

# 第一章 行列式

1.

( ) 23154 1 1 0 1 0 3该数列为奇排列

( ) 631254 =5 2 0 0 1 0=8该排列为偶排列

(3)  $n(n-1) - 321 - (n-1) - (n-2) - (n-3) - \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

当  $n = 4m$  或  $n = 4m - 1$  时,  $n(n-1) - 321$  为偶数, 排列为偶排列

当  $n = 4m + 2$  或  $n = 4m + 3$  时,  $n(n-1) - 321$  为奇数, 排列为奇排列 (其中  $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )

(4)  $135 - (2n-1)246 - (2n) - 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - (n-1) - \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

当  $n = 4m$  或  $n = 4m - 1$  时,  $135 - (2n-1)246 - (2n)$  为偶数, 排列为偶排列

当  $n = 4m + 2$  或  $n = 4m + 3$  时,  $135 - (2n-1)246 - (2n)$  为奇数, 排列为奇排列 (其中  $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )

2.解: 已知排列  $i_1 i_2 \dots i_n$  的逆序数为  $k$ , 这  $n$  个数按从大到小排列

时逆序数为  $(n-1) - (n-2) - (n-3) - \dots - \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$  个.

设第  $x$  数  $i_x$  之后有  $r$  个数比  $i_x$  小, 则倒排后  $i_x$  的位置

变为  $i_{n-x+1}$ , 其后  $n-x-r$  个数比  $i_{n-x+1}$  小, 两者相加为  $n-x$

故  $i_n i_{n-1} \dots i_1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - i_1 i_2 \dots i_n$

3 证明: . 因为: 对换改变排列的奇偶性, 即一次变换后, 奇排列改变为偶排列, 偶排列改变为奇

排列 当  $n = 2$  时, 将所有偶排列变为奇排列, 将所有奇排列变为偶排列 因为两个数列依然相等, 即所有的情况不变。 偶排列与奇排列各占一半。

4 (1)  $a_{13} a_{24} a_{33} a_{41}$  不是行列式的项  $a_{14} a_{23} a_{31} a_{42}$  是行列式的项 因为它的列排排列逆序列

$= (4321) = 3+2+0+0=5$  为奇数, 应带负号

(2)  $a_{51} a_{42} a_{33} a_{24} a_{51}$  不是行列式的项  $a_{13} a_{52} a_{41} a_{35} a_{24} = a_{13} a_{24} a_{35} a_{41} a_{52}$  因为它的列排排列逆

序列  $(34512) = 2+2+2+0+0=6$  为偶数 应带正号。

$a_{11} \quad a_{23} \quad a_{32} \quad a_{44}$

5 解:  $a_{12} \quad a_{23} \quad a_{34} \quad a_{41}$  利用 为正负数来做, 一共六项, 为正, 则带正号, 为负则带负

$a_{14} \quad a_{23} \quad a_{31} \quad a_{42}$

号来做。

6 解: (1) 因为它是左下三角形

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & a_{41} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{32} & a_{42} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & a_{43} & \dots & a_{n3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44} & \dots & a_{n4} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$1^{123 \dots n} a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} \dots a_{nn} = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} \dots a_{nn}$$

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{32} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{42} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{52} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{31} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{51} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 34 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 1 & 3 \\ 17 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 32$$

(4)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ 0 & x \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 \\ 0 & x & y \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} y & 0 \\ x & y \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & x & y \\ y & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^5 y^5$$

7. 证明：

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

将行列式转化为

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

若零元多于  $n^2 - n$  个时，

行列式可变为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

故可知行列式为 0.

8. (1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 13 & 12 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{5} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{5} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 9 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{5} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 9 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{5} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 9 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 9 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 5 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 21 & 21 & 0 \\ 13 & 7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 630$$

## 第一章 高数 3 册

9.(1).  $y = mx + b$  经过  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ .

$$\text{斜率 } m = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} x + b \text{ 代入 } (x_1, y_1)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} x_1 + b \quad b = y_1 - \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} x_1 = \frac{x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} x + \frac{x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1}{x_1 - x_2}$$

$$\text{又由 } \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{左边} = y_1 - y_2 x + y x_1 - x_2 \quad x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1 = 0 \quad \text{右边}$$

$$\text{则 } y = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} x + \frac{x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1}{x_1 - x_2}$$

问题特征：

$$10.1 \begin{vmatrix} b & c & c & a & a & b \\ b & c & c & a & a & b \\ b & c & c & a & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

利用性质 4 和 5 .分成六个行列式相加  
其余结合为零故

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ b & c & a \\ b & c & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & a & b \\ c & a & b \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & b & c \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} \text{性质 2}$$

$$2 \begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \\ \sin^2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \\ \sin^2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos^2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \\ 1 & \cos^2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \\ 1 & \cos^2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{(2) 列} + \text{(1) 列}} \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos^2 & 1 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \\ 2\cos^2 & 1 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \\ 2\cos^2 & 1 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos 2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \\ \cos 2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \\ \cos 2 & \cos^2 & \cos 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad 0 \text{ 性质 5}$$

3
·

0
x
y
z

x
0
z
y

y
z
0
x

z
y
x
0

2 列 yz

3 列 xz

4 列 xz

1

yz
xz
xy

0
xyz
xyz
xyz

x
0
xz<sup>2</sup>
xy<sup>2</sup>

y
yz<sup>2</sup>
0
x<sup>2</sup>y

z
y<sup>2</sup>z
x<sup>2</sup>z
0

4 列 xy

xyz
xyz

yz
xz
xy

0
1
1
1

1
0
z<sup>2</sup>
y<sup>2</sup>

1
z<sup>2</sup>
0
x<sup>2</sup>

1
y<sup>2</sup>
x<sup>2</sup>
0

0
1
1
1

1
0
z<sup>2</sup>
y<sup>2</sup>

1
z<sup>2</sup>
0

1
y<sup>2</sup>
x<sup>2</sup>
0

11. 1

a
b
c
d

a
a
b
a
b
c
a
b
c
d

a
2a
b
3a
2b
c
4a
3b
2c
d

a
3a
b
6a
3b
c
10a
6b
3c
d

1 列 -1 加到

2 3 4 列

a
b
c
d

0
a
a
b
a
b
c

0
2a
3a
2b
4a
3b
2c

0
3a
6a
3b
10a
6b
3c

2 行 2 + 3 行

2 行 3 + 4 行

a
b
c
d

0
a
a
b
a
b
c

0
0
a
2a
b

0
0
3a
6a
3b

3 行 -3 4 行

a
b
c
d

0
a
a
b
a
b
c

0
0
a
2a
b

0
0
0
a

a<sup>4</sup>

2

1
2
3
L
n

-1
0
3
L
n

-1
-2
0
L
n

M
M
M
M

-1
-2
-3
L
0

1 列 -2 + 2 列

1 列 -3 + 3 列

L 1 列 -n + n 列

1
0
0
L
0

-1
2
6
L
2n

-1
0
3
L
2n

M
M
M
M

-1
0
0
L
n

降阶1

-1<sup>1+1</sup>

2
6
L
2n

0
3
L
2n

0
0
4
L
2n

M
M
M

0
0
0
L
n

2
3
4
L
n
n!

