

华东师范大学期中试卷答案
2024-2025 学年第一学期

一、(7 分)

解: 利用行列式性质直接将它化成“爪”型行列式. 第 2 行, 第 3 行, …, 第 n 行分别减去第 1 行, 得

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

将第 i 行分别提出因子 $a_i (i = 2, \dots, n)$, 得

$$D_n = a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_2} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_3} & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_{n-1}} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

将第 1 行分别减去第 2 行、第 3 行、…、第 n 行, 得

$$D_n = a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{a_1}{a_i} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_2} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_3} & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n \left(1 + a_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{a_1}{a_i} \right)$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right)$$

二、(14 分)

(1) (7 分) 解: 由第 1 列展开

$$D_n = x D_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= xD_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1}a_n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \\
&= a_n + xD_{n-1} \\
&= a_n + x(xD_{n-2} + a_{n-1}) \\
&= \dots \\
&= a_n + a_{n-1}x + \dots + a_2x^{n-2} + x^{n-1}D_1 \\
&= a_n + a_{n-1}x + \dots + a_1x^{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) (7 分) 解: 按第一行展开得

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= (a+b)D_{n-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}
\end{aligned}$$

则

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2})$$

且

$$\begin{aligned}
D_1 &= |a+b| = a+b \\
D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab \\ 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + ab + b^2 \\
D_n - aD_{n-1} &= b^{n-1}(D_2 - aD_1) = b^{n-2}(a^2 + ab + b^2 - a^2 - ab) = b^n
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$D_n = aD_{n-1} + b^n = \dots = a^n + a^{n-1}b + \dots + ab^{n-1} + b^n$$

三、(7 分)

解法一: 因为 A_{i2} 为 D 中元素 a_{i2} 的代数余子式 ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$), 故将 D 中第 2 列的元素依次换为 3,7,4,8, 即得

$$3A_{12} + 7A_{22} + 4A_{32} + 8A_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 7 & 7 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 8 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

解法二: 因 3,7,4,8 恰为 D 中第 3 列元素, 而 $A_{12}, A_{22}, A_{32}, A_{42}$ 为 D 中第 2 列元素的代数余子式, 故 $3A_{12} + 7A_{22} + 4A_{32} + 8A_{42}$ 表示 D 中第 3 列元素与第 2 列的对应元素的代数余子式乘积的和, 则

$$3A_{12} + 7A_{22} + 4A_{32} + 8A_{42} = 0.$$

四、(14 分)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \text{ (6 分)} \text{ 证明: } & \text{左} = a^2(a+b) + 2ab^2 + 2ab^2 - b^2(a+b) - 2a^2b - 2ba^2 \\
 &= a^3 + 3ab^2 - 3a^2b - b^3 \\
 &= (a-b)^3 = \text{右}
 \end{aligned}$$

故原式成立.

(2) (8 分) 思路分析: 基本思路是拆分行列式, 将左边的行列式拆分为 8 个行列式, 由左往右证.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{证明: 左} &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} ax & ay & az \\ ay & az & ax \\ az & ax & ay \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} ax & ay & bx \\ ay & az & by \\ az & ax & bz \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} ax & bz & az \\ ay & bx & ax \\ az & by & ay \end{array} \right| + \\
 &\quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} ax & bz & bx \\ ay & bx & by \\ az & by & bz \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} by & ay & az \\ bz & az & ax \\ bx & ax & ay \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} by & ay & bx \\ bz & az & by \\ bx & ax & bz \end{array} \right| + \\
 &\quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} by & bz & az \\ bz & bx & ax \\ bx & by & ay \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{ccc} by & bz & bx \\ bz & bx & by \\ bx & by & bz \end{array} \right| \\
 &= a^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{array} \right| + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + b^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} y & z & x \\ z & x & y \\ x & y & z \end{array} \right| \\
 &= a^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{array} \right| + b^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} y & z & x \\ z & x & y \\ x & y & z \end{array} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

将上式右边的行列式 $c_1 \leftrightarrow c_3, c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3$, 得

$$\text{左} = a^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{array} \right| + b^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{array} \right| = (a^3 + b^3) \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{array} \right|.$$

五、(7 分)

证明: $\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{J}$ 对应的行列式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{J}| &= \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} -(n-1) & -(n-1) & \cdots & -(n-1) \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -(n-1) \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \end{array} \right| = -(n-1) \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -(n-1) \neq 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

故 $(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{J})$ 可逆.

$$\mathbf{J}^2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} n & n & \cdots & n \\ n & n & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & n & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = n\mathbf{J}.$$

由 $(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{J})(\mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{n-1}\mathbf{J}) = \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{n-1}\mathbf{J} - \mathbf{J} + \frac{1}{n-1}\mathbf{J}^2 = \mathbf{E} - \frac{n}{n-1}\mathbf{J} + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot n\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{E}$, 故

$$(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{J})^{-1} = \mathbf{E} - \frac{1}{n-1}\mathbf{J}.$$

