

第一章 多项式

1. 用 x^2+mx-1 除 x^3+px+q 得余式 $r(x)=(p+m^2+1)x+(q-m)$

\therefore 整除 $\therefore r(x)=0$, 即 $\begin{cases} p+m^2+1=0 \\ q-m=0 \end{cases}$

2. 综合除法

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} -3 & 2 & 0 & -5 & 0 & -8 & 0 \\ + & & -6 & 18 & -39 & 117 & -327 \\ \hline & 2 & -6 & 13 & -39 & 109 & -327 \end{array}$$

$\therefore q(x)=2x^4-6x^3+13x^2-39x+109, r(x)=-327$

3. 逐次进行综合除法

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ + & & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ + & & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & \\ + & & 1 & 3 & 6 & & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 10 & & \\ + & & 1 & 4 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 4 & 10 & & & \\ + & & 1 & & & & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 5 & & & & \end{array}$$

$\therefore x^5 = (x-1)^5 + 5(x-1)^4 + 10(x-1)^3 + 10(x-1)^2 + 5(x-1) + 1$

4. 辗转相除

$q_1(x)=1, r_1(x)=x^3-2x$

$q_2(x)=x+1, r_2(x)=x^2-2$

$q_3(x)=x, r_3(x)=0$

$\therefore (f(x), g(x)) = r_2(x) = x^2-2$

$u(x) = -q_2(x) = -x-1, v(x) = 1 + q_1(x)q_2(x) = x+2$

$$5. f'(x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 21x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$f(x)$ 的重因式即为 $f(x)$ 与其微商的最大公因式, 重数为公因式次数+1.

$$(f(x), f'(x)) = (x-2)^2$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 有重因式 $x-2$ (三重)

6. 可能的有理根为 $\pm \frac{r}{g} = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 7, \pm 14$.

分别代入或用综合除法试根, 发现只有2为有理根, 即

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 1 & -6 & 15 & -14 \\ + & & 2 & -8 & 14 \\ \hline 2 & 1 & -4 & 7 & 0 \\ + & & 2 & -4 & \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

(第一次目的: 验证是子为重根)

$\therefore 2$ 为单根

$$\therefore f(x) = (x-2)(x^2 - 4x + 7)$$



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第二章. 行列式

一. 1. $(-1)^{n-1}C$ 2. $(-1)^n C$

二. 1-3 AAB

三. 1. $(a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3)(a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)$

2. 0

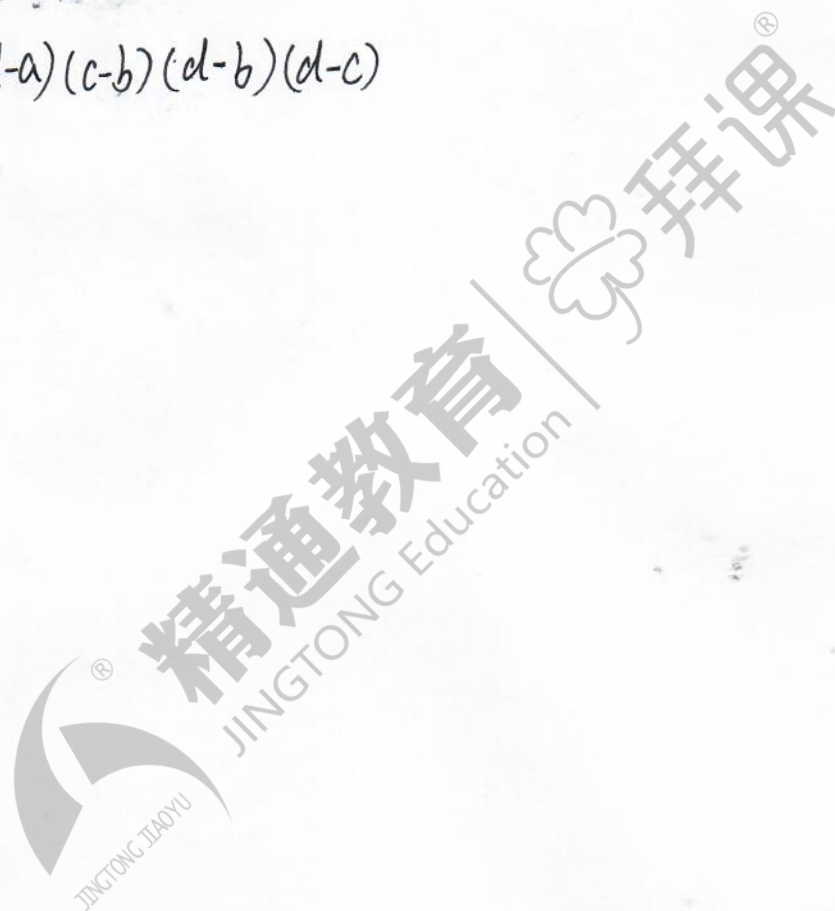
3. 160 (把第2, 3, 4行加到第1行)