3

x<sub>1</sub>
a<sub>12</sub>
a<sub>13</sub>
L
a<sub>1n</sub>

x<sub>1</sub>
x<sub>2</sub>
a<sub>23</sub>
L
a<sub>2n</sub>

x<sub>1</sub>
x<sub>2</sub>
x<sub>3</sub>
L
a<sub>3n</sub>

L
L
L
L
L

x<sub>1</sub>
x<sub>2</sub>
x<sub>3</sub>
L
x<sub>n</sub>

x<sub>1</sub>

1
a<sub>12</sub>
a<sub>13</sub>
L
a<sub>1n</sub>

1
x<sub>2</sub>
a<sub>23</sub>
L
a<sub>2n</sub>

1
x<sub>2</sub>
x<sub>3</sub>
L
a<sub>3n</sub>

L
L
L
L
L

1
x<sub>2</sub>
x<sub>3</sub>
L
x<sub>n</sub>

1 列 -x + 2 列

L 1 列 -x<sub>n</sub> + n 列

x<sub>1</sub>

1
a<sub>12</sub>
x<sub>2</sub>
a<sub>13</sub>
x<sub>3</sub>
L
a<sub>1n</sub>
x<sub>n</sub>

1
0
a<sub>23</sub>
x<sub>3</sub>
L
a<sub>2n</sub>
x<sub>n</sub>

1
0
0
L
a<sub>3n</sub>
x<sub>n</sub>

L
L
L
L
L

1
0
0
L
0

降阶x<sub>1</sub>

-1<sup>1+1</sup>

1

a<sub>12</sub>
x<sub>2</sub>
a<sub>13</sub>
x<sub>3</sub>
L
a<sub>1n</sub>
x<sub>n</sub>

a<sub>23</sub>
x<sub>3</sub>
L
a<sub>2n</sub>
x<sub>n</sub>

L
L
L
L

L
a<sub>n-1n</sub>
x<sub>n</sub>

# 习题一

13 (1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & L & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & L & 0 & 0 \\ M & M & M & L & M & M \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & L & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & L & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} D$$

根据“定义法”  $D = x^n (-1)^{1(2.3.4.5\dots n)} y^n = x^n (-1)^{n-1} y^n$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & L & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & L & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & L & 0 & 0 \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & L & n-1 & 1 & n \end{vmatrix} D$$

根据“降阶法”  $D =$  将第2~n列加到第(1)列上得

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 2 & 3 & L & n-1 & n \\ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 3 & 4 & L & n & 1 \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 1 & 2 & L & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & L & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & L & n & 1 \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & L & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

将前一行乘以 -1 加到后一行得

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & L & n-1 & n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & L & 1 & 1-n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & L & 1 & n-1 \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 0 & 1 & n-1 & 1 & L & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

变为 (n-1) 阶 =

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & L & 1 & 1-n \\ 1 & 1 & L & 1-n & 1 \\ L & L & L & L & L \\ 1 & 1-n & L & 1 & 1 \\ 1-n & 1 & L & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

将 (2)~(n) 列加到 (1) 列上得

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & L & 1 & 1-n \\ -1 & 1 & L & 1-n & 1 \\ L & L & L & L & L \\ -1 & 1 & L & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & L & 1 & 1-n \\ 1 & 1 & L & 1-n & 1 \\ L & L & L & L & L \\ 1 & 1-n & L & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & L & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

-1 (1) 列加到 (2)~(n) 列

$$-\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & L & 0 & n \\ 1 & 1 & L & n & 0 \\ L & L & L & L & L \\ 1 & n & L & L & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & L & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} (-1)^{n-2} \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (-1)^{\frac{n^2-3n-2}{2} - \frac{2n-2}{2}} n^{n-1} \frac{n-1}{2} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} n^{n-1} \frac{n-1}{2}$$

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & L & a^{n-1} \\ 1 & a-1 & (a-1)^2 & L & (a-1)^{n-1} \\ 1 & a-2 & (a-2)^2 & L & (a-2)^{n-1} \\ M & M & M & M & M \\ 1 & a-n+1 & (a-n+1)^2 & L & (a-n+1)^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

转置

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & L & 1 \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & L & a-n+1 \\ a^2 & (a-1)^2 & (a-2)^2 & L & (a-n+1)^2 \\ L & L & L & L & L \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & (a-2)^{n-1} & L & (a-n+1)^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

范达蒙行列式

$$(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} 1!2!L (n-1)!$$

注：根据范达蒙行列式原式  $=(-1)^{1+2+3+L+(n-1)} 1!2!L (n-1)!$

$$(-1)^{1+2+L+(n-2)}$$

$$L L$$

$$-1 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} 1!2!L (n-1)!$$

(4)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1^n & a_1^{n-1}b_1 & a_1^{n-2}b_1^2 & L & a_1b_1^{n-1} & b_1^n \\ a_2^n & a_2^{n-1}b_2 & a_2^{n-2}b_2^2 & L & a_2b_2^{n-1} & b_2^n \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ a_{n-1}^n & a_{n-1}^{n-1}b_{n-1} & a_{n-1}^{n-2}b_{n-1}^2 & L & a_{n-1}b_{n-1}^{n-1} & b_{n-1}^n \end{vmatrix}$$

第n行提出  $a_n^n$  得

$$a_1^n a_2^n L a_{n-1}^n$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1^{-1}b_1 & a_1^{-2}b_1^2 & L & a_1^{-n}b_1^{n-1} & \frac{b_1^n}{a_1^n} \\ 1 & \frac{b_2}{a_2} & \frac{b_2^2}{a_2^2} & L & \frac{b_2^{n-1}}{a_2^{n-1}} & \frac{b_2^n}{a_2^n} \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 1 & \frac{b_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}} & \frac{b_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2} & L & \frac{b_{n-1}^{n-1}}{a_{n-1}^{n-1}} & \frac{b_{n-1}^n}{a_{n-1}^n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1^n a_2^n L a_{n-1}^n$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{b_1}{a_1} & \frac{b_1^2}{a_1^2} & L & \frac{b_1^{n-1}}{a_1^{n-1}} & \frac{b_1^n}{a_1^n} \\ 1 & \frac{b_2}{a_2} & \frac{b_2^2}{a_2^2} & L & \frac{b_2^{n-1}}{a_2^{n-1}} & \frac{b_2^n}{a_2^n} \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 1 & \frac{b_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}} & \frac{b_{n-1}^2}{a_{n-1}^2} & L & \frac{b_{n-1}^{n-1}}{a_{n-1}^{n-1}} & \frac{b_{n-1}^n}{a_{n-1}^n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1^n a_2^n a_3^n L a_{n-1}^n \left(\frac{b_i}{a_i} - \frac{b_j}{a_j}\right) (a_j b_i - a_i b_j)$$

14 (1) 证明：

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} & \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} & \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\beta}{2} & \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} & \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} & \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} & \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \end{vmatrix} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} & \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} & \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} & \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2}) - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2}) + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2})$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} (\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2})$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin(\frac{\alpha}{2}) \frac{1}{2} \sin(\frac{\beta}{2}) \frac{1}{2} \sin(\frac{\gamma}{2})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin(\frac{\alpha}{2}) \sin(\frac{\beta}{2}) \sin(\frac{\gamma}{2})$$

(2) 证明：

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \\ x_1^4 & x_2^4 & x_3^4 & x_4^4 \end{vmatrix} \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4 \quad 1$$

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & x_1 & a & a & L & a & a \\ a & a & x_2 & a & L & a & a \\ M & M & M & M & M & M & M \\ a & a & a & a & a & x_n & a \\ a & a & a & a & a & a & a \end{vmatrix}$$

最后一行乘以 (-1) 加到 (1)~(n) 行得

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 & L & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & 0 & L & 0 & 0 \\ M & M & M & M & M & M \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & L & x_n & 0 \\ a & a & a & L & a & a \end{vmatrix} \quad x_1 x_2 L \quad x_n a \quad a x_1 x_2 x_3 L \quad x_n$$



#### (4) “递推法”

## 降阶

由此类推：

**L**

$$D \quad a_0 x^{n-1} \quad a_1 x^{n-2} \quad L \quad a_{n-1}$$

$$=(ab+1)(cd+1)-[a(-d)]=(ab+1)(cd+1)+ad$$

(3) =++

=abd

$$= abd(c-b)(d-b)(c-d)$$

$$= ($$

$$=$$

(1) 因为为常数。所以  $p(x)$  是  $n-1$  次的多项式

(2) 令  $p(x)=0$ . 得  $x=$ ..... 即  $p(x)$  的根为

4. 计算下列矩阵乘积

( 1 ) ==

(2) ==

(3).  $(1, -1, 2) = (1^2 + (-1) \cdot 1 + 2^2, 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2, 1 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 = (9, 4, 1)$

(4)  $(x, y, 1)$   
 $= (x, y, 1)$

=

(5)

=

=

5. 设  $A =$ ,  $B =$ , 求

==

==

==

==

==

6.

