且  $x, y, z$  两两不相等

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ 得证.}$$

$$3, 2, 1, 1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_1 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = a_4 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot (-1)$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) = -8$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & -a & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & b & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & -a & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & b & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & a+b & a+bc & a+bcd \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c & 4a+3b+2c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c & 10a+6b+3c+d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a+b & a+bcd \\ 0 & a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c \\ 0 & a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+bcd \\ 0 & a & 2a+b \\ 0 & a & 3a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 2a+b \\ 0 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{三 次: } \lambda^3 \\
 & \text{二 次: } -20\lambda^2 \\
 & \text{一 次: } \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -16 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 2 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -70
 \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\lambda^4$ :

$$x^4: (-1) + (-3) = -4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. (1) \quad T(n(n-1), \dots, 21) &= \frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \quad \text{当 } n(n-1) \text{ 是 4 的倍数即 } n \text{ 或 } n-1 \text{ 是 4 的倍数时: 偶排列} \\
 &\quad \text{否则奇排列}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad T(678354921) \div \text{奇}$$

$$T(177654321) \div \text{偶}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{证: } &= \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a \\ a+r & r+p & p \\ y+z & z+x & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b+c & a+c & b \\ a+r & r+p & a \\ y+z & z+x & y \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c & a \\ a+r & r & p \\ y+z & z & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b+c & a & a \\ a+r & p & p \\ y+z & x & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & a+c & b \\ a & r+p & a \\ y & z+x & y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & a+c & b \\ r & r+p & a \\ z & z+x & y \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ a & r & p \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & a & b \\ r & p & a \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2b \\ 0 & b-a & b^2-a^2+bc-ac \\ 0 & c-a & c^2-a^2+bc-ab \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c \\ a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. (1) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} a_1-b_1 & \dots & a_1-b_n \\ a_2-b_1 & \dots & a_2-b_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n-b_1 & \dots & a_n-b_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{③}-\text{①}]{\text{②}-\text{①}} \begin{vmatrix} a_1-b_1 & \dots & a_1-b_n \\ a_2-a_1 & \dots & a_2-a_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n-a_1 & \dots & a_n-a_1 \end{vmatrix} = (a_n-a_1)(a_{n-1}-a_1) \dots (a_2-a_1) \\
 & \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1-b_1 & \dots & a_1-b_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 2 & \dots & n \\ 0 & 2 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & n \\ 0 & & & \end{vmatrix} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot n!$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & \dots & -a_n \\ 0 & \lambda & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda^2 & \dots & -a_n - \lambda a_{n-1} \\ -1 & \lambda & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ -1 & \lambda & & \lambda - a_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ -1 & \lambda & & \lambda - a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_n - \lambda a_{n-1} - \lambda^2 a_{n-2} - \dots - \lambda^n a_1 + \lambda^{n+1} \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \lambda - a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -a_n - \dots - \lambda^n a_1 + \lambda^{n+1} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} (-a_n - \dots - \lambda^n a_1 + \lambda^{n+1})$$

$$7. |A| = |A^T|$$

$$|A^T| = |-A| = (-1)^n |A|$$

$$n \text{ 为奇数 } |A| = -|A|$$

$$n \text{ 为偶数 } |A| = |A|$$

证毕

### 习题 3.3

1. 令系数矩阵为  $D$

解得  $|D|=27 \neq 0$  则方程组有唯一解  
再依次将常数代入  $D$  的第  $i$  列中, 得,

$$D_1 = 45, D_2 = -142, D_3 = -19, D_4 = 65$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{5}{3}, x_2 = -\frac{142}{27}, x_3 = -\frac{19}{27}, x_4 = \frac{65}{27}$$

2. (1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 1-\lambda & 1+\lambda \end{pmatrix}, \text{由题意有}$$

$$|D| = 4\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 设矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \text{由题意有}$$

$$|D| = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \neq 0 \text{ 且 } \lambda \neq \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设矩阵 } B = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}, \text{由题意有}$$

$$\text{有非零解} \Leftrightarrow \Delta = 0$$

$$\text{即 } |B| = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \text{ 或 } 2$$

$$3. (1) |A| = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda$$

① 当  $A \neq 0$ , 即  $\lambda \neq 0$  且  $\lambda \neq \pm\sqrt{2}$  时,  $\text{rank } A = r = 3$ , 子式为其本身

