

线性代数-习题解答

曾吉文

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1 第一章 习题

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第一章 习题

1 (第一章习题 6 (4))

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

$$D_n \frac{c_n + c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_{n-1}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n i \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (10-1)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^{1+n} \sum_{i=1}^n i \times \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+n+n-1+1+1} \sum_{i=1}^n i \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n i
\end{aligned}$$

解法2，将所有列都加到第1列： $c_1 + c_i, i \geq 2$

2 (第一章习题 6 (5))

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解答：按第一行展开

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= a^n + (-1)^{1+n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^n + (-1)^{1+2n} a^{n-2} = a^n - a^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

3 计算 (第一章习题 6 (3))

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D \frac{c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a + (n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ a + (n-1)b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ a + (n-1)b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a + (n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a + (n - 1)b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{r_i - r_1, i \geq 2}{=} (a + (n - 1)b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a - b \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (a + (n - 1)b)(a - b)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

4 计算 (第一章习题 6 (6))

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解答:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2,3,\dots,n]{r_i - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

5 (第一章习题 7 (2))

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

解答:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{r_j - r_{j-1}}{j=2,3,4} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2a+3 & 2a+5 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2b+3 & 2b+5 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2c+3 & 2c+5 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2d+3 & 2d+5 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{r_j - r_{j-1}}{j=3,4} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2 & 2 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2 & 2 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2 & 2 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

6 (第一章习题 7 (3))

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 1 & x_1 + a_1 & x_1^2 + b_1x_1 + b_2 & x_1^3 + c_1x_1^2 + c_2x_1 + c_3 \\
 1 & x_2 + a_1 & x_2^2 + b_1x_2 + b_2 & x_2^3 + c_1x_2^2 + c_2x_2 + c_3 \\
 1 & x_3 + a_1 & x_3^2 + b_1x_3 + b_2 & x_3^3 + c_1x_3^2 + c_2x_3 + c_3 \\
 1 & x_4 + a_1 & x_4^2 + b_1x_4 + b_2 & x_4^3 + c_1x_4^2 + c_2x_4 + c_3
 \end{vmatrix}
 =
 \begin{vmatrix}
 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 \\
 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & x_2^3 \\
 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 & x_3^3 \\
 1 & x_4 & x_4^2 & x_4^3
 \end{vmatrix}$$

解答：依次按第2列，第3列，第4列，写成两个行列式的和。

7 (第一章习题 9 (3))

$$\sum_{p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1p_1} & a_{1p_2} & \cdots & a_{1p_n} \\ a_{2p_1} & a_{2p_2} & \cdots & a_{2p_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{np_1} & a_{np_2} & \cdots & a_{np_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

这里是对所有 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的排列: $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n$ 求和。

解.

总共有 $n!$ 个排列。任意一个排列，总有一个排列跟它相差一个符号，所以为零。或者说： □

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \sum_{p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1p_1} & a_{1p_2} & \cdots & a_{1p_n} \\ a_{2p_1} & a_{2p_2} & \cdots & a_{2p_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{np_1} & a_{np_2} & \cdots & a_{np_n} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \sum_{p_2 p_1 \cdots p_n} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{1p_2} & a_{1p_1} & \cdots & a_{1p_n} \\ a_{2p_2} & a_{2p_1} & \cdots & a_{2p_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{np_2} & a_{np_1} & \cdots & a_{np_n} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (-1) \sum_{p_2 p_1 \cdots p_n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1p_2} & a_{1p_1} & \cdots & a_{1p_n} \\ a_{2p_2} & a_{2p_1} & \cdots & a_{2p_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{np_2} & a_{np_1} & \cdots & a_{np_n} \end{vmatrix} = -D
 \end{aligned}$$

8 (第一章习题 10 (2))

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-a & a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

$$D_5 = \frac{r_1 + r_i}{i=2,3,4,5} \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1-a & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{r_2 + r_i}{i = 3, 4, 5} \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{r_3 + r_i}{i = 4, 5} \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{r_4 + r_5}{i = 5} \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -aD_4 + (-1)^{1+5}(-1)^4 \\
&= -a(-aD_3 + (-1)^{1+4}(-1)^3) + 1 \\
&= (-a)^2D_3 - a + 1 \\
&= (-a)^2(-aD_2 + (-1)^{1+3}(-1)^2) - a + 1 \\
&= (-a)^3D_2 + a^2 - a + 1 \\
&= (-a)^3(-aD_1 + (-1)^{1+2}(-1)) + a^2 - a + 1 \\
&= (-a)^4D_1 + (-a)^3 + a^2 - a + 1 \\
&= (-a)^4(1 - a) + (-a)^3 + a^2 - a + 1 \\
&= (-a)^5 + a^4 + (-a)^3 + a^2 - a + 1 \\
&= -a^5 + a^4 - a^3 + a^2 - a + 1
\end{aligned}$$

考虑更一般情况

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a & a & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_n = \frac{r_1 + r_i}{i \geq 2} \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1-a & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a & a & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix}$$

继续对第2行, 3行, 一直到第 $n-1$ 行, 做上述行变换,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \frac{r_i + r_j}{j \geq i, i = 2, \dots, n-1} \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -aD_{n-1} + (-1)^{1+n}(-1)^{n-1} = -aD_{n-1} + 1 \\
 &= -a(-aD_{n-2} + 1) + 1 = a^2D_{n-2} - a + 1 \\
 &= (-a)^{n-1}D_1 + (-a)^{n-2} + \cdots + a^2 - a + 1 \\
 &= (-a)^n + (-a)^{n-1} + (-a)^{n-2} + \cdots + a^2 - a + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

9 (第一章习题 10 (3))

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_1 + r_i}{i \geq 2} \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_i - r_1}{i \geq 2} 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2 \times 5^5
 \end{aligned}$$

10 (第一章习题 10 (4))

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ k & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ k & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^5 + (-1)^{t(23451)}(-1)^4 k$$

$$= \lambda^5 + (-1)^4(-1)^4 k = \lambda^5 + k$$

11. 一个 n 阶行列式, 满足 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}, i, j = 1, 2, n$. 则当 n 为奇数时, 行列式值为零。

解.

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n D' \\
 &= (-1)^n D = -D \Rightarrow D = 0
 \end{aligned}$$



12 (第一章 13 (1))

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

$$D = \frac{r_2 + xr_1}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 + a_1x & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \frac{r_3 + xr_2}{\left| \begin{array}{cccccc} a_1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 + a_1x & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_3 + a_2x + a_1x^2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{array} \right|} \\
 &= \cdots = \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} a_1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 + a_1x & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_3 + a_2x + a_1x^2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1} + \cdots + a_1x^{n-2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ a_n + a_{n-1}x + \cdots + a_1x^{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= (a_n + a_{n-1}x + \cdots + a_1x^{n-1})(-1)^{1+n}(-1)^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

13 证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1k} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kk} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1k} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & c_{r2} & \cdots & c_{rk} & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & b_{r2} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= AB
 \end{aligned}$$

解.

用归纳法证明: $k = 1$, 有:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix}$$

归纳假设, 对一般的 $k - 1$ 成立, 考虑 k . 对行列式 D 的第一行元素: $a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1k}$, 假设它们在行列式 A 中的余子式和代数余子式分别为:

$$M_{11}, M_{12}, \dots, M_{1k}; A_{11}, A_{12}, \dots, A_{1k}$$



行列式 D 按第一行展开:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D = a_{11} & \begin{vmatrix} M_{11} & & 0 \\ & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ * & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} M_{12} & & 0 \\ & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ * & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots \\
 & + a_{1i}(-1)^{1+i} \begin{vmatrix} M_{1i} & & 0 \\ & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ * & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots \\
 & + a_{1k}(-1)^{1+k} \begin{vmatrix} M_{1k} & & 0 \\ & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ * & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D = a_{11}M_{11} & \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} + a_{12}(-1)^{1+2}M_{12} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots \\
 & + a_{1i}(-1)^{1+i}M_{1i} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots \\
 & + a_{1k}(-1)^{1+k}M_{1k} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \cdots + a_{1k}A_{1k}) \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix}$$

证法2:

$$a_{k+i,j} = \begin{cases} c_{i,j}, j = 1, \dots, k \\ b_{i,j-k}, j = k+1, \dots, k+r \end{cases}$$

$$D = \sum_{p_1 \cdots p_k p_{k+1} \cdots p_{k+r}} (-1)^{t(p_1 \cdots p_k p_{k+1} \cdots p_{k+r})} \\ a_{1p_1} \cdots a_{kp_k} a_{k+1,p_{k+1}} \cdots a_{k+r,p_{k+r}}$$

Note: $a_{ij} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k, j = k+1, \dots, k+r$, 所以, 列下标的排列只需考虑:

$$p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$$

从而又有:

$$p_{k+1}, p_{k+2}, \dots, p_{k+r} \in \{k+1, k+2, \dots, k+r\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{t(p_1 \cdots p_k p_{k+1} \cdots p_{k+r})} &= (-1)^{t(p_1 \cdots p_k) + t(p_{k+1} \cdots p_{k+r})} \\ &+ (-1)^{t(p_1 \cdots p_k)} (-1)^{t(p_{k+1} \cdots p_{k+r})} \end{aligned}$$

令:

$$q_i = p_{k+i} - k, i = 1, 2, \dots, r; a_{k+i, p_{k+i}} = b_i q_i$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 q_2 \cdots q_r &\in \{1, 2, \dots, r\} \\ (-1)^{t(q_1 q_2 \cdots q_r)} &= (-1)^{t(p_{k+1} \cdots p_{k+r})} \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \sum_{p_1 \cdots p_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}; p_{k+1} \cdots p_{k+r} \in \{k+1, \dots, k+r\}} (-1)^{t(p_1 \cdots p_k)} (-1)^{t(p_{k+1} \cdots p_{k+r})}$$

$$D = \sum_{p_1 \cdots p_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}; q_1 \cdots q_r \in \{1, \dots, r\}} a_{1p_1} \cdots a_{kp_k} a_{k+1, p_{k+1}} \cdots a_{k+r, p_{k+r}} (-1)^{t(p_1 \cdots p_k)} (-1)^{t(q_1 \cdots q_r)}$$

$$= \sum_{p_1 \cdots p_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}} (-1)^{t(p_1 \cdots p_k)} a_{1p_1} \cdots a_{kp_k} b_{1, q_1} \cdots b_{r, q_r} \sum_{q_1 \cdots q_r \in \{1, \dots, r\}} (-1)^{t(q_1 \cdots q_r)} b_{1, q_1} \cdots b_{r, q_r}$$

14. 两个 n 阶行列式: $A = |a_{ij}|, B = |b_{ij}|$ 的乘积: $|a_{ij}||b_{ij}| = |c_{ij}|$, 这里

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{in}b_{nj}$$

即 A 的第 i 行乘 B 的第 j 列。

解.