(1)  $A =$

$n=1$  时  $A =$

$n=2$  时  $=$

=

$n=3$  时  $= A =$

=

假设

(1 当  $n=1$  时,  $=$

(2 假设当  $n=2$  时 ( $n$  为自然数) 成立, 令  $n=k$ , 则  $=$  成立;

当  $n=k+1$  时

$= A =$

=

$=$  成立

综上当  $n$  为自然数时

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $n=1$  时,  $A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $n=2$  时， $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $n=3$  时， $A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

假设  $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $n=1$  时  $A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

假设  $n=k+1$  时

$A^{k+1} = A^k A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+k & \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+k+k & \frac{k(k-1)}{2} + k \\ 0 & 1 & k+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+k & \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1+k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  成立

综上当  $n$  为自然数时， $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

当 A=2 时

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

n=3 时

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a & 1 \\ 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

n=4 时

$$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} a^4 & 4a^3 & 6a^2 & 4a \\ 0 & a^4 & 4a^3 & 6a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^4 & 4a^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^4 \end{pmatrix}$$

n=5 时

$$A^5 = \begin{pmatrix} a^5 & 5a^4 & 10a^3 & 10a^2 \\ 0 & a^5 & 5a^4 & 10a^3 \\ 0 & 0 & a^5 & 5a^4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^5 \end{pmatrix}$$

假设 n 3 时成立

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} & C_n^3 a^{n-3} \\ 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix}$$

当 n=3 时

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a & 1 \\ 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

假设 n=k 时成立

$$A^k = \begin{pmatrix} a^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} & C_k^3 a^{k-3} \\ 0 & a^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^k & ka^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^k \end{pmatrix}$$

当 n=k+1 时

$$A^{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} a^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} & C_k^3 a^{k-3} & a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} & 0 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^k & ka^{k-1} & 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^k & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^k & a^k a^{k-1} & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} & C_k^3 a^{k-2} \\ 0 & a^{k-1} & a^k & ka^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & a^{k-1} & a^k & ka^k & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^{k-1} & & \end{pmatrix}$$

整理得

$$a^{k-1} \begin{pmatrix} a^{k-1} & (k-1)a^k & C_{k-1}^2 a^{(k-1)-2} & C_{k-1}^3 a^{(k-1)-3} \\ 0 & a^{k-1} & (k-1)a^k & C_{k-1}^2 a^{(k-1)-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^{k-1} & (k-1)a^k \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^{k-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{成立}$$

$$\text{所以 } A^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} & C_n^3 a^{n-3} \\ 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

综

上

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (n=1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 2a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (n=2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} & C_n^3 a^{n-3} \\ 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$7、\text{已知 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

证明  $B^n \in \{E, \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数} ;$

$B, \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数}$

证明：

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{2k} = (B^2)^k = E^k = E$$

$$B^{2k+1} = B^{2k}B = EB = B$$

$B^n = \{ E, \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数} ;$

$B, \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数}$

8、证明两个  $n$  阶上三角形矩阵的乘积仍为一个上三角形矩阵。

证明：设两个  $n$  阶上三角形矩阵为  $A, B,$

$$\text{且 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

根据矩阵乘法，有

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{22} & \cdots & a_{11}b_{1n} & a_{12}b_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn}b_{nn} \\ 0 & a_{22}b_{22} & \cdots & a_{22}b_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn}b_{nn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn}b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

则可知 AB 为上三角形矩阵

同理，可得 BA 也为上三角形矩阵。

9、若  $AB=BA, AC=CA$  证明：A、B、C 为同阶矩阵，且  $A(B+C)=(B+C)A, A(BC)=BCA$ 。

证：设  $A=(a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ， $B=(b_{ij})_{n \times t}$ ， $C=(c_{ij})_{n \times s}$

由题知 AB、BA 有意义，则可知必有  $m=s$ ，又由于  $AB=BA$ ，且 AB 为  $m \times n$  阶矩阵，则可知  $m=n$ ，所以 A、B 均为  $n$  阶矩阵。同理可知 A、C 均为  $n$  阶矩阵，故可得 A、B、C 为同阶矩阵

10、已知  $n$  阶矩阵 A 和 B 满足等式  $AB=BA$ ，证明：

(1)

(2)

(3)

11、

12、证明

13、

14、

15、

(2)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $n=1$  时， $A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $n=2$  时， $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $n=3$  时， $A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & n & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ \text{假设 } A^n = & 0 & 1 & n \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时 } A^1 = & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

假设  $n=k+1$  时

$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & 1 & k & \frac{k(k-1)}{2} & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ A^{k+1} = A^k A & 0 & 1 & k & k & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & 1 & k & k & \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \\ = & 0 & 1 & k & 1 \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & 1 & k & \frac{k(k-1)}{2} \\ = & 0 & 1 & 1 & k & \text{成立} \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & n & \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\ \text{综上当 } n \text{ 为自然数时, } A^n = & 0 & 1 & n \\ & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ A & 0 & a & 1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & a & 1 \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & a^2 & 2a & 1 & 0 \\ \text{当 } A=2 \text{ 时 } A^2 = & 0 & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ & 0 & 0 & a^2 & 2a \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 n=3 \text{ 时} & A^3 \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a & 1 \\ 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^3 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 n=4 \text{ 时} & A^4 \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} a^4 & 4a^3 & 6a^2 & 4a \\ 0 & a^4 & 4a^3 & 6a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & a^4 & 4a^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^4 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 n=5 \text{ 时} & A^5 \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} a^5 & 5a^4 & 10a^3 & 10a^2 \\ 0 & a^5 & 5a^4 & 10a^3 \\ 0 & 0 & a^5 & 5a^4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^5 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 \text{假设 } n \geq 3 \text{ 时成立} & A^n \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} & C_n^3 a^{n-3} \\ 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 \text{当 } n=3 \text{ 时} & A^3 \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a & 1 \\ 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 & 3a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^3 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 \text{假设 } n=k \text{ 时成立} & A^k \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} a^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} & C_k^3 a^{k-3} \\ 0 & a^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^k & ka^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^k \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 \text{当 } n=k+1 \text{ 时} & A^{k+1} \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} a^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} & C_k^3 a^{k-3} & a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a^k & ka^{k-1} & C_k^2 a^{k-2} & 0 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^k & ka^{k-1} & 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^k & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 a^k & a & ka^{k-1} & ka^{k-1} \\
 0 & a^{k-1} & a^k & ka^k \\
 0 & 0 & a^{k-1} & a^k \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & a^{k-1}
 \end{array}$$

整理得

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 a^{k-1} & (k-1)a^k & C_{k-1}^2 a^{(k-1)-2} & C_{k-1}^3 a^{(k-1)-3} \\
 0 & a^{k-1} & (k-1)a^k & C_{k-1}^2 a^{(k-1)-2} \\
 0 & 0 & a^{k-1} & (k-1)a^k \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & a^{k-1}
 \end{array}
 \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{所以 } A^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} & C_n^3 a^{n-3} \\ 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

综

上

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (n=1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & 2a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 & 2a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (n=2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} & C_n^3 a^{n-3} \\ 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} & C_n^2 a^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & a^n & na^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a^n \end{pmatrix} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

16、(1)

$$\text{解：设 } x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 5x_3 &= 4 \\ 2x_2 + 5x_4 &= 6 \\ x_1 + 3x_3 &= 2 \\ x_2 + 3x_4 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

由 得：

$$x_1 = 2; x_2 = 23; x_3 = 0; x_4 = 8;$$

$$\text{得 } x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 23 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 9 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 + 4x_3 &= 2 \\ 6x_1 + 8x_3 &= 4 \\ 3x_2 + 4x_4 &= 9 \\ 6x_2 + 8x_4 &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

由 , 得：

$$x_1 = x_1; x_2 = \frac{1}{4}(2 - 3x_1); x_3 = x_3; x_4 = \frac{1}{4}(9 - 3x_3)$$

$$\text{得: } \begin{matrix} x_1 & \frac{1}{4}(2-3x_1) \\ x_3 & \frac{1}{4}(9-3x_3) \end{matrix}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } \begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & x_1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & x_2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & x_3 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2x_1 & 3x_2 & x_3 & 2 \\ x_1 & 2x_2 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & 2x_2 & 2x_3 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