六、(6 分)

证明: 因为 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^* = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E}$, \mathbf{A} 可逆, $|\mathbf{A}| \neq 0$, 有

$$|\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{A}^*| = ||\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{E}|$$

即

$$|\mathbf{A}| \cdot |\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}|^n, \quad |\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}|^{n-1} \neq 0$$

所以 \mathbf{A}^* 可逆, 且 $\mathbf{A}^* = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{A}^{-1}$, 则

$$(\mathbf{A}^*)^{-1} = (|\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{A}^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|}\mathbf{A}$$

而

$$(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^* = |\mathbf{A}^{-1}|(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

故

$$(\mathbf{A}^*)^{-1} = (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^*$$

七、(10 分)

解: (1) (4 分) $\mathbf{A}^3 = \mathbf{O}, |\mathbf{A}| = 0$, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1-a^2 & a & -1 \\ -a & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^3 = 0$$

故 $a = 0$

(2) (6 分) 由题意知

$$\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{XA}^2 - \mathbf{AX} + \mathbf{AXA}^2 = \mathbf{E}$$

即

$$\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^2) - \mathbf{AX}(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^2) = \mathbf{E}$$

$$(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^2) = \mathbf{E}$$

则

$$\mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^2)^{-1} = [(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^2)(\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})]^{-1} = (\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{A})^{-1}$$

故

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

八、(10 分)

解: 系数行列式

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-10)$$

(1) 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 10$ 时, $|\mathbf{A}| \neq 0$, 方程组有唯一解.

(2) 当 $\lambda = 10$ 时,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -18 & -18 & 9 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

此时 $R(\mathbf{A}) = 2 \neq 3 = R(\mathbf{B})$, 方程组无解.

(3) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \rightarrow -2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + 2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

此时 $R(\mathbf{A}) = R(\mathbf{B}) = 1 < 3$ (未知量的个数), 方程组有无限多解, 通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$

九、(8 分)

(1) (3 分) 证明: 由 $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{AB}$, 则

$$\mathbf{AB} - \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{E} = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E})(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{E}) = \mathbf{E}$$

故 $\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{E}$ 可逆.

(2) (5 分) 解: 由 (1) 知

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

故

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E} + (\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{E})^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

十、(7 分)

证明: 充分性 令 $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)^T$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$. 由于 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta}^T$ 非零, 故 $\mathbf{A} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\beta}^T =$

$(a_i b_j) \neq \mathbf{0}$ 且 $R(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = R(\boldsymbol{\beta}^T) = 1$, 从而

$$1 \leq R(\mathbf{A}) = R(\boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\beta}^T) \leq \min(R(\boldsymbol{\alpha}), R(\boldsymbol{\beta}^T)) = 1$$

所以 $R(\mathbf{A}) = 1$.

必要性 设 \mathbf{A} 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 因 $R(\mathbf{A}) = 1$, 故存在 m, n 阶可逆矩阵 \mathbf{P} 和 \mathbf{Q} , 使得

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{A} &= \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1, 0, \dots, 0) \mathbf{Q} \\ &= (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \dots, \mathbf{p}_m) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1, 0, \dots, 0) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1^T \\ \mathbf{q}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{q}_n^T \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{p}_1 \mathbf{q}_1^T\end{aligned}$$

令 $\alpha = \mathbf{p}_1, \beta = \mathbf{q}_1$, 因此存在非零列向量 α 及非零行向量 β^T , 使得 $\mathbf{A} = \alpha \beta^T$.

十一、(10 分)

解: 设矩阵 $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则

$$\mathbf{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + ax_3 & x_2 + ax_4 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{CA} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 & ax_1 \\ x_3 + x_4 & ax_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{AC} - \mathbf{CA} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + ax_3 & x_2 + ax_4 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 & ax_1 \\ x_3 + x_4 & ax_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax_3 - x_2 & ax_4 - ax_1 \\ -(x_3 + x_4) & x_2 - ax_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $\mathbf{AC} - \mathbf{CA} = \mathbf{B}$, 得

$$\begin{cases} -x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \\ -ax_1 + x_2 + ax_4 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 - ax_3 = b \end{cases}$$

此为四元非齐次线性方程组, 欲使得矩阵 \mathbf{C} 存在, 则此非齐次线性方程组必有解, 而该非齐次线性方程对应的增广矩阵为

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1+a \end{pmatrix}$$

所以当 $1+a=0, b=0$, 即 $a=-1, b=0$ 时, 非齐次线性方程组有解, 存在矩阵 \mathbf{C} , 使得 $\mathbf{AC} - \mathbf{CA} = \mathbf{B}$. 又

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 + 1 \\ -c_1 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 + 1 & -c_1 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{pmatrix} (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为任意实数})$$