

补充：等差数列求和： $a_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2}$
 等比数列求和： $S_n = \frac{a_1(1 - q^n)}{1 - q}$

第一章 $T_1(u), T_2, T_3, T_4, T_6, T_7, T_8(u), T_{12}$

$T_1(u) \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 2 \times 5 + 0 \times (-1) \times 2 + 0 \times 3 \times (-2) - (-2) \times 2 \times 2 - (-1) \times 3 \times 1 - 0 \times 0 \times 5$
 $= 10 + 8 + 3 = 21$

$T_2 \quad (1) 3421 : T(3421) = 2 + 2 + 1 = 5$

$(2) n(n-1) \dots 21 : T(n(n-1) \dots 21) = (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

T_3 含因子 $a_1 a_2 a_3$ 的项 (四阶)
 注意：项要带符号

余下4个元素组合即可

有：
 $- a_{11} a_{23} a_{32} a_{44} \xrightarrow{(-1)^{T(1324)}} (-1)^1 = -1$
 $+ a_{11} a_{23} a_{34} a_{42} \xrightarrow{+q \text{ 不变}} (-1)^{T(1342)} = (-1)^{1+1} = 1$

$T_4 \quad |a_{ij}| = D(5 \text{ 阶}) : r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4, D^T, \underline{2 \times r_1, 2 \times r_2, 2 \times r_3, 2 \times r_4, 2 \times r_5}, \underline{C_5 - 1 \times C_2}$
 变号 不变 乘上 2^5 不变
 $\therefore$ 结果为 $-2^5 D = -32D$

6. $a_{31} = -2, a_{32} = -1, a_{33} = 0, a_{34} = 1, M_{31} = -5, M_{32} = -3, M_{33} = 7, M_{34} = 4$

解： $D = a_{31} A_{31} + a_{32} A_{32} + a_{33} A_{33} + a_{34} A_{34}$
 $= a_{31} (-1)^{3+1} M_{31} + a_{32} (-1)^{3+2} M_{32} + a_{33} (-1)^{3+3} M_{33} + a_{34} (-1)^{3+4} M_{34}$
 $= (-2) \times (-5) - (-1) \times (-3) + 0 \times 7 - 1 \times 4$
 $= 10 - 3 - 4$
 $= 3$

$T_7(u) \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{T(4321)} (1 \times 1 \times (-2) \times (-4)) = 8$
 $\downarrow$
 $3+2+1 = 6$

$T_8(u) \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n-1 \\ n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{T(234 \dots (n-1))} 1 \times 2 \times \dots \times (n-1) = (-1)^{(n-1)} n!$
 $\downarrow$
 $1+1+\dots+0 = n-1 \rightarrow n!$
 注： $n-1$ 和 $n+1$ 奇偶性相同
 $\downarrow$
 数每个数后比它小的数的总和 } 用哪种群好，会作就行

$$(3) D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n-r_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2^{(n-1)}$$

$$12. \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = a + b + c \\ ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \\ bcx_1 + cax_2 + abx_3 = 3abc \end{cases}$$

解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ bc & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-ar_1 \\ r_3-bcr_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a \\ 0 & c(b-a) & b(a-c) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a \\ c(b-a) & b(a-c) \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(a-c)b + (a-c)(a-b)c$ 算完发现用不上, 无所谓, 大胆猜

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & 1 & 1 \\ a^2+b^2+c^2 & b & c \\ 3abc & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_1-bC_2 \\ C_1-cC_3}} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b & c \\ abc & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 \div a} a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ bc & ca & ab \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b+c & 1 \\ a & a^2+b^2+c^2 & c \\ bc & 3abc & ab \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_2-aC_1 \\ C_2-cC_3}} b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ bc & ac & ab \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a+b+c \\ a & b & a^2+b^2+c^2 \\ bc & ac & 3abc \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_3-aC_1 \\ C_3-bC_2 \\ C_3 \div c}} c \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ bc & ac & ab \end{vmatrix}$$

D_1, D_2, D_3 都和 D 成比例, 省掉计算了。

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = a, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = b, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = c$$

第二题 T1: 3, 7, 8, ~~17~~, 21, 22

T: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

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

$A-B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

$3A-2B = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ -2 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $A+Z=B$, $Z=B-A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{4}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