由方程组, 得:

$$x_1 = 1; x_2 = 1; x_3 = 3$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } \begin{matrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \\ x_5 & x_6 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & x_1 & x_2 & 3 & 9 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & x_3 & x_4 & 1 & 11 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & x_5 & x_6 & 7 & 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 3x_1 & x_3 & 2x_5 & 3 \\ 3x_2 & x_4 & 2x_6 & 9 \\ 4x_1 & 3x_3 & x_5 & 1 \\ 4x_2 & 3x_4 & 3x_6 & 11 \\ x_1 & 3x_3 & 7 \\ x_2 & 3x_4 & 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{matrix} x_1 & x_1; x_2 & x_2; x_3 & \frac{1}{3}(7-x_1); \\ x_4 & \frac{1}{3}(7-x_2); x_5 & \frac{1}{3}(8-5x_1); x_6 & \frac{1}{3}(8-5x_2); \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{得: } x \begin{matrix} & x_1 & & x_2 \\ \frac{1}{3}(7-x_1) & & \frac{1}{3}(7-x_2) \\ \frac{1}{3}(8-5x_1) & & \frac{1}{3}(8-5x_2) \end{matrix}$$

(5)

$$\text{设 } x \begin{matrix} & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_7 & x_8 & x_9 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_4 & x_6 & x_5 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ x_1 & x_3 & x_2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ x_7 & x_8 & x_9 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{得 } \begin{matrix} x_1 & 2; x_2 & 1; x_3 & 0; x_4 & 1; \\ x_5 & 3; x_6 & 4; x_7 & 1; x_8 & 0; x_9 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{得 } x \begin{matrix} & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

19、

(1)

解：

$$D \quad |A| \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad 12 \quad 0$$

$$D_1 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad 24$$

$$D_2 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 11 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \quad 24$$

$$D_3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 36$$

方程组的解为：

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \frac{D_1}{D}, \frac{D_2}{D}, \frac{D_3}{D} = 2, 2, 3$$

(2)

$$D \quad |A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 142 \quad 0$$

$$D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 142; D_2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 284$$

$$D_3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 426; D_4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 142$$

方程组的解为：

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \frac{D_1}{D}, \frac{D_2}{D}, \frac{D_3}{D}, \frac{D_4}{D} = 1, 2, 3, 1$$

(3)

$$D \quad |A| \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} (1)^{1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} (1)^{1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 19 \cdot 65 \cdot 30 \cdot 19 \cdot 19 \cdot 35 \cdot 665 = 0$$

$$D_1 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 703; D_4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 395; D_5 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 212$$

方程组的解为：

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, \frac{D_1}{D}, \frac{D_2}{D}, \frac{D_3}{D}, \frac{D_4}{D}, \frac{D_5}{D}, (4)$$

$$\frac{1507}{665}, \frac{1145}{665}, \frac{703}{665}, \frac{395}{665}, \frac{212}{665}$$

$$D = |A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ bc & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} = ab^2 - bc^2 - ca^2 - b^2c - a^2b - c^2a$$

有且仅有  $a = b = c$  或  $a = b = c = 0$  时,  $D=0$  无

$$ab(b-a) - bc(c-b) - ac(a-c)$$

意义; 则其他情况  $D = |A| \neq 0$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & b & c \\ & 3ac & & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} = a^2b^2 - abc^2 - a^3c - ab^2c - a^3b - a^2c^2$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & c & 1 \\ a & a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & c \\ bc & & 3abc & & ab \end{vmatrix} = ab^3 - b^2c^2 - a^2bc - b^3c - a^2b^2 - abc^2$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & b & c \\ a & b & a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ bc & ca & & 3abc & \end{vmatrix} = ab^2c - bc^3 - a^2c^2$$

方程组的解为:

$$b^2c^2 - a^2bc - ac^3$$

$$x, y, z = \frac{D_1}{D}, \frac{D_2}{D}, \frac{D_3}{D} \quad a, b, c$$

(4)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 38 & 41 & 34 \\ 27 & 29 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 38 & 41 & 34 \\ 27 & 29 & 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)

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

由  $A \quad E$  经过初等变换  $E \quad A^{-1}$

$$\text{得 } A \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2C_1 - C_2 \\ C_1 - C_3 \\ C_1 - C_4 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} C_2 - (1) \\ C_2 - C_3 \\ 2C_2 - C_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} C_3 - \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3}C_3 - C_4 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} Q \\ C_4 - C_3 \\ 18C_4 - C_2 \\ 12C_4 - C_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 22 & 5 & 30 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 5C_3 - C_2 \\ 3C_3 - C_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 4 & 14 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 17 & 5 & 20 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2C_2 - C_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 22 & 6 & 26 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 17 & 5 & 20 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = E \quad A^{-1}$$



$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 22 & 6 & 26 & 17 \\ 17 & 5 & 20 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(6)

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

$$|A| = 32$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 16 & 8 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 8 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{32} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

24. 证：Q A 为对称矩阵

$$A=A'$$

$$A^{-1} A^{-1'} = A^{-1} A^{-1'} = E$$

$$A^{-1} A^{-1'} (A^{-1'})^{-1} = E (A^{-1'})^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = (A^{-1'})^{-1}$$

Q A 为可逆对称矩阵

$$(A^{-1'})^{-1} = (A^{-1})^{-1}$$

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

可逆对称矩阵的逆矩阵也是对称矩阵。

25. 证：(1)  $(A^2)' = (AA)' = A' A'$

Q A 为 n 阶对称矩阵

$$A' = A$$

$$(A^2)' = A^2$$

$A^2$  为对称矩阵

$$(B^2)' = (BB)' = B' B'$$

Q B 是 n 阶反对称矩阵

$$B' = -B$$

$$(B^2)' = (BB)' = B' B'$$

Q B 是 n 阶反对称矩阵

$$B' = -B$$

$$(B^2)' = (-B)(-B) = B^2$$

$B^2$  是对称矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} & (AB-BA)' \\ = & (AB)' - (BA)' \\ = & B' A' - A' B' \\ = & -B' A - A' (-B) \\ = & AB-BA \end{aligned}$$

AB-BA 为对称矩阵。

(2) 必要性：Q AB 为反对称矩阵

$$(AB)' = -AB$$

$$\text{又 } Q (AB)' = B' A' = -BA$$

$$AB=BA$$

充分性：Q AB=BA

$$(AB)' = B' A' = -BA$$

AB 为反对称矩阵

综上所述：AB 是反对称矩阵的充分必要条件是  $AB=BA$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ ? \\ ? \\ x_{n1} \end{array}$$

26. 解：设矩阵 X 为 x=

$$\text{则 } x^T = x_{11} \quad x_{21} \quad ??? \quad x_{n1}$$

$$Q \quad x^T A x = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{21} & \cdots & x_{n1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n1} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

即

$$A_{11}x_{11} + A_{21}x_{21} + \cdots + A_{n1}x_{n1} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n1} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_{11}^2 A_{11} + x_{11}x_{21} A_{21} + \cdots + x_{11}x_{n1} A_{n1} + x_{21}^2 A_{22} + \cdots + x_{21}x_{n1} A_{n2} + \cdots + x_{n1}^2 A_{nn} = 0$$

$$x_{11}^2 A_{11} + x_{11}x_{21} A_{21} + \cdots + x_{11}x_{n1} A_{n1} + x_{21}^2 A_{22} + \cdots + x_{n1}^2 A_{nn} = 0$$

Q 对任意  $n-1$  矩阵都成立

$$A_{11} + A_{21} + \cdots + A_{nn} = 0$$

$$A=0$$

27. 证： : Q A 为正交矩阵

$$A^T = A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} = A^* = A^T$$

又 Q 正交矩阵为可逆矩阵

$$A^{-1} = A$$

$$A_{ij} = a_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$: Q A_{ij} = a_{ij} |A| = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|} = A^* = A$$

$$A^T = (A^{-1})^T$$

$$= (A^T)^{-1}$$

$$= (AE^T)^{-1}$$

$$= EA^{-1}$$

$$= A^{-1}$$

$$28. \text{解: } A^{-1} = (B^{-1}UV^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} B^{-1}U^{-1}V^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} UV^{-1}B^{-1} = \frac{1}{r} UV^{-1}B^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E & E & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V^{-1}UV^{-1}B^{-1} \text{ 时 } A^{-1} = E$$