构造一个 $2n$ 阶行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

为了把行列式 D 的第一行： $a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}$ 消去，做行变换：

- ① 第 $n+1$ 行乘 a_{11} ，加到第 1 行； $r_1 + a_{11}r_{n+1}$
- ② 第 $n+2$ 行乘 a_{12} ，加到第 1 行； $r_1 + a_{12}r_{n+2}$
- ③ ...
- ④ 第 $n+n$ 行乘 a_{1n} ，加到第 1 行； $r_1 + a_{1n}r_{n+n}$

得到行列式值为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

为了把行列式 D 的第二行： $a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n}$ 消去，做行变换：

- ① 第 $n+1$ 行乘 a_{21} ，加到第 2 行； $r_2 + a_{21}r_{n+1}$
- ② 第 $n+2$ 行乘 a_{22} ，加到第 2 行； $r_2 + a_{22}r_{n+2}$
- ③ ...
- ④ 第 $n+n$ 行乘 a_{2n} ，加到第 2 行； $r_2 + a_{2n}r_{n+n}$

得到行列式值为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

以上过程，一直继续到行列式的第 n 行，最后得到行列式：

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

对行列式再施行下列变换:

- ① 第1列和第 $n+1$ 列交换位置;
- ② 第2列和第 $n+2$ 列交换位置;
- ③ ...
- ④ 第 n 列和第 $n+n$ 列交换位置;

从而得到行列式:

$$D = (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

15. 如果一个 n 阶行列式的每一行，只有一个 1 或 -1 ，其它元素为 0，这个行列式的值是什么？

16. 计算 n 阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & n-1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & n-1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{C_n - \frac{1}{2}C_{n-1}, \dots}{C_n - \frac{1}{n}C_1}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \cdots - \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & n-1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (-1)^{t(n \cdots 21)} \left(\sum_{i=2}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right) \right) \prod_1^n k \\
 &= \left(-1^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}\right) n! \left(\sum_{i=2}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

17. 计算 4 阶行列式:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

构造一个 5 阶范德蒙行列式:

$$D(a, b, c, d, x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d & x \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 & x^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 & x^3 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 & x^4 \end{vmatrix}$$



注意到 $a_{45} = x^3$ 的余子式 M_{45} 就是所求的行列式 D ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(a, b, c, d, x) &= A_{15} + xA_{25} + x^2A_{35} + x^3A_{45} + x^4A_{55} \\
 &= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(x-a) \\
 &\quad (c-b)(d-b)(x-b)(d-c)(x-c)(x-d) \\
 &= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)(d-c) \\
 &\quad (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d) \\
 &= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)(d-c) \\
 &\quad (x^4 - (a+b+c+d)x^3 + \cdots)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{45} = -(a+b+c+d)(b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)(d-c)$$

$$M_{45} = (a+b+c+d)(b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)(d-c)$$

18. 证明奇偶排列各占一半。

证法1: 设奇偶排列的集合分别为 S, T , 建立一个映射:

$$S \longrightarrow T :$$

$$\forall \sigma \in S, \sigma \xrightarrow[f]{\text{交换1,2}} \tau = f(\sigma) \in T$$

证明这是单射:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S, f(\sigma_1) = f(\sigma_2) &\Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \\ &\Rightarrow |S| \leq |T| \end{aligned}$$

类似可证: $|T| \leq |S|$

证法 2, 构造一个行列式, 所有元素为 1:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n} (-1)^{t(p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n)}$$

$$= \text{偶排列个数} - \text{奇排列个数} = 0$$

所以奇偶排列各占一半。

19. 讨论两个排列 $x_1x_2\cdots x_n$ 和排列 $x_nx_{n-1}\cdots x_1$ 的逆序数关系。

解.

对于排列 $p_1p_2\cdots p_n$, 再定义一个数:

$$s(p_i) = |\{p_k | p_k < p_i, k = 1, 2, \dots, i - 1\}|$$

即 p_i 的左边比它小的数字的个数。因此有:

$$t(p_i) + s(p_i) = i - 1$$

对所有 i 求和:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n t(p_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n s(p_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n (i - 1)$$

$$t(p_1p_2\cdots p_n) + t(p_np_{n-1}\cdots p_1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

20.(第一章习题13.3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \left(1 + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j} \right)$$

解.

$$n=1, D_1 = a_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_1} \right) = 1 + a_1$$

归纳假设 $n-1$ 成立。考虑 D_n ：

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{r_i - r_n}{i=1, 2, \dots, n-1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} + a_n D_{n-1} \\
 &= \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i + a_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \left(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{a_j} \right) \\
 &= \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \left(\frac{1}{a_n} + 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{a_j} \right) = \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \left(1 + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

21. (第一章习题13.4) 计算: $x \neq y$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+y & xy & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x+y & xy & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x+y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x+y & xy \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & x+y \end{vmatrix} = \frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{x - y}$$

解.

$$D_1 = x + y, D_2 = x^2 + xy + y^2 = \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x - y}$$

归纳假定本等式对 D_{n-1} 成立: 考虑 D_n



$$\begin{array}{l}
 D_n = \\
 +
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{cccccc}
 x & xy & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & x+y & xy & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & x+y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x+y & xy \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & x+y \\
 \\
 y & xy & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & x+y & xy & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & x+y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x+y & xy \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & x+y
 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{c_2 - yc_1}{=} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x & xy & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x+y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x+y & xy \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & x+y \end{vmatrix} + yD_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{c_3 - yc_2}{=} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x+y & xy \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & x+y \end{vmatrix} + yD_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \dots = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & x \end{vmatrix} + yD_{n-1} \\
 &= x^n + y \frac{x^n - y^n}{x - y} = \frac{x^{n+1} - y^{n+1}}{x - y}
 \end{aligned}$$

22. 计算:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ b & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ b & b & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x & a \\ b & b & b & \cdots & b & x \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ b & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ b & b & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x & a \\ b & b & b & \cdots & b & x \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \frac{r_i - r_{i+1}}{i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-b & a-x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x-b & a-x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-b & a-x \\ b & b & b & \cdots & b & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{take sum by colum 1}} &= (x-b)D_{n-1} + b(-1)^{n+1}(a-x)^{n-1} \\ &= (x-b)D_{n-1} + b(x-a)^{n-1} \\ &= (x-b)((x-b)D_{n-2} + b(x-a)^{n-2}) + b(x-a)^{n-1} \\ &= (x-b)^2 D_{n-2} + b(x-a)^{n-2}(x-b) + b(x-a)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (x-b)^{n-2}D_2 + b(x-a)^2(x-b)^{n-3} \\ + \cdots + b(x-a)^{n-2}(x-b) + b(x-a)^{n-1}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & a \\ b & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x-b & a-x \\ b & x \end{vmatrix} = x(x-b) - b(a-x)$$

$$D_n = (x-b)^{n-2}(x(x-b) - b(a-x)) + b(x-a)^2(x-b)^{n-3} \\ + \cdots + b(x-a)^{n-2}(x-b) + b(x-a)^{n-1} \\ = x(x-b)^{n-1} + b(x-a)(x-b)^{n-2} + b(x-a)^2(x-b)^{n-3} \\ + \cdots + b(x-a)^{n-2}(x-b) + b(x-a)^{n-1}$$

解法2:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ b & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ b & b & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x & a \\ b & b & b & \cdots & b & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x-b+b & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ 0+b & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ 0+b & b & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0+b & b & b & \cdots & x & a \\ 0+b & b & b & \cdots & b & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x-b)D_{n-1} + b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ 1 & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ 1 & b & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & b & b & \cdots & x & a \\ 1 & b & b & \cdots & b & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{i \geq 2}{c_i + c_1(-a)} (x-b)D_{n-1} + b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & b-a & x-a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & b-a & b-a & \cdots & x-a & 0 \\ 1 & b-a & b-a & \cdots & b-a & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= (x-b)D_{n-1} + b(x-a)^{n-1} \\ &= (x-b)((x-b)D_{n-2} + b(x-a)^{n-2}) + b(x-a)^{n-1} \\ &= (x-b)^2 D_{n-2} + b(x-b)(x-a)^{n-2} + b(x-a)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