② 当  $\lambda = 0$  或  $\lambda = \pm\sqrt{2}$  时, 代入可知:  $\text{rank } A = r = 2$ , 2阶非零子式可取  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$$(2) |A| = (\lambda-1)(\lambda^2+1)$$

① 当  $A \neq 0$  时, 即  $\lambda \neq 1$  或  $\lambda \neq \pm i$  时,  $\text{rank } A = r = 4$ , 非零子式为其本身

② 当  $A = 0$  时, 即  $\lambda = 1$  或  $\lambda = \pm i$  时,  $\text{rank } A = r = 3$ , 代入可得, 3阶非零子式可

$$\text{取 } \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$



## 1. 计算行列式

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & 0 \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{vmatrix} = (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) \cdot b_{11}b_{22}b_{33}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

①  $n=2$  时  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 1 = 3 \quad A_2 = 3$   
 ②  $n=1$  时  $|2| = 2 \quad A_1 = 2$   
 ③  $n \geq 3$  设原式为  $A_n$  则由第行的展开定理知

$$A_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} A_{ii} = a_{11} A_{11} + a_{12} A_{12} = 2A_{n-1} - A_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_n - A_{n-1} = A_{n-1} - A_{n-2} = A_{n-2} - A_{n-3} = \cdots = A_2 - A_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore A_n = A_{n-1} + 1 = A_1 + n - 1 = n$$

## 2. 求行列式

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \text{ 的值 并求出 } A_{11} + A_{21} + A_{31} + A_{41}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} + a_{14}A_{14} = -160$$

$A_{11} + A_{21} + A_{31} + A_{41}$  的值即为把  $\Delta$  的第 1 列换为 1 的值

$$\therefore \Delta' = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 16$$

3. 求如下列式  $\Delta$  展开式中的二次项系数

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & x \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & x^2 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & x^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

按第3行展开知  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & x \\ 8 & 27 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & x \\ 1 & 27 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} + 9 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & x \\ 1 & 8 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} - x^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 \end{vmatrix}$

$\therefore$  二次项系数为  $-\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & 26 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = -12$

4. 求行列式  $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_1^3 & x_2^3 & x_3^3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ 0 & x_2(x_2^2 - x_1^2) & x_3(x_3^2 - x_1^2) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 \\ 0 & x_2(x_2 + x_1) & x_3(x_3 + x_1) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 \\ x_2(x_2 + x_1) & x_3(x_3 + x_1) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_2(x_1 + x_2) & x_3(x_1 + x_3) \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) (x_1 x_3 + x_3^2 - x_2^2 - x_1 x_2)$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$$

### 3.5 答案

$$1. (1) \text{将第一行} * -1 \text{ 加到其他行} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ -2 & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -2 & 0 & \cdots & n+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{第 } i(i \geq 2) \text{ 行乘以 } 1/(i+1) \text{ 加到第一行} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{4} - \cdots - \frac{2}{n+1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & -2 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ & -2 & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & -2 & 0 & \cdots & n+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det } A = \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{4} - \cdots - \frac{2}{n+1}\right) * (3 + \cdots + (n+1))$$

$$(2) \text{将第一行乘以 } -\frac{a_i}{a_1} \text{ 加到第 } i \text{ 行} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 + a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ -\frac{a_2 \lambda_1}{a_1} & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{a_n \lambda_1}{a_1} & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{箭形行列式} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 + a_1 b_1 + \frac{a_2 b_2 \lambda_1}{\lambda_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n b_n \lambda_1}{\lambda_n} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -\frac{a_2 \lambda_1}{a_1} & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{a_n \lambda_1}{a_1} & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det } A = \left(1 + \frac{a_2 b_2}{\lambda_1} + \frac{a_2 b_2}{\lambda_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n b_n}{\lambda_n}\right) * (\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n)$$

$$2. \text{第一行乘以 } -1 \text{ 加到第 } i \text{ 行} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & \cdots & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

将第  $n$  列乘以  $-2$  加到第  $2$  到第  $n-1$  列

将第  $n-1$  列乘以  $-2$  加到第  $2$  到第  $n-2$  列

$$\text{以此类推} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{再将第 } i \text{ 行乘以 } -1^{i+1} \text{ 加到第一行} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det } A = -1$$

$$3. \text{是偶数阶反对称矩阵, 则 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{每个数都加 } k \text{ 的行列式 记为 } |A(k)| = \begin{bmatrix} k & \cdots & a_{1n} + k \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} + k & \cdots & k \end{bmatrix}$$

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



所有行减第1行  $|A(k)| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & k & k \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & a_1 n \\ -1 & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -a_1 n & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

按第一行拆分成两个行列式  $|A(k)| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & k & k & k \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & a_1 n \\ -1 & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -a_1 n & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & a_1 n \\ -1 & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -a_1 n & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} +$

将  $k$  从第一行提出, 则第1个行列式是一个奇数阶的反对称行列式, 等于 0

第2个行列式按第1行展开就等于原行列式.