依次用  $V$  左乘和用  $U$  右乘  $V^{-1}UV^{-1}B^{-1}$  消去  $V^{-1}U$

得从而得证

29. 解: (1) 判断  $X$  可逆即:

$$|X| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & A \\ C & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 |A| |C|$$

因  $A, C$  可逆,

$$\text{则 } |A| \neq 0, |C| \neq 0 \text{ 即 } |X| \neq 0$$

则  $X$  可逆。

$$(2) \text{ 设 } X^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{由 } X^{-1}X = E \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} Ca_{11} & Aa_{12} \\ Ca_{21} & Aa_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= E$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Ca_{12} & E & a_{12} & C^{-1} \\ Ca_{11} & 0 & a_{11} & 0 \\ Ca_{22} & 0 & a_{22} & 0 \\ Aa_{21} & E & a_{21} & A^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & C^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$30. \text{证明: } A^2 - A - E = 0$$

$$A - A^2 = E$$

$$E - A = E - A$$

$A$  为可逆矩阵

$$A^{-1} = E - A$$

31. 解：( 1 )

1

1

0

0

0

0

3

0

1

0

0

0

0

0

0

2

0

0

0

0

0

0

3

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3

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2

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3

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1

0

1

0

1

0

1

8

3

1

0

3

9

6

1

3

1

0

27

27

9

0

3

1

0

9

6

0

3

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27

27

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27

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3

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4

3

2

8

1

1

2

1

1

1

6

6

2

2

1

0

3

3

7

1

1

6

6

2

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & 4 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text{原式} = & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (3) & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ & 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{array} = \begin{array}{cc} A_1 & 0 \\ A_2 & A_3 \end{array}^{-1}$$

$$QAA^{-1} = E$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_1 & 0 & X & Y & \\ A_2 & A_3 & Z & T & E \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_1X & A_1Y & Z_2 & 0 & \\ A_2X & A_3Z & A_2Y & A_3T & 0 & Z_3 \\ A_1X & Z_2 & & X & A_1^{-1} \\ A_1Y & 0 & & Y & 0 \\ A_2X & A_3Z & 0 & Z & A_3^{-1}A_2A_1^{-1} \\ A_2Y & A_3T & E_3 & T & A_3^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$|A_1| \begin{array}{ccc} 8 & 6 & 2A_1 \\ 8 & 3 & \\ 2 & 1 & \end{array}$$

$$A_1 \begin{array}{cc} 8 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$X \ A_1^{-1} \begin{array}{cc} 4 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \text{同理 } EA_3^{-1} & \frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$Z \begin{array}{cccccc} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \frac{7}{12} \\ \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{11}{12} \end{array}$$

$$A^{-1} \begin{array}{cc} X & Y \\ Z & T \end{array} \begin{array}{ccccc} 4 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \frac{7}{12} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 & \frac{7}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 2 & \frac{11}{12} & \frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \begin{array}{ccccc} 24 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 12 & \frac{7}{2} & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 18 & 7 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 12 & \frac{11}{2} & 7 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

### 第三章 线性方程组

1. 证：假设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关，

则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  不会为 0，使得

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = 0$$

整理得：  $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3) + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_4) = 0$

又由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关，故

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\text{由于 } |D| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

故由克莱默法则知：  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$ , 矛盾

故结论正确。

2. 解：  $x = x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$

由  $3x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 0$  可得：

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 6$$

$$\text{即} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 & 15 \\ 10 & -5 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 6x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$$

根据矩阵相等，则对应元相等，得

$$6x_1 = 3 \quad 2 = 2 \quad 10 = 5 \quad 4$$

$$6x_2 = 3 \quad 5 = 2 \quad 1 = 5 \quad 1$$

$$6x_3 = 3 \quad 1 = 2 \quad 5 = 5 \quad (1)$$

$$6x_4 = 3 \quad 3 = 2 \quad 10 = 5 \quad 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{得: } x_1 &= 1 \\ x_2 &= 2 \\ x_3 &= 3 \\ x_4 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$3、\text{不一定。原式: } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m = 0$$

故仅可得到  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关

将每个向量任意拆分得到的新向量显然不一定仍然线性相关

例如向量成比例或含有零向量

$$\text{例: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 任一个为零向量}$$

4、不正确 使两等式成立的两组系数一般来说是不相等的，所以不可以做那样的公式提取

$$\text{即 } k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m = 0$$

5、提示：含有零向量就一定线性相关

极大线性相关组中每一向量都无法用其他组中向量给出，因此可用一极大线性无关组加零向量构成向量组

6. 证：假设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关，

由题意知，必存在一组使得

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_m = 0$$

由假设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关

必存在一组不全为 0 的数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$

$$\text{使得: } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m = 0$$

由<1>与<2>可能：

$$= \alpha_1 + k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m = 0$$



但 的表示式是唯一的，故

$\alpha_1 + k_1 \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n + k_m \alpha_m$   
 即得：  $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_m = 0$  矛盾  
 故结论成立。

7. 证：设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  为 A 的列向量，

则  $AB = 0$  可写成：

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{np} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}\alpha_1 + b_{12}\alpha_2 + \dots + b_{1p}\alpha_n & b_{21}\alpha_1 + b_{22}\alpha_2 + \dots + b_{2p}\alpha_n & \dots & b_{n1}\alpha_1 + b_{n2}\alpha_2 + \dots + b_{np}\alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

由于  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关，则

$b_{ij} = 0, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p$ , 故  $B=0$ 。

6、证明：假设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关，则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1}$  线性相关（部分相关则全体相关）

所以存在  $m+1$  个不完全为 0 的数满足

$$x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m + x_{m+1} \alpha_{m+1} = 0$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  本来线性相关，故  $x_{m+1}$  可为 0，可不为 0

(1)  $x_{m+1} = 0$  则 无法用  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性表出

(2)  $x_{m+1} \neq 0$   $\frac{1}{x_{m+1}} (x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m + x_{m+1} \alpha_{m+1}) = 0$

而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关，根据定义，至少有一个向量可用其他  $m-1$  个向量表出，我们不妨设

$$\alpha_m = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_{m-1} \alpha_{m-1}$$

则  $\frac{1}{x_{m+1}} (x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_{m-1} \alpha_{m-1} + x_m (k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_{m-1} \alpha_{m-1}) + x_{m+1} \alpha_{m+1}) = 0$

这样得到了 的另一种表出式，即表出不唯一

综上，假设成立条件下得到的结论与 “  $\alpha_{m+1}$  可用  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  唯一表出 ” 矛盾

故假设不成立，  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关

7、将  $A$  表示为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B$  表示为  $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

若  $a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}$  线性无关, 则必有  $a_{11} = a_{12} = \cdots = a_{1n} = 0$   $B = 0$

同理可证  $A = 0$

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解:  $(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 18 & 4 \\ 17 & 18 & 40 & 10 \\ 3 & 7 & 13 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix})$

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 18 & 4 \\ 17 & 18 & 40 & 10 \\ 3 & 7 & 13 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{3 \times 1 \text{ 行} + 4 \text{ 行} \\ 17 \times 1 \text{ 行} + 3 \text{ 行} \\ 7 \times 1 \text{ 行} + 2 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -20 & 18 & 4 \\ 0 & -50 & -130 & 10 \\ 0 & -5 & -17 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{1/2 \times 2 \text{ 行} + 4 \text{ 行} \\ 1/5 \times 2 \text{ 行} + 3 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -20 & -52 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{互换 } 3, 4 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -20 & -52 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

由此  $r=3$

解:  $(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 11 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 11 & 4 & 56 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix})$

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 11 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 11 & 4 & 56 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{互换 } 1, 2 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 11 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 11 & 56 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{4 \times 1 \text{ 行} - 3 \text{ 行} \\ 1 \times 1 \text{ 行} - 4 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 11 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 12 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 16 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{3 \times 2 \text{ 行} - 3 \text{ 行} \\ 4 \times 2 \text{ 行} - 4 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 11 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

