

2020-2021 学年秋冬学期高等代数期中模拟考试

答案

命题、组织：丹青学业指导中心

一、填空题：

1. 6

因为 $|A_3 - 2A_1, 3A_2, A_1| = 3|A_3, A_2, A_1| + |-2A_1, 3A_2, A_1| = 6$.

2. $txyz - yz - tz - ty$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & y & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & z & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & t \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & y & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & z & 0 \\ 1 - tx & -t & -t & t \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & z \\ 1 - tx & -t & -t \end{vmatrix} \\ &= txyz - yz - tz - ty. \end{aligned}$$

3. 4.

4. $a^2(a - 2^n)$.

先用数学归纳法证明： $A^n = 2^{n-1}A, (n \geq 2)$.

$$A^n = 2^{n-1}aa^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2^{n-1} & 0 & -2^{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2^{n-1} & 0 & 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|aE - A^n| &= \begin{vmatrix} a - 2^{n-1} & 0 & 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 2^{n-1} & 0 & a - 2^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= a \left[(a - 2^{n-1})^2 - (2^{n-1})^2 \right] \\
&= a^2 (a - 2^n)
\end{aligned}$$

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $AB + E = A^2 + B$, 所以 $(A - E)B = A^2 - E = (A - E)(A + E)$ 。又

$$(A - E) \text{ 可逆, 所以 } B = A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

二、计算下述 n 阶行列式 ($n \geq 2$):

(1) 首先从第 1 列提取公因子 a_1 , 然后从第 n 行提取公因子 b_n , 得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{vmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & a_1 b_3 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 & a_2 b_3 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 & \cdots & a_3 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 b_n & a_2 b_n & a_3 b_n & \cdots & a_n b_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= a_1 b_n \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1 b_2 & a_1 b_3 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ b_2 & a_2 b_2 & a_2 b_3 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 & \cdots & a_3 b_n \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a_1 b_n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 & a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1 & \cdots & a_1 b_n - a_n b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2 & \cdots & a_2 b_n - a_n b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_3 b_n - a_n b_3 \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= a_1 b_n (-1)^{n+1} (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) \cdots (a_{n-1} b_n - a_n b_{n-1}) \\
&= (-1)^{n+1} a_1 b_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i b_{i+1} - a_{i+1} b_i)
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 提示：第 2 行起到第 $n-1$ 行都减去第 n 行，然后将第 2 列以后的各列都加上最后一列，再按第 1 列来展开行列式。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a & a & \cdots & a \\ b & \alpha & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta \\ b & \beta & \alpha & \beta & \cdots & \beta \\ b & \beta & \beta & \alpha & \cdots & \beta \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & \beta & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \alpha \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \beta - \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & \beta - \alpha \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & \beta - \alpha \\ b & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a & \cdots & a & (n-1)a \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & 0 \\ b & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha + (n-2)\beta \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & 0 \\ \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha + (n-2)\beta \end{vmatrix} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+1} b \begin{vmatrix} a & a & \cdots & a & (n-1)a \\ \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \lambda(\alpha - \beta)^{n-2}((n-2)\beta + \alpha) + (-1)^{n+1} b(-1)^n(n-1)a(\alpha - \beta)^{n-2} \\
&= [\lambda\alpha + (n-2)\lambda\beta - (n-1)ab](\alpha - \beta)^{n-2}
\end{aligned}$$

三、证明：

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + x & a_{12} + x & \cdots & a_{1n} + x \\ a_{21} + x & a_{22} + x & \cdots & a_{2n} + x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} + x & a_{n2} + x & \cdots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + x & \cdots & a_{1n} + x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + x & \cdots & a_{2n} + x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} + x & \cdots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & a_{12} + x & \cdots & a_{1n} + x \\ x & a_{22} + x & \cdots & a_{2n} + x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x & a_{n2} + x & \cdots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} + x & \cdots & a_{1n} + x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} + x & \cdots & a_{2n} + x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} + x & \cdots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & x & a_{13} + x & \cdots & a_{1n} + x \\ a_{21} & x & a_{23} + x & \cdots & a_{2n} + x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & x & a_{n3} + x & \cdots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix} \\
&+ \begin{vmatrix} x & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + x \\ x & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \dots = \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{j=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & x & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & x & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & x & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + x \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}
\end{aligned}$$