所以:  $|A(K)| = |A|$ .

4.

**证明** 先证解的存在性. 构造  $n+1$  阶行列式

$$\tilde{D}_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} b_i & a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ b_1 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_i & a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad (n+1)$$

第一行中元素  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式

$$\tilde{A}_{1,j+1} = (-1)^{1+(j+1)} \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_2 & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{i+2} (-1)^{j-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_1 & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & b_2 & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_n & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = -D^{(j)}$$

将  $\tilde{D}$  按第1行展开得,

$$b_i D + a_{i1} (-D^{(1)}) + \cdots + a_{in} (-D^{(n)}) = 0$$

又因为  $D \neq 0$ ,

$$a_{i1} \frac{D^{(1)}}{D} + \cdots + a_{in} \frac{D^{(n)}}{D} = b_i \quad (i=1, 2, \cdots, n)$$

则当  $D \neq 0$  时, 方程组(1)有解

$$x_1 = \frac{D^{(1)}}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D^{(2)}}{D}, x_3 = \frac{D^{(3)}}{D}, \cdots, x_n = \frac{D^{(n)}}{D}$$

下面证方程组解的唯一性. 设方程组还有一组解

$x_1^*, x_2^*, \cdots, x_n^*$ , 则有

$$x_j^* D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & a_{1j} x_j^* & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & a_{2j} x_j^* & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & a_{nj} x_j^* & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} C_j + x_j^* C_j \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix} \quad (j=1, \cdots, n, (j \neq j))$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & a_{11} x_1^* + \cdots + a_{1j} x_j^* + \cdots + a_{1n} x_n^* & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & a_{21} x_1^* + \cdots + a_{2j} x_j^* + \cdots + a_{2n} x_n^* & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & a_{n1} x_1^* + \cdots + a_{nj} x_j^* + \cdots + a_{nn} x_n^* & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_1 & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & b_2 & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_n & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = D^{(j)}$$

所以有  $x_j^* D = D^{(j)}$

又  $x_j D = D^{(j)}$

所以  $x_j^* = x_j \quad (j=1, 2, \cdots, n)$  证毕

#### 4.1

$$1. \text{ 解: } AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 9 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 10 & 14 \\ 2 & -7 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad AC = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^T A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 9 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中  $AC \neq CA$ , 而  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

$$2. \text{ 解: } (1) AB = \begin{pmatrix} -17 & -34 & -51 \\ -17 & -34 & -51 \\ 17 & 34 & 51 \end{pmatrix} \quad BA = O, \text{ 显然 } AB \neq BA$$

$$(2) AB = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \lambda c & \lambda a & \lambda b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad BA = \begin{pmatrix} a & \lambda b & 0 \\ c & \lambda a & 0 \\ b & \lambda c & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 显然 } AB \neq BA$$

$$3. \text{ 解: } (1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} -a & 0 \\ 0 & -a \end{pmatrix} \quad (3) O$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5) \begin{pmatrix} \cos 9\theta & \sin 9\theta \\ -\sin 9\theta & \cos 9\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (6) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$4. \text{ 解: } (1) O \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 解: 不存在, 理由如下:

反证法, 假如存在多项式使得对任意  $n$  阶矩阵有:  $N = a_0 I + \sum_{i=1}^m a_i A^i$ , 那么有  $NA = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_{i-1} A^i = AN$ . 如果存在  $A$  对任意  $N$  都满足左边的关系, 必定有  $A$  为对角矩阵. 那么显然的, 对角方阵的任意正整数次方仍然是对角矩阵, 求和后仍然是对角矩阵, 不能表示任意方阵, 产生矛盾. 故而不存在.

$$6. \text{ 解: } (1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

7. 解: (1)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 10 & 95 \\ 0 & 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (2)  $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda^5 & 5\lambda^4 & 10\lambda^3 & 10\lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda^5 & 5\lambda^4 & 10\lambda^3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^5 & 5\lambda^4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^5 \end{pmatrix}$