23. 计算:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ b & x_2 & a & \cdots & a & a \\ b & b & x_3 & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x_{n-1} & a \\ b & b & b & \cdots & b & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_n \frac{r_i - r_{i+1}}{i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - b & a - x_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 - b & a - x_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 - b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1} - b & a - x_n \\ b & b & b & \cdots & b & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1 - b)D_{n-1} + b(-1)^{n+1} \prod_{i=2}^n (a - x_i)$$

$$D_n = (x_1 - b)D_{n-1} + b \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - a) \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$D_n = D'_n = (x_1 - a)D'_{n-1} + a \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - b)$$

$$D_n = (x_1 - a)D_{n-1} + a \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - b) \cdots \cdots (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \Rightarrow$$

$$D_{n-1}(a - b) = b \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - a) - a \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - b)$$

$$a \neq b \Rightarrow$$

$$D_{n-1} = \frac{1}{a - b} (b \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - a) - a \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - b))$$

$$a \neq b \Rightarrow$$

$$D_n = \frac{1}{a-b} \left(b \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) - a \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - b) \right)$$

$$a = b \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= (x_1 - a) D_{n-1} + a \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - a) \\ &= (x_1 - a) \left((x_2 - a) D_{n-2} + a \prod_{i=3}^n (x_i - a) \right) + a \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - a) \\ &= (x_1 - a)(x_2 - a) D_{n-2} + a \prod_{i \neq 2}^n (x_i - a) + a \prod_{i \neq 1}^n (x_i - a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= (x_1 - a)(x_2 - a)D_{n-2} + a \sum_{k=1}^2 \prod_{i \neq k}^n (x_i - a) \\
 &= \prod_{i=1}^2 (x_i - a)D_{n-2} + a \sum_{k=1}^2 \prod_{i \neq k}^n (x_i - a) \\
 D_n &= \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} (x_i - a)D_2 + a \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} \prod_{i \neq k}^n (x_i - a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x_{n-1} - a & a - x_n \\ a & x_n \end{vmatrix} = x_n(x_{n-1} - a) + a(x_n - a)$$

$$D_n = x_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - a) + a \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \prod_{i \neq k}^n (x_i - a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= (x_n - a + a) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - a) + a \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \prod_{i \neq k}^n (x_i - a) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) + a \sum_{k=1}^n \prod_{i \neq k}^n (x_i - a) \end{aligned}$$

第二章习题

4. (第二章习题4) 设 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 证明:

- ① 当且仅当 $AB = BA$ 时, $(A \pm B)^2 = A^2 \pm 2AB + B^2$;
- ② 当且仅当 $AB = BA$ 时, $A^2 - B^2 = (A + B)(A - B)$;
- ③ 当且仅当 $AB = BA$ 时,

$$(A + B)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k A^k B^{m-k}, m \geq 1,$$

其中 C_m^k 表示组合数: m 个元素选取 k 个元素的组合数。

解.

① 直接计算:

$$\begin{aligned}(A \pm B)^2 &= A^2 \pm AB \pm BA + B^2 = A^2 \pm 2AB + B^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \pm AB \pm BA = \pm 2AB \\ &\Leftrightarrow AB = BA\end{aligned}$$

②

$$\begin{aligned}(A + B)(A - B) &= A^2 - AB + BA - B^2 = A^2 - B^2 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -AB + BA = 0 \Leftrightarrow AB = BA\end{aligned}$$

③ 充分性, 直接计算。必要性, 取 $m = 2$, 由第一条性质得到 $AB = BA$.

5. (第二章习题5) 计算: (2). $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n$

解.

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

归纳假设: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{n+1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n+1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$(3). \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & ac \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 \\ = & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & ac \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$n \geq 3, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n = 0$$

$$(4). \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2a & a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2a & a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3a & 3a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3a & 3a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4a & 6a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & na & \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & na \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & na & \frac{n(n-1)}{2}a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & na \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & (n+1)a & \frac{(n+1)n}{2}a^2 \\ 0 & 1 & (n+1)a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^n$$

解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = 5^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} 5^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 25 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{2n} = 5^n I$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{2n+1} = 5^n \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(6) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right)^n$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right)^2$$

$$= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3 \left(\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right) \right)^3 \\
&= \left(\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right) \right)^2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right) \\
&= 3 \left(\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right) \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right) \\
&= 3^2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

归纳假设:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right)^n = 3^{n-1} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right) \right. \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \left. \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right)^{n+1} \right. \\
 & = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right) \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right)^n \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad = 3^n \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2 \ 1 \ 2) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

6 (书中第二章习题8, 6小题)求逆矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \neq 0$$

解.

$$\text{let } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ then } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^{-1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \square$$

解.

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

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



7 (书中第二章习题9) 求矩阵 X

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(2) X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_1 + 2c_3 \\ c_2 + c_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{c_1 - 2c_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 - \frac{1}{3}c_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & \frac{8}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \xrightarrow{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-1c_1 \\ \frac{1}{3}c_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -\frac{8}{3} & 5 & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

原理:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ X \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{右乘 } A^{-1}]{\text{初等列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ XA^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解答:

$$|A|X = E + 2AX, (|A|E - 2A)X = E$$

8 (书中第二章习题10) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 满足 $AB = A + B$, 求 B .

解答:

$$AB - B = A \Rightarrow (A - E)B = A$$

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

$$\left(A - E \quad A \right) \xrightarrow[\text{左乘}(A - E)^{-1}]{\text{初等行变换}} \left(E \quad (A - E)^{-1}A \right)$$

9 (书中第二章习题11) 已知 $AP = PB$, 其中

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解答:

$$A = PBP^{-1}$$
$$A^9 = PB^9P^{-1}$$

10 (书中第二章习题13) Suppose that $A(E - C^{-1}B)'C' = E$, where

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 A

解答:

$$(E - C^{-1}B)'C' = (C - B)' = C' - B'$$

$$A = (C' - B')^{-1}$$

11 (书中第二章习题14) 试证: 若对某个正数 k , 方阵 $A^k = 0$, 则

$$(E - A)^{-1} = E + A + \cdots + A^{k-1}$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} (E + A + \cdots + A^{k-1})(E - A) &= \\ E + A + \cdots + A^{k-1} - (A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1} + A^k) &= E \\ (E - A)^{-1} &= E + A + \cdots + A^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$



12 (书中第二章习题15) Suppose that $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C =$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, B 为3阶可逆矩阵, 求:

① $(A + 3E)^{-1}(A^2 - 9E)$

② $(BC' - E)'(AB^{-1})' + [(BA^{-1})']^{-1}$

解答: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} (A + 3E)^{-1}(A^2 - 9E) &= (A + 3E)^{-1}(A + 3E)(A - 3E) \\ &= A - 3E \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & (BC' - E)'(AB^{-1})' + [(BA^{-1})']^{-1} \\ = & [(AB^{-1})(BC' - E)]' + [(BA^{-1})^{-1}]' \\ & = (AC' - AB^{-1})' + (AB^{-1})' \\ = & (AC' - AB^{-1} + AB^{-1})' = CA' \end{aligned}$$

13 (第二章习题16) A 为 n 阶方阵, $f(x) = x^m + a_{m-1}x^{m-1} + \cdots + a_0, a_0 \neq 0$. 若 $f(A) = 0$. 证明矩阵 A 可逆。

解.

$$f(A) = A^m + a_{m-1}A^{m-1} + \cdots + a_0E = 0$$

$$A^m + a_{m-1}A^{m-1} + \cdots + a_1A = -a_0E$$

$$(A^{m-1} + a_{m-1}A^{m-1} + \cdots + a_1E)A = -a_0E$$

$$|A^{m-1} + a_{m-1}A^{m-1} + \cdots + a_1E||A| = (-a_0)^n \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0,$$

A 可逆。



14 (第二章习题17) 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 若对任意 $n \times 1$ 矩阵 X , 都有 $AX = 0$, 则 $A = 0$

解.

分别取列向量:

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, e_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ae_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \end{pmatrix} = 0, Ae_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n2} \end{pmatrix} = 0, \dots, Ae_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore A = 0$$

15 (第二章习题18) 设矩阵 A 是 n 阶实对称方阵, 如果 $A^2 = 0$, 则 $A = 0$.

解.

$$A = A', A^2 = 0$$

$$A'A = AA' = A^2 = 0$$

$$A = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_n), A' = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \alpha'_2 \\ \cdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_j = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A'A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1 \\ \alpha'_2 \\ \cdots \\ \alpha'_n \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_n) = 0$$

$$A'A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha'_1\alpha_1 & \alpha'_1\alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha'_1\alpha_n \\ \alpha'_2\alpha_1 & \alpha'_2\alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha'_2\alpha_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha'_n\alpha_1 & \alpha'_n\alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha'_n\alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\alpha'_1\alpha_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{i1} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\alpha'_2\alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{i2} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

...

$$\alpha'_n\alpha_n = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{in} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\therefore A = 0$$

16 (第二章习题19) 设 $A^2 = E_n$, 证明:

$$R(A - E_n) + R(A + E_n) = n.$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 = E_n &\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \\ (A + E_n)(A - E_n) &= A^2 - E_n = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow R(A - E_n) + R(A + E_n) \leq n \\ &\quad R(A - E_n) + R(A + E_n) \\ &\geq R(A - E_n + A + E_n) = R(2A) = R(A) = n \end{aligned}$$



17 (第二章习题20) 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times p$ 矩阵. 已知 $R(A) = n$, 证明:

$$R(AB) = R(B).$$

解.

