

2016-2017秋冬期中考试 (2016.11.14)

1, (10) 计算 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & x^2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 8 & 0 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} = 2x(x-1)(x-2)$

2, (15) 解非齐次线性方程

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 - x_4 - 3x_5 = -2 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_5 = 1 \\ 4x_1 + 6x_2 - 2x_3 - 4x_4 + 3x_5 = 7 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 7x_4 + 4x_5 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{P59例2.3.2}$$

3, (15) (1), 叙述秩的定义 P51定义2.2.2

(2) 求矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2\lambda & \lambda+4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 的秩 P61例2.3.4

4, (15) 求矩阵方程 $AXB = C$ 的解, 其中:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{P106例3.4.4}$$

5, (15) 已知: $A^*BA = 2BA - 12E$, 其中: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 B P88例3.2.2

6, (15) 设 $A_{r \times r}, B_{s \times s}$ 可逆, 证明: $G = \begin{bmatrix} & A \\ B & \end{bmatrix}$ 可逆, 并求 G^{-1} P96例3.3.5

7, (15) (1), 证明对 A 进行一次初等行变换等价于用相应的初等矩阵左乘 A P101定理3.4.1

(2), 证明 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$ P86定理3.2.1

$$1, (10) D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} = x^2 y^2 5, (15) \text{ 求矩阵方程:}$$

$$X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2, (15) D = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A_{11} + 2A_{12} + \cdots + nA_{1n} = (2-n)n!$$

$$3, \begin{cases} x_1 + \lambda x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 1 \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \end{cases} \quad \lambda \text{ 取什么值时, 无解, 有解, 有解时求解}$$

$$\bar{A} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & \lambda \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & \vdots & 1-\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & (2+\lambda)(1-\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6, (10) \text{ (利用第三种初等变换) 把矩阵 } \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 表示成 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 和 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 型的乘积 (} a \neq 0 \text{)}$$

(1), $\lambda \neq -2$, 且 $\lambda \neq 1 \Rightarrow$ 无解

(2), $\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow$ 有解, $x_1 = 1-s-t, x_2 = s, x_3 = t$

(3), $\lambda = -2 \Rightarrow$ 有解 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = -1-k, x_3 = k$

4, (15), 叙述秩的定义:

$$\text{设 } A_{n \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x_{n-1} \\ x_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, & \text{当 } x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \text{ 全不为零} \\ 1, & \text{当 } x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \text{ 只有一个为零} \\ 0, & \text{当 } x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n \text{ 至少有两个为零} \end{cases}$$

7, (10), 设 $R(A_{n \times n}) = r, A^2 = A$, 证明: $tr A = r$

8, (10), 设 $A, B \in P^{n \times n}, A + 2B = AB$, 证明: $A - 2E$ 可逆

6, (10) (利用第三种初等变换) 把矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix}$ 表示成 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ y & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 型的乘积 ($a \neq 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} &\xrightarrow{r_1 + ar_2} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 + c_2} \begin{bmatrix} a+1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{a} & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 - ac_2} \\ &\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{a}-1 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 - c_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{a}-1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 - (\frac{1}{a}-1)c_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -a & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1-\frac{1}{a} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1-\frac{1}{a} & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -a & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1+\frac{1}{a} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

7, (10), 设 $R(A_{n \times n}) = r$, $A^2 = A$, 证明: $\text{tr} A = r$

7, 证明 设: $A = P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q$

$$\begin{aligned} \because A^2 = A &\Rightarrow P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q = P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} (QP) \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

分 $QP = \begin{bmatrix} C_{r \times r} & F \\ G & H \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow C_{r \times r} = E_r$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr} A &= \text{tr} \left(P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q \right) = \text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} QP \right) = \text{tr} \left(\begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{r \times r} & F \\ G & H \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \text{tr} \begin{bmatrix} C_{r \times r} & F \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{tr} C_{r \times r} = \text{tr} E_r = r \end{aligned}$$

1(10) 计算 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & x & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & x & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix} = 2x^4 - x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x - 8$

4(15) A 为 n 阶矩阵 ($n \geq 2$), $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ x & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 求 $r((A^*)^*)$

