

17-18 A 期末答案

一、 填空题: (每题 3 分, 本大题共 30 分)

1. $\frac{1}{2}n!$.

2. $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} - k$.

3. $-2^6 \cdot 3 = -192$.

4. 1.

5. $\frac{4}{5}$.

6. $-\frac{1}{3}(A+2E)$.

7. $n-r$.

8. $t \neq 5$.

9. $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

10. α_1, α_2 或 α_2, α_3 或 α_1, α_3 .

二、 计算题: (每小题 10 分, 本大题共 40 分)

1. 解 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

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

$$= \frac{n(n+1)+2}{2}. \quad \text{.....(10 分)}$$

2. 解 设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ x & y & z \end{pmatrix}$ 满足 $AB = BA$, 则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} a+d & b+e & c+f \\ a+d & b+e & c+f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b & a+b & 0 \\ d+e & d+e & 0 \\ x+y & x+y & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{故} \begin{cases} b=d \\ a=e \\ c+f=0 \\ x+y=0 \end{cases}, \text{从而} \quad \dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & a & -c \\ x & -x & z \end{pmatrix}, \text{其中 } a, b, c, x, z \text{ 任取.} \quad \dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

3. 解 增广矩阵 $\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 3 & a \\ 3 & 8 & 6 & 2 & 2 & b \end{array} \right)$ 化为阶梯形.

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 3 & a \\ 3 & 8 & 6 & 2 & 2 & b \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & a-2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 & b-3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a-4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-1 \end{array} \right)$$

当 $a=4$ 且 $b=1$ 时, $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2$, 有解. \dots\dots(4 \text{ 分})

导出组的基础解系含有 3 个向量.

求特解: $\gamma_0 = (3, -1, 0, 0, 0)$, \dots\dots(6 \text{ 分})

基础解系: $\eta_1 = (-2, 0, 1, 0, 0), \eta_2 = (-4, 1, 0, 2, 0), \eta_3 = (-4, 1, 0, 0, 2)$, \dots\dots(9 \text{ 分})

则通解为 $\gamma = \gamma_0 + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + k_3\eta_3$. 其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 任意. \dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})

4. 解 A 可逆, 则由 $A^{-1}BA = 6A + BA$, 可得 $A^{-1}B = 6E + B$, 两端左乘 A , 得 $B = 6A + AB$,

移项得 $(E - A)B = 6A$, 则 $B = 6(E - A)^{-1}A$. \dots\dots(5 \text{ 分})

$$(E - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & & \\ & \frac{3}{4} & \\ & & \frac{6}{7} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & & \\ & \frac{4}{3} & \\ & & \frac{7}{6} \end{pmatrix}, \text{故 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

三、 证明题: (每小题 10 分, 本大题共 30 分)

1. 证明 记原行列式为 D_n , 则 D_n 按照第一行展开可得

$$D_n = 6D_{n-1} - 8D_{n-2}, \text{ 则有} \quad \cdots(4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(1) D_n - 2D_{n-1} = 4(D_{n-1} - 2D_{n-2}), \quad (2) D_n - 4D_{n-1} = 2(D_{n-1} - 4D_{n-2}),$$

(1) (2) 作为递推公式可分别得

$$D_n - 2D_{n-1} = 4^2(D_{n-2} - 2D_{n-3}) = 4^{n-2}(D_2 - 2D_1) = 4^n,$$

$$D_n - 4D_{n-1} = 2^2(D_{n-2} - 4D_{n-3}) = 2^{n-2}(D_2 - 4D_1) = 2^n, \text{ 从而可得} \quad \cdots(6 \text{ 分})$$

$$D_n = 2^{2n+1} - 2^n. \quad \cdots(10 \text{ 分})$$

2. 证明 对矩阵 B 列分块, 设 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n)$, 由于 $AB = 0$, 则

$$AB = A(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n) = (A\beta_1, A\beta_2, \cdots, A\beta_n) = 0, \text{ 故 } A\beta_1 = 0, A\beta_2 = 0, \cdots, A\beta_n = 0.$$

从而 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ 是线性方程组 $AX = 0$ 的解. $\cdots(5 \text{ 分})$

故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$ 的秩不超出 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系所含向量的个数, 即

$$r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n) \leq n - r(A), \text{ 即 } r(B) \leq n - r(A), \text{ 从而有 } r(A) + r(B) \leq n. \quad \cdots(10 \text{ 分})$$