设有可逆矩阵 P, Q

$$\begin{aligned} PAQ &= \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow PAB &= PAQQ^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1}B \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} Q^{-1}B \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ R(AB) &= R(PAB) = R(Q^{-1}B) = R(B) \end{aligned}$$

18 (第二章习题21) 设 A, B 都是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 矩阵 A 经过初等行变换化为 B . 用列向量表达这两个矩阵:

$$A = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad \alpha_n), B = (\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_n)$$

则当 $\beta_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n k_j \beta_j$ 时, 有 $\alpha_i = \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n k_j \alpha_j$.

解.

Let $k_i = 1$, 矩阵的列矩阵转化为下列线性组合关系:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n k_j \alpha_j = 0, \sum_{j=1}^n k_j \beta_j = 0$$

我们要证明:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n k_j \alpha_j = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n k_j \beta_j = 0$$



解.

用矩阵表达线性组合关系:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

 $\Leftrightarrow AX = 0$, 求解: k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n

$$\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \beta_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

 $\Leftrightarrow BX = 0$, 求解: k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n


解.

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} B$$

\leftrightarrow

$AX = 0 \Leftrightarrow BX = 0$, 同解方程

$$A \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow B \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
$$\sum_{j=1}^n k_j \alpha_j = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n k_j \beta_j = 0$$

解法 2: 因为矩阵 A 经过初等行变换化为 B , 所以存在可逆矩阵 P , 满足: $B = PA$, 故有同解方程:

$$AX = 0 \Leftrightarrow PAX = 0 \Leftrightarrow BX = 0$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow B \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
$$\sum_{j=1}^n k_j \alpha_j = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n k_j \beta_j = 0$$

19 (第二章习题23) 计算:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{2n} = D$$

解答:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} A^{2n} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{2n} \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^2 \end{pmatrix}, B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

20 (第二章习题24) 设 A 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 证明 $R(A) \leq 1$ 当且仅当存在两个 $n \times 1$ 矩阵 U, V , 使得 $A = UV'$.

解.

只需证必要性。设 $R(A) = 1$, 不妨设 $a_{11} \neq 0$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1j} \\ a_{21} & a_{2j} \end{vmatrix} = 0, j \geq 2$$

$$a_{2j} = \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{1j} = k_2 a_{1j}, k_2 = \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}, j \geq 2$$



解.

$$a_{2j} = k_2 a_{1j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

by the same way, $a_{3j} = k_3 a_{1j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

.....

$$a_{nj} = k_n a_{1j}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ k_2 a_{11} & k_2 a_{12} & \cdots & k_2 a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ k_n a_{11} & k_n a_{12} & \cdots & k_n a_{1n} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

21 (第二章习题25.3) 设 A 是 $n \times n$ 可逆矩阵, A^* 是伴随矩阵。证明:

$$\textcircled{1} A^* = |A|A^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A = (A^{-1})^*$$

$$\textcircled{3} (-A)^* = (-1)^{n-1}A^*$$

$$\textcircled{4} |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$$

解.

$$(1) AA^* = |A|E \Rightarrow A^* = |A|A^{-1}.$$

$$(2) AA^* = |A|E \Rightarrow (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A,$$

$$A^{-1}(A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}|E \Rightarrow (A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}|A = \frac{1}{|A|}A = (A^*)^{-1} \quad \square$$

解.

(3)

$-A = (-a_{ij})$, 代数余子式为: $(-1)^{n-1}A_{ij}$

$$(-A)^* = (-1)^{n-1}A^*$$

$$(4). AA^* = |A|E \Rightarrow |A||A^*| = |A|^n$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}, (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A$$

$$(2). (A^{-1})^* = |A^{-1}|(A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})^* = (A^*)^{-1}$$



解法2.

解.

$$\begin{aligned}(-A)^* &= |-A|(-A)^{-1} = (-1)^n |A|(-1)A^{-1} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} |A|A^{-1} = (-1)^{n+1} A^*\end{aligned}$$



22 (第二章习题27) 4阶方阵

$$A = (\alpha \quad X \quad Y \quad Z), B = (\beta \quad X \quad Y \quad Z).$$

$|A| = 4, |B| = 1$, 求: $|A + B|$

解.

Let

$$A + B = (\alpha + \beta \quad 2X \quad 2Y \quad 2Z)$$

$$|A + B| = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & 2X & 2Y & 2Z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \beta & 2X & 2Y & 2Z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$8|A| + 8|B| = 40$$



23. (第二章习题28) 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, n 是奇数. 若 $A'A = E_n, |A| = 1$, 证明: $|E_n - A| = 0$.

解.

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= A^{-1}, |E_n - A| = |E_n - A'| = |E_n - A'| \\ &= |E_n - A^{-1}| = |A^{-1}| |A - E_n| = |A - E_n| \\ |E_n - A| &= |A - E_n| = (-1)^n |E_n - A| = -|E_n - A| \\ &\Rightarrow |E_n - A| = 0 \end{aligned}$$



24. (第二章习题29) 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 。若对任何 $n \times 1$ 矩阵 $B, AX = B$, 有解。证明: A 是可逆矩阵。

解.

取标准列向量:

$$e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, e_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$AX = e_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 的解分别记为

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, AX_i = e_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\Rightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 & \cdots & X_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_n \end{pmatrix} = E_n$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 & \cdots & X_n \end{pmatrix}$$



25. (第二章习题30) 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_{n+1} & \cdots & \alpha_{n+m} \end{pmatrix}$$

是 $n+m$ 阶方阵, $|A| = a$. 求

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{n+1} & \alpha_{n+2} & \cdots & \alpha_{n+m} & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解答: 矩阵 A 的第 $n+1$ 列经过 n 次交换, 到第 1 列, 行列式值改变符号 $(-1)^n$. 矩阵 A 的第 $n+2$ 列经过 n 次交换, 到第 2 列, 行列式值改变符号 $(-1)^n, \dots$, 矩阵 A 的第 $n+m$ 列经过 n 次交换, 到第 m 列, 行列式值改变符号 $(-1)^n$. 合计改变符号 $(-1)^{nm}$. 所以 $|B| = (-1)^{nm}a$.

26 (第二章习题31) 设 A, B, C, D 为 n 阶方阵。若 A 可逆, $AC = CA$, 有解。证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = |AD - CB|$$

解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & \\ -CA^{-1} & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = |A(D - CA^{-1}B)| = |AD - CB|$$

□

27. (第二章习题33) 设 A 为 n 阶非奇异方阵, B 是 $n \times 1$ 矩阵, b 是常数。证明:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B' & b \end{pmatrix} \text{可逆} \Leftrightarrow B'A^{-1}B \neq b$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -B'A^{-1} & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B' & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & b - B'A^{-1}B \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow & \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B' & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & b - B'A^{-1}B \end{vmatrix} = |A|(b - B'A^{-1}B) \\ & \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B' & b \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow b - B'A^{-1}B \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

28. (第二章习题34) 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, A^* 是伴随矩阵, 证明:

$$R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, R(A) = n \\ 1, R(A) = n - 1 \\ 0, R(A) < n - 1 \end{cases}$$

解.

$$R(A) = n \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0, |A^*| \neq 0 \Rightarrow R(A^*) = n$$

$$R(A) = n - 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0, AA^* = 0 \Rightarrow R(A) + R(A^*) \leq n$$

$$R(A^*) \leq 1, R(A) = n - 1 \Rightarrow \exists \text{代数余子式 } A_{ij} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore R(A^*) = 1.$$

$$R(A) < n - 1 \Rightarrow \text{All } A_{ij} = 0, A^* = 0$$

□

29. (第二章习题35) 设矩阵 A 是 n 阶方阵。称 $\text{Tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$ 为矩阵 A 的迹。现在设矩阵 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 证明:

- 1 $\text{Tr}(A + B) = \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(B)$
- 2 $\text{Tr}(kA) = k\text{Tr}(A)$
- 3 $\text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA)$
- 4 $AB - BA \neq E_n$
- 5 若矩阵 A 可逆, $\text{Tr}(B) = \text{Tr}(ABA^{-1})$

性质4 根据前面三条性质，显然成立。

第5条性质：

$$\text{Tr}(ABA^{-1}) = \text{Tr}(BA^{-1}A) = \text{Tr}(B)$$

解.

性质 1, 2 明显成立。(3). 任意 n 阶方阵 A , 考虑特征多项式: $|\lambda E - A|$, 有;

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \lambda^n - \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + (-1)^n |A| \\
 &= \lambda^n - \text{Tr}(A) \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + (-1)^n |A| \\
 \therefore |\lambda E - AB| &= |\lambda E - BA| \Rightarrow \text{Tr}(AB) = \text{Tr}(BA)
 \end{aligned}$$

□

30. (第二章习题36) 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, $R(A) = 1, \text{Tr}(A) = 2$, 求 $|\lambda E - A|$.

解.

$$R(A) = 1 \Rightarrow \exists \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \beta = (b_1 \quad b_2 \quad \cdots \quad b_n)$$

$$A = \alpha\beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_2b_1 & a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_nb_1 & a_nb_2 & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E_n - A| &= |\lambda E_n - \alpha\beta| = \lambda^{n-1} |\lambda - \beta\alpha| \\ &= \lambda^n - \text{Tr}(A)\lambda^{n-1} = \lambda^n - 2\lambda^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

31. Suppose B is a $r \times r$ matrix, and C is a $r \times n$ matrix with $R(C) = r$. Prove:

- ① If $BC = 0$, Then $B = 0$
- ② if $BC = C$, Then $B = E$

解.