4. $(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)=0$

$x_1=1, x_2=2, x_3=3$

5. $(b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)(d-c)$

范德蒙行列式.



第三章 矩阵

一. 1-4 BACA

$$\text{二. 1. (1)} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. X = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -15 & -3 \\ 12 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. $A^{-1}BA = 6A + BA$ 右乘 A^{-1}

$$A^{-1}B = 6E + B$$

$$(A^{-1} - E)B = 6E$$

$$\text{其中 } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \quad |A^{-1} - E| \neq 0 \therefore A^{-1} - E \text{ 可逆}$$

$$B = 6(A^{-1} - E)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

三. 1. 先证明充分性: $\because A^T = A, B^T = B$, 且 $AB = BA$

$$\therefore (AB)^T = (BA)^T = A^T B^T = AB$$

$\therefore AB$ 是对称矩阵.

再证明必要性: $\because A^T = A, B^T = B$ 且 $(AB)^T = AB$

$$\therefore AB = (AB)^T = B^T A^T = BA$$

结论得证.

$$2. \textcircled{1} R(A) = n, |A| \neq 0 \therefore |AA^*| = |A||E| = |A|^n \neq 0$$

$$\therefore |A^*| \neq 0 \therefore R(A^*) = n$$

$$\textcircled{2} R(A) = n-1 \text{ 时, } |A| = 0, \text{ 有 } AA^* = |A|E = 0$$

即 A^* 的每一列都是方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的解

$\because R(A) = n-1 \therefore Ax = 0$ 的基础解系只有一个向量, 即秩为 1

$$\therefore R(A^*) = 1$$

$\textcircled{3} R(A) \leq n-2$ 时, A 中每个元素的代数余子式都为 0, 即 $A^* = 0$

$$\therefore R(A^*) = 0$$

第四章

一. 1-6 DDDBAD

二. (1) 证 $\eta^*, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-r}$ 线性无关

即证: $k_1\eta^* + k_2s_1 + k_3s_2 + \dots + k_{n-r}s_{n-r} = 0$ 成立

当且仅当 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{n-r} = 0$, 下面我们证明上述结论

$$\therefore A(k_1\eta^* + k_2s_1 + \dots + k_{n-r}s_{n-r}) = 0 \quad (A \text{ 为方程的系数矩阵})$$

$$k_1A\eta^* + k_2As_1 + \dots + k_{n-r}As_{n-r} = 0$$

$\therefore s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-r}$ 为 $Ax=0$ 的基础解系

$$\therefore As_1 = As_2 = As_3 = \dots = As_{n-r} = 0$$

$$\text{且 } k_1A\eta^* = 0 \text{ 但 } A\eta^* = b \neq 0$$

$$\therefore k_1 = 0$$

又: s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-r} 线性无关

$$\therefore k_2 = k_3 = \dots = k_{n-r} = 0$$

$\therefore \eta^*, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 结论得证

(2) 证: $\eta^*, \eta^* + s_1, \eta^* + s_2, \dots, \eta^* + s_{n-r}$ 线性无关

即证: $k_1\eta^* + k_2(\eta^* + s_1) + \dots + k_{n-r}(\eta^* + s_{n-r}) = 0$ 成立

当且仅当 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{n-r}$, 下面我们证明上述结论.

