

《第2次线性代数》- 答案

1. $\begin{pmatrix} -2a+3 & -2+3a & -2a \\ -2+3b & -2b+3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

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

, 则原式 = $A \cdot B \cdot C$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 课本例 3.13, 14, 15

注: 15) \times 例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $A \cdot \beta = 0$, 但 $A \neq 0$

4. α 为三维列向量, 可设 $\alpha = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]^T$

由题: $\alpha \cdot \alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1^2 & \alpha_1 \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^2 & \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_3 \alpha_1 & \alpha_3 \alpha_2 & \alpha_3^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\alpha^T \cdot \alpha = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \alpha_3^2 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

注: 看一下群文件下第2次习题课考研例题中的第一题.

5. 课本例 5

6. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $A^2 - 2A + 3I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

7. 设 B 与 A 可交换, 则: $AB = BA$

设 $B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d & e & f \\ g & h & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & d & e \\ 0 & g & h \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = BA \text{ 即: } \begin{bmatrix} d & e & f \\ g & h & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & d & e \\ 0 & g & h \end{bmatrix} \therefore \begin{matrix} d=0 & a=e & b=f \\ g=0 & h=d=0 & i=e=a \\ 0=0 & g=0 & h=0 \end{matrix}$$

$\therefore B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 $a \in \mathbb{R}, b \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}$.

8. B02 8.

$$9. 2A-3B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ -6 & -7 & 0 & -2 \\ -4 & -1 & 5 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

10. 都有

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

11. AC: 无

BC: 有 2×3

ABC: 先判断 AB : 有, 再判断 ABC : 有, 3×3

$AB-BC$: $AB: 3 \times 3$, $BC: 2 \times 3$, $\therefore AB-BC$ 无意义

12. 1) \checkmark 2) \times 3) \times 矩阵大小不一 4) \times , 列数行

$$13. A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^3 = 0 \text{ (3阶0矩阵)}$$

看一下群文件第2次习题课考研例题第2题

14. 步骤同第4题 $\alpha^T \beta = 1+4+9=14$

$$(\alpha^T \beta)^2 = 14^2 = 196$$