There exist inverse matrix $Q_{r \times r}, P_{n \times n}$

$$QCP = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = BQ^{-1}QCPP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} BQ^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \dots \dots (2)$$

$$BC = 0 \Rightarrow^{(2)} \begin{pmatrix} BQ^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} BQ^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow BQ^{-1} = 0, B = 0$$



解.

$$BC = C \Rightarrow^{(2)} (BQ^{-1} \ 0) P^{-1} = C$$

$$\Rightarrow (BQ^{-1} \ 0) = CP \dots\dots (3)$$

$$QCP = (E_r \ 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow CP = Q^{-1} (E_r \ 0) = (Q^{-1} \ 0) \dots\dots (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow^{(3)+(4)} (BQ^{-1} \ 0) = (Q^{-1} \ 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow BQ^{-1} = Q^{-1} \Rightarrow B = E$$



32. 已知 3×3 实矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$, 满足 $a_{ij} = A_{ij} (i, j = 1, 2, 3)$, 其中 A_{ij} 是 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 且 $a_{11} \neq 0$, 计算行列式 $|A|$.

解.

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = A'$$

$$|A^* A| = |A|^3, A^* = A' \Rightarrow |A|^2 = |A|^3$$

$$|A|^2(|A| - 1) = 0$$

$$|A| = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} = a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2 \neq 0$$

$$|A| = 1$$



33. 已知方阵 A , 满足 $A^2 - A - 2E = 0$, 求 A^{-1} , $(A + 2E)^{-1}$

解.

$$A^2 - A - 2E = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 - A = 2E \Rightarrow A \frac{1}{2}(A - E) = E$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A - E)$$

$$A^2 = A + 2E \Rightarrow (A + 2E)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^2 = \frac{1}{4}(A - E)^2$$

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

$$\therefore (A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(-A + 3E)$$



34. 已知方阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 满足

$$A^*X \left(\frac{1}{2}A^*\right)^* = 8A^{-1}X + E,$$

求 X .

解.

注意公式: $AA^* = |A|E, |A||A^*| = |A|^n$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= 4, A^* = |A|A^{-1} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}A^*\right)^* &= \left|\frac{1}{2}A^*\right| \left(\frac{1}{2}A^*\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}|A^*|(A^*)^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}|A|^2|A|^{-1}A = A \end{aligned}$$



解.

代入原来等式:

$$|A|A^{-1}XA = 8A^{-1}X + E$$

$$4A^{-1}XA = 8A^{-1}X + E \Rightarrow 4XA = 8X + A$$

$$4X(A - 2E) = A \Rightarrow 4X = A(A - 2E)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A - 2E \\ A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



解.

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E \\ A(A-2E)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



解.

$$A(A - 2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$X = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



35. 设 A 是 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 证明: 存在一个 $n \times n$ 非零矩阵 B , 使 $AB = 0$ 的充分必要条件是 $|A| = 0$.

解.

$$AB = 0, \text{ if } |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow A \text{ 可逆}, A^{-1}(AB) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow B = 0, \text{ 矛盾}$$

$$|A| = 0 \Rightarrow R(A) = r < n \Rightarrow$$

$$\exists \text{ 可逆矩阵}, P, Q, PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{take } X, X = Q \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 (\text{why})$$

$$Q^{-1}X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}PAX &= PAQQ^{-1}X \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow PAX = 0 &\Rightarrow AX = P^{-1}PAX = 0 \\ \text{Note } X &= Q \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{n-r} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0\end{aligned}$$

$$36. \text{ 矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0.$$

求 A^{-1} .

解.

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ a_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \cdots & \\ & & & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

□

解.

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_n^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n^{-1} \\ a_1^{-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$37. \text{ Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ find } A^{-1}$$

解.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} B & B \\ B & -B \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} B & B & E & 0 \\ B & -B & 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{B^{-1}r_1} \begin{pmatrix} E & E & B^{-1} & 0 \\ B & -B & 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 - Br_1} \begin{pmatrix} E & E & B^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & -2B & -E & E \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-2^{-1}B^{-1}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} E & E & B^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & E & 2^{-1}B^{-1} & -2^{-1}B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} B^{-1} & B^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & -B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, B^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} B$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} B & B \\ B & -B \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} A$$

38. 设 A 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 证明: 如果 $A^2 = E$, 那么 $\text{rank}(A + E) + \text{rank}(A - E) = n$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 = E &\Rightarrow (A + E)(A - E) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow R(A + E) + R(A - E) \leq n \\ R(A + E) + R(A - E) &= R(A + E) + R(E - A) \\ &\geq R(A + E + E - A) = R(2E) = n \\ \therefore R(A + E) + R(A - E) &= n \end{aligned}$$



39. 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 则 A 是列满秩的充分必要条件为存在 m 级可逆阵 P 使 $PA = \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 同样地, A 为行满秩的充分必要条件为存在 n 级可逆矩阵 Q , $AQ = (E_m \ 0)$

解.

Suppose that

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Note that: $R(A) = n \leq m$. 因为存在 n 阶子式不为零, 所以矩阵 A 的第一列存在元素 $a_{i1} \neq 0$, 不妨设 $a_{11} \neq 0$. 否则可以左乘初等矩阵 $E(1, i)$, 交换第 1 行和第 i 行。



$$\prod_{i=2}^m E(i, 1(-\frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}))A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a'_{m2} & \cdots & a'_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(1(\frac{1}{a_{11}})) \prod_{i=2}^m E(i, 1(-\frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}))A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a'_{12} & \cdots & a'_{1n} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a'_{m2} & \cdots & a'_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Let } P_1 = E(1(\frac{1}{a_{11}})) \prod_{i=2}^m E(i, 1(-\frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}))$$

所以得到可逆矩阵 P_1

$$P_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a'_{12} & \cdots & a'_{1n} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a'_{m2} & \cdots & a'_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

类似对第 2 列元素, 第 3 列元素, ..., 第 n 列元素讨论: 得到可逆矩阵: P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n

$$P_n P_{n-1} \cdots P_2 P_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

最后令: $P = P_n P_{n-1} \cdots P_2 P_1$. 则有:

$$PA = \begin{pmatrix} E_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

40. $m \times n$ 矩阵 A 的秩为 r , 则有 $m \times r$ 的列满秩矩阵 P 和 $r \times n$ 的行满秩矩阵 Q , 使 $A = PQ$. (习题7的推广版)

解.

存在可逆矩阵, P_1 (m 阶方阵), Q_1 (n 阶方阵)

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 A Q_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0_{r \times (n-r)} \\ 0_{(m-r) \times r} & 0_{(m-r) \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow A &= P_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} Q_1^{-1} \end{aligned}$$



解.

令

$$P_{m \times r} = P_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix}, Q_{r \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} Q_1^{-1}$$

$$A = P_{m \times r} Q_{r \times n}$$

$$R(P_{m \times r}) = R \left(P_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} \right) = R \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0_{(m-r) \times r} \end{pmatrix} = r$$

$$R(Q_{r \times n}) = R \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} Q_1^{-1} \right) = R \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0_{r \times (n-r)} \end{pmatrix} \right) = r$$



解.

特别, 当 $R(A) = 1$,

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{pmatrix}, Q = (b_1 \quad b_2 \quad \cdots \quad b_n)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_2 b_1 & a_2 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_m b_1 & a_m b_2 & \cdots & a_m b_n \end{pmatrix}$$



第三章习题

23. 求过点 $M_0(2, 1, 3)$ 且与直线 $L: \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{-1}$ 垂直相交的直线方程。

解.

第一步, 求经过点 $M_0(2, 1, 3)$ 并且与直线 L 垂直的平面 π :

$$3(x-2) + 2(y-1) - 1(z-3) = 0$$

即: $\pi: 3x + 2y - z - 5 = 0$ 第二步, 求 π 与直线 L 的交点: 将直线参数方程:

$$x = 3t - 1, y = 2t + 1, z = -t$$

带入平面方程:

$$3(3t - 1) + 2(2t + 1) + t - 5 = 0$$

$$14t = 6, t = \frac{3}{7}, M_1\left(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7}\right)$$

$M_1(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7})$ 为交点。所求直线由点

$$M_0(2, 1, 3), M_1(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7})$$

决定, 所求直线为:

$$\frac{x-2}{\frac{2}{7}-2} = \frac{y-1}{\frac{13}{7}-1} = \frac{z-3}{-\frac{3}{7}-3}$$

$$\frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-3}{-4}$$

25. 求过点 $M(-1, 2, 3)$, 垂直于直线:

$$L: \frac{x}{4} = \frac{y}{5} = \frac{z}{6}$$

且平行于平面:

$$\pi: 7x + 8y + 9z + 10 = 0$$

的直线方程。

解.

设所求直线为 L_1 , 方向向量为: \mathbf{s}_1 . L_1 与 L 垂直, 则有它们的方向向量垂直: $\mathbf{s}_1 \perp \mathbf{s} = (4, 5, 6)$. L_1 与 π 平行, 则有 $\mathbf{s}_1 \perp \mathbf{n} = (7, 8, 9)$ □

$$\mathbf{s}_1 = \mathbf{s} \times \mathbf{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -3\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$$

取 L_1 的方向量: $(1, -2, 1)$, 则 L_1 方程为:

$$\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$

33. 求点 $M(-1, 2, 0)$ 在平面 $\pi: x + 2y - z + 1 = 0$ 上的投影。

解.