## 4.2

1. 计算矩阵乘积, 并指出代表什么变换

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2010} \begin{pmatrix} \cos -\frac{\pi}{6} & -\sin -\frac{\pi}{6} \\ \sin -\frac{\pi}{6} & \cos -\frac{\pi}{6} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2010} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{1005\pi}{3} & \sin \frac{1005\pi}{3} \\ -\sin \frac{1005\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{1005\pi}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \pi & \sin \pi \\ -\sin \pi & \cos \pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{旋转 } 180^\circ$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta & \cos \alpha \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\ \cos \beta \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha \sin \beta & \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \cos \alpha \cos \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) & -\sin(\alpha - \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) & \cos(\alpha - \beta) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{逆时针旋转 } \alpha - \beta \text{ 角度}$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta - \alpha) & -\sin(\beta - \alpha) \\ \sin(\beta - \alpha) & \cos(\beta - \alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

逆时针旋转  $\beta - \alpha$  角度

4.2.

$$2. \quad p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \cdot p$$

$$p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \cdot p$$

$$\therefore p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta - \alpha) & -\sin(\beta - \alpha) \\ \sin(\beta - \alpha) & \cos(\beta - \alpha) \end{pmatrix} \cdot p$$

映射  $\sigma$  表示逆时针旋转  $(\beta - \alpha)$ .

$$3. \quad \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

4. (1). 表示绕  $z$  轴转  $(-\alpha)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha & 0 \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2). 表示关于面  $z = \frac{\pi}{8}y$  对称

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

(3). 表示绕  $O_2$  轴转  $90^\circ$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

§ 4.3

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

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. (1) & \because (I-A)(I+A+A^2+\dots+A^{K-1}) \\ &= I+A+A^2+\dots+A^{K-1} \\ &\quad -A-A^2-\dots-A^{K-1}-A^K \\ &= I-A^K = I \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I-A \text{ 可逆}, (I-A)^{-1} = I+A+A^2+\dots+A^{K-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) &= (I+A)[I-A+A^2-A^3+\dots+(-1)^{K-1}A^{K-1}] \\ &= I-A+A^2-A^3+\dots+(-1)^{K-1}A^{K-1} \\ &\quad +A-A^2+A^3-\dots-(-1)^{K-1}A^{K-1}+(-1)^KA^K \\ &= I+0 = I \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I+A \text{ 可逆}, (I+A)^{-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} (-1)^i A^i$$

$$(3) \because \left[ I+A+\frac{A^2}{2!}+\dots+\frac{1}{(K-1)!}A^{K-1} \right] \left[ I-A+\frac{1}{2}A^2-\frac{1}{6}A^3+\frac{1}{24}A^4-\frac{1}{120}A^5+\dots+(-1)^{K-1}\frac{A^{K-1}}{(K-1)!} \right] = I$$

$$\therefore I+A+\frac{1}{2!}A^2+\dots+\frac{1}{(K-1)!}A^{K-1} \text{ 可逆}$$

$$\left[ I+A+\frac{1}{2!}A^2+\dots+\frac{1}{(K-1)!}A^{K-1} \right]^{-1} = I-A+\frac{A^2}{2!}-\frac{A^3}{3!}+\frac{A^4}{4!}-\frac{A^5}{5!}+\dots+(-1)^{K-1}\frac{A^{K-1}}{(K-1)!}$$

$$3. (1) X = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 13 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(2) X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 9 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -18 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 & 13 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{4}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{16}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 假设  $A+I$  可逆, 则存在一个  $n$  阶方阵  $M$ , 使得  $(A+I)M=I$ .

$$\therefore A(A+I)M=A$$

$$\therefore (A^2+A)M=A$$

$$\text{又: } A^2=I \quad \therefore (I+A)M=A \quad \text{又已得 } (A+I)M=I$$

$$\therefore A=I \quad \text{这与已知条件 } A \neq I \text{ 矛盾}$$

$\therefore A+I$  不是可逆矩阵



$$(1) \quad \cancel{A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad a$$

$$\cancel{A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & -9 \\ 31 & 14 \end{pmatrix}} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 假设A存在