由此  $r=2$

解:  $(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 & 32 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 32 & 77 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix})$

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 & 32 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 32 & 77 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{互换 } 1, 3 \text{ 行} \\ \text{互换 } 2, 4 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 & 32 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 32 & 77 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{4 \times 1 \text{ 行} - 3 \text{ 行} \\ 1 \times 1 \text{ 行} - 2 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 13 & 28 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 28 & 61 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 13 & 28 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{5}{2} \times 2 \text{ 行} - 3 \text{ 行} \\ \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \text{ 行} - 4 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 13 & 28 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{2}{3} \times 3 \text{ 行} - 4 \text{ 行} \\ \frac{2}{3} \times 3 \text{ 行} - 5 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 13 & 28 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

由此  $r=3$

解:  $(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix})$

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \text{ 行} - 3 \text{ 行} \\ \frac{2}{3} \times 1 \text{ 行} - 2 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2 \times 1 \text{ 行} - 3 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

解： ( 5 )

3	2	1	3	2	互换 2 ,3 行	2	1	3	1	3	$\frac{2}{2}$ 1行 3行 $\frac{3}{2}$ 1行 2行	2	1	3	1	3
2	1	3	1	3		3	2	1	3	2		0	$\frac{7}{2}$	$\frac{11}{2}$	$\frac{9}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$
4	5	5	6	1		4	5	5	6	1		0	7	11	8	7

	2	1	3	1	3
2 2 行 3 行	0	$\frac{7}{2}$	$\frac{11}{2}$	$\frac{9}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$
	0	0	0	1	2

解：(6)

1	0	1	0	0				1	0	1	0	0					1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0				1	1	0	0	0					0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0		互换 4 ,5 行		0	1	1	0	0		1 行 2 行			0	1	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0				0	1	0	1	1					0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	1				0	0	1	1	0					0	0	1	1	0
					1	0	1	0	0				1	0	1	0	0				
2 行 2 行	3 行 4 行				0	1	1	0	0				0	1	1	0	0				
					0	0	2	0	0	3 行 4 行			0	0	2	0	0				
					0	0	1	1	1				0	0	1	1	1				
					0	0	1	1	0				0	0	0	0	1				

T9 解 (1): 设向量组线性相关, 则

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
1 & 1 & & 2 & 2 & & 3 & 3 & & 4 & 4 \\
\\
( & 1, & 3 & 1, & 5 & 1, & 4 & 1, & 0) & ( & 2, & 3 & 2, & 2 & 2, & 2 & 2, & 2) & ( & 3, & 2 & 3, & 3, & 3, & 3) & ( & 4, & 4 & 4, & 4, & 4, & 4) \\
\\
( & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4, & 3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4, & 5 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4, & 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4, & 2 & 3 & 4) \\
0 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\
3 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 0 & 2 \\
5 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 3 \\
4 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 4 \\
2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 5
\end{array}$$

由 1 , 3 得:  $x_1 - 2x_2$

由 3 , 4 得:  $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \end{matrix}$

$$x_2 = -4, \quad x_3 = 0$$

代入 3 式, 得:  $5x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 10x_4 + 3x_5 = 0$

$$x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$

线性无关

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 0 & & & \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 1 & \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ 行} + 2 \text{ 行} \\ 1 \text{ 行} + 3 \text{ 行} \\ 1 \text{ 行} + 4 \text{ 行} \end{array} & & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 5 & -4 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & \text{互换 } 2, 4 \text{ 行} & & \\ 0 & -5 & -4 & 3 & -1 & & & \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 5 & -1 & & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 5 & -4 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 5 & -1 & & & \\ 0 & -5 & -4 & 3 & -1 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc|ccc} & & 1 & 3 & 5 & -4 & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & -7 & -4 & 5 & -1 & & \\ -\frac{5}{7} \times 2 \text{ 行} + 3 \text{ 行} & & 0 & 0 & -\frac{8}{7} & -\frac{4}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} & & \\ & & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccccc|ccc} & & 1 & 3 & 5 & -4 & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & -7 & -4 & 5 & -1 & & \\ & & 0 & 0 & -\frac{8}{7} & -\frac{4}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} & & \\ & & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{7}{4} & & \end{array}$$

由此  $r=4$

10 (1) 证: 由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关

则必有一组不全为 0 的数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$

使得  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$

既有:  $k_1a_{11} + k_2a_{21} + \dots + k_ma_{m1} = 0$

$k_1a_{12} + k_2a_{22} + \dots + k_ma_{m2} = 0$

(\*)  $K$

$k_1a_{1n} + k_2a_{2n} + \dots + k_ma_{mn} = 0$

从  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  中每一个向量中去掉第  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_s$ , 就相当于在上述方程组中去掉  $s$  个方程

剩下的方程仍成立

既有不全为零的数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$

使得:  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$

从而:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性相关

显然当  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关时

由上面的证明可知  $\alpha_1^p, \alpha_2^p, \dots, \alpha_s^p$  肯定线性无关

(2) 由 (1) 的证明很显然得到结论

11、证明：把  $\alpha_i = (1, t_i, t_i^2, \dots, t_i^{r-1}) \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, r, r \leq n)$  作为矩阵 A 行向量写成矩阵 A

$$\text{即： } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & t_1^2 & \dots & t_1^{r-1} \\ 1 & t_2 & t_2^2 & \dots & t_2^{r-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_r & t_r^2 & \dots & t_r^{r-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

只须证 A 的行量组线性无关即可

即证：  $r_A = r$

显然 A 中有一个 r 阶子式

$$D_r = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & t_1 & t_1^2 & \dots & t_1^{r-1} \\ 1 & t_2 & t_2^2 & \dots & t_2^{r-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_r & t_r^2 & \dots & t_r^{r-1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ 而 A 内的所有 } r-1 \text{ 阶子式为 } 0, \text{ 因为 A 的行数}$$

故有  $r_A = r$ ，从而结论成立

12、证：先证当  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性表示出时， $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  的秩小于等于

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  的秩

不妨设： $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  的极大无关组为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ ；

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  的极大无关组为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t$

只须证： $r \leq t$  即可

假设  $r > t$

那么由条件可知： $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t$  线性表出，即存在一矩阵  $K_{t \times r}$ ，使得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{r1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{r2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1t} & a_{2t} & \dots & a_{rt} \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t K_{t \times r}$$

在上式两端同右乘一列向量  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \end{pmatrix}$ ，即得：

$$\begin{matrix} & x_1 & & a_{11} & a_{21} & L & a_{r1} & x_1 \\ & x_2 & & a_{12} & a_{22} & L & a_{r2} & x_2 \\ 1, 2, L, r & M & 1, 2, L, t & M & M & & M & M \\ & x_r & & a_{1t} & a_{2t} & L & a_{rt} & x_r \end{matrix}$$

只要找到一组不全为 0 的数  $x_1, x_2, L, x_r$  , 使得：

$$\begin{matrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & L & a_{r1} & x_1 \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & L & a_{r2} & x_2 \\ M & M & & M & M \\ a_{1t} & a_{2t} & L & a_{rt} & x_r \end{matrix} = 0 \text{ 成立}$$

就能说明  $1, 2, L, r$  线性相关 , 与  $1, 2, L, r$  线性无关矛盾

事实上：由于  $r = t = r_{k_{s+t}}$  , 所以上述方程组一定有非 0 解

故结论成立 , 同理可证  $r = t$  , 从而有  $r = t$

13 . 证：

( 1 )  $r = s$  时 ,

若  $\det(k) = |k| = 0$  ,

$$\text{则 } \begin{matrix} 1 \\ M \\ s \end{matrix} = k^{-1} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ M \\ s \end{matrix}$$

说明 , 向量组 B 与 A 可相互线性表示 , 又由 A 线性无关 , 其秩

所以  $r(B) = S$  , 从而 B 线性无关

反之：若 B 线性无关 , 考察  $x_1 = 1 + x_2 = 2 + L + x_s = s = 0$

代入并整理得：

$$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1, 2, L, s \\ s \end{matrix} M = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1, 2, L, s \\ s \end{matrix} k M$$

$$\text{令 } k = \begin{matrix} a_{11} & L & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & L & a_{2s} \\ L & & L \\ a_{s1} & L & a_{ss} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ r \\ s \end{matrix}$$