$$\therefore k_1\eta^* + k_2(\eta^* + s_1) + \dots + k_{n-r}(\eta^* + s_{n-r}) = 0$$

$$(k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_{n-r})\eta^* + k_2s_1 + \dots + k_{n-r}s_{n-r} = 0$$

由(1)可知, $\eta^*, s_1, \dots, s_{n-r}$ 线性无关

$$\therefore k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_{n-r} = 0, \text{ 即 } k = 0$$

$\therefore \eta^*, \eta^* + s_1, \dots, \eta^* + s_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 结论得证

2. $\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 = 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4)$

$$\therefore \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 = 2(\beta_1 + \beta_3) = 2(\beta_2 + \beta_4)$$

$$\text{即 } (\beta_1 + \beta_3) = (\beta_2 + \beta_4)$$

$$\therefore \beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 - \beta_4 = 0$$

$\therefore k_2$ 不全为 0 $\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 线性相关, 结论得证

3. 设有一组数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r , 使

$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_r\beta_r = 0 \dots$$

下面我们证明, 当且仅当 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_r = 0$ 时, 上式成立.

把 $\beta_i = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_i$ 代入上式, 得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + \dots + k_r(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_r) = 0$$

$$(k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_r)\alpha_1 + (k_2 + \dots + k_r)\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_r = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 + \dots + k_r = 0 \\ \vdots \\ k_r = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} &\therefore \text{仅有零解, 即 } k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_r = 0 \\ &\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r \text{ 线性无关, 结论得证} \end{aligned}$$

三. 1. (1) 方程组 I 的通解为 $X = \eta + k\zeta$ (k 为常数)

$$\text{其中 } \zeta \text{ 为齐次通解 } \zeta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \eta \text{ 为非齐特解 } \eta = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ -5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 方程组 II 增广矩阵化为行阶梯为

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 4m-3n & 0 & 0 & 12-t \\ 0 & n & 0 & -4 & -10-t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1-t \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{对应齐次方程的基础解系: } \textcircled{1} n \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \zeta = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4} - \frac{m}{n} \\ \frac{4}{n} \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{2} n = 0 \text{ 时, } \zeta^* = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore (I) 与 (II) 同解 \therefore 几处不等于 0

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} - \frac{m}{n} = 1 \\ \frac{4}{n} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \begin{cases} m = 2 \\ n = 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{代入方程 (特解), 得 } \begin{cases} 1-t = -5 \\ t = 6 \end{cases}$$

综上所述, $m=2, n=4, t=6$ 时, 方程组 I, II 同解.

第五章 二次型

1. 标准型为 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 12y_3^2$

所作的非退化的线性替换为 $\begin{cases} y_1 = -x_1 + x_2 \\ y_2 = x_1 + 2x_3 \\ y_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_2 - 2y_3 \\ x_2 = y_1 + y_2 - 2y_3 \\ x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$ (注: 验证非退化, 需验证 $|P| \neq 0$)

2. 标准型为 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = y_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}y_2^2 - y_3^2 + \frac{5}{4}y_4^2$

所作的非退化的线性替换为 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

3. (1) 二次型的矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & 1 \\ t & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 其顺序主子式 $1 > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t \\ t & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - t^2 > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & t & 1 \\ t & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 2t^2 > 0$

$\therefore -\sqrt{2} < t < \sqrt{2}$ 时, 二次型为正定的

(2) 二次型的矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & t \\ -1 & t & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, 其顺序主子式 $1 > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} > 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & t \\ -1 & t & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - (t+1)^2 > 0$

$\therefore -1 - \sqrt{2} < t < \sqrt{2} - 1$ 时, 二次型为正定的

二. 1. $\because A' = A, B' = B$

$\therefore (A+B)' = A' + B' = A+B$

$\therefore A+B$ 为对称矩阵

下面我们证明 $A+B$ 是正定的

$\because A, B$ 是正定矩阵

$\therefore \exists$ 正定二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = X^T A X > 0$