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore A \text{ 不存在}$$

(3) 假设A存在

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore A \text{ 不存在}$$

1. (1) 初等行变换:  $(-\frac{1}{2})(2) + (1) \rightarrow 6(1) + (2) \rightarrow -2(1) \rightarrow \#(2)$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = E$$

$$(3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (1) 初等行变换  $\lambda^{-1}(1) + (2) \rightarrow (1-\lambda)(2) + (1) \rightarrow (-1)(1) + (2)$

$$3. (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{\lambda-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$4. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(BA) = \det B \cdot \det A = \det A \cdot \det B = \det(AB)$$

$$5. A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{n} & \frac{1}{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \det A A^T = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{6} & \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6} \\ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6} & \frac{(1+n)(n+2)(n+3)}{6} - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n^2}{\frac{n^4 - n^2}{12}} = \frac{-2n^2}{n^4 - n^2}$$

$$\det A^T A = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 & \dots & 3n+2 \\ 8 & 13 & \dots & 5n+3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 3n+2 & 5n+3 & \dots & 2n^2+2n+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-(i)+(i+1)} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 & \dots & 3n+2 \\ 3 & 5 & \dots & 2n+1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 3 & 5 & \dots & 2n+1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{当 } n=2 \text{ 时 } \det A^T A = 0 \quad \text{当 } n > 2 \text{ 时 } \det A^T A = 0$$

6. i 证明:  $\because R(A)=r$  经一系列初等行变换  $A$  可化为最简阶梯矩阵  $B$   
存在可逆矩阵  $P$ .  $PA=B$ :  $B$  中有  $r$  行含非零元素.  $B=C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_r$   $C_k (1 \leq k \leq r)$   
为  $B$  中第  $k$  行, 其余行全为 0.  $\therefore R(C_k)=1 \quad \therefore A=B \cdot P^{-1} \quad R(P^{-1}C_k)=1 \quad \therefore$  证正

7. (1)  $\because R(A)=1 \quad \therefore$  极大线性无关组由一个非零行向量  $\beta = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$  组成,  $A$  的每一行  $\alpha_i$  均为  $\beta$  常数倍  $\alpha_i = a_i \beta \quad \therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \beta \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \beta = \alpha \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & \dots & a_1 b_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n b_1 & \dots & a_n b_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^2 = \alpha \beta \alpha \beta = \alpha (\beta \alpha) \beta = \alpha \lambda \beta = \lambda \alpha \beta = \lambda A$$

$$(2) \text{ ~~证~~ } A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \quad A+I = (a_1+e_1, a_2+e_2, \dots, a_n+e_n)$$

$$\det(I+A) = \det(a_1, a_2+e_2, \dots, a_n+e_n) + \det(e_1, a_2+e_2, \dots, a_n+e_n) + \dots + \det(a_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) + \det(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) = \det(a_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) + \det(e_1, a_2, \dots, e_n) + \dots + \det(e_1, e_2, \dots, a_n) + \det(I) = \lambda + 1$$

$$(3) A \rightarrow (a_1, x_2 a_1, x_3 a_1, \dots, x_n a_1)$$

$$A+I = (a_1+e_1, x_2 a_1+e_2, \dots, x_n a_1+e_n)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-x_i(1)+(i)} (a_1+e_1, e_2-x_2 e_1, \dots, e_n-x_n e_1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+a_{11} & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ a_{21} & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{(i)+x_i(1) \\ -a_{ij}(i)+(i)}} \begin{pmatrix} 1+a_{11}+x_2 a_{21}+\dots+x_n a_{n1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{(n)} = I + N + N^2 + \cdots + N^{n-1}, \text{ 又 } (I + N + N^2 + \cdots + N^{n-1})(I - N) = I^n - N^n = I,$$

两种方法求解:

$$f(x) = (1-x)^{-10} = 1 + 10x + \frac{-10(-10-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$

$$= -C_{-10}^1 N + C_{-10}^2 N^2 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} C_{-10}^{n-1} N^{n-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -C_{-10}^1 & C_{-10}^2 & \cdots & (-1)^{n-1} C_{-10}^{n-1} \\ & 1 & -C_{-10}^1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 1 & \ddots & C_{-10}^2 \\ & & & \ddots & -C_{-10}^1 \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 1 + 10n + \frac{10(10+1)}{2!} N^2 + \dots + \frac{10(10+1) \cdots (10+(n-2))}{(n-1)!} N^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & C_{10}^1 & C_{11}^2 & \cdots & C_{n+8}^{n-1} \\ & 1 & C_{10}^1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 1 & \ddots & C_{11}^2 \\ & & & \ddots & C_{10}^1 \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)  $B^{10}=A$  即  $B=A^{\frac{1}{10}}=(I-N)^{-\frac{1}{10}}$ , 求解方法同(1)——泰勒展开、牛顿二项式定理