2(15) 设 $D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix}$, 求 $x_1 A_1 + x_2 A_2 + \cdots + x_n A_n = n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i$
其中: A_i 为 x_i 的代数余主式

$n = 2$ 时 $\begin{cases} x \neq 0, r((A^*)^*) = 2 \\ x = 0, r((A^*)^*) = 1 \end{cases}$
 $n > 2$ 时 $\begin{cases} x \neq 0, r((A^*)^*) = n \\ x = 0, r((A^*)^*) = 0 \end{cases} \because r(A^*)^* = 1$

3(15) 设 $\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$
 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 无解;
 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时, 唯一解: $x_1 = -\frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda+2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2}, x_3 = \frac{(\lambda+1)^2}{\lambda+2}$,

λ 取什么值时无解? $\lambda = 1$, 无穷多解: $x_1 = 1 - s - t, x_2 = s, x_3 = t$

唯一解? 无穷多解?

有解时求其解。

5(15) 设 A 是对角线上元素全为零的 4 阶实对称可逆矩阵

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2018 \end{bmatrix}$ 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & 0 & a_{34} \\ a_{14} & a_{24} & a_{34} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $E + AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{13} & 2018a_{14} \\ & 1 & a_{23} & 2018a_{24} \\ & & 1 & 2018a_{34} \\ & & & a_{34} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $|E + AB| = 1 - 2018(a_{34})^2 \neq 0$

(1) A 中元素满足什么条件时, $E + AB$ 可逆。

(2) 当 $E + AB$ 可逆时, 证明 $(E + AB)^{-1}A$ 是对称矩阵。

$((E + AB)^{-1}A)^T = A^T((E + AB)^{-1})^T = A((E + AB)^T)^{-1} = A(E + BA)^{-1}$
 $= [(E + BA)A^{-1}]^{-1} = [A^{-1} + B]^{-1} = [A^{-1}(E + AB)]^{-1} = (E + AB)^{-1}A$

6(10) 设 $A_{2 \times 2}^{2018} = 0$. 证明: $A^2 = 0$

证明: $\because |A| = 0 \therefore \begin{cases} R(A) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \\ R(A) = 1 \Rightarrow A^2 = \lambda A \Rightarrow A^{2018} = \lambda^{2017} A = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$

7(10), 设 A, B, C, D 为 n 阶方阵, A 可逆, $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$

证明, $R(M) = n \Leftrightarrow D = CA^{-1}B$

证明: $\because \begin{bmatrix} E & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore R(M) = R \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix} = R(A) + R(D - CA^{-1}B) = n + R(D - CA^{-1}B)$

8(10) 设 n 阶方阵 A 满足 $A^3 = 2E$, $B = A^2 - 2A + E$, 证明 B 可逆, 并求 B^{-1}

证明: $\because A^3 = 2E \Rightarrow A^3 - E = (A - E)(A^2 + A + E) = E \Rightarrow (A - E)^{-1} = A^2 + A + E$

$B = A^2 - 2A + E = (A - E)^2 \Rightarrow B$ 可逆,

$B^{-1} = \left[(A - E)^2 \right]^{-1} = \left[(A - E)^{-1} \right]^2 = \left[A^2 + A + E \right]^2$

$= 3A^2 + 4A + 5E$

2017--2018秋冬期中考试2017.11.18

1.(15), 计算n阶行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}, x, y, z \text{ 为任意实常数}$$

2, (20) 设k为实常数, 当k为何值时,
下面线性方程组无解? 唯一解?
无穷多解? 有解时, 求解。

$$\begin{cases} kx_1 + x_2 + x_3 = k - 3 \\ x_1 + kx_2 + x_3 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + kx_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

3, (20) 求矩阵方程

$$x \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

4, (15), 设 $R(A_{n \times n}) = r$, 证明存在 $B_{n \times n}$,

且 $R(B) = n - r$, 使得 $AB = 0$

5, (15). $R(A_{n \times n}) = 1$, $A_{n \times n} \in P^{n \times n}$, 证明:

1, 存在两组不全为零的实数

$a_1, \cdots, a_n; b_1, \cdots, b_n$, 使得:

$$A = (a_1, \cdots, a_n)^T (b_1, \cdots, b_n)$$

2, 存在实数k, 使得 $A^2 = kA$

6, (8) 设 $A_{m \times n} X_{n \times 1} = d_{m \times 1}$ 有解,

$B_{m \times s} X_{s \times 1} = c_{m \times 1}$ 无解,

令 $G = (ABdc)_{m \times (n+s+2)}$

证明, $R(G) \leq R(A) + R(B) + 1$

7, (10) 设 $A, B, C, D \in R^{n \times n}$, 证明: 当 $AC = CA$ 时

$$\text{有: } \begin{vmatrix} A & D \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |AB - CD|$$

$$1, (15) \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

当 $z = y$ 时, $D_n = [x + (n-1)y](x-y)^{n-1}$

当 $z \neq y$ 时,

$$D_n \stackrel{\text{拆第一列}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} z & y & y & \cdots & y \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x-z & y & y & \cdots & y \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & y \\ 0 & z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & z & z & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} \\ = z(x-y)^{n-1} + (x-z)D_{n-1} \quad (1)$$

$$D_n \stackrel{\text{拆第一行}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} y & y & y & \cdots & y \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x-y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} \\ = y(x-z)^{n-1} + (x-y)D_{n-1} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n = \frac{z(x-y)^n - y(x-z)^n}{z-y}$$

$$2, (20) \quad \begin{cases} kx_1 + x_2 + x_3 = k-3 \\ x_1 + kx_2 + x_3 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + kx_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k \end{vmatrix} = (k-1)^2(k-2)$$

\therefore 当 $D \neq 0$ 时, 即当 $k \neq 1$ 且 $k \neq 2$ 时

$$\text{有唯一解: } x_1 = \frac{k-1}{k+2}, x_2 = x_3 = \frac{-3}{k+2}$$

当 $k = 2$ 时, $R(A) = 2 \neq R(\bar{A}) = 3 \Rightarrow$ 方程组无解

当 $k = 1$ 时, $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) \Rightarrow$ 方程组无穷多组解

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2 - t_1 - t_2 \\ x_2 = t_1 \\ x_3 = t_2 \end{cases}, t_1, t_2 \in P$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & \vdots & k-3 \\ 1 & k & 1 & \vdots & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & k & \vdots & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & k & \vdots & -2 \\ 1 & k & 1 & \vdots & -2 \\ k & 1 & 1 & \vdots & k-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & k & \vdots & -2 \\ 0 & k-1 & 1-k & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-k)(2+k) & \vdots & 3(k-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

3, (20) 求矩阵方程

$$X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, \text{即 } XA=B$$

$$\because |A| = 3 \neq 0, \therefore A \text{ 可逆}, \Rightarrow X=BA^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A \\ \dots \\ B \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{bmatrix} E \\ \dots \\ BA^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

4, (15), 设 $R(A_{n \times n})=r$, 证明存在 $B_{n \times n}$,

且 $R(B)=n-r$, 使得 $AB=0$

$$A = P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q, \text{ 取 } B=Q^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix}$$

则, $R(B)=n-r$, 且 $AB=0$

5, (15). $R(A_{n \times n})=1, A_{n \times n} \in P^{n \times n}$, 证明:

1, 存在两组不全为零的实数 $a_1, \dots, a_n; b_1, \dots, b_n$, 使得: $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^T (b_1, \dots, b_n)$

2, 存在实数 k , 使得 $A^2 = kA$

$$A = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [1 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0] Q = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ \vdots \\ p_{n1} \end{bmatrix} [q_{11} \quad q_{12} \quad \dots \quad q_{1n}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ \vdots \\ p_{n1} \end{bmatrix} ([q_{11} \quad q_{12} \quad \dots \quad q_{1n}] \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \\ \vdots \\ p_{n1} \end{bmatrix}) [q_{11} \quad q_{12} \quad \dots \quad q_{1n}] \\ &= (q_{11} p_{11} + \dots + q_{1n} p_{n1}) A \end{aligned}$$

6, (8) 设 $A_{m \times n} X_{n \times 1} = d_{m \times 1}$ 有解, $B_{m \times s} X_{s \times 1} = c_{m \times 1}$ 无解,

