

线性代数习题册

第二章 习题 (部分简解)

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习题2-1

1. 求行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ 的全部余子式, 并计算行列式的值. \rightarrow

$$M_{11} = -4 \quad M_{12} = -1 \quad M_{13} = -4$$

$$M_{21} = -1 \quad M_{22} = -2 \quad M_{23} = -1$$

$$M_{31} = -11 \quad M_{32} = -1 \quad M_{33} = -4$$

2. 解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2. \end{cases}$$
 讨论:

当: $\lambda = -2$ 时 $\lambda = 1$ 时 $x_1 = 1 - x_2 - x_3$

当: $\lambda \neq -2, \lambda \neq 1$ 时 $x_1 = -\frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda+2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2}, x_3 = \frac{(\lambda+1)^2}{\lambda+2}$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+2 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda+2 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda+2 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2 (\lambda+2)$$

$$|A_1| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda^2 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda-\lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = -(1-\lambda^2)(1-\lambda) = -(\lambda-1)^2 (\lambda+1)$$

$$|A_2| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda^2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+(-1)r_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2-\lambda & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{12}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda^2-\lambda & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda^2 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A_3| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2 (\lambda+1)^2$$

$$= (\lambda+1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2$$

讨论见上:

习题2-2

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & a_0 \\ -1 & x & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & -1 & x & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & x+a_3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times \frac{1}{x}}$$

第一行乘
 $\frac{1}{x}$ 加到第二行

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & a_0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & \frac{a_0}{x} + a_1 \\ 0 & -1 & x & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & x+a_3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times \frac{1}{x}}$$

第二行乘
 $\frac{1}{x}$ 加到第三行

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & a_0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & \frac{a_0}{x} + a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \frac{a_0}{x^2} + \frac{a_1}{x} + a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & x+a_3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & a_0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & \frac{a_0}{x} + a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \frac{a_0}{x^2} + \frac{a_1}{x} + a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{a_0}{x^3} + \frac{a_1}{x^2} + \frac{a_2}{x} + x + a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + x^4$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \times(-1) \\
 \checkmark (7)
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \curvearrowright \\
 \rightarrow
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{cccc}
 1+a_1b_1 & 1+a_1b_2 & 1+a_1b_3 & 1+a_1b_4 \\
 1+a_2b_1 & 1+a_2b_2 & 1+a_2b_3 & 1+a_2b_4 \\
 1+a_3b_1 & 1+a_3b_2 & 1+a_3b_3 & 1+a_3b_4 \\
 1+a_4b_1 & 1+a_4b_2 & 1+a_4b_3 & 1+a_4b_4
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \times(-1) \\
 \checkmark (8)
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \curvearrowleft \\
 \downarrow
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

第一行乘 (-1) 加到第二行、第三行

④

$$= \begin{vmatrix}
 1+a_1b_1 & 1+a_1b_2 & 1+a_1b_3 & 1+a_1b_4 \\
 b_1(a_2-a_1) & b_2(a_2-a_1) & b_3(a_2-a_1) & b_4(a_2-a_1) \\
 b_1(a_3-a_1) & b_2(a_3-a_1) & b_3(a_3-a_1) & b_4(a_3-a_1) \\
 1+a_4b_1 & 1+a_4b_2 & 1+a_4b_3 & 1+a_4b_4
 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\neq 0$ (因第二行、第三行成比例)

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 \\
 n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0
 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (\text{按第一列展开})$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} n (n-1)!$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} n!$$

$\triangle (9) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & -n+1 \end{vmatrix};$

从第 ~~二~~ 列起, 把每一列

加到第一列得:

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

再按第一列展开

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

证法 $\frac{C_{n-1}+1 \cdot C_n}{C_{n-2}+1 \cdot C_{n-1}}$

(10)
$$\left| \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} a & & & & b & & & \\ & a & & & & b & & \\ & & \ddots & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & a & b & & & \\ & & & b & a & & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & b & & & & & \\ & & & & a & & & \\ & & & & & a & & \\ b & & & & & & & \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} n \text{行} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} n \text{行} \end{array}$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} a-b & & & & b & & & \\ & a-b & & & & b & & \\ & & \ddots & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & a-b & b & & & \\ & & & b-a & a & & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & b-a & & & & & \\ & b-a & & & & & & \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} a-b & & & & b & & & \\ & a-b & & & & b & & \\ & & \ddots & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & a-b & b & & & \\ & & & b-a & a & & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & b-a & & & & & \\ & b-a & & & & & & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (a^2 - b^2)^n$$

4. 证明下列等式:

$$\underline{C_1 + (-x)C_2}$$

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1x & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 + b_2x & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 + b_3x & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = (1 - x^2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$\text{解: 左式} = \begin{vmatrix} \overset{C_1 - C_2}{(1-x)(a_1 - b_1)} & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ (1-x)(a_2 - b_2) & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ (1-x)(a_3 - b_3) & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\overset{C_1 + C_2}{=} (1 - x^2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \text{右}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix} = x^n + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x^{n-i};$$