$f(x)=(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{10}}$  的泰勒展开式 (Maclaurin 公式) 为:

$$f(x)=(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{10}}=1+\frac{1}{10}x+\frac{-\frac{1}{10}(-\frac{1}{10}-1)}{2!}x^2+\cdots$$

不妨先验证  $B=(I-N)^{-\frac{1}{10}}$  为 3 阶的情况:

$$\text{此时 } N^3=0, \text{ 因此 } B=(I-N)^{-\frac{1}{10}}=I+\frac{1}{10}N+\frac{-\frac{1}{10}(-\frac{1}{10}-1)}{2!}N^2=I+\frac{1}{10}N+\frac{11}{200}N^2$$

$$\text{因此 } B^{10}=(I+\frac{1}{10}N+\frac{11}{200}N^2)^{10}=I+C_{10}^1(\frac{1}{10}N+\frac{11}{200}N^2)+C_{10}^2(\frac{1}{10}N+\frac{11}{200}N^2)^2$$

$$=I+N+\frac{11}{20}N^2+\frac{9}{20}N^2=I+N+N^2=A, \text{ 因此当 } (I-N)^{-\frac{1}{10}} \text{ 为三阶时, 满足 } B^{10}=A,$$

不失一般性, 当  $B$  为  $n$  阶时也可以通过泰勒展开求解 (这也验证了第一问用泰勒展开的合

$$\text{理性}), \text{ 因此 } B=(I-N)^{-\frac{1}{10}}=I+\frac{1}{10}N+\frac{-\frac{1}{10}(-\frac{1}{10}-1)}{2!}N^2+\cdots+\frac{-\frac{1}{10}(-\frac{1}{10}-1)\cdots(-\frac{1}{10}-(n-2))}{(n-1)!}N^{n-1}$$

$$=I-C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^1N+C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^2N^2+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^{n-1}N^{n-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^1 & C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^2 & \cdots & (-1)^{n-1}C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^{n-1} \\ & 1 & -C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 1 & \ddots & C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^2 \\ & & & \ddots & -C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^1 \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{观察到 } B=(I-N)^{-\frac{1}{10}}=I+\frac{1}{10}N+\frac{-\frac{1}{10}(-\frac{1}{10}-1)}{2!}N^2+\cdots+\frac{-\frac{1}{10}(-\frac{1}{10}-1)\cdots(-\frac{1}{10}-(n-2))}{(n-1)!}N^{n-1}$$

$$=I+\frac{1}{10}N+\frac{\frac{1}{10}(\frac{1}{10}+1)}{2!}N^2+\cdots+\frac{\frac{1}{10}(\frac{1}{10}+1)\cdots(\frac{1}{10}+(n-2))}{(n-1)!}N^{n-1}$$

$$=I+C_{\frac{1}{10}}^1N+C_{\frac{1}{10}+1}^2N^2+\cdots+C_{\frac{1}{10}+n-2}^{n-1}N^{n-1}, \text{ 因此答案也可以写成:}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & C_{\frac{1}{10}}^1 & C_{\frac{1}{10}+1}^2 & \cdots & C_{\frac{1}{10}+n-2}^{n-1} \\ & 1 & C_{\frac{1}{10}}^1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 1 & \ddots & C_{\frac{1}{10}+1}^2 \\ & & & \ddots & C_{\frac{1}{10}}^1 \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{牛顿二项式定理做法提示: } (I-N)^{-\frac{1}{10}}=I-C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^1N+C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^2N^2+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}C_{-\frac{1}{10}}^{n-1}N^{n-1}$$

$$2. \text{rank} A + \text{rank} B = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由矩阵的分块乘法及初等矩阵性质知: } \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ O & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$

设  $\text{rank}(A, B) = d$ , 则  $(A, B)$  的最大非零子式为  $d$  阶, 这个  $d$  阶非零子式也是  $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$  的非零子

式, 因此  $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \geq d = \text{rank}(A, B)$ 。