令 $G = (ABdc)_{m \times (n+s+2)}$, 证明: $R(G) \leq R(A) + R(B) + 1$

令 $\bar{A} = [A:d]$, $\bar{B} = [B:c]$ 则有: $R(\bar{A}) = R(A)$, $R(\bar{B}) = R(B) + 1$

$$R(G) = R(ABdc) = R(\bar{A}\bar{B}) \leq R(\bar{A}) + R(\bar{B}) = R(A) + R(B) + 1$$

$$(\text{其中: } R(A) + R(B) = R \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = R \begin{bmatrix} A & AB \\ & B \end{bmatrix} \geq R(AB))$$

7, 设 $A, B, C, D \in R^{n \times n}$, 证明: 当 $AC = CA$ 时

$$\text{有: } \begin{vmatrix} A & D \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |AB - CD| \quad \because \begin{bmatrix} A & D \\ C & B \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 - c_1(A^{-1}D)} \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B - CA^{-1}D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{证明, 当 } A \text{ 可逆时, } \because \begin{bmatrix} A & D \\ C & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & -A^{-1}D \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B - CA^{-1}D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} A & D \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B - CA^{-1}D| = |A(B - CA^{-1}D)| = |AB - ACA^{-1}D| = |AB - CD|$$

当 A 不可逆时, 即 $|A| = 0$, 令: $f(x) = |xE + A| = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$

则总存在一个实数 Z , 当 $x \geq Z$ 时, $f(x) \neq 0$, 此时 $xE + A$ 可逆

$$\because AC = CA \therefore (xE + A)C = C(xE + A) \quad \therefore \begin{vmatrix} xE + A & D \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |(xE + A)B - CD|$$

等式两边为关于 x 的多项式, 常数项相等 (即当 $x=0$),

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} A & D \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |AB - CD|$$

2018--2019秋冬(2018, 11, 13)

$$1(15) D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + x & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + x & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} a_1 + x & n=1 \\ x^{n-1}(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n + x) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

2(15) 设 $\sigma = (i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n)$ 是一个 n 阶排列, $A = [a_{ij}]$ 是一个 n 阶方阵, 并且 A 中元素满足对于每个固定 r , 当 $j = i_r$ 时, $a_{rj} = 1$, 否则 $a_{rj} = 0$, 求 $|A| = (-1)^{\tau(\sigma)}$

3(15)
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 问, 当 λ 取什么值时, 方程组无解? 唯一解? 无穷多解? 有解时求解。

当 $\lambda \neq 1, -2$ 时, 唯一解: $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \frac{1}{\lambda + 2}$,
当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 无穷多解 $x_1 = 1 - s - t, x_2 = t, x_3 = s$; 当 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 无解。

4(15), 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 求矩阵方程: $AX = A + 2X$ $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

5(15) 设 A 为 4 阶反对称矩阵, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 证明, $E + AB$ 可逆

设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ -a & 0 & d & e \\ -b & -d & 0 & f \\ -c & -e & -f & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $|E + AB| = 1 + 2f^2 \neq 0$

6(10), 设A为n阶实对称矩阵($n > 1$), $|A| = 0$, 证明, $A_{ii}A_{jj} = (A_{ij})^2, (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

A^* 为对称矩阵, $R(A) = n-1$, or, $R(A) < n-1$,

$\therefore R(A^*) = 1$, or, $R(A^*) = 0$, A^* 的任意二阶子式等于0

7(7), $A, B \in P^{n \times n}, M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix}$, 证明: $R(M) \geq R(A+B) + R(A-B)$

$$\because \begin{bmatrix} E & E \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & -E \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A+B & 0 \\ A & A-B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R(M) = R\left(\begin{bmatrix} A+B & 0 \\ A & A-B \end{bmatrix}\right) \geq R(A+B) + R(A-B)$$

8(8) 设 $A, B \in P^{n \times n}$, 满足 $B = E + AB$, 证明: $AB = BA$

$$\because B = E + AB \Rightarrow (E - A)B = E \Leftrightarrow B(E - A) = E \Rightarrow AB = BA$$