$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = X^T B X > 0$

\therefore 对于 $\forall X \in R^{(n)}$ ($X \neq 0$), 恒有

$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = X^T (A+B) X$

$= X^T A X + X^T B X > 0$

$\therefore A+B$ 是正定矩阵, 结论得证

$$2. \because (A'A)' = A' \cdot (A')' = A' \cdot A$$

$\therefore A'A$ 为对称矩阵

下面我们证明 $A'A$ 是正定的

$\because A$ 可逆, 且 $A'A = A'EA$

$\therefore A'A$ 与 E 合同

$\therefore A'A$ 正定, 结论得证

(注: ① A 可逆说明线性替换是非退化的)

② 与 E 合同, 说明与 E 有相同的正惯性指数
而 E 的正惯性指数 = n

3. $\because A$ 正定

$\because A' = A \therefore A'$ 为对称矩阵

下面我们证明 A' 是正定的.

$\because A$ 正定, $\therefore A$ 与 E 合同

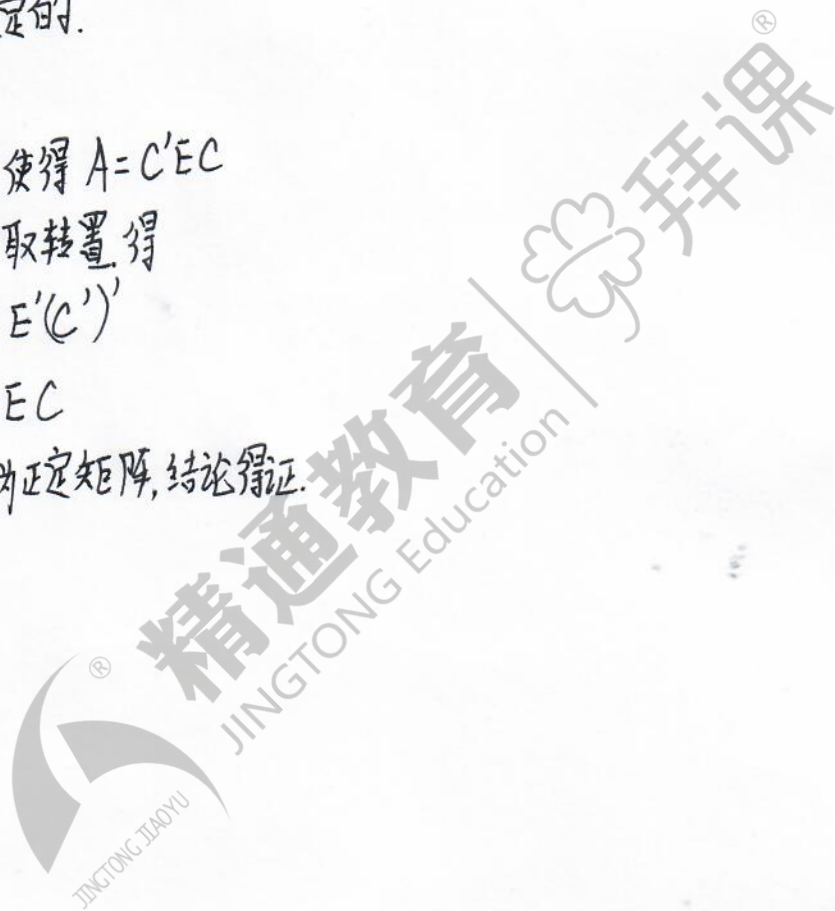
即 \exists 一个可逆矩阵 C , 使得 $A = C'EC$

对上述等式两边同时取转置得

$$A' = (C'EC)' = C' E' (C)'$$

$$= C'EC$$

$\therefore A'$ 与 E 合同 $\therefore A'$ 为正定矩阵, 结论得证.



