

2004 蓝卷 (部分) 3. 解

1. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ B^* 表示 B 的伴随矩阵, 求矩阵 X .

使满足 $X + B^*XA = XA + B^*X + E$

解: $\because X + B^*XA = XA + B^*X + E$ $B^*B = |B|E$

$$\Rightarrow B^* + |B|I = B^*A + |B|I + B^*E \text{ 两边同乘 } B$$

$$(E - B^*)X(E - A) = E \quad (B^* - E)X(A - E) = E \Rightarrow (|B|E - B)X(A - E) = B$$

$$\Rightarrow X = (B - |B|E)^{-1}B(E - A)^{-1} \Rightarrow X = (|B|E - B)^{-1}B(A - E)^{-1}$$

$$|B| = 2 \quad |B|E - B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(|B|E - B)^{-1}E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (E : (|B|E - B)^{-1})$$

$$(A - E|E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (E : (A - E)^{-1})$$

$$\therefore X = (|B|E - B)^{-1}B(A - E)^{-1}$$

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

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

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2. 设 $a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ $a_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$ $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ $\beta \times b$ 的解

1) 当 a 与 b 为何值时, β 不能由 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 线性表示.

2) 当 a 与 b 取何值时, β 能由 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 线性表示, 与表示式不唯一时, β 出 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 的表达式.

解: 令 $\beta = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 + k_3 a_3 + k_4 a_4$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 & + k_3 & + k_4 = b \\ k_1 + k_2 & + a k_3 & + 2 k_4 = 1 \\ k_2 + k_3 & + k_4 = b \\ k_1 + k_2 & + a k_3 & + a k_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

1) β 不能由 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 线性表示,

即 $r(A) \neq r(\bar{A})$ 解得 $a=2$ 且 $b \neq \frac{1}{2}$

2) β 能由 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 线性表示

$$\text{即 } r(A) = r(\bar{A}) \begin{cases} = 4 & \text{唯一解} \\ < 4 & \text{无穷解} \end{cases}$$

即当 $a=2$ 且 $b=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 有无穷解

当 $a \neq 2$ 时, 有唯一解.

当表示式不唯一时, 即 $a=2$ 且 $b=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 得通解

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ k_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{即 } \beta = (-k_1 - k_2 + \frac{1}{2})a_1 + (-k_1 - k_2 + \frac{1}{2})a_2 + k_2 a_3 + k_1 a_4$$

$(k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$