$M(-1, 2, 0)$ 在平面 $\pi: x + 2y - z + 1 = 0$ 上的投影点: 经过 M 并且与平面 π 垂直的直线 L , 与平面 π 的交点就是投影点 M_1 . L 的方向量是平面 π 的法向量: $(1, 2, -1)$. 所以直线 L 为

$$\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z}{-1}$$

将 $x = t - 1, y = 2t + 2, z = -t$ 代入平面 π 的方程:

$$t - 1 + 2(2t + 2) + t + 1 = 0, t = -\frac{2}{3}$$

投影点为: $(-\frac{5}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$



34. 求直线 L :

$$2x - 4y + z = 0$$

$$3x - 2z - 9 = 0$$

在平面 $\pi: 4x - y + z = 1$ 上的投影直线。

解.

分析: 找到经过直线 L 且与 π 垂直的平面 π_1 , 平面 π_1, π 的交线即为投影线。设

$$\pi_1: \lambda(2x - 4y + z) + \mu(3x - 2z - 9) = 0$$

其法向量为: $(2\lambda + 3\mu, -4\lambda, \lambda - 2\mu)$, 与平面 π 的法向量垂直:

$$4(2\lambda + 3\mu) + 4\lambda + \lambda - 2\mu = 0$$

$$13\lambda + 10\mu = 0, \mu = 13, \lambda = -10$$



$$\pi_1 : 19x + 40y - 36z - 117 = 0$$

$$\pi : 4x - y + z = 1$$

$$L_1 : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 19x + 40y - 36z - 117 = 0 \\ 4x - y + z = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

为投影直线

35. 求点 $A(2, 4, 3)$ 在直线: $L: x = y = z$ 上投影点坐标, 并求出点 A 到该直线的距离。

解.

分析: 首先求出经过点 A , 并且与直线 L 垂直的平面 π , 然后求出平面 π 与直线 L 的交点, 即为投影点。根据点法式:

$$\pi: x - 2 + y - 4 + z - 3 = 0$$

$$x + y + z - 9 = 0$$

将直线参数方程 $x = y = z = t$ 代入平面 π 的方程, 得到 $t = 3$. 所以投影点为 $M(3, 3, 3)$.

$$|\overrightarrow{AM}| = \sqrt{2}$$

为距离。



求点到直线的距离用公式：

$$d = \frac{|\mathbf{s} \times \overrightarrow{OA}|}{|\mathbf{s}|}$$

$$\mathbf{s} \times \overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$$

$$|\mathbf{s} \times \overrightarrow{OA}| = \sqrt{6}$$

$$d = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2}$$

36. 设直线 L 经过点 $M(-4, -5, 3)$, 并且与直线 L_1 和 L_2 相交, 其中:

$$L_1 : \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y+3}{-2} = \frac{z-2}{-1}$$

$$L_2 : \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{-5}$$

求直线方程 L .

解.

设所求直线方程 L 为:

$$\frac{x+4}{m} = \frac{y+5}{n} = \frac{z-3}{p}$$

L 与 L_1 相交, 得到:

$$\overrightarrow{MM_1} = (3, 2, -1), [\text{ss}_1 \overrightarrow{MM_1}] = \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$4m + 12p = 0 \Rightarrow m + 3p = 0$$

L 与 L_2 相交, 得到:

$$\overrightarrow{MM_2} = (6, 4, -2) = 2(3, 2, -1)$$

$$[\mathbf{ss}_2 \overrightarrow{MM_2}] = \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 7m - 13n - 5p = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m + 3p = 0 \\ 7m - 13n - 5p = 0 \end{array} \right\}, p = 1, m = -3, n = -2$$

$$L: \frac{x+4}{-3} = \frac{y+5}{-2} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$

解法2: 分析, 点 M 分别和直线 L_1, L_2 决定平面 π_1, π_2 . 这两个平面的交线 L 经过点 M , 且分别与 L_1, L_2 共面, 我们只需说明 L 分别与它们相交。

- M 和直线 L_1 决定的平面设为 π_1 : L_1 上取一个点 $M_1(-1, -3, 2)$.

$$\overrightarrow{MM_1} = (3, 2, -1), \mathbf{s}_1 = (3, -2, -1)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = \mathbf{s}_1 \times \overrightarrow{MM_1} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4(\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{k})$$

$$\pi_1 : 1(x + 4) + 0(y + 5) + 3(z - 3) = 0$$

$$x + 3z - 5 = 0$$

① M 和直线 L_2 决定的平面设为 $\pi_2 : L_1$ 上取一个点 $M_2(2, -1, 1)$.

$$\overrightarrow{MM_2} = (6, 4, -2) = 2(3, 2, -1), \mathbf{s}_2 = (2, 3, -5)$$

$$\mathbf{n}_2 = \mathbf{s}_2 \times \overrightarrow{MM_2} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 7\mathbf{i} - 13\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$$

$$\pi_2 : 7(x - 2) - 13(y + 1) - 5(z - 1) = 0$$

$$7x - 13y - 5z - 22 = 0$$

② 所求直线为

$$L : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + 3z - 5 = 0 \\ 7x - 13y - 5z - 22 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

L 的方向向量为:

$$\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 7 & -13 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 13(3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$$

可以看出:

$$\mathbf{s} \nparallel \mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s} \nparallel \mathbf{s}_2$$

所以直线 L 与直线 L_1 和直线 L_2 都要相交。

37. 设平面 π 满足:

- 垂直于平面 $z = 0$
- 经过点 $M_0(1, -1, 1)$ 到直线 $L: \begin{cases} y - z + 1 = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 的垂线。

求平面 π 的方程。

解.

分析: 平面 π 经过点 $M_0(1, -1, 1)$, 考虑求 π 的法向量 \mathbf{n} . π 垂直于平面 $z = 0$, 所以有: $\mathbf{n} \perp (0, 0, 1)$. 设点 $M_0(1, -1, 1)$ 到直线 L 垂线为 L_1 , 则 $\mathbf{n} \perp \mathbf{s}_1$, \mathbf{s}_1 是 L_1 方向向量。所以: $\mathbf{n} = (0, 0, 1) \times \mathbf{s}_1$.



第一步：求经过点 $M_0(1, -1, 1)$ 并且与直线 L 垂直的平面 π_1 ：
注意到直线 L 的方向量即为 π_1 的法向量：

$$\mathbf{s} = (0, 1, -1) \times (1, 0, 0) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$$

$$\pi_1 : y + 1 + z - 1 = y + z = 0$$

第二步：求 π_1 与与直线 L 的交点 M_1 ：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y - z + 1 = 0 \\ x = 0 \\ y + z = 0 \end{array} \right\}, x = 0, y = -\frac{1}{2}, z = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M_1\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

第三步： L_1 的方向向量为 $\overrightarrow{M_0M_1} = (-1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$. 取方向向量：

$$\mathbf{s}_1 = (-2, 1, -1)$$

第四步：计算平面 π 的法向量：

$$\mathbf{n} = (0, 0, 1) \times \mathbf{s}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j})$$

第五步：写出平面 π 的方程：

$$x - 1 + 2(y + 1) = x + 2y + 1 = 0$$

38. 求直线

$$L_1 : \frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z-1}{0}$$

和直线

$$L_2 : \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{0} = \frac{z}{1}$$

的公垂线与它们的交点，及公垂线方程。

解.

本题关键是求交点。首先设直线 L_1 的相关参数为：

$$M_1 = (3, 0, 1)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_1 = (2, 1, 0)$$

$$\text{参数方程: } x = 3 + 2t, y = t, z = 1$$

$$\text{公垂线交点: } P_1 (3 + 2t, t, 1)$$

经过点 P_1 与直线 L_1 垂直的平面为：

$$\pi_1: 2(x - 3 - 2t) + y - t = 0$$

$$2x + y - 5t - 6 = 0$$



再设直线 L_2 的相关参数为：

$$M_2 = (-1, 2, 0)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_2 = (1, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{参数方程: } x = u - 1, y = 2, z = u$$

$$\text{公垂线交点: } P_2 \quad (u - 1, 2, u)$$

经过点 P_2 与直线 L_2 垂直的平面为：

$$\pi_2: (x - u + 1) + z - u = 0$$

$$x + z - 2u + 1 = 0$$

注意到点 P_2 在公垂线上, 必然在平面 π_1 上, 所以有:

$$2(u - 1) + 2 - 5t - 6 = 2u - 5t - 6 = 0$$

注意到点 P_1 在公垂线上, 必然在平面 π_2 上, 所以有:

$$3 + 2t + 1 - 2u + 1 = -2u + 2t + 5 = 0$$

解方程组:

$$2u - 5t = 6$$

$$-2u + 2t = -5$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{3}, u = \frac{13}{6}$$

得到交点:

$$P_1\left(\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1\right)$$

$$P_2\left(\frac{7}{6}, 2, \frac{13}{6}\right)$$

解法2. 根据前面假设, 公垂线与直线 L_1 的交点设为 $P_1(3 + 2t, t, 1)$, 公垂线与直线 L_2 的交点设为 $P_2(u - 1, 2, u)$. 则有:
 $\overrightarrow{P_1P_2}$ 平行于 $\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2$, 所以:

$$\mathbf{s}_1 \times \mathbf{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$$

$$\overrightarrow{P_1P_2} = (u - 2t - 4, 2 - t, u - 1)$$

$$\frac{u - 2t - 4}{1} = \frac{2 - t}{-2} = \frac{u - 1}{-1}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{2-t}{-2} = \frac{u-1}{-1} \\ \frac{u-2t-4}{1} = \frac{u-1}{-1} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2u = 4 - t \\ 2u = 2t + 5 \end{array}$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{3}, u = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$P_1\left(\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1\right), P_2\left(\frac{7}{6}, 2, \frac{13}{6}\right)$$

第四章习题

1. (书中习题3) 设 A 是可逆矩阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$, 是 k 个 n 维列向量。证明:

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$$

线性无关, 当且仅当

$$A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_k$$

线性无关.