(3) $3A+Y+3(B-Y)=0$

$3A+Y+3B-3Y=0$

$Y = \frac{3}{2}(A+B) = \frac{3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{4} & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{15}{8} \end{pmatrix}$

T3 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

(1) $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4+10+18 & 7+14+27 \\ 12+5+12 & 21+8+18 \\ 8+18+6 & 14+24+9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 50 \\ 29 & 47 \\ 29 & 47 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $3AB = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 32 & 50 \\ 29 & 47 \\ 29 & 47 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 96 & 150 \\ 87 & 141 \\ 87 & 141 \end{pmatrix}$

注意: k 乘 $\begin{cases} \text{行列式: 乘某行或列} \\ \text{矩阵: 乘所有元素} \end{cases}$

T7 分析: I, II, III, IV 为工厂, ABC 为产品, 求总投入和利润, 实际为每厂各产品产量*利润的总和, 对应到矩阵乘法。

工厂	产量	利润
I	$5 \times 4 + 10 \times 5 + 20 \times 4$	$5 \times 1 + 10 \times 2 + 20 \times 1.5$
II	$6 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 + 10 \times 4$	$6 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 + 10 \times 1.5$
III	$4 \times 4 + 20 \times 5 + 8 \times 4$	$4 \times 1 + 20 \times 2 + 8 \times 1.5$
IV	$8 \times 4 + 12 \times 5 + 6 \times 4$	$8 \times 1 + 12 \times 2 + 6 \times 1.5$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 160 & 55 \\ 144 & 51 \\ 152 & 56 \\ 119 & 41 \end{pmatrix}$ (万元)

8. $AX=B$, 求 X , $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 根据 A 的行数, B 的列数 可确定 X 为 2 行 2 列, 可以直接求, 用逆求 或作变换求, 这里只列一种

$AX=B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & | & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & | & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2-2r_1]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 & | & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & | & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & | & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

$X = A^{-1}B$, $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$X = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{16}{3} & -1 + 2 \\ \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} & 2 - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

注: 省略步骤特别容易算错, 记得检查!!!

T15 (1) $A^{-1} \cdot 3B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

T17 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ($\lambda \neq 0$), 求 A^k

(2) $(AB)^T = B^T A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 12 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$

解: 看是看不明白的, 先算几步试试。

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

$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda^2 & \lambda + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda^3 & \lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

好像发现规律了, 大胆写结论

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

T₂₁. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{-1} (定义法)

根据定义: $AB = BA = E$

设 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore AA^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a_{11}+9a_{21} & 3a_{12}+9a_{22} \\ -2a_{11}-5a_{21} & -2a_{12}-5a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a_{11}+9a_{21}=1 \\ 3a_{12}+9a_{22}=0 \\ -2a_{11}-5a_{21}=0 \\ -2a_{12}-5a_{22}=1 \end{cases}$$

$$A^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a_{11}-2a_{12} & 9a_{11}-5a_{12} \\ 3a_{21}-2a_{22} & 9a_{21}-5a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} 3a_{11}-2a_{12}=1 \\ 3a_{21}-2a_{22}=0 \\ 9a_{11}-5a_{12}=0 \\ 9a_{21}-5a_{22}=1 \end{cases}$$

不喜欢解方程的可以偷偷草稿纸用其它方法算完套进去

所以解得 $a_{11} = -\frac{5}{3}$, $a_{12} = -\frac{1}{3}$, $a_{21} = \frac{2}{3}$, $a_{22} = 1$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

T₂₂. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ -2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{-1} (公式法) $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|}$

此方法 ① 求 $|A|$, 即 A 变为行列式的值, 不为 0 才能求

① $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \times 3 + 2 \times 9 = 18 - 15 = 3 \neq 0$

② 求所有的代数余子式

② $A_{11} = -5$ $A_{12} = -(-2) = 2$

③ 将代数余子式的结果按下行转置后的位置塞回去 (伴随矩阵)

$A_{21} = -9$ $A_{22} = 3$

③ $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -9 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

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

第三章

$$T_1. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 3r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & | & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 + r_2 \\ r_3 - r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & | & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ r_3 \times (-1) \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & | & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} & | & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 - \frac{5}{2}r_3 \\ r_1 + 2r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

验证一下: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = E$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_2. A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_3 - r_2 \\ r_2 \div 4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 行阶梯形}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 行最简形}$$

$$T_7. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ -1 & 2k & -3 \\ k & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1) R(A) = 1? (2) R(A) = 2? (3) R(A) = 3?$$

