

$$1.(1)\begin{pmatrix}1&4\\7&8\end{pmatrix}\quad (2)\begin{pmatrix}3&0\\-1&2\end{pmatrix}\quad (3)\begin{pmatrix}18&18\\49&10\end{pmatrix}$$

$$2.\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{4}\\\frac{3}{4}\\\frac{1}{3}\end{pmatrix}$$

$$3.(1)\begin{pmatrix}35\\6\\49\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2)\begin{pmatrix}1&3&2&1\\4&12&8&4\\1&3&2&1\\1&3&2&1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3)16$$

$$(4)\begin{pmatrix}k_1a_{11}&k_1a_{12}\\k_2a_{21}&k_2a_{22}\\k_3a_{31}&k_3a_{32}\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5)\begin{pmatrix}k_1a_{11}&k_2a_{12}&k_3a_{13}\\k_1a_{21}&k_2a_{22}&k_3a_{23}\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6)\begin{pmatrix}a_{11}x_1+a_{12}x_2+a_{13}x_3\\a_{21}x_1+a_{22}x_2+a_{23}x_3\\a_{31}x_1+a_{32}x_2+a_{33}x_3\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(7)\sum_i^3\sum_j^3a_{ij}x_ix_j$$

$$(8)\begin{pmatrix}k_1^n&&\\&k_2^n&\\&&k_3^n\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(9)\begin{pmatrix}1&n\\0&1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(10) \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 5^n & 0 \\ 0 & 5^n \end{pmatrix} & n=2k, \quad k \in N \\ 5^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} & n=2k+1, \quad k \in N \end{cases}$$

$$(11) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -6 & -3 & -6 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^n = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -6 & -3 & -6 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(12) \text{ 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则有 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E + A, \text{ 易得 } A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$n \geq 3$  时  $A^n = 0$ 。考虑  $EA = AE = A$

$$\text{则原式} = (E + A)^n = \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i E^i A^{n-i} = C_n^0 E + C_n^1 A + C_n^2 A^2$$

$$\text{代入以后得到答案} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & na & nb + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & na \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(13) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ & -1 & 2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^n = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ & -1 & 2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} & (n=2k+1, k \in N) \\ E & (n=2k, k \in N) \end{cases}$$

$$(14) \text{原式} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{2n} & \\ & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{2n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 25^n & & \\ & 25^n & \\ & & 1 \cdot \frac{4^n - 1}{3} \\ & & & 4^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{提示: } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{2n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 4 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_n \\ & 4^n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } a_1 = 1, a_n = 1 + 4a_{n-1}$$

$$4.(1) -1 \quad (2) 1$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = \left| \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \\ & -1 & 1 \\ & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right|^{2n} = 25^{2n} = 5^{4n}$$

$$5.(1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \frac{1}{2} & & \\ & & \frac{1}{3} & \\ & & & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6. a_{ij}^* = A_{ji}, A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

7.构造增广矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & & 1 \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

通过对增广矩阵进行初等行变换把左边变成单位阵右边自然就是逆矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ & 1 & & & \frac{1}{a_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ & & \ddots & & 0 & \frac{1}{a_2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 1 & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

8.解法很多，提一种简单的参考思路：

方程可以转写成  $A^{-1} \cdot (A - E) \cdot B = E$  则有  $B = (A - E)^{-1} \cdot A$ 。然后分块求逆就完事了

$$\text{答案是 } B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{12} & \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{7}{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

9.解法不唯一，参考思路

$|A| = 4$ ，通过  $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|}$  改写方程得到  $(4E - 2A)X = E$ 。算就完事了。

$$\text{答案 } X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

10.提示  $A(E - C^{-1}B)^T C^T = C(E - C^{-1}B)A^T = (C - B)A^T = E$  求逆

$$\text{答案 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -2 & 1 & & \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$11.(1) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)原式

$$= (CB^T - E)B^{-T}A^T + (A^{-T}B^T)^{-1}$$

$$= CA^T - B^{-T}A^T + B^{-T}A^T$$

$$= CA^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$12. (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} R=3$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+b+c \end{pmatrix} \text{分情况讨论 } a+b+c=0 \text{ } R=2; a+b+c \neq 0, R=3$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ x-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y-6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{分情况讨论 } x=2 \text{ 且 } y=6 \text{ 时 } R=1. x=2, y \neq 6, R=2. x \neq 2, y \neq 6 \text{ 时 } R=2;$$

其他情况  $R=3$

(4)方法不唯一，举个栗子构造非奇异矩阵

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

$$|PQ| = \begin{vmatrix} E & A^{-1}B \\ B^T & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} E & A^{-1}B \\ 0 & b - B^T A^{-1}B \end{vmatrix} = b - B^T A^{-1}B$$

完事儿了。

$$13.(1)16 \quad (2)16 \quad (3)2 \quad (4)1/16$$

$$14. |A+B| = 8|(a+\beta, X, Y, Z)| = 8|A| + 8|B| = 40$$

15.略

16.略

17.略

18.略。提示：初等行变换可以用  $A_{m \times n} = P_{m \times m} B_{m \times n}$  表示

$$19. (E-A)(E+A+A^2+\dots+A^{k-1}) = E - A^k = E$$

20.反证法，过程略

$$21. |M| = |A||B| \quad M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}CB^{-1} \\ & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$22. \text{答案不唯一，例子：} R \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} E & B \\ CA^{-1} & D \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ CA^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$23. \text{略。提示：} |A^2 + AB| = |A||A+B| = |B^2 + AB| = |A+B||B|$$

$$24.(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2n-2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) -4$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{2}A + \frac{3}{2}E$$

$$(5) 2$$

$$(6) 0$$

$$(7) 0$$

$$(8) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 22 & 61 & 43 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(9) 1$$

$$(10) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(11) 1$$

$$(12) 0$$

$$(13) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{10} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{1331}{100}$$

$$25. CDACB \quad ACBAC \quad C$$

$$26.$$

$$(1.) \quad F \quad A^2 - A = A(A - E) = 0$$

$$(2.) \quad F \quad \text{比如 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3.) \quad \text{rank}(AB) \leq n \quad \text{显然不满秩}$$

$$(4.) \quad F \quad \text{显然不能在一般的 } ABCD \text{ 方阵成立}$$

$$(5.) \quad \text{rank } B = \text{rank } A^* \quad C = AA^* \quad b_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ki} a_{kj} = |A| \delta_{ij} \quad c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{jk} = |A| \delta_{ij} \quad (\text{某一行 (列)})$$

的元素与另一行 (列) 对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和等于 0)

(6.) T 参考上一题结论  $AA^* = |A|E$

(7.) T 令  $P = BA^{-1}$

(8.) F 显然错误, 不明白的话好好复习行列式的知识

(9.) F 反例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(10.) F 反例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(11.) T 对于  $n$  阶方阵来说,  $r < n-1$  时伴随矩阵是 0 矩阵

(12.) F 参考上一题

(13.) T 题目条件可以直接导出  $n$  个列向量线性相关, 矩阵奇异

(14.) T 注意  $A$  和  $B$  的行数和列数