四、系数行列式为

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -b(a-1).$$

当 $b \neq 0, a \neq 1$ 时有唯一解,

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & b & 1 \\ 4 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{b(1-a)} = \frac{1-2b}{b(1-a)},$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{b(1-a)} = \frac{1-a}{b(1-a)} = \frac{1}{b},$$

$$x_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 3 \\ 1 & 2b & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{b(1-a)} = \frac{4b-2ab-1}{b(1-a)}.$$

当 $b = 0$ 时, 方程组为

$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

第二、三方程是矛盾的, 故无解。

当 $a = 1$ 时, 方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ x_1 + bx_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2bx_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

这时系数行列式为 0, 对其增广矩阵进行初等行变换, 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & b-1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2b-1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(i) $b = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $b - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, 可得一般解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - t \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = t \end{cases}$$

其中 t 为任意数, 原方程组有无穷多解。

(ii) $b \neq \frac{1}{2}$, 系数矩阵非零的最高阶子式为 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2b-1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 故秩为 2; 而其增广矩阵却有三阶非零子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & b-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2b-1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

秩为 3, 此时方程组无解。

五、令 $y = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n$, 则原方程组可以写成

$$\begin{cases} y + a_1x_1 = b_1 \\ y + a_2x_2 = b_2 \\ \cdots \quad \cdots \quad \cdots \\ y + a_nx_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

由此得出

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{b_1 - y}{a_1} \\ x_2 = \frac{b_2 - y}{a_2} \\ \dots \\ x_n = \frac{b_n - y}{a_n} \end{cases}$$

把这 n 个式子相加, 得

$$y = \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1} + \frac{b_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{b_n}{a_n} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} \right) y.$$

由已知条件可知上式是 y 的一元一次方程, 记

$$s = 1 + \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n},$$

解上述一元一次方程得

$$y = \frac{1}{s} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{b_j}{a_j}.$$

于是

$$x_i = \frac{b_i}{a_i} - \frac{1}{a_i s} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{b_j}{a_j}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

六、由 $ABA^{-1} = BA^{-1} + 3E$, 可得 $B = A^{-1}B + 3E$, 所以 $(E - A^{-1})B = 3E$.

再由已知 A^* , 可得 $|A^*| = 8 = |A|^3$, 所以 $|A| = 2$.

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

$$\text{所以 } E - A^{-1} = E - \frac{1}{2} A^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 $|E - A^{-1}| \neq 0$, 所以 $(E - A^{-1})$ 是可逆的, 从而可得

$$B = 3(E - A^{-1})^{-1} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

七、证明:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -A & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & B \\ A & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & B \\ 0 & E - AB \end{pmatrix},$$

两边取行列式得

$$\begin{vmatrix} E & B \\ A & E \end{vmatrix} = |E - AB|.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & B \\ A & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -A & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E - BA & B \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix},$$

两边取行列式得

$$\begin{vmatrix} E & B \\ A & E \end{vmatrix} = |E - BA|.$$

所以 $|E - AB| = |E - BA|$, 从而 $|E - AB| = 0 \Leftrightarrow |E - BA| = 0$.

(2) 因为 $C(E - AB) = (E - AB)C = E$, 所以 $C = ABC + E = CAB + E$.

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} & (E - BA)(E + BCA) \\ &= E - BA + BCA - BABCA \\ &= E + BCA - B(E + ABC)A \\ &= E + BCA - BCA \\ &= E. \end{aligned}$$

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

八、证明:

因为 $|A| > 0$, $|A||A^T| = |A|^2 = 1$, 故 $|A| = 1$.

由已知条件知 $A^{-1} = A^T$, 因此

$$|E - A| = |A||A^{-1} - E| = |A||A^T - E| = |(A - E)^T| = |A - E|.$$

但 $|E - A| = (-1)^n |A - E|$, 且 n 是奇数, 故 $|E - A| = -|E - A|$, 所以 $|E - A| = 0$, 即 $E - A$ 是奇异的。

九、证明:

假设 $A^k = O$, 其中 k 是某个正整数。由已知可得 $AB = B(E - A)$, 于是 $O = A^k B = B(E - A)^k$.

又因为 $E = E - A^k = (E - A)(E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^{k-1})$, 所以 $E - A$ 是可逆矩阵, 从而 $B = O$.



up主 丹青学指



学指菌QQ号

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