Proof.

Let $B = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_k)$. then

$$AB = (A\alpha_1 \ A\alpha_2 \ \cdots \ A\alpha_k)$$



Proof.

B 的列向量由向量组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$ 组成, 既然 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$ 是线性无关组, 因此方程:

$$BX = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BX = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_k\alpha_k = 0$$

只有零解。

AB 的列向量由向量组:

$$A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_k$$

组成, $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_k$ 是否线性无关组, 取决于下列方程 □

Proof.

$$ABX = (A\alpha_1 \quad A\alpha_2 \quad \cdots \quad A\alpha_k) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ABX = x_1 A\alpha_1 + x_2 A\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_k A\alpha_k = 0$$

是否有非零解。因为矩阵 A 可逆，所以方程 $BX = 0$ 与方程 $ABX = 0$ 是同解方程：

$$BX_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow ABX_0 = 0$$

既然 $BX = 0$ 只有零解，所以 $ABX = 0$ 也只有零解，所以向量组： $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_k$ 是线性无关组。 □

2. (书中第四章习题5) 判断下列命题是否成立:

(1) 若有常数 k_1, k_2, k_3 使得 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0$, 则向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关;

(2) 若向量 β 不能表示为向量 α_1, α_2 的线性组合, 则向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$ 线性无关;

(3) 若向量组 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 向量 β 不能被 α_1, α_2 线性表示, 则向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$ 线性无关.

(4) 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 则其中任何一个向量可以被其余向量线性表示;

(5) 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 中任意一个向量可以被其余向量线性表示, 则向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关。

(6) 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 中任意两个都是线性无关, 则向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关。

(7) 设又一组数: k_1, k_2, k_3 使得 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0$, 且 α_3 可以由 α_1, α_2 线性表示。则 $k_3 \neq 0$ 。

(8) 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是线性相关的, 则 α_1 可以被其余向量线性表示。

解.

(1) 错误。当 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$ 时，线性无关的三个向量也满足 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0$ 。

(2) 错误。只要向量组 α_1, α_2 线性相关，则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$ 也是线性相关的。

(3) 对的。反证法：若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$ 是线性相关的，则存在不全为零的数： k_1, k_2, k_3 ，满足：

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\beta = 0$$

由此看出， $k_3 \neq 0$ ，否则 k_1, k_2 不全为零，从而 α_1, α_2 是线性相关的，与前提矛盾。但是 $k_3 \neq 0$ ，又与另外一个前提矛盾。所以， $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$ 是线性无关的。

(4) 错误。应该是：存在一个向量被其余向量线性表示。 □

解.

(5) 正确。

(6) 错误。取向量组： $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 =$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,任意两个线性无关,但三个向量线性相关。(7) 错误。取 $\alpha_3 = 0$, 零向量, 则 k_3 可以取零。或者, 所有 k_1, k_2, k_3 都取零, 等式成立, 这与 α_3 被 α_1, α_2 线性表示, 没有任何关系,(8) 错误。例如 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 但是 α_1 不能被 α_2, α_3 线性表示。 \square

3 (书中第四章习题6) 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 向量 β 可以由它们线性表示, 则线性表示的系数是唯一的。即

$$\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_m\alpha_m$$

系数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 是唯一的。

4 (书中第四章习题7) 若向量 β 可以由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 唯一线性表示, 则向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关。

解.

设

$$\beta = a_1\alpha_1 + a_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + a_m\alpha_m$$

反证法, 如果: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, 则存在不全为零的数: b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m , 使得:



$$\begin{aligned} b_1\alpha_1 + b_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_m\alpha_m = 0 &\Rightarrow \\ \beta = (a_1 + b_1)\alpha_1 + (a_2 + b_2)\alpha_2 + \cdots + (a_m + b_m)\alpha_m \\ a_1 = a_1 + b_1, a_2 = a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_m = a_m + b_m \\ b_1 = b_2 = \cdots = b_m = 0 \end{aligned}$$

与 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m 不全部为零矛盾。所以， $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关。

5. (书中第四章习题8) 设向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 证明:

- ① α_1 可由 α_2, α_3 线性表示,
- ② α_4 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示,

解.

(1) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 存在不全为零的数: k_1, k_2, k_3 , 使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0$$

由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 可得: α_2, α_3 线性无关。因此: $k_1 \neq 0$,

$$\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \frac{k_3}{k_1}\alpha_3 \cdots \cdots (1)$$



(2) 反证法, 假设 α_4 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 即有线性表达式:

$$\alpha_4 = a_1\alpha_1 + a_2\alpha_2 + a_3\alpha_3 \cdots \cdots (2)$$

等式 (1) 代入等式 (2), 得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_4 &= a_1\left(-\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \frac{k_3}{k_1}\alpha_3\right) + a_2\alpha_2 + a_3\alpha_3 \\ &= \left(-a_1\frac{k_2}{k_1} + a_2\right)\alpha_2 + \left(-a_1\frac{k_3}{k_1} + a_3\right)\alpha_3 \end{aligned}$$

向量 α_4 可由 α_2, α_3 线性表示, 从而 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关, 跟已知条件矛盾, 所以 α_4 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示。

7 (书中第四章习题9) 已知 向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 线性无关, 令

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \beta, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + 2\beta, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + 3\beta$$

证明: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta$ 线性无关.

解.

Suppose that:

$$\begin{aligned} k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 + k_4\beta &= 0 \Rightarrow \\ k_1(\alpha_1 + \beta) + k_2(\alpha_2 + 2\beta) + k_3(\alpha_3 + 3\beta) + k_4\beta &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + (k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 + k_4)\beta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 线性无关, 所以

$$k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0, k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 + k_4 = 0$$

所以 $k_4 = 0$, 得到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta$ 线性无关.



8 (书中第四章习题10) 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 可以由向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 线性表示。若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 是线性无关组, 则向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 也是线性无关组。

解.

根据题意, 有:

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{m1}\beta_m$$

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{m2}\beta_m$$

.....

$$\alpha_m = a_{1m}\beta_1 + a_{2m}\beta_2 + \cdots + a_{mm}\beta_m$$



解.

利用矩阵表达, 向量看作是列向量, 有

$$(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_m) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_m \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mm} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$m \leq R(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_m) \leq R(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_m) \leq m \\ \Rightarrow R(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_m) = m$$

因此, 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 是线性无关组。

9 (书中第四章习题11) 设向量 α 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 但不能由 α_2, α_3 线性表示. 证明: α_1 可由 $\alpha, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示.

10 (书中第四章习题12) 设向量组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 与向量组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$ 的秩相等, 证明它们是等价向量组。

解.

It is sufficient to prove that $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的极大无关组也是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$ 的极大无关组。



11 (书中第四章习题13) 确定数 a 使得向量组:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ a \end{pmatrix}$$

的秩为 n .

解.

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix}, |A| = (a + n - 1)(a - 1)^{n-1}$$

$|A| \neq 0$ 当且仅当 $a \neq 1 - n, 1$

12 (书中第四章习题14) 设矩阵 A 是 $n \times p$ 矩阵, B 是 $p \times m$ 矩阵, 利用向量证明:

$$R(AB) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\}$$

解.

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1p} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{np} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{p1} & b_{p2} & \cdots & b_{pm} \end{pmatrix}$$

□

Suppose that

$$AB = C = (C_{11} \quad C_{12} \quad \cdots \quad C_{1m})$$

$$A = (A_{11} \ A_{12} \ \cdots \ A_{1p}), B = (B_{11} \ B_{12} \ \cdots \ B_{1m})$$

$$AB = A (B_{11} \ B_{12} \ \cdots \ B_{1m}) = (AB_{11} \ AB_{12} \ \cdots \ AB_{1m})$$

$$C_{1j} = AB_{1j} = (A_{11} \ A_{12} \ \cdots \ A_{1p}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{pj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{1j} = b_{1j}A_{11} + b_{2j}A_{12} + \cdots + b_{pj}A_{1p}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

所以，矩阵 C 的列向量组可以由 A 的列向量组线性表示， $R(C) \leq R(A)$.

$$AB = C = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} \\ C_{21} \\ \vdots \\ C_{n1} \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ A_{21} \\ \vdots \\ A_{n1} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} \\ B_{21} \\ \vdots \\ B_{p1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ A_{21} \\ \vdots \\ A_{n1} \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B \\ A_{21}B \\ \vdots \\ A_{n1}B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{i1} = A_{i1}B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{ip} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} \\ B_{21} \\ \cdots \\ B_{p1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{i1} = a_{i1}B_{11} + a_{i2}B_{21} + \cdots + a_{ip}B_{p1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

矩阵 C 的行向量组可以由矩阵 B 的行向量组线性表示, 因此
 $R(C) \leq R(B)$.

$$R(AB) = R(C) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\}$$

13 (书中第四章习题15) 设有向量组:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

试求:

- ① 该向量组的秩;
- ② 该向量组的极大无关组;
- ③ 用极大无关组线性表示其它向量。

构造矩阵 A : 初等行变换不改变矩阵列向量的线性关系

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1, r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -5 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_1 - 2r_3 \\ r_2 + 3r_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 + \frac{1}{2}r_2 \\ r_3 + \frac{1}{2}r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \\ -\frac{1}{2}r_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_3$$

14 (书中第四章习题16) 试证: 由向量: $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 =$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 生成的向量空间就是 \mathbf{R}^3

解.

