

《线性代数 D》强化训练题一解答

一、填空题

1. -2 ; 2. $B-E$; 3. 6 ; 4. 6 ; 5. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

二、选择题

1. D; 2. B; 3. C; 4. D; 5. B.

三、计算题

1. 计算行列式的值

$$(1) D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3.$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 按第一行展开, 得

$$D_n = (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$-ab \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ab & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$= (a+b)D_{n-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-2}$$

$$= (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2},$$

由于 $D_1 = a+b$, $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab \\ 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + ab + b^2$, 故由上面的递推公式可得

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2}) = \cdots = b^{n-2}(D_2 - aD_1) = b^n,$$

于是

$$D_n = aD_{n-1} + b^n = a^2D_{n-2} + ab^{n-1} + b^n = \cdots = a^{n-1}D_1 + a^{n-2}b^2 + \cdots + ab^{n-1} + b^n$$

$$= \begin{cases} (n+1)a^n, & a=b, \\ \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a-b}, & a \neq b. \end{cases}$$

2. 设矩阵 A, B 满足 $A^*BA = 2BA - 8E$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, A^* 是 A 的伴随矩

阵, 求 B .

解: $|A| = -2$, A 可逆, 则 $|A|A^{-1}BA = 2BA - 8E$, $-2A^{-1}BA = 2BA - 8E$,

$A^{-1}BA + BA = 4E$, $BA + ABA = 4A$, $B + AB = 4E$, $(E + A)B = 4E$,

$$B = 4(E + A)^{-1} = 4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四、解答题

1. 请叙述向量组线性无关的三种判别方法.

解: 略.

2. 求向量组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩和一个最大线性无

关组.

$$\text{解: } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

秩为 $R = 3$. 最大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$.

五、当 b 为何值时, 下列方程组无解、有惟一解、有无穷多解, 并在无穷多解的情况下求其通解.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 4x_4 = b \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + 7x_4 = 5 \end{cases}$$

解: 增广矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 & b \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

从上述矩阵可以看出:

(1) 当 $b \neq 3$, 则 $r(A) = 2 < r(B) = 3$, 故方程组无解.

(2) 当 $b = 3$ 时, $r(A) = r(B) = 2 < n = 4$, 非齐次线性方程组有无穷多解, 此时它所对应的齐次线性方程组的解空间的维数等于 $n - r = 4 - 2 = 2$, 即基础解系由两个解向量构成.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

齐次线性方程组的基础解系 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

非齐次线性方程组的特解 $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

非齐次线性方程组的通解为 $\boldsymbol{x} = k_1 \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 + \boldsymbol{\eta}$, 其中 k_1, k_2 为任意实数.

(3) 本题没有惟一解的情况出现.

六、求一正交变换把二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 5x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 - 6x_2x_3$$

化为标准形, 并判定该二次型是否是正定的.

解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5-\lambda & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(4-\lambda)(\lambda-9) = 0;$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 9.$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 时, } A - 0E = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } (A - 0E)\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 解得特征向量 } \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{单位化 } \boldsymbol{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4 \text{ 时, } A - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } (A - 4E)\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 解得特征向量 } \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{单位化 } \mathbf{p}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\lambda_3 = 9 \text{ 时, } A - 9E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由 } (A - 9E)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 解得特征向量 } \boldsymbol{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{单位化 } \mathbf{p}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

3个特征值各异, 所以 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_1, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2, \boldsymbol{\xi}_3$ 两两正交, 故正交变换矩阵为

$$P = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 正交变换为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

标准形为 $f = 4y_2^2 + 9y_3^2$.

不正定.

七、证明题

1. 已知 A 是正交阵, 证明 A^* 也是正交阵.

证: 因为 A 是正交阵, 所以 $AA^T = E$, 则有 $A^{-1} = A^T$, $|A|^2 = 1$.

$$\text{故 } A^*(A^*)^T = (|A|A^{-1})(|A|A^{-1})^T = (|A|A^T)(|A|A^T)^T = |A|^2 A^T A = E.$$

所以 A^* 也是正交阵.