第一列展开

$$D_2 = x^2 + a_1 x + a_2$$

$$D_3 = x^3 + a_1 x^2 + a_2 x + a_3$$

$$D_{n-1} = x^{n-1} + a_1 x^{n-2} + a_2 x^{n-3} + \cdots + a_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= x D_{n-1} + a_n (-1)^{n+1} \\ &= x D_{n-1} + a_n (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \\ &= x D_{n-1} + a_n \end{aligned} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

习 题 2-3

1. 求矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 的伴随矩阵 A^* 和逆矩阵 A^{-1} .

$$|A| = -1 \quad A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & -6 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ -1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} 2x - y + z = 1, & \text{--- (1)} \\ 3x + 2y - z = 3, & \text{--- (2)} \\ 7x + \quad \quad z = 6; & \text{--- (3)} \end{cases}$$

因 (1) $\times 2 + (2)$ 得:

$$7x + \quad \quad z = 5$$

与方程 (3) 构成矛盾
方程, 无解.

3. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $AA' = E$, $|A| < 0$, E 为 n 阶单位矩阵, 求行列式 $|A + E|$.

证: $(A+B)' = A' + B' \Rightarrow (A'+E)' = \cancel{A'} + A + E$.

解: $|A+E| = |A+AA'| = |A(E+A')| = |A| |E+A'|$
 $= |A| |(E+A')'| = |A| |A'+E|$

$\therefore |A+E| (1-|A|) = 0$
 $|A| < 0 \quad \} \Rightarrow |A+E| = 0$

3. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $AA' = E$, $|A| < 0$, E 为 n 阶单位矩阵, 求行列式 $|A + E|$.

解二

$$AA' = E \therefore |AA'| = |A||A'| = |A|^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore |A| = -1$$

$$\therefore |A + E| = |A + AA'| = |A||E + A'| = |A||E + A| = -|A + E|$$

$$\therefore 2|A + E| = 0 \therefore |A + E| = 0$$

4. 设 A 是 3 阶矩阵, A^* 是 A 的伴随阵, $|A| = \frac{1}{2}$, 求

$$|(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*|$$

解: $|(3A)^{-1} - 2A^*| = \left| \frac{1}{3} A^{-1} - 2A^* \right|$ (是和、差的行列式)

$$= \left| \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{|A|} A^* - 2A^* \right| = \left| \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \right) A^* \right| = \left| -\frac{4}{3} A^* \right|$$

$$= \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right)^3 |A^*| = \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right)^3 \cdot |A|^{3-1} = \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{3-1} = -\frac{16}{27}$$

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$$

5. A 为 n 阶矩阵, $|A|=2$, 求行列式 $\left| \left(-\frac{1}{2}A \right)^{-1} \right|$.

$$\begin{aligned} &= |-2 A^{-1}| = (-2)^n |A|^{-1} \\ &= (-2)^n \cdot 2^{-1} = (-1)^n \cdot 2^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

6. 问 λ 取何值时, 线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x + y + \lambda z = 0, \\ x + \lambda y + z = 0, \\ \lambda x + y + z = 0; \end{cases}$ 只有零解?

解: $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{加到第1列}]{\text{第2,3列}} \begin{vmatrix} 2+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 2+\lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ 2+\lambda & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (2+\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (2+\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

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

当 $|A| \neq 0$, 即: $\lambda \neq 1$
 $\lambda \neq -2$

时, 方程组有零解.

第二章补充题₄

1. $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} - k$ ₄

2. $(1 + \frac{a_1}{\lambda_1} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{\lambda_n}) \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$ ₄

3. $A_{14} + A_{24} + A_{34} + A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & 1 \\ c & b & d & 1 \\ d & b & c & 1 \\ a & b & d & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ ₄

4. 提示:用数学归纳法₄

5. (1) $|A| \neq 0$ 时, $AA^* = |A|E$ 两边取行列式, 得 $|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$,

两边除以 $|A|$, 得 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$.

(2) $|A| = 0$ 时,

若 $A=0$, 则由 $A^* = 0$, 故 $|A^*| = 0$.

若 $A \neq 0$, 则 $A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$, 其中必存在 $A_i \neq 0$ 。

因 $A^*A = |A|E = 0$,

故 $A^*(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) = 0$, 其中 $A^*A_i = 0$,

即 $A^*X = 0$ 有非零解,

故 $|A^*| = 0$ 。

$$6 \quad b, c, d, -(b+c+d) \neq$$

$$7. \quad AA^* = AA' = |A|E, \Rightarrow |A|^2 = |A|^3 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \text{ 或 } |A| = 1 \neq$$

$$|A| = 3a_{11}^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 1 \text{ 且 } a_{11} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \neq$$