由上式可得：

$$\begin{matrix} (a_{11} & a_{21} & L & a_{s1}) & 1 \\ (a_{12} & a_{22} & L & a_{s2}) & 2 & L \\ (a_{1s} & a_{2s} & L & a_{ss}) & s \end{matrix}$$

由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关，所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_1 a_{11} + \dots + \alpha_s a_{s1} = 0 \\ (*) \quad & \alpha_1 a_{s1} + \dots + \alpha_s a_{ss} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

若  $|k| \neq 0$ ，则 (\*) 有非 0 解

从而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_s^2 \\ \text{由 } & M = k^2 M \\ & r = s \end{aligned}$$

故  $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_r^T = \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_s^T k^T$

考查： $\alpha_1^T \alpha_1 + \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_r^T \alpha_r = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_1^T \\ \text{即 } & \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_r^T \\ & M = 0 \\ & r \end{aligned}$$

将  $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_r^T = \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_s^T k^T$  代入上式得：

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_1^T \\ & \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_s^T k^T \\ & M = 0 \\ & r \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关， $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_s^T$  也线性无关

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_1^T \\ \text{故 } & k^T \\ & M = 0 \\ & r \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1 \\ \text{而方程组 } & k^T \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ 只有 } 0 \text{ 解} \\ & r_{k^T} = r \end{aligned}$$

而  $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_r^T$  线性无关  $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} M \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \end{pmatrix} = 0$  只有 0 解，故结论成立

14. 记住一下常用矩阵秩的性质

$$(1) r_{A_{\min}} = \min \{m, n\}$$

$$(2) r_A = r_{A^T}$$

$$(3) \text{若 } P, Q \text{ 可逆, 则 } r_{PAQ} = r_A$$

$$(4) \max \{r_A, r_B\} \leq r_{(A, B)} \leq r_A + r_B$$

证法一：由上述性质 (4) 条， $r_{(A, B)} \leq r_A + r_B$

而  $(A, B) \xrightarrow{\text{列变}} (A, B)$

$$\text{所以 } r_{(A, B)} = r_{(A, B, B)} = r_{(A, B)} = r_A + r_B$$

证法二：设  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ ， $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$  ( $A, B$  同型，所以列

则  $A, B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$

显然  $A, B$  的列向量组可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  的极大无关组线性表出

若设  $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ ， $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_t}$  分别为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  的极大无关组

那么  $A, B$  的列向量组可由  $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}, \beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_t}$  线性表出，所以

$$r_{(A, B)} = r_A + r_B$$

14、(第二种) 证明：设有向量组  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ， $B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}$

$A$  的行向量组为： $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$

其极大线性无关组为： $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$

$B$  的行向量组为： $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$

其极大线性无关组为： $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_t}$

$A + B$  的行向量组记为： $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_m$

其中  $\gamma_1 = \alpha_1 + \beta_1, \gamma_2 = \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \gamma_m = \alpha_m + \beta_m$



则  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_m, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_r$

有  $A = B$  . 又  $A = B$

即有  $A = A = B$

习题三

15、 解：对增广矩阵进行初等变换 .

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -3 & 1 \text{ 行} + 2 \text{ 行} \\ 2 & 1 \text{ 行} + 3 \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

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

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & 2 \text{ 行} + 3 \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

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

则  $A = B$  无解

解：对方程组的增广矩阵进行初等变换 .

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 7 & 4 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -\frac{7}{3} & 1 \text{ 行} + 2 \text{ 行} \\ -\frac{5}{3} & 1 \text{ 行} + 4 \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{23}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & \frac{19}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{46}{3} & \frac{22}{3} & \frac{38}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & 2 \text{ 行} + 3 \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{23}{3} & \frac{11}{3} & \frac{19}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $A = B$  无解

解：对方程组的增广矩阵进行初等变换 . ( 课本第 1 1 9 页题目出错 , 应该为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 & 5x_2 & 8x_3 & 8 \\ 4x_1 & 3x_2 & 9x_3 & 9 \\ 2x_1 & 3x_2 & 5x_3 & 7 \\ x_1 & 8x_2 & 7x_3 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 & 9 & 9 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 8 & 7 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2 \text{ 1行} + 2 \text{ 行} \quad -1 \text{ 1行} + 3 \text{ 行} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 1行} + 4 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{5}{2} \text{ 3行} + 4 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $A = B = 3$  有唯一解。即唯一解为  $(3, 2, 1, )$ 。

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 2x_1 & 5x_2 & 8x_3 & 8 & x_1 & 3 \\ \text{由方程组} & 7x_2 & 7x_3 & 7 & \text{解得:} & x_2 & 2 \\ & & x_3 & 1 & & x_3 & 1 \end{array}$$

(4)、解：对方程组的增广矩阵进行初等变换。

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1 \text{ 1行} + 3 \text{ 行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{2 \text{ 行} + 3 \text{ 行} \\ -2 \text{ 2行} + 4 \text{ 行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $A = B = 3 < 6$  只方程组有无穷多解。

先求它的一个特解，与阶梯形矩阵对应的方程组为

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} x_1 & 2x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & 1 \\ & & x_4 & 2x_5 & 3x_6 & 2 \end{array}$$

令上式中的  $x_3 = x_5 = x_6 = 0$ ，解得  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1, x_4 = 2$ 。

于是得到特解： $x_0 = 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0$

导出组的方程为：

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} x_1 & 2x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & 0 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & 0 \\ & & x_4 & 2x_5 & 3x_6 & 0 \end{array}$$

令  $x_3 = 1, x_5 = x_6 = 0$ . 解得:  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1, x_4 = 0$ .

令  $x_3 = 0, x_5 = 1, x_6 = 0$ . 解得:  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1, x_4 = 2$ .

令  $x_3 = x_5 = 0, x_6 = 1$ . 解得:  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_4 = 3$ .

可求得导出组的基础解系:  $x_1 = 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0$ ,  $x_2 = 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0$ ,  $x_3 = 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 1$

于是方程组的通解为:

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} k_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} k_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} k_3$$

其中  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  为任意常数.

16. (1) 欲使方程有解, 须使  $r_A = r_B$

$$\text{其中 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 7 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

对 B 进行初等行变换, 过程如下:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{交换} \\ \text{行} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 4 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -2 & \text{行} + & \text{行} & -1 & \text{行} + & \text{行} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{行} + & \text{行} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

显然,  $= 5$  时,  $r_A = r_B = 2$

$$\text{此时 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 2x_2 & x_3 & 4x_4 & 2 \\ 5x_2 & 3x_3 & 7x_4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{取 } x_3, x_4 = \begin{pmatrix} \%3 \\ \%4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{1}{5} - 4x_3 + 2x_4 \\ x_2 &= \frac{1}{5} - 3x_3 + 7x_4 \end{aligned}$$

故

(2) 同样地, 欲使该方程有解, 须使  $r_A = r_B$

$$\text{其中 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对 B 进行初等行变换, 得

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{交换行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{- \text{行} + \text{行} - 1 \\ - \text{行} + \text{行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{- \text{行} + \text{行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{- \text{行} + \text{行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{- \text{行} + \text{行}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

= 1 时

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{此时 } r_A = r_B, \text{ 故方程有解。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ x_2 &= x_2 \\ x_3 &= x_3 \end{aligned}$$

且  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  解为

= - 2 时

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{由于 } r_A \neq r_B, \text{ 故方程无解。}$$

1 且  $\lambda \neq -2$  时,  $r_A=r_B=3$ , 方程有唯一解, 且

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & & & \\ 1 & & & 1 & x_3 & 1 \\ 1 & & 2x_3 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\ \text{故 } x_2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\ x_3 \quad \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

(此处只考虑  $\lambda = 1$  及  $\lambda = -2$  两种特殊情形, 原因在于, 当  $\lambda = 1$  或  $\lambda = -2$  时会使得矩阵第二、三行的首先为零, 从而引起  $r_A \neq r_B$  情况的出现)