第六章. 线性空间

一. 取 R^3 中的一组标准基 $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $\varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0)$, $\varepsilon_3 = (0, 0, 1)$

$$\text{有 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \cdot A$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \cdot B$$

$$\therefore (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \cdot A^{-1} B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{bmatrix} -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 即为过渡矩阵, 记为 } C.$$

设 x_1, x_2, x_3 为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的坐标

x'_1, x'_2, x'_3 为 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的坐标.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{bmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \cdot C \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -27 & -71 & -41 \\ 9 & 20 & 9 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 为坐标的变换公式.}$$

2. (1) $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4$ 即为 R^4 的一组标准基

$$\therefore (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 即为过渡矩阵, 记为 } A.$$

(2) 由上述可知 $(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \cdot A^{-1}$

设 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$

$\therefore \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4$ 为一组标准基 $\therefore \alpha$ 在 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4$ 下的坐标为 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4

$$\text{即 } \alpha = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \cdot A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha \text{ 在 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \text{ 下的坐标为 } A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 1 & 12 & -9 & -23 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 & -18 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 设 r 在两组基下的坐标均为 (x_1, x_2, x_3) , 即

$$r = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0, \text{ 得方程组的基础解系为 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot k = \begin{bmatrix} -k \\ -3k \\ -2k \end{bmatrix}$$

4. $\because |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组基.

$$\text{设 } \beta_1 = x_{11}\alpha_1 + x_{21}\alpha_2 + x_{31}\alpha_3$$

$$\beta_2 = x_{12}\alpha_1 + x_{22}\alpha_2 + x_{32}\alpha_3$$

其中 x_{11}, x_{21}, x_{31} 为 β_1 在 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的坐标,

x_{12}, x_{22}, x_{32} 为 β_2 在 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的坐标.

$$\text{即 } (\beta_1, \beta_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{记作 } B = AX$$

$$X = A^{-1}B \quad (\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关 } \therefore A \text{ 可逆})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } \beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$$

$$\beta_2 = 3\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$$

二. 1. 显然 S 是非空的 ($0 \in S$)

下面我们证明 S 对加法与数乘封闭.

$$(A+B)' = A' + B' = A + B$$

$$(kA)' = kA' = kA$$

$\therefore S$ 对加法与数量乘法封闭.

且这两种矩阵运算满足线性空间的定义

$\therefore S$ 是线性空间, 结论得证.

$$\text{而 } E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

构成 S 的一组基, S 的维数为 6.



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第2章 线性变换

一. 1-3 XXXX

二. 1. (1) $\lambda_1 = \frac{3+\sqrt{57}}{2}$, 对应特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{57}+1}{6} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = \frac{3-\sqrt{57}}{2}$, 对应特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{57}-1}{6} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(2) $\lambda_1 = 2$ (三重) $\lambda_2 = 1$ (单重)

$\lambda_1 = 2$ 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = 1$ 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(3) $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 1$ (均为单重)

$\lambda_1 = -2$ 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_2 = 4$ 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_3 = 1$ 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

(4) $\lambda_1 = 1$ (三重) $\lambda_2 = 2$ (单重)

λ_1 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, λ_2 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

2. A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1$ (三重), $\lambda_2 = 2$ (单重)

λ_1 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, λ_2 的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

令 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$(P^{-1}AP)^{100} = P^{-1}A^{100}P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{100}$

$\therefore A^{100} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2^{100}-1 & 1-2^{100} \\ 0 & 2-2^{100} & 2^{100}-1 \\ 0 & 2-2^{100} & 2^{100}-1 \end{bmatrix}$

3. $\because \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = -1$ 为不同的特征值

$\therefore x_1, x_2, x_3$ 线性无关

即 $P = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 可逆, 且 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\therefore A = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

三. 1. 对于 $\forall A, B \in V, k \in R$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}T(A+B) &= P'(A+B)P \\ &= P'AP + P'BP \\ &= T(A) + T(B)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T(kA) &= P'(kA)P = k(P'AP) \\ &= kT(A)\end{aligned}$$