又初等变换不改变矩阵的秩, 所以  $\text{rank} A + \text{rank} B \geq \text{rank}(A, B)$

$$3. \det(A - \beta^T \beta) = \det \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_n \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \det \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_n \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & a_2^2 & & a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - a_1^2 & -a_1 a_2 & \cdots & -a_1 a_n \\ -a_2 a_1 & a_2 - a_2^2 & \cdots & -a_2 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a_n a_1 & -a_n a_2 & \cdots & a_n - a_n^2 \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^n a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 - 1 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(从倒数第二行开始, 每一行加上负的一行)

$$= (-1)^n a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^n a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - 1 \right) = - \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - 1 \right)$$

4. 要证:  $\lambda^m |\lambda I_{(n)} - AB| \quad \lambda^n |\lambda I_{(m)} - BA|$

只需证:  $\lambda^{m+n} \left| I_{(n)} - \frac{1}{\lambda} AB \right| \quad \lambda^{m+n} \left| I_{(m)} - \frac{1}{\lambda} BA \right|$

只需证:  $\left| I_{(n)} - \frac{1}{\lambda} AB \right| \quad \left| I_{(m)} - \frac{1}{\lambda} BA \right|$

不妨设  $\frac{1}{\lambda} B = C$ , 则只需证:  $|I_{(n)} - AC| \quad |I_{(m)} - CA|$

对于矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} I_{(m)} & C \\ 0 & I_{(n)} - AC \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{(m)} & 0 \\ -A & I_{(n)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{(m)} - CA & C \\ 0 & I_{(n)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{(m)} & 0 \\ A & I_{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$

等式两边同时取行列式得:  $|I_{(n)} - AC| \quad |I_{(m)} - CA|$

因此  $\lambda^m |\lambda I_{(n)} - AB| \quad \lambda^n |\lambda I_{(m)} - BA|$  得证。

5. 由 Sylvester 不等式可得:  $\text{rank}(A-I) + \text{rank}(A+I) - n \leq \text{rank}(A-I)(A+I) = \text{rank}(A^2 - I^2) = \text{rank } 0 = 0$

所以  $\text{rank}(A-I) + \text{rank}(A+I) \leq n \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$

对于矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} A+I & 0 \\ 0 & A-I \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2I & A-I \\ I-A & A-I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A+I & A-I \\ 0 & A-I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -I & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A+I & 0 \\ 0 & A-I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -I & I \end{pmatrix}$$

由于子矩阵的秩小于等于该矩阵的秩, 所以  $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 2I & A-I \\ I-A & A-I \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank}(2I) = n$

又矩阵的初等变换不改变矩阵的秩,

所以  $\text{rank}(A-I) + \text{rank}(A+I) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A+I & 0 \\ 0 & A-I \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 2I & A-I \\ I-A & A-I \end{pmatrix} \geq n \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$

综合①②可知:  $\text{rank}(A-I)+\text{rank}(A+I)=n$

6.对于任意  $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 记  $V_k$  为齐次线性方程组  $A^k X=0$  的解空间。

则, 要证:  $\text{rank} A^m = \text{rank} A^{m+k}$ , 只需证:  $\dim V_m = \dim V_{m+k}$

对于任意  $X \in V_m$ , 都有:  $A^m X=0$ , 所以  $A^{m+k} X = A^k (A^m X)=0$

所以对于任意  $X \in V_m$ , 都有:  $X \in V_{m+k}$ , 所以  $V_m \subseteq V_{m+k}$

对于  $k=1$  时, 因为  $\text{rank} A^m = \text{rank} A^{m+1}$ , 所以  $\dim V_m = \dim V_{m+1}$

又因为  $V_m \subseteq V_{m+1}$ , 所以  $V_m = V_{m+1}$

因为对于任意  $X \in V_{m+k}$ , 都有:  $A^{m+k} X=0$

所以  $A^{m+1} (A^{k-1} X) = A^{m+k} X=0$ , 所以  $A^{k-1} X \in V_{m+1}$

又因为  $V_m = V_{m+1}$ , 所以  $A^{k-1} X \in V_m$

所以  $A^{m+k-1} X = A^m (A^{k-1} X)=0$ , 所以  $X \in V_{m+k-1}$

综上所述, 任意  $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 都有: 任意  $X \in V_{m+k}$ ,  $X \in V_{m+k-1}$

所以  $V_{m+k} \subseteq V_{m+k-1}$

又对于任意  $X \in V_{m+k-1}$ , 有:  $A^{m+k-1} X=0$ , 且  $A^{m+k} X = A (A^{m+k-1} X)=0$