综上,  $\lambda = 1$  时, 方程有无穷多解

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} x_1 & 1 & x_2 & x_3 & & \\ & & 2 & 2 & & \\ x_2 & & x_2 & & & \\ & & 2 & & & \\ x_3 & & x_3 & & & \end{array}$$

$\lambda = -2$  时, 方程无解

1 且  $\lambda \neq -2$  时

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\ x_2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\ x_3 \quad \frac{(1-\lambda)^2}{2} \end{array}$$

17. 证明: 记系数矩阵为 A, 增广矩阵为 B。

$$\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 & & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 & & & \\ \text{另外: } C & = & M & M & & M & M & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & b_n & & & \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n & 0 & & & \end{array}$$

假设  $r_A = r$ , 可设 A 的前 r 行线性无关且第 (r+1) 行可用前 r 行线性表出, 那么对于

第 (r+1) 行中的每一个值都有  $a_{r+1,j} = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_{i,j} a_{i,j} \quad (j=1,2,3,\dots,n)$ 。但 B 与 A 相比多了一

列，有可能使得  $b_{r+1} = \sum_{i=1}^r b_i$ （当然，这种关系也有可能满足）。

但当这种关系部满足时， $r_A > r_B$ ，故  $r_A = r_B$ ，同理  $r_C = r_B$ 。

综上： $r_C = r_B = r_A$

由于  $r_A=r_C$ ，故  $r_C=r_B=r_A$ ，方程有解。

18. 解：首先明确在平面直角坐标系中，直线的方程应为  $Ax+By=C$ .

$$\begin{aligned} &Ax_1+By_1=C \\ \text{那么}&Ax_2+By_2=C \\ &Ax_3+By_3=C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{用矩阵表示，即为} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ C \\ C \end{pmatrix}$$

若将  $A、B$  都看做自变量，将  $x_i、y_i$  看做系数，那么，增广矩阵即为

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & C \\ x_2 & y_2 & C \\ x_3 & y_3 & C \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由于列向量线性相关，故} \begin{vmatrix} B \\ C \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{故} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{若为 } n(n > 3) \text{ 点共线，则增广矩阵 } B' = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & C \\ x_2 & y_2 & C \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_n & y_n & C \end{pmatrix}$$

该矩阵中第 3 个列向量可用前两个线性表出，故  $r_{B'} < 3$ 。

考虑直线的特殊情形：

当该直线经过原点  $(0, 0)$  时， $r_{B'}=1$ ；其余情形下， $r_{B'}=2$

故，n 点共线的充要条件为

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & C \\ x_2 & y_2 & C \\ L & L & L \\ x_n & y_n & C \end{vmatrix} \text{ 的秩} < 3$$

即

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ L & L & L \\ x_n & y_n & 1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ 的秩} < 3$$

19. 解：对方程组的增广矩阵施行初等行变换

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

初等行变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & a_3 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \end{pmatrix} = B_1$$

方程组有解的充要条件为  $r_A = r_B = 4$ ，则需  $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = a_5 = 0$

解出  $B_1$  矩阵对应的方程组得：

$$x_1 - x_5 = a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4$$

$$x_2 - x_5 = a_2 - a_3 + a_4$$

$$x_3 - x_5 = a_3 - a_4$$

$$x_4 - x_5 = a_4$$

令  $x_5 = 0$  得到方程组的特解

$$u$$

$$x_0 = (a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4, a_2 - a_3 + a_4, a_3 - a_4, a_4, 0)$$

导出组的方程为  $x_1 - x_5 = 0$   $x_2 - x_5 = 0$   $x_3 - x_5 = 0$   $x_4 - x_5 = 0$

令  $x_5 = 1$  则得导出组的基础解系为  $u$   
 $x_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$

则方程组通解为  $r$   
 $x = (a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4, a_2 - a_3 + a_4, a_3 - a_4, a_4, 0) + k(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$

20. 证明

(1) 方程组的系数矩阵 A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & c & d & e \\ a & 1 & c & d & e \\ a & b & 1 & d & e \\ a & b & c & 1 & e \\ a & b & c & d & e \end{pmatrix} \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & c & d & e \\ a & 1 & b & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 1 & c & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b & 1 & e & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A_1$$

系数 a,b,c,d,e 中有两个等于 -1

即 a+1,b+1,c+1,d+1,e+1 中有两个等于 0

则  $r_A=4$ , 因此方程组必有非零解

(2)

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & c & d & e & a & 1 & b & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & b & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b & 1 & c & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 1 & c & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c & 1 & d & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 1 & d & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d & 1 & e & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d & 1 & e & 1 & 1 & b & c & d & e \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e & 1 \\ 0 & b & 1 & 0 & 0 & e & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 1 & 0 & e & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d & 1 & e & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & c & d & e \end{pmatrix}$$

已知任何系数都不等于 -1, 且  $\frac{a}{a+1} + \frac{b}{b+1} + \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{d}{d+1} + \frac{e}{e+1} = 1$

则  $\frac{b}{b+1} + \frac{c}{c+1} + \frac{d}{d+1} + \frac{e}{e+1} + \frac{1}{a+1} = 0$  得  $r_A=4$ , 因此方程组必有非零解 .

21.

(1) 方程组的系数矩阵 A 通过初等行变换化简

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 13 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{8}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A_1$$

矩阵的秩  $r_A=2<4$ , 基础解系由 2 个线性无关的解向量构成 ,

$A_1$  矩阵对应的方程组

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -\frac{1}{9}x_3 - \frac{2}{9}x_4 \\ x_2 &= -\frac{8}{3}x_3 - \frac{7}{3}x_4 \end{aligned}$$



令  $x_3 = 1, x_4 = 0$  代入解得  $x_1 = \frac{1}{9}, x_2 = \frac{8}{3}$

对应的解的向量为  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{8}{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

令  $x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1$  代入解得  $x_1 = \frac{2}{9}, x_2 = \frac{7}{3}$

对应的解的向量为  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$x_1, x_2$  是方程组的一个基础解系

则方程组通解为  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{8}{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  其中  $k_1, k_2$  为任意的实数

(2) 方程组的系数矩阵  $A$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 8 & 17 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{5}{7} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵  $A$  的秩  $r_A = 2 < 4$ , 基础解系由 2 个线性无关的解构成

$A_1$  对应的方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 + \frac{2}{7}x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{5}{7}x_4 \end{cases}$$

令  $x_2 = 1, x_4 = 0$  可解得  $x_1 = 2, x_3 = 0$

对应的解向量为  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

令  $x_2 = 0, x_4 = 1$  可解得  $x_1 = \frac{2}{7}, x_3 = \frac{5}{7}$

对应的解向量为  $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{7} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$  是方程组的一个基础解系

方程组的通解为

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{7} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  其中  $k_1, k_2$  为任意的实数

(3) 方程组的系数矩阵

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

$r_A=4$ , 基础解系由 2 个线性无关的解向量构成

写出阶梯形对应的方程组

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_5 \\ x_2 &= x_4 \\ x_3 &= x_4 \\ x_6 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

令  $x_4 = 1, x_5 = 0$  解出对应的解向量为  $\vec{x}_1 = (0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0)$

令  $x_4 = 0, x_6 = 1$  解出对应的解向量为  $\vec{x}_2 = (1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0)$

$\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2$  是方程组的一个基础解系

方程组的通解为

$\vec{x} = k_1 \vec{x}_1 + k_2 \vec{x}_2$ , 其中  $k_1, k_2$  为任意的实数

(4) 方程组的系数矩阵  $A$

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

$r_A=3$ , 基础解系应由 2 个线性无关的解构成

阶梯矩阵对应的方程组为

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0 \\ x_2 &= \frac{1}{3}x_3 - \frac{2}{3}x_5 \\ x_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

令  $x_3 = 1, x_5 = 0$  解得对应的解向量为  $\vec{x}_1 = (0, \frac{1}{3}, 1, 0, 0)$

令  $x_3 = 0, x_5 = 1$  解得对应的解向量为  $\vec{x}_2 = (0, -\frac{2}{3}, 0, 0, 1)$

$\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2$  构成方程组的一个基础解系