

日期: /

T₁ 记原式为 D_n 按第一行展开

$$D_n = (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}$$

特征根 $\lambda_1 = a$ $\lambda_2 = b$,

$$\therefore D_n = Aa^n + Bb^n$$

$$\therefore D_1 = a+b \quad D_2 = a^2 + ab + b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a-b}$$

(本题主要是利用递推来求行列式)

T₂ 等式两边同乘 C 得 $(2C-B)A^T = E$.

取转置 $A(2C^T - B^T) = E$

$$\therefore A = (2C^T - B^T)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

(本题主要考查矩阵运算)

日期: /

$$T_3. \because \text{rank } A = n-1 \Rightarrow |A| = 0$$

$$\text{而 } |A| = [(n-1)a+1] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & 1-a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [(n-1)a+1] (1-a)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{1-n} \text{ or } a = 1$$

$$\text{当 } a = 1 \text{ 时 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \text{ rank } A = 1.$$

$\therefore a = \frac{1}{1-n}$ 说明左上角的 $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ 矩阵

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} \quad |A'| \neq 0$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{1-n}$$

(本题主要考查秩的定义和应用)

日期: /

$$T_4. \therefore \text{由题意 } (A^2 - E)B = A + E.$$

$$\therefore A^2 - E = (A + E)(A - E).$$

$$A + E \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow (A - E)B = E.$$

$$\therefore |A - E| |B| = 1$$

$$\therefore |A - E| = 2 \Rightarrow |B| = 1$$

(本题主要考查行列式乘积和矩阵运算)

$$T_5. \therefore \text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n-1} & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i) \neq 0. \therefore \text{有唯一解.}$$

\therefore 由克莱默法则

$$x_m = \frac{|A_m|}{|A|} \quad A_m = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & b & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n-1} & & b & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (C_j - C_i) \quad \text{其中 } C_i = \begin{cases} b & i=m \\ a_i & i \neq m. \end{cases}$$

(本题主要考查线性方程组解唯一性和克莱默法则)

日期: /

$$\begin{aligned} T6. (1): (I_n - 2A)(I_n - 2A) &= I_n - 4AI_n + 4A^2 \\ &= I_n. \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore I_n - 2A$ 可逆.

$$(2). \because A^3 - 2A^2 + 2A - I_n = -I_n.$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - I_n)(A^2 - A + I_n) = -I_n.$$

$$\therefore (I_n - A)^{-1} = A^2 - A + I_n.$$

(本题主要利用矩阵的多项式等式来找逆矩阵)

T7. (1). 必要性显然

充分性. 设 $A = (a_{ij})$. 令 $\alpha = e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \dots i$

$$\therefore e_i^T A e_i = a_{ii} \Rightarrow a_{ii} = 0$$

令 $\alpha = e_i + e_j$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (e_i + e_j)^T A (e_i + e_j) = a_{ii} + a_{ij} + a_{ji} + a_{jj} \\ &= a_{ij} + a_{ji} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a_{ji} = a_{ij} \Rightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji} = 0$$

$$\therefore A = O$$

日期: /

(2) \Rightarrow $\therefore A$ 反对称

\therefore 对 $\forall n$ 维列向量 α , $(\alpha^T A \alpha)^T = -\alpha^T A \alpha$.

$\therefore \alpha^T A \alpha$ 是一个数 $\therefore (\alpha^T A \alpha)^T = \alpha^T A \alpha$.

$\therefore \alpha^T A \alpha = 0$

\Leftarrow $\therefore \alpha^T A \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^T A^T \alpha = 0$.

$\therefore \alpha^T (A + A^T) \alpha = 0$ 对 $\forall \alpha$ 成立

$\therefore A + A^T = 0 \Rightarrow A$ 为反对称.

(本题考查对称阵和反对称阵的性质)

证: $\textcircled{1}$ 先考虑 A 中同一行的两个元素, 不妨取 a_{11} 和 a_{12} .
其余同理.

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} = 0$$

$$\therefore A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} -a_{21} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

日期: /

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} \frac{C_1 - C_2}{C_1 - C_3} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_1 - C_{n-1} & a_{n2} & & a_{nn} \end{array} = A_{11}$$

$\therefore A_{12} = A_{11} \quad \therefore \textcircled{1}$ 已证.

②. 再考虑 A 中同一列元素 $a_{ik} \quad a_{jk}$

取 A 的转置 $A^T \quad a_{ik} \rightarrow a_{ki} \quad a_{jk} \rightarrow a_{kj}$

由 $\textcircled{1}$ 知 $A^T_{ki} = A^T_{kj}$. 转置回去后 $A_{ik} = A_{jk}$.

$\therefore \textcircled{2}$ 已证.

③. A 中任意两个元素 a_{ij} 和 a_{km} .

$$A_{ij} = A_{im} = A_{km}.$$

$\therefore A$ 中每个元素代数余子式均相等

(本题考查代数余子式和行列式变换)