

$$- (17). |A| = (3-2) \times (4-2) \times (5-2) \times (4-3) \times (5-3) \times (5-4) = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 = 12$$

$$(18). A_{41} + 2A_{44} = (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 9 & 16 & 25 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times (-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - (4-3) \times (5-3) \times (5-4) + 2 \times (3-2) \times (4-2) \times (4-3)$$

$$= -1 \times 2 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$= (17). \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ -1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 2 & 1 \times (-1) \\ -1 \times 1 & -1 \times 2 & -1 \times (-1) \\ 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 2 & 1 \times (-1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(12). \Delta \quad A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots (1 \ 2 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ -1)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (-2)^{n-1} (1 \ 2 \ -1)$$

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

$$(17). (A|I) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(12). AC + C(BT)^T + A = AC + B^TC + A = (A + B^T)C + A = 0 \quad (A + B^T)C = -A$$

$$(A + B^T | -A) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 & -5 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -\frac{19}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{3}{7} \end{array} \right) \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ -1 & -\frac{19}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{3}{7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(14). \bar{A} = (A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & a & b \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & b-1 \end{array} \right)$$

(17). 当 $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = n$ 时, 有唯一解, 即 $a \neq 1$

(12). 当 $r(A) \neq r(\bar{A})$ 时, 无解, 即 $a = 1, b \neq 1$

(13). 当 $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) < n$ 时, 有无穷多组解, 即 $a = 1, b = 1$

$$\text{此时 } \bar{A} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

导出组的基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特解为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 通解为 $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, c 为任意常数

$$(15). (d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$r(d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4) = 3$ 极大无关组为 d_1, d_2, d_4 $d_3 = 3d_1 - 2d_2 + 0d_4$

六. (1). 因为 A 与 B 相似, 所以 $|\lambda I - A| = |\lambda I - B|$

$$\text{即 } \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } (\lambda-2)(\lambda^2-a\lambda-1) = (\lambda-2)[\lambda^2+(1-b)\lambda-b]$$

比较同次幂的系数, 得 $a=0, b=1$

$$(2). A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

特征值为 $2, 1, -1$. 线性无关特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

七. (1). 因为 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



所以 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为矩阵 A 的属于特征值 1 的特征向量

设矩阵 A 的属于特征值 2 的特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

因为实对称矩阵的不同特征值对应的特征向量是正交的

所以 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$ 线性无关特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$$

$$A = PAP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2). |A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 4$$

$$八. (1). A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2). \left(\frac{A}{-I} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{对行的初等变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$

(3). f 不正定

九. (1). 当 $AX=0$ 时, $A^TAX = A^T0 = 0$

故 $AX=0$ 的解是 A^TAX 的解

(2). 当 $A^TAX=0$ 时, 设 $AX=\beta=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T$

$$(AX)^T(AX) = X^T A^T A X = X^T 0 = 0$$

$$(AX)^T(AX) = \beta^T \beta = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_m^2$$

$$\text{则 } x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_m = 0, AX = \beta = 0$$

故 $A^TAX=0$ 的解是 $AX=0$ 的解

综上所述, $A^TAX=0$ 与 $AX=0$ 同解

十. 假设 $\eta^*, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性相关

因为 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关

所以 η^* 可由 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性表示

所以 η^* 为 $AX=0$ 的解

与 η^* 为 $AX=b (b \neq 0)$ 的解矛盾

所以 $\eta^*, \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关