

总习题二

2.1 把下列矩阵化为行最简形.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 7 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & -6 & -7 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 & 2 & 7 \\ 9 & 9 & 6 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2.2 利用矩阵的初等行变换求解下列方程组.

$$(1) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1, \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 = -1, \\ 5x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 4; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ -3x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = -1, \\ 4x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 3; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ 5x_1 + 10x_2 + x_3 - 5x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 1, \\ 4x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 6x_4 = 2, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - 7x_4 = 1; \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 0, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 - x_5 = 0, \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 + x_4 + 2x_5 = 0, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 - x_5 = 1, \\ -2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 + 5x_5 = 4, \\ 4x_1 - 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 - 7x_5 = -2. \end{cases}$$

2.3 设 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2x-1 \\ 2 & x+1 \end{vmatrix}$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $f(A)$.

2.4 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$, $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 1$, 求 $f(A)$.

2.5 已知 $A = (1, -1, 1)$, $B = (2, 0, 1)^T$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

(1) 计算 AB , $B^T A^T$, AC , DB ;

(2) 设 $F = BA$, 求 $|F|$;

(3) $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$, 求 $f(F)$.

2.6 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 若 $n \geq 2$ 为正整数, 求 $A^n - 2A^{n-1}$.

2.7 已知 $\alpha = (1, -1, 2)$, $\beta = (1, 2, 1)^T$, 设 $A = \beta\alpha$, 计算 A^n .

2.8 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^n .

2.9 计算

(1) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^2$;

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

(3) $(x, y, 1) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

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

2.10 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵.

(1) $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$;

(2) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$;

(3) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$;

(4) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$;

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

(6) $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

2.11 解下列矩阵方程.

(1) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 且有 $AXA + BXB = AXB + BXA$,

求 X .

(2) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $X = AX + B$, 求 X .

(3) 已知 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $A(E - C^{-1}B)^T C^T = E$, 求 A .

(4) 设矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$, 求矩

阵 B .

2.12 设 A, B 都是 n 阶对称矩阵, $E + AB$ 是可逆矩阵, 证明 $(E + AB)^{-1}A$ 是对称矩阵.

2.13 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X$, 求 X

2.14 设三阶方阵 A, B 满足 $A^2B - A - B = E$, 且

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

求 B 及 $|B|$.

2.15 设 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 并且 B 和 $E + AB$ 都可逆, 证明

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

2.16 设 n 阶方阵 A 满足 $A^2 - 3A + E = 0$, 证明 $A - 2E$ 可逆.

2.17 设 A 为 n 阶非零实数方阵, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩阵, A^T 是 A 的转置矩阵, 当 $A^* = A^T$ 时, 证明 $|A| \neq 0$.

2.18 如果 A, B 为同阶方阵, 且 $A = \frac{1}{2}(B + E)$, 证明: $A^2 = A$ 当且仅当 $B^2 = E$.

总习题二答案

$$2.1 \quad (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{26}{17} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{29}{17} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{19}{17} \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{9}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{13}{5} & -\frac{11}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{7}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

2.2 (1) 无解;

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{9}{7} + \frac{5}{7}x_3, \\ x_2 = \frac{5}{7} + \frac{2}{7}x_3, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } x_3 \text{ 为自由变量};$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 2x_2, \\ x_3 = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } x_2 \text{ 为自由变量};$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} + x_4, \\ x_2 = -\frac{3}{10} - \frac{8}{5}x_4, \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{14}{5}x_4, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } x_4 \text{ 为自由变量};$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{3}{2}x_5, \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_5, \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2}x_5, \\ x_4 = -\frac{1}{2}x_5, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } x_5 \text{ 为自由变量};$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} x_1 = -3 + 3x_3 - \frac{4}{3}x_4 + 3x_5, \\ x_2 = -2 + 3x_3 + \frac{1}{3}x_4 + x_5, \end{cases} \text{其中 } x_3, x_4, x_5 \text{ 为自由变量.}$$

