

《线性代数 D》强化训练题二解答

一、填空题

$$1. \frac{11}{3}; \quad 2. \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}; \quad 3. -\frac{1}{8}; \quad 4. 1, 0;$$

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

二、单项选择题

$$1. D; \quad 2. B; \quad 3. D; \quad 4. A; \quad 5. B;$$

三、计算下列行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 13 & 15 & 8 \\ 2 & 9 & 7 & 6 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 13 & 17 & 7 \\ 2 & 9 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 17 & 7 \\ 9 & 3 & 8 \\ 5 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -9/2 & 10 & 7 \\ -11 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -9/2 & 10 \\ -11 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 265.$$

$$\text{四、 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 且 } A^*X = 4A^{-1} + 2E + 2X, \text{ 其中 } A^* \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的伴随矩阵, } E$$

是三阶单位矩阵, 求 X .

$$\text{解: } AA^*X - 2AX = 4E + 2A, \quad (|A|E - 2A)X = 4E + 2A,$$

$$\text{因为 } |A| = 8, \text{ 所以 } |A|E - 2A = 8E - 2A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } (|A|E - 2A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } X = (|A|E - 2A)^{-1}(4E + 2A)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{16} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3/2 & 3/4 \\ 0 & 2 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

五、已知齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ ax_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - bx_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的通解为 $\mathbf{x} = c_1 \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 + c_2 \boldsymbol{\xi}_2$, c_1, c_2 为

任意常数, 求非齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = -1 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = -1 \\ ax_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - bx_4 = 1 \end{cases}$ 的通解.

解: 由条件知齐次方程组的系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ a & 1 & 3 & -b \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 2,

$$\text{而 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ a & 1 & 3 & -b \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1-a & 3-a & -b-a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1-a}{-1} = \frac{3-a}{1} = \frac{-b-a}{-5}, \text{ 即 } a=2, b=3;$$

$$\text{此时非齐次方程组的增广矩阵 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则非齐次方程组的通解为 } \mathbf{x} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

六、 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = ax_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 2x_3^2 + 2bx_1x_3$ ($b > 0$), 其中二次型矩阵 A 的特征值之和为 1, 特征值之积为 -12.

(1) 求 a, b 的值;

(2) 求一正交变换把二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化成标准形(需写出正交变换及标准形).

解: (1) 二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$,

设 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$, 则有 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = a + 2 + (-2) = 1$,

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -4a - 2b^2 = -12,$$

解得 $a = 1, b = 2$.

(2) 由 $|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-2)^2(\lambda+3) = 0$,

得 A 的特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -3$.

对于特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, $A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

故相应的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T$,

规范正交化 ξ_1, ξ_2 得 $p_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, p_2 = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}})^T$,

对于特征值 $\lambda_3 = -3$, $A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

故相应的特征向量为 $\xi_3 = (1, 0, -2)^T$,

单位化得 $p_3 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})^T$,

$$\text{令 } P = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

则 P 即为所求矩阵, 所求变换为 $\mathbf{x} = P\mathbf{y}$,

相应的二次型为标准形 $f(y_1, y_2, y_3) = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 3y_3^2$.

七、

1. 设 V 是次数不超过 3 的实多项式全体构成的实数域上的线性空间,

$$A: 1, x, x^2, x^3; \quad B: 1, 1+x, 1+x+x^2, 1+x+x^2+x^3$$

是 V 的两个基. 分别求 $f(x) = 4 + x + 2x^2 + x^3$ 在这两个基下的坐标.

$$\text{解: } (1, 1+x, 1+x+x^2, 1+x+x^2+x^3) = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$f(x) = 4 + x + 2x^2 + x^3 = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1, 1+x, 1+x+x^2, 1+x+x^2+x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1, 1+x, 1+x+x^2, 1+x+x^2+x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1, 1+x, 1+x+x^2, 1+x+x^2+x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

则 $f(x)$ 在这两个基下的坐标分别为 $(4, 1, 2, 1)^T$ 和 $(3, -1, 1, 1)^T$.

2. 设 (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) 是向量 α 关于基

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

下的坐标, (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4) 是 α 关于基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 下的坐标, 且

$$y_1 = x_1, \quad y_2 = x_2 - x_1, \quad y_3 = x_3 - x_2, \quad y_4 = x_4 - x_2,$$

求基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$.

$$\text{解: } \alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{且 } \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = B \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{所以 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)B,$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{即 } \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

八、证明题

1. 已知 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \dots, \beta_n = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n$, 且已知

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性无关, 证明 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 也线性无关.

$$\text{证: } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)A,$$

因为 $|A| = 1 \neq 0$, 所以 A 可逆,

则向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 具有相同的秩,

又 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性无关, 故其秩为 n ,

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 的秩也为 n , 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 也线性无关.

2. 设 $B^T = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)$, 且 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m 是 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系, P 是 m 阶可逆方阵,

$(PB)^T = (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m)$, 证明 η_1, \dots, η_m 也是 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系.

$$\text{证: } (\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) = (PB)^T = B^T P^T = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)P^T,$$

由 P 可逆知 η_1, \dots, η_m 与 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m 秩相等,

因为 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m 是 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系, 所以 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系中含有 m 个解向量,

且 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_m 线性无关, 其秩为 m ,

故 η_1, \dots, η_m 的秩也为 m , 则 η_1, \dots, η_m 也线性无关,

且 $A(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_m) = A(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_m)P^T = 0$, 即 η_1, \dots, η_m 均为 $Ax = 0$ 的解向量,

所以 η_1, \dots, η_m 也是 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系.