先化简观察:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ -1 & 2k & -3 \\ k & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 + r_1 \\ r_3 - kr_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ 0 & 2(k-1) & 3(k-1) \\ 0 & 2(k-1) & 3(1-k^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\downarrow$
 $3(1-k)(1+k)$

$$\therefore \text{当 } k=1 \text{ 时 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, R(A)=1$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ 0 & 2(k-1) & 3(k-1) \\ 0 & 0 & -3(k-1)(k+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } k=-2 \text{ 时}, R(A)=2$$

$$\text{当 } k \neq 1 \text{ 且 } k \neq -2 \text{ 时}, R(A)=3$$

$$T_9. (1) \begin{cases} 3x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 = -2 \\ -2x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 = -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{解 } \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 & | & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 & | & -2 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 & | & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_3 + 2r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 & | & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 9 & -8 & | & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 + 3r_2 \\ r_3 + 9r_2 \\ r_2 \times (-1) \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

化行最简形即可

$$\therefore \text{解得 } x_1 = x_2 = 1, x_3 = 2$$

$$T_{10}^{(1)} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

① 他们是最简

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 - 2r_1]{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_1 + r_2, r_2 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 + r_3]{r_3 \div (-3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(A) = 3 < 4$$

② 取(4-3)个自由未知数

(一般取没断梯的)

其中 x_4 为自由未知数, 取 $x_4 = k$ (k 为任意常数)

$$\therefore \text{有通解: } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4}{3}k \\ x_2 = -3k \\ x_3 = \frac{4}{3}k \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -3 \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

③ 写矩阵

④ 写成矩阵的样子

T11 解: 整理得:

$$\begin{cases} (2-\lambda)x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ 5x_1 - (3+\lambda)x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 - (2+\lambda)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3-\lambda & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$ 要有非零解 $\therefore R(A) < 3$

化行最简找 $R(A) < 3$

或 $|A| = 0$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2-\lambda & -1 & 2 & r_1 \div (2-\lambda) & 1 & \frac{-1}{2-\lambda} & \frac{2}{2-\lambda} \\ 5 & -3-\lambda & 3 & = (2-\lambda) & 0 & -3\lambda & 3+3\lambda \\ -1 & 0 & -2-\lambda & r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 & -1 & 0 & -2-\lambda \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{(2-\lambda)} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{-1}{2-\lambda} & \frac{2}{2-\lambda} & r_2 + r_1 & 1 & \frac{-1}{2-\lambda} & \frac{2}{2-\lambda} \\ 0 & -3\lambda & 3+3\lambda & (2-\lambda) & 0 & -3\lambda & -7\lambda \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2-\lambda} & -2\lambda + \frac{2}{2-\lambda} & & & & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (2-\lambda) \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} -3\lambda & -7\lambda & \\ -\frac{1}{2-\lambda} & -2\lambda + \frac{2}{2-\lambda} & \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} -3\lambda & -7\lambda & \\ -1 & -2\lambda & \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{r_1 - (-3\lambda)r_2} \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} 0 & -7\lambda + (-3\lambda)(-2\lambda^2) & \\ -1 & -2\lambda & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= -7 - 5\lambda + (6 - 3\lambda^2 + 2\lambda) - \lambda^3$$

$$= -1 - 3\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - \lambda^3$$

$$= -(\lambda+1)^3$$

$\therefore$ 当 $\lambda = -1$ 时有非零解

第四章

$$T_1 \quad 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 5\alpha_3 = (2, 4, 6) + (9, -6, 3) - (10, -15, 5) = (1, 13, 4)$$

$$T_5 \quad (1) \text{ 令 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \therefore B \text{ 不能由 } A \text{ 线性表示} \therefore R(A) < 3 \therefore |A| = 0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{C_2-C_1 \\ C_3-C_1}]{C_2-C_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ a & 1-a & 1-a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第1列展开}} = (a-1)(1-a) \therefore a=1$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$(B|A) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\substack{r_3-r_1 \\ r_3-r_2}]{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2-r_3]{r_3 \times (-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \\ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \alpha_1 = \beta_1 + 0\beta_2 + 0\beta_3, \alpha_2 = \beta_1 + 0\beta_2 + 0\beta_3, \alpha_3 = \beta_1 + 0\beta_2 + 0\beta_3$$