\therefore 变换 T 对加法与数乘封闭 $\therefore T$ 是 V 的线性变换

2. 设 A 的特征值为 λ , 其对应特征向量为 x , 有

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

两边同乘 A (左乘)

$$A^2x = A(\lambda x)$$

$$= \lambda Ax$$

$$= \lambda^2 x$$

$$\therefore A^2 = A \quad \therefore Ax = \lambda^2 x$$

$$\lambda x = \lambda^2 x$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 1$$

3. 设 A 的特征值为 λ , 其对应特征向量为 x , 有

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

两边同乘 A (左乘)

$$A^2x = A(\lambda x)$$

$$= \lambda(Ax)$$

$$= \lambda^2 x$$

$$\therefore A^2 = E \quad \therefore x = \lambda^2 x$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \pm 1$$

4. 反证法: 设 α_1, α_2 是 A 属于特征值 λ 的特征向量

$$\text{即 } A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda\alpha_1 + \lambda\alpha_2$$

$$\text{由已知得 } A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = A\alpha_1 + A\alpha_2 = \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2$$

$$\text{所以有 } (\lambda - \lambda_1)\alpha_1 + (\lambda - \lambda_2)\alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ 是不同的特征值 } \therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 线性无关, 即 } \lambda - \lambda_1 = \lambda - \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2, \text{ 与题设矛盾}$$

$\therefore \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 不是 A 的特征向量. 结论得证

第八章 欧几里德空间

1. (1) $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (0, 1, 1)'$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = (1, 1, 0)' - \frac{1}{2} (0, 1, 1)' = (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})'$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = (\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})'$$

(2) $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 0, -1, 1)'$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = (1, -1, 0, 1)' - \frac{2}{3} (1, 0, -1, 1)' = (\frac{1}{3}, -1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})'$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = (-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5})'$$

2. (1) $T = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$

(2) $T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

(3) $T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ $T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

(4) $T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

3. 二次型矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -a & -1 \\ -a & \lambda-1 & -b \\ -1 & -b & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

由题可知A的特征值为 $\lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=1, \lambda_3=2$

将 $\lambda_2=1$ 代入特征多项式, 得 $2ab=0$

将 $\lambda_3=2$ 代入特征多项式, 得 $a=0$

将 $\lambda_1=0$ 代入特征多项式, 得 $b=0$

代入 a, b 后分别求出对应的特征向量, 分别单位正交化, 得

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 使 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4. A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

A 的特征值 $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重), $\lambda_2 = 10$ (单重)

λ_1 对应的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, λ_2 对应的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{则 } T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 使得 } T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

$$\therefore A = TBT^{-1}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)TBT^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (y_1, y_2, y_3)B \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 即}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} y_1 = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}x_2 \\ y_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15}x_1 + \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15}x_2 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}x_3 \\ y_3 = -\frac{1}{3}x_1 - \frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 二次曲面的标准方程为

$$\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}x_2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15}x_1 + \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15}x_2 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}x_3\right)^2 + 10\left(-\frac{1}{3}x_1 - \frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3\right)^2 = 1$$

$$2. \therefore H = E - 2XX'$$

$$\therefore H' = (E - 2XX')' = E' - 2(XX')' = E - 2(XX') = H$$

$\therefore H$ 为对称矩阵

下面我们证明 H 为正交矩阵

$$H'H = (E - 2XX')(E - 2XX')$$

$$= E^2 - 2E(XX') - 2(XX')E + 4(XX')(XX')$$

$$= E - 4(XX') + 4(XX')(XX') = E \quad \therefore H \text{ 是对称的正交矩阵, 结论得证.}$$

2. $\because A, B$ 为正交矩阵

$$\therefore AA' = BB' = E$$

$$\begin{aligned}(AB)(AB)' &= AB \cdot B'A' \\ &= A(BB')A' \\ &= AEA' \\ &= AA' \\ &= E\end{aligned}$$

$\therefore AB$ 也是正交矩阵, 结论得证.