$$2.3 \quad f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2.4 \quad f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 - 4a + 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b^2 - 4b + 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c^2 - 4c + 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2.5 \quad (1) \quad AB = 3, \quad B^T A^T = 3, \quad AC = (-1, 3, 2), \quad DB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \quad |F| = 0;$$

$$(3) \quad f(F) = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -6 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2.6 \quad A^n - 2A^{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{提示: } A(A-2E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^n - 2A^{n-1} = A^{n-2} \times A(A-2E).$$

$$2.7 \quad A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{提示: } A^n = (\beta\alpha)(\beta\alpha)\cdots(\beta\alpha) = \beta(\alpha\beta)\cdots(\alpha\beta)\alpha = A.$$

$$2.8 \quad A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{n-1} & 0 & 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2^{n-1} & 0 & 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{提示: } A = \alpha^T \alpha, \text{ 其中 } \alpha = (1, 0, 1), \text{ 且 } \alpha\alpha^T = 2,$$

$$A^n = (\alpha^T \alpha)(\alpha^T \alpha)\cdots(\alpha^T \alpha) = \alpha^T \underbrace{(\alpha\alpha^T)\cdots(\alpha\alpha^T)}_{n-1} \alpha = 2^{n-1} A.$$

$$2.9 \quad (1) \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 & 4 \\ 9 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) a_{11}x^2 + 2a_{12}xy + a_{22}y^2 + 2b_1x + 2b_2y + c;$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^n & n\lambda^{n-1} & \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & \lambda^n & n\lambda^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ [提示: 用数学归纳法].}$$

$$2.10 \quad (1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{22} & \frac{5}{22} & \frac{1}{22} \\ -\frac{1}{22} & -\frac{7}{22} & \frac{3}{22} \\ -\frac{1}{11} & \frac{4}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{7}{8} & -\frac{15}{8} & -\frac{5}{8} & \frac{11}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{9}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{5}{8} \end{pmatrix}; \quad (4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{4}{25} & \frac{23}{25} & -\frac{13}{25} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{6}{25} & \frac{22}{25} & -\frac{7}{25} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{25} & \frac{13}{25} & -\frac{3}{25} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & \frac{9}{16} & -\frac{1}{32} & -\frac{1}{16} \\ 0 & \frac{13}{16} & \frac{11}{32} & -\frac{5}{16} \end{pmatrix}; \quad (6) \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{14} & \frac{3}{14} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{14} & \frac{1}{14} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2.11 \quad (1) X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) X = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ -5 & -9 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

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

$$(4) B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

提示：用 A^* 左乘等式 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$ ，再用 A 右乘等式 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$ ，得 $A^*AB = A\dot{B} + 3\dot{A}$ ，即 $|A|B = A\dot{B} + 3\dot{A}E$ ，因 $|A^*| = |A|^3 = 8$ ，则有 $2B = A^*B + 6E$ ，故 $B = 6(2E - A^*)^{-1}$ 。

2.12 证明略。

$$2.13 \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$2.14 \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |B| = \frac{1}{2}.$$

2.15 提示：等式左边 $B(E+AB)^{-1}B^{-1}$ 可以写成 $[B(E+AB)B^{-1}]^{-1}$ ，即证 $[B(E+AB)B^{-1}]^{-1} = E - B(E+AB)^{-1}A$ 。

2.16 证明略。

2.17 反证法，假设 $|A|=0$ ，由 $AA^* = |A|E$ ，及 $A^* = A^T$ ，可得 $A^T A = |A|E = \mathbf{0}$ ，因 A 为实方阵，可推得 $A = \mathbf{0}$ ，这与已知的 A 为非零实矩阵矛盾，故 $|A| \neq 0$ 。

$$2.18 \quad \text{提示：} A^2 = A \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2}(B+E) \right]^2 = \frac{1}{2}(B+E).$$