

专业姓名学号: 共 6 小题, 做对 4 + A<sup>+</sup>, 4 A, 3 B, 2 C, 1 D.

1. 判断题 (正确请说明理由, 错误请说明理由或给出反例):

(1)  $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ .

(2)  $A_{m \times n} X_n = A_{m \times n} Y_n$ , 若  $A$  列满秩, 则  $X = Y$ .

(1) 全错误.

$$(A+B)^2 = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$$

$AB + BA = 2AB$  当且仅当  $AB = BA$  时才成立.

(2) 正正确.

证:  $AX = AY$

$$\therefore A(X-Y) = 0$$

$A$  列满秩, 有左消元律

$$\therefore X-Y = 0 \quad (\text{见书})$$

$$\therefore X = Y$$

2. 计算题:

证2:  $A$  列满秩, 则  $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore \exists \text{ 可逆 } P, \text{ s.t. } PA = \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  由  $AX = AY$  知

$$P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} X = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} Y$$

两边同乘  $P$ , 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} Y \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = Y.$$

(1) 求  $A^6$ , 其中

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

解: 令  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B^3 = 0$ .

$$A = \lambda E + B$$

$$\therefore A^6 = (\lambda E + B)^6 \\ = \lambda^6 E + C_6^1 \lambda^5 B + C_6^2 \lambda^4 B^2 + 0$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^6 & C_6^1 \lambda^5 & C_6^2 \lambda^4 \\ 0 & \lambda^6 & C_6^1 \lambda^5 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^6 & 6\lambda^5 & 15\lambda^4 \\ 0 & \lambda^6 & 6\lambda^5 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{④}$$

(2) 用初等变换的方法求解矩阵方程  $AX = B$ , 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解:

$$(A, B) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \times \frac{1}{5}]{\substack{r_3 - r_2 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \\ r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{2})}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{8}{5} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2 + 2r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{8}{5} \end{array} \right)$$

$\therefore R(A) = R(A, B) = 3$ .  $A$  可逆, 矩阵方程有唯一解

$$X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{8}{5} \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. (选做) 设  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵,  $R(A) = 1$ , 证明:

1) 存在非零列向量  $\alpha, \beta$  使得  $A = \alpha\beta^T$ ;

2)  $A^{n+1} = k^n A$ , 其中  $k = \alpha^T \beta$ .

$$\text{令 } \alpha = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta^T = (1, 0, \dots, 0) A^T$$

1) 证明:  $R(A) = 1$ .

$$\therefore A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 标准形}$$

即  $\exists$  可逆  $P, Q$  s.t.

$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$$= P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (1, 0, \dots, 0) Q^{-1}$$

则  $\alpha, \beta$  非零. ( $\alpha$  为  $P^{-1}$  的第 1 列,  $\beta^T$  为  $Q^{-1}$  的第 1 行)  
 $A = \alpha\beta^T$

证 2:  $R(A) = 1$ .

$$\therefore A \sim \begin{pmatrix} \beta^T \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ (行最简形)}$$

即  $\exists$  可逆  $P, S$  s.t.

$$PA = \begin{pmatrix} \beta^T \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \beta^T \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

对  $P^{-1}$  列分块,

$$P^{-1} = (\alpha, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

则

$$A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \beta^T \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \beta^T \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha\beta^T$$

$\alpha, \beta$  为非零列向量

证3:  $R(A)=1$ ,

根据定义知  $A$  的任意两行(列)成比例.

不妨设  $A=(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ , 其中  $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ .

则设  $\alpha_2 = k_2 \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n = k_n \alpha_1$ .

$$\therefore A = (\alpha_1, k_1 \alpha_1, \dots, k_n \alpha_1)$$

$$= \alpha_1 \cdot (1, k_1, \dots, k_n)$$

$$\text{令 } \beta^T = (1, k_1, \dots, k_n).$$

$$\text{则 } A = \alpha \cdot \beta^T.$$

(2). 由第一问知

$$A^{n+1} = (\alpha \beta^T)^{n+1}$$

$$= \alpha \beta^T \alpha \beta^T \dots \alpha \beta^T$$

$$= \alpha \cdot (\beta^T \alpha)^n \cdot \beta^T$$

$$= \alpha \cdot k^n \beta^T$$

$$= k^n \alpha \beta^T$$

$$= k^n A \quad \square$$

第五周作业: 除第20题外, 问题不多,  
注意初等变换的规范性.

20题: 证: " $\Rightarrow$ " 见上面3种证法

" $\Leftarrow$ " 即证  $R(\alpha \beta^T) = 1$

$$\text{设 } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \neq 0, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha \beta^T = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} (y_1 \dots y_n)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & \dots & x_1 y_n \\ x_2 y_1 & x_2 y_2 & \dots & x_2 y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n y_1 & x_n y_2 & \dots & x_n y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

不妨设  $x_1 \neq 0$ .

$$\begin{array}{c} r_2 - \frac{x_2}{x_1} r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n - \frac{x_n}{x_1} r_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 y_1 & x_1 y_2 & \dots & x_1 y_n \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \times \frac{1}{x_1}} \begin{pmatrix} \beta^T \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R(\alpha \beta^T) = R(\beta^T) = 1.$$

证2:  $R(\alpha \beta^T) \leq \min \{R(\alpha), R(\beta)\} = 1$

$$\therefore R(\alpha \beta^T) = 0 \text{ 或 } 1.$$

若  $R(\alpha \beta^T) = 0$ , 则  $\alpha \beta^T = 0$ .

$\alpha$  可看为列满秩, 故  $\beta^T = 0$  矛盾.

$$\therefore R(\alpha \beta^T) = 1. \quad \#$$