3. 证明 设(I) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$ 与(II) $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_t$ 秩都为 r , 且(I)可由(II)线性表出, 不妨设

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_r$ 分别为两个向量组的一个极大无关组, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 可由

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_r$ 线性表出. 考察向量组(III) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_r$. 其中 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_r$ 是

(III)的一个线性无关的部分组, 且能线性表出 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$, 故可线性表出(III), 当然(III)能线

性表出 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_r$, 两个向量组等价, 秩相等, 从而(III)的秩也为 r , 从而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 也是

(III)的一个极大无关组, 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_r$ 等价, 从而(I)与(II)等价. $\cdots(10 \text{ 分})$

17-18 A 期末答案

一、 填空题: (每题 3 分, 本大题共 30 分)

1. $\frac{3n^2 - n}{2}.$

2. $i = 2, j = 7.$

3. $2, -1.$

4. $0.$

5. $a = 4.$

6. $a = -1.$

7. $3.$

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

9. $-4.$

10. $\begin{pmatrix} 2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} \\ 2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$

二、 计算题: (每小题 10 分, 本大题共 40 分)

1. 解
$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 + a & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 + a & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 + a & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n + a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + a & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ -a & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -a & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a \right) a^{n-1}. \quad \cdots \cdots (10 \text{ 分})$$

2. 解 增广矩阵 $\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 & 0 & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 & \lambda^2-\lambda \end{array} \right),$

(1) 若 $\lambda = 1$, 则 $\bar{A} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$, 此时方程组有无穷多解 $x_1 = 1 - x_2 - x_3$, 其中 x_2, x_3 为

自由未定元.(4 分)

(2) 若 $\lambda \neq 1$, 则 $\bar{A} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\lambda \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda + 2 & (\lambda + 1)^2 \end{array} \right)$,

则(1) 若 $\lambda \neq -2$, 有唯一解 $x_1 = \frac{-\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda + 2}, x_3 = \frac{(\lambda + 1)^2}{\lambda + 2}$(8 分)

(2) 若 $\lambda = -2$, $r(A) = 2, r(\bar{A}) = 3$, 无解.(10 分)

3. 解 增广矩阵 $\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$ 化为梯形.

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right), r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2.$$

有解, 导出组的基础解系含有 3 个向量.(3 分)

求特解: $\gamma_0 = (3, -1, 0, 0, 0)$,(5 分)

导出组基础解系: $\eta_1 = (-2, 0, 1, 0, 0), \eta_2 = (-4, 1, 0, 2, 0), \eta_3 = (-4, 1, 0, 0, 2)$,(8 分)

则通解为 $\gamma = \gamma_0 + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + k_3\eta_3$. 其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 任意.(10 分)

4. 解 由 $AXA - BXB = AXB - BXA + E$ 可得, $(A + B)X(A - B) = E$, 故

$$X = (A + B)^{-1}(A - B)^{-1}, \text{ 而} \dots\dots\dots(3 \text{ 分})$$

$$(A + B)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, (A - B)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则} \dots\dots\dots(7 \text{ 分})$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \dots\dots\dots(10 \text{ 分})$$

三、证明题: (每小题 10 分, 本大题共 30 分)

1. 证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ x & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ x & x & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ x & x & x & \cdots & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-x & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-x & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-x & 1 \\ x & x & x & \cdots & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-x & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-x & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1-x \end{vmatrix} \\
= (1-x)^n + (-1)^{n+1} x^n. \quad \text{.....(10 分)}$$

2. 证明 $(A+B)(A^{-1}-A^{-1}(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1})$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (A+B)A^{-1}(E-(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}) = (E+BA^{-1})(E-(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}) \\
&= B(B^{-1}+A^{-1})(E-(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}) = B(B^{-1}+A^{-1}-(B^{-1}+A^{-1})(A^{-1}+B^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}) \\
&= B(B^{-1}+A^{-1}-A^{-1}) = BB^{-1} = E. \quad \text{.....(10 分)}
\end{aligned}$$

3. 证明 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 的秩为 t , $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_t}$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 的一个极大无关组, 两个向量组等价, 且 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_t}$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \cdots, \alpha_s$ 的一个线性无关的部分组, 可扩充成它的一个极大无关组. 而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \cdots, \alpha_s$ 秩相同, 故 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{i_t}$ 也是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \cdots, \alpha_s$ 的一个极大无关组, 两个向量组有相同的极大无关组, 从而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \cdots, \alpha_s$ 等价.(10 分)