

《线性代数 A》强化训练题一解答

一、填充题

1. 负; 2. -15 ; 3. $\frac{1}{k^n m}$; 4. $-\frac{1}{c}A - \frac{b}{c}E$; 5. 2^{n-1} ; 6. $1, 1, 0$.

二、是非题

1. Y; 2. N; 3. Y; 4. Y; 5. Y.

三、设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 矩阵 B 满足 $ABA^* = 2BA^* + E$, 其中 A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵,

E 是单位矩阵, 求 $|B|$.

解: 由于 $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$, 且易知 $|A| = 3$, 用 A 右乘矩阵方程的两端, 有

$$3AB = 6B + A, \text{ 即 } 3(A - 2E)B = A,$$

所以

$$3^3 |A - 2E| |B| = |A| = 3,$$

又因为 $|A - 2E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$, 故 $|B| = \frac{1}{9}$.

四、证明矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆, 并求其逆矩阵.

解: 对 A 做如下分块 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$,

其中

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因 $|A| = |A_1| |A_2| = 1 \times 3 = 3 \neq 0$, 因此 A 可逆.

A_1, A_2 的逆矩阵分别为

$$A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 A 的逆阵为

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & O \\ O & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

五、设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = P^{-1}AP$, 其中 P 为 3 阶可逆矩阵, 求 $B^{2004} - 2A^2$.

解: 因为

$$A^2 = AA = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^4 = A^2 A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E,$$

从而

$$A^{2004} = (A^4)^{501} = E,$$

则由 $B = P^{-1}AP$ 有

$$B^2 = (P^{-1}AP)(P^{-1}AP) = P^{-1}A(PP^{-1})AP = P^{-1}A^2P,$$

因此

$$B^{2004} = P^{-1}A^{2004}P = P^{-1}EP = E,$$

故

$$B^{2004} - 2A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

六、设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$, 求矩阵 A 的列向量组的一个极大无关组, 并把不

属于极大无关组的列向量用极大无关组线性表示.

解: 首先, 对 A 作行初等变换化为行最简形矩阵:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

知秩 $r(A) = 3$, 因此列向量组的极大无关组含有 3 个向量.

而三个非零行的非零首元在 1, 2, 4 列, 也即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 为一个极大无关组. 由 A 的行最简形矩阵, 有

$$\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \quad \alpha_5 = 4\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_4.$$

七、 λ 取何值时, 方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2. \end{cases}$$

(1) 有惟一解; (2) 无解; (3) 有无穷多解, 并求解.

解: 方程组的系数矩阵和增广矩阵分别为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right),$$

$$|A| = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 2).$$

(1) 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时, $|A| \neq 0$, $R(A) = R(B) = 3$,

所以方程组有惟一解

$$x_1 = \frac{-\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda + 2}, \quad x_3 = \frac{(\lambda + 1)^2}{(\lambda + 2)}.$$

(2) 当 $\lambda = -2$ 时,

$$B = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_2+2r_1]{r_3-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right),$$

$R(A) = 2 \neq R(B) = 3$, 所以方程组无解.

(3) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,

$$B = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

$R(A) = R(B) = 1 < 3$, 方程组有无穷解.

得同解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2 - x_3 + 1, \\ x_2 = x_2, \\ x_3 = x_3. \end{cases}$$

所以得通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

八、试求一个正交变换 $\mathbf{x} = P\mathbf{y}$, 把二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_2x_3$ 化为标准形.

解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(\lambda-4)(\lambda+2) = 0, \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4,$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\lambda_3 = 4 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

作正交变换 $x = Py$, 则 $f = -2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 4y_3^2$.

九、 设 λ_1, λ_2 是 n 阶矩阵 A 的两个不同的特征值, α_1, α_2 分别是 A 的属于 λ_1, λ_2 的特征向量, 证明 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 不是 A 的特征向量.

证: 假设 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 是 A 的属于特征值 λ 的特征向量, 则

$$A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \lambda\alpha_1 + \lambda\alpha_2,$$

又

$$A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = A\alpha_1 + A\alpha_2 = \lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2,$$

于是有

$$(\lambda - \lambda_1)\alpha_1 + (\lambda - \lambda_2)\alpha_2 = \mathbf{0},$$

由于 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 所以 α_1 与 α_2 线性无关, 故 $\lambda - \lambda_1 = \lambda - \lambda_2 = 0$, 从而 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$, 与 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ 矛盾.

故 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 不是 A 的特征向量.

十、 设 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1, \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \dots, \beta_r = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_r$, 且向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关, 证明向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 线性无关.

证: 设 $x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + \dots + x_r\beta_r = \mathbf{0}$, 将 $\beta_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$ 的表示式代入, 即

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \dots + x_r(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_r) = \mathbf{0},$$

$$(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r)\alpha_1 + (x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_r)\alpha_2 + \dots + x_r\alpha_r = \mathbf{0},$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关, 故有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_r = 0, \\ \quad x_2 + \cdots + x_r = 0, \\ \quad \dots\dots\dots \\ \quad \quad \quad x_r = 0. \end{cases}$$

显然, $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_r = 0$, 故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_r$ 线性无关.