只需证明空间中任意一个向量 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$ 可以由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 即: $\alpha \in L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

□

Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$, then $|A| \neq 0$, we know $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关。假设

$$AX = \alpha$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & c \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 - r_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & a - b \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{c}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 - r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & a - b \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & b - \frac{c}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{c}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = a - b, y = b - \frac{c}{2}, z = \frac{c}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = (a - b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \left(b - \frac{c}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{c}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以: $\alpha \in L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \mathbf{R}^3 = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

15 (书中第四章习题17) 由 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 生成

的向量空间为 V_1 . 由 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 生成的向量空间

为 V_2 . 证明 $V_1 = V_2$.

解.

只需证明: 向量组 α_1, α_2 , 和向量组 β_1, β_2 , 线性等价, 即可以互相线性表示. □

首先证明: $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in V_1$, 等价于:

$$\beta_1 = k_{11}\alpha_1 + k_{21}\alpha_2, \beta_2 = k_{12}\alpha_1 + k_{22}\alpha_2$$

$$(\beta_1 \ \beta_2) = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \beta_1 \ \beta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \beta_2 = 3\alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in V_1$$

$$(\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \beta_1 \quad \beta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 2\beta_1 + \frac{1}{3}\beta_2, \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{3}\beta_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in V_2$$

16 (书中第四章习题18) 设

$$V_1 = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbf{R}, x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0\}$$

$$V_2 = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbf{R}, x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 1\}$$

问: V_1 和 V_2 是不是向量空间? 为什么?

解.

- if $\alpha, \beta \in V_1$, then

$$\alpha + \beta = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n), x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2 + \dots + x_n + y_n = 0$$

hence $\alpha + \beta \in V_1$.

-

$$k\alpha = (kx_1, kx_2, \dots, kx_n), kx_1 + kx_2 + \dots + kx_n = 0, k\alpha \in V_1$$

V_1 是一个向量空间。 □

- V_2 不是向量空间, 因为对加法和数乘不封闭:

$$\alpha, \beta \in V_2$$

$$\alpha + \beta = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$$

$$x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2 + \dots + x_n + y_n = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \notin V_2$$

17 (书中第四章习题19) 设

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

证明:

- ① 这两组向量都是 \mathbf{R}^3 的基;
- ② 求第一个基到第二个基的过渡矩阵;
- ③ 求向量 $(0, -2, 3)$ 分别在这两组基下的坐标;

解.

(1) 只需证明这两组向量都是线性无关组。Let $A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3)$, $B = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3)$ $|A| \neq 0, |B| \neq 0$. 所以它们都是线性无关组, 都可以作为 \mathbf{R}^3 的基底.

(2) 设 (1) 到 (2) 的过渡矩阵为 P , 则有:

$$B = AP, P = A^{-1}B$$

$$(A \ B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & -8 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & -7 & -11 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & -8 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 & -12 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3). 设 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 分别以下列方程求坐标:

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = 29\alpha_1 - 7\alpha_2 - 5\alpha_3$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & -10 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & -10 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -10 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 37 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{71}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{25}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{37}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{71}{4}\beta_1 - \frac{25}{2}\beta_2 + \frac{37}{4}\beta_3$$

18 (书中第四章习题20) 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k 是 $k, k \leq n$ 个互不相同的数, 证明:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a_k \\ \vdots \\ a_k^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

线性无关。

解.

令:

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_1^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_2^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \beta_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a_k \\ \vdots \\ a_k^{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

根据克莱姆法则, $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1^{k-1} & a_k^{k-1} & \cdots & a_k^{k-1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 所

以: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k$, 线性无关, 增加分量变为: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$, 还是线性无关。

19 (书中第四章习题21) 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的秩相等, 且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 可以由向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 线性表示, 证明这两个向量组等价。

解.

只需证明: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 也可以被 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示。
 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 的极大无关组为

$$\Omega_1 = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_d\}, d = R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)$$

设 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的极大无关组为

$$\Omega_2 = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_d\}, d = R(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$$

根据线性表示的传递性, Ω_1 可以由 Ω_2 线性表示: □

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \dots \ \alpha_d) &= (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \dots \ \beta_d) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1d} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{d1} & a_{d2} & \cdots & a_{dd} \end{pmatrix} \\
 (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \dots \ \alpha_d) &= (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \dots \ \beta_d) A \\
 A &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1d} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2d} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{d1} & a_{d2} & \cdots & a_{dd} \end{pmatrix}, R(A) \geq R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_d) = d \\
 (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \dots \ \beta_d) &= (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \dots \ \alpha_d) A^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_d$ 也可以被 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_d$ 线性表示。从而 Ω_1 与 Ω_2 等价, 导出两个向量组等价。

20 (书中第四章习题22) 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的秩为 s , 向量组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 的秩是 t . 证明: $t \geq r + s - m$.

解.

Let

$$A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_r), B = (\alpha_{r+1} \ \alpha_{r+2} \ \cdots \ \alpha_m)$$

and let $C = (A \ B)$. 所以有:

$$s = R(C) = R(A \ B) \leq R(A) + R(B)$$

But $R(A) = t, R(B) \leq m - r$. Therefore:

$$s \leq t + m - r \Rightarrow t \geq s + r - m$$



21 (书中第四章习题23) 设有 n 维列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 和 n 维列向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t$. 设:

$$A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_s), B = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_t)$$

证明: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 可以由 n 维列向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t$ 线性表示的充分必要条件是: 存在矩阵 C , 满足: $A = BC$

解.

$$C = (c_{ij})_{t \times s}, A = BC$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_j = c_{1j}\beta_1 + c_{2j}\beta_2 + \dots + c_{tj}\beta_t = A \begin{pmatrix} c_{1j} \\ c_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ c_{tj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

22 (书中第四章习题24) 设矩阵 A 经过初等列变换化为矩阵 B , 证明 A 的列向量组与 B 的列向量组等价。

解.

$$A \xrightarrow[\text{右乘可逆矩阵 } P]{\text{初等列变换}} B = AC$$

根据上一题, B 的列向量由 A 的列向量线性表示. 注意到 C 是可逆矩阵, $A = BC^{-1}$, A 的列向量也可以由 B 的列向量线性表示。 □

23 (书中第四章习题25) 设有列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 和列向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$, 满足:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \cdots & \beta_r \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} K$$

K 为 $s \times r$ 矩阵。且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, 证明 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 线性无关的条件是 $R(K) = r$.

解.

必要性: if $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 线性无关, then $R(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_r) = r$.
Hence $r \leq R(K) \leq r, R(K) = r$. 充分性: if $R(K) = r$, then

$$R(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} K) \geq R(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_s) + R(K) - s$$

$$R(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_r) \geq R(K) = r$$

$$R(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_r) = r, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$$

线性无关。



24 (书中第四章习题26) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是一组 n 维向量。证明该向量组线性无关的充分必要条件是：任意 n 维向量可以由它们线性表示。

Proof.

必要性：根据 \mathbf{R}^n 维数为 n ，若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关，则为基底，任意向量可以被它们线性表示；充分性：考虑到标准单位向量都可以被它们线性表示，故它们自身就是极大无关组，因而是线性无关向量。 □

25 (书中第四章习题27) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 \mathbf{R}^n 的一个基, $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^n$. 若 $(\alpha, \alpha_i) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then $\alpha = 0$.

解.

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i, (\alpha, \alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i (\alpha, \alpha_i) = 0$$

Hence $\alpha = 0$



26 (书中第四章习题28) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 \mathbf{R}^n 的一个规范正交基,

$$\alpha = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n, \beta = y_1\alpha_1 + y_2\alpha_2 + \dots + y_n\alpha_n,$$

Prove: $(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$

解.

Note that:

$$(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 1, & i = j \end{cases}$$



27 (书中第四章习题30) 将向量组:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

规范正交化。

解.

第一步, 逐步正交化:

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)}\beta_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{2}\beta_1 - \frac{4}{5}\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

其次，规范化

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{|\beta_1|}\beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{|\beta_2|}\beta_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{|\beta_3|}\beta_3 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

28 (书中第四章习题31) 设矩阵 A, B 都是 n 阶正交矩阵, 证明:

- ① A^{-1} 是正交矩阵;
- ② AB 是正交矩阵;

Proof.

- ① 已知 $A'A = E$, 所以 $A^{-1} = A', (A^{-1})'A^{-1} = (A')'A^{-1} = AA^{-1} = E$
- ② $(AB)'AB = B'A'AB = E$

所以 A^{-1}, AB 都是正交矩阵。 □

29 (书中第四章习题32) 设矩阵 P 是 \mathbf{R}^n 中规范正交基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$, 到 \mathbf{R}^n 中规范正交基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 的过渡矩阵。证明: P 是正交矩阵。

Proof.

根据已知条件, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_n) &= (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n) P \\ A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n), B &= (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_n), A = BP \\ P &= B^{-1}A, A, B \text{ 是正交矩阵} \\ B^{-1}, A &\text{ 是正交矩阵, } P = B^{-1}A \end{aligned}$$

是正交矩阵.



第六章习题

1 证明下面两个矩阵相似:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解法1: 取矩阵:

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

则有: $T = T^{-1}$ 而且

$$T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

解法2: 设有基底: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 和线性变换, 满足:

$$f(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4) = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4) A$$

because $\alpha_4, \alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1$ is also another bases, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f\alpha_4 &= 4\alpha_4 \\ f\alpha_3 &= 3\alpha_3 \\ f\alpha_2 &= 2\alpha_2 \\ f\alpha_1 &= 1\alpha_1 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow f(\alpha_4 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Hence the matrix A is similar to B .

谢 谢 !