$$T_6 (2) \quad |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{C_2-2C_1 \\ C_3-C_1}]{C_2-2C_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -7 & 3 \\ 4 & -7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性相关}$$

$$T_7 \quad \text{线性相关 } r=0 \quad |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & a & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{C_2-2C_1 \\ C_3-3C_1}]{C_2-2C_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & a-8 & -5 \\ 0 & 11 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 7(a-8) + 55 = 7a-1 = 0 \therefore \text{解得: } a = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$T_{12} (1) \quad \because \alpha_1 \neq 0, \alpha_2 \neq 0, \alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \therefore \text{极大无关组有 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2; \alpha_2, \alpha_3; \alpha_3, \alpha_1$$

α_1, α_2 线性无关

$$T_{13} \quad A = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\substack{r_2-4r_1 \\ r_3-r_1}]{r_2-4r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{7})]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4+7r_2]{r_3+3r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4+\frac{3}{7}r_3]{r_3 \times (\frac{7}{3})} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\substack{r_1-2r_2 \\ r_1-\frac{3}{7}r_3}]{r_1-2r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\substack{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4}]{r_1-\frac{1}{7}r_3} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

(1) 由矩阵得 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 为极大线性无关组

(2) 由矩阵得: $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$

T19

、取 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，则

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

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_3 &= \alpha_3 - \frac{[\alpha_3, \beta_1]}{[\beta_1, \beta_1]} \beta_1 - \frac{[\alpha_3, \beta_2]}{[\beta_2, \beta_2]} \beta_2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{5}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

再单位化: $e_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

$$e_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

T20 (1) $\therefore$ 第一列元素平方和 $1^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2 = 3 \neq 1$ $\therefore$ 不是正交矩阵 这道第一列元素=第二列

第五章

T₁₀ (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-3r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+2r_2]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1-2r_2]{r_1-2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

① 化简最简

② 写同解方程组。注意：设自由未知量为常数

每行第几个未知量用自由未知量表示的方程组

③ 写通解 写成向量的样子

把自由未知量设为任意常数

$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + x_4 \\ x_2 = x_3 - 2x_4 \end{cases}$ 设 $x_3 = k_1, x_4 = k_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_1 + k_2 \\ k_1 - 2k_2 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2$ k_1, k_2 为任意常数

基础解系 ξ_1, ξ_2

T₁₁ (2) $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & 13 \\ 4 & -1 & 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-4r_1]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2, r_2-2r_1, r_3-3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 14 \\ 0 & 14 & -14 & 28 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-7r_2]{r_2 \times \frac{1}{7}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1+2r_2]{r_1+2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

① 化简最简

② 同上题

③ 同上题 (多个常数向量而已)

把 x_3 换成 k

通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (k \in \mathbb{R})$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x_3$ 加 $\uparrow$

自由未知量 解 ~ 左边 自由 (写 = 右边)

T₁₃ 讨论 $\bar{A}$ 秩 $\bar{A} = (A|b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2, r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 7 & k-2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & k-5 \end{pmatrix}$

根据定理 $R(A) < R(\bar{A})$ 无解 $\therefore k-5=0$ 时, 即 $k=5$ 时, $Ax=b$ 有解

T₁₅ 容易考填空题 : 也写一下吧

1) $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = r = m < n$, 则 $Ax=b$ 有无穷解

2) $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = r = m = n$, 则 $Ax=b$ 有唯一解

3) 错的 : $Ax=0$ 只有零解时 $|A| \neq 0$, $Ax=b$ 有唯一解

回忆 Cramer 法则

T₂₀ 对增广矩阵 $\bar{A}$ 施初等行变换, 得

② $\rightarrow$ 同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -8 - x_3 \\ x_2 = 13 + x_3 \\ x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$ 把 x_3 换成 0 取 $x_3 = 0$ 得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -8 \\ x_2 = 13 \\ x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$

④ 即得非齐次线性方程组的一个解为 $(-8, 13, 0, 2)^T$

⑤ 对应齐次线性方程组 $x_1 = -x_3, x_2 = x_3, x_4 = 0$, 取 $x_3 = 1$ 得 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1, x_4 = 0$, 即对应齐次线性方程组的基础解系为 $\xi = (-1, 1, 1, 0)^T$