所以  $X \in V_{m+k}$ , 所以  $V_{m+k-1} \subseteq V_{m+k}$ , 所以  $V_{m+k-1} = V_{m+k}$

所以  $V_{m+k} = V_{m+k-1} = V_{m+k-2} = \cdots = V_{m+1} = V_m$

所以  $\dim V_m = \dim V_{m+k}$ , 所以  $\text{rank} A^m = \text{rank} A^{m+k}$  得证。

7.证明: 首先证明(3)

①先证:  $\text{rank} A < n-1 \Rightarrow \text{rank} A^* = 0$

因为  $\text{rank} A < n-1$ , 所以  $A$  的最大非零子式的阶数小于  $n-1$ , 所以  $A$  所有  $n-1$  阶的子式均为 0,

又  $A^*$  中每个元素为  $A$  中对应位置元的代数余子式 ( $n-1$  阶), 所以  $A^*$  中每个元素均为 0,

所以  $\text{rank} A^* = 0$ 。

②再证:  $\text{rank} A^* = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank} A < n-1$

假设  $\text{rank} A \geq n-1$ , 所以  $A$  一定有  $n-1$  阶的非零子式,

又因为  $A$  中每一个  $n-1$  阶子式和全部的代数余子式一一对应, 即任意  $n-1$  阶子式一定是  $A$  的余子式, 所以  $A$  一定有非零的代数余子式, 所以  $\text{rank} A^* \geq 1$ , 这与  $\text{rank} A^* = 0$  矛盾,

所以  $\text{rank} A < n-1$ 。

然后证明(1)

①先证:  $\text{rank} A = n \Rightarrow \text{rank} A^* = n$

因为  $\text{rank} A = n$ , 所以  $|A| \neq 0$ ,

假设  $\text{rank} A^* \neq n$ , 则  $|A^*| = 0$ ,

则由  $AA^* = |A|I$  知:  $\det AA^* = \det |A|I$ , 左边  $= \det AA^* = |A| |A^*| = 0$ , 右边  $= |A| = 0$ , 这与  $|A| \neq 0$  矛盾, 因此  $\text{rank} A^* = n$ 。

②再证:  $\text{rank} A^* = n \Rightarrow \text{rank} A = n$

因为  $\text{rank} A^* = n \neq 0$ , 所以由(3)知:  $\text{rank} A \geq n-1$ ,

则  $\text{rank} A = n-1$  或  $\text{rank} A = n$ 。

假设  $\text{rank} A = n-1$ , 则  $|A| = 0$ ,  $AA^* = |A|I = 0$ ,

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} I_{(n-1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q, \text{ 则 } AA^* = P \begin{pmatrix} I_{(n-1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} QA^* = P \begin{pmatrix} I_{(n-1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(其中  $Q_1$  为  $QA^*$  的前  $n-1$  行,  $Q_2$  为  $QA^*$  的第  $n$  行)

则  $\text{rank} Q_2 \leq 1$



$$\text{所以 } AA^* = P \begin{pmatrix} I_{(n-1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

因为  $P$  为初等矩阵, 所以  $P^{-1}P \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1}0 = 0$ , 所以  $\begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ , 所以  $Q_1 = 0$ ,

所以  $QA^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{((n-1) \times n)} \\ Q_2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 所以  $\text{rank} A^* = \text{rank} QA^* \leq 1$ , 这与  $\text{rank} A^* = n$  矛盾, 因此  $\text{rank} A \neq n-1$ ,

所以  $\text{rank} A = n$ 。

最后证明(2)

①先证:  $\text{rank} A = n-1 \Rightarrow \text{rank} A^* = 1$

由(1)的证明过程可知: 当  $\text{rank} A = n-1$  时,  $\text{rank} A^* \leq 1$ ,

而由(3)知:  $\text{rank} A = n-1$  时,  $\text{rank} A^* \neq 0$ ,

所以  $\text{rank} A^* = 1$ 。

②再证:  $\text{rank} A^* = 1 \Rightarrow \text{rank} A = n-1$

由(1)知:  $\text{rank} A^* \neq n \Rightarrow \text{rank} A \neq n$ ,

由(3)知:  $\text{rank} A^* \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank} A \geq n-1$ ,

所以  $\text{rank} A = n-1$  得证。