

南京信息工程大学 试卷 1

一、填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. 排列 $2, 4, 6, \dots, 2n, 1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n-1$ 的逆序数为 $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.
2. 设 $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 3, A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.
3. 若 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & x \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 则 $x = 5$.
4. 设 A, B 都为 3 阶方阵, $|A| = -1, |B| = 2$, 则 $|2A^T B^{-1}| = -4$.
5. 若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 矩阵 B 满足 $BA = B + 2E$, 则 $|B| = 2$.

二、选择题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 下列命题正确的是(D)
(A) 若 $A^2 = A$, 则 $A = O$ 或 $A = E$; (B) $AB = BA$;
(C) 若 $A \neq O, k \in N$, 则 $A^k \neq O$; (D) 若 $|A| \neq 0, AB = O$, 则 $B = O$.
2. 若 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 6$, 则行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 2a_{13} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 2a_{23} & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 2a_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ 的值为(B)
(A) 12; (B) -12; (C) 18; (D) 0.
3. 下列矩阵中必是对称矩阵的是(C)
(A) $A - A^T$; (B) $AB^T + A^T B$; (C) $A + A^T$; (D) $A^T B + BA^T$.
4. 设 n 阶方阵 A 满足 $A^2 = A$, 则 $A + E$ 的可逆矩阵 $(A + E)^{-1} = (D)$
(A) $A - 2E$; (B) $\frac{1}{2}(A - 2E)$; (C) $-\frac{1}{2}(2A - E)$; (D) $-\frac{1}{2}(A - 2E)$.

5. 设 A 为 3 阶方阵, $|A| = -2$, 则 $\left| \left(\frac{1}{12} A \right)^{-1} + (3A)^* \right| = (\quad B \quad)$
- (A) -108 ; (B) 108 ; (C) -54 ; (D) 54 .

三、计算题 (每小题 6 分, 共 18 分)

1. 求行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 & 10 \\ 4 & 1 & 10 & 20 \end{vmatrix}$.

解: 原式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & 9 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 19 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 9 \\ 3 & 9 & 19 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

2. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $A^2, |A^5|$.

解: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

则 $A_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_2^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ 5 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^2 & O \\ O & A_2^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 11 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$|A^5| = |A|^5 = (|A_1||A_2|)^5 = -30^5.$$

3. 设 $\alpha = (1, 2, 3, 4)^T$, $\beta = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\right)^T$, $A = \alpha^T \beta$, $B = \beta \alpha^T$, 求 A, B 及 B^n .

$$\text{解: } A = \alpha^T \beta = (1, 2, 3, 4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} = 4$$

$$B = \beta \alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} (1, 2, 3, 4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^n &= (\beta \alpha^T)(\beta \alpha^T) \cdots (\beta \alpha^T) = \beta (\alpha^T \beta) \cdots (\alpha^T \beta) \alpha^T \\ &= (\alpha^T \beta)^{n-1} \beta \alpha^T = 4^{n-1} B \end{aligned}$$

四、(本题满分 10 分) 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $X - AX + A^2 = E$, 求矩

阵 X .

解: 由 $X - AX + A^2 = E$, 得

$$(E - A)X = E - A^2, \text{ 即 } (E - A)X = (E - A)(E + A)$$

$$\text{又 } E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0,$$

因此 $E - A$ 可逆,

故 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

五、(本题满分 10 分) 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 27 & 9 \\ x & x^2 & x^4 & x^3 \end{vmatrix}$

解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 27 & 9 \\ x & x^2 & x^4 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 \leftrightarrow c_4} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ x & x^2 & x^3 & x^4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{转置}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & x \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & x^2 \\ 4 & 1 & 9 & x^3 \\ 8 & -1 & 27 & x^4 \end{vmatrix}$

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

$$= -x(-1-2)(3-2)(x-2)(3+1)(x+1)(x-3)$$

$$= 12x(x-2)(x+1)(x-3)$$

六、(本题满分 10 分) 设 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 9 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$, 求 (1) $\sum_{k=1}^4 A_{4k}$; (2) $\sum_{k=1}^4 M_{k2}$.

解: (1) $\sum_{k=1}^4 A_{4k} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

(2) $\sum_{k=1}^4 M_{k2} = -A_{12} + A_{22} - A_{32} + A_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -48.$

七、(本题满分 10 分) 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & 2+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & n+a_n \end{vmatrix}$

解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & 2+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & n+a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1-r_i]{(i=1,\cdots,n)} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow[r_1-\frac{1}{k}a_kr_k]{k=2,\cdots,n} \begin{vmatrix} 1+\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{k} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = n! \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{k} \right)$$

八、(本题满分 12 分) (1) 设非齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + ax_2 = 1 \end{cases}$, 问 a 为何值时,

线性方程组有唯一, 并求解.

(2) 设齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$, 问 a 为何值时, 方程组有非零解.

解: (1) 当 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & a \end{vmatrix} = a - 6 \neq 0$, 即 $a \neq 6$ 时, 方程组有唯一解,

$$\text{且 } x_1 = \frac{1}{a-6} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-3}{a-6}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{a-6} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{a-6}$$

(2) 设方程组为 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & a \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & a-3 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a-3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = a-1,$

当 $D = a-1 = 0$, 即 $a=1$ 时, 齐次方程组有非零解.