

$$T_1 \quad n=1 \quad A_1 = a_0 + a_1 = a_0 a_1 \left(\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{1}{a_1} \right).$$

$$n=2 \quad A_2 = a_0 a_1 a_2 \left(\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} \right).$$

对 A_n 按第 n 行展开, 可得

$$A_n = (a_{n-1} + a_n) A_{n-1} - a_{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_0 + a_1 & a_1 & & & 0 \\ a_1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_2 & & 0 \\ & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{n-1} + a_n) A_{n-1} - a_{n-1}^2 A_{n-2}.$$

递推可得 $A_n = \prod_{i=0}^n a_i \left(\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right).$

T_2 . 由 $|2I_3 - A| = 0 \Rightarrow a = -4.$

再以 $\lambda I_3 - A = 0$ 代入 $\lambda_1 = 12 \quad \lambda_2 = 3 (=重).$

T_3 . 计算行列式即可

$$(1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

T_4 $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关,

$$\therefore \exists k_i \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m \text{ 不全为零} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m k_i \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\therefore m > 1 \quad k_i \text{ 不全为零.}$$

$$\therefore \exists c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m \quad \sum k_i c_i = -1$$

$$\therefore \forall \beta \quad \beta + \sum k_i (\alpha_i + c_i \beta) = 0$$

T₅. 该二次型系数矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$

其正负惯性指数为 n . \therefore 标准型为

$$f = y_1^2 + \cdots + y_n^2 - y_{n+1}^2 - \cdots - y_{2n}^2$$

秩为 $2n$.

T₆ 设 e_1, \dots, e_n 为标准单位行向量.

$\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ 到 $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ 过渡矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a^{n-1} & a^{n-2} & \cdots & 1 \\ a^{n-2} & a^{n-3} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

设 α 在 $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ 下坐标向量为 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

则 $Ax = \alpha$.

$$\Rightarrow x = (a_n, a_{n-1} - a_n a_n, \dots, a_2 - a_n a_3, a_1 - a_n a_2).$$

T₇. (1) $(I_n - A)(I_n + A + A^2) = I_n - A^3 = I_n$.

$\therefore I_n - A$ 可逆.

$$(2) \therefore AB = B(I_n - A)$$

$$\therefore A^3 B = B(I_n - A)^3 = 0$$

$$\therefore I_n - A \text{ 可逆, } \therefore B = 0$$

TS $\because A$ 可对角化 记 $C = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$.

$$\therefore \exists P \text{ 可逆 } A = PCP^{-1}$$

$$\therefore AB = BA$$

$$\therefore PCP^{-1}B = BPCP^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow CP^{-1}BP = P^{-1}BPC$$

$\therefore B$ 和 $P^{-1}BP$ 相似.

\therefore 可假定 $A = C$.

$$\text{设 } B = (b_{ij})_{i,j}$$

$$AB = (\lambda_i b_{ij})_{i,j}$$

$$BA = (\lambda_j b_{ij})_{i,j}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_i b_{ij} = \lambda_j b_{ij}$$

$$\therefore \text{若 } i \neq j \quad \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \Rightarrow b_{ij} = 0$$

$\therefore B$ 为对角阵.