《线性代数 A》强化训练题三解答

一、单项选择题

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

二、填空题

- 6. 1; 7. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; 8. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$
- 9. $c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, (不唯一); 10. -2; 11. $\frac{9}{\sqrt{26}}$;
- 12. 2, 8, 22; 13. $-\frac{4}{3}$; 14. $\frac{1}{2}$; 15. a > 2.

三、 简答题

- 16. 叙述 n 阶矩阵 A 与 B 相似的定义, 并写出 n 阶矩阵 A 与对角阵相似的充分必要 条件.
- **解:** 存在 n 阶可逆阵 P, 使 $P^{-1}AP = B$, 称 A = B 相似.

n 阶矩阵 A 与对角阵相似 ⇔ A 有 n 个线性无关的特征向量.

- 17. 叙述一个向量组线性无关的定义, 并给出向量组线性无关的三种判别法,
- **解:** 对 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$, 如果 $k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_m \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m = \boldsymbol{0}$ 只有当 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_m = 0$ 时 成立, 称 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关.

判别法:(1) 用定义:

- (2) $m \land m$ 维向量线性无关 \Leftrightarrow 其组成的矩阵的行列式不为零;
- (3) 向量组的秩为向量个数.

等等…

四、计算题

18. 计算行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 3 & -12 & \frac{21}{5} & 15 \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{9}{2} & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{2}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{3}{7} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}: D \xrightarrow[r_4 \div (-\frac{1}{7})]{1} - \frac{6}{5} \cdot 4$$

$$1 - 4 \cdot \frac{7}{5} \cdot 5$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{2}$$

$$1 - 2 \cdot 1 - 3$$

$$\frac{c_3 \div \frac{1}{5}}{70} - \frac{1}{70} \begin{vmatrix} 1 - 7 & 6 & 4 \\ 1 - 4 & 7 & 5 \\ 4 - 27 & 24 & 15 \\ 1 - 2 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_4 - r_1} - \frac{1}{70} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -7 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{70} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 & -7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{c_{3}+c_{1}}{=} -\frac{1}{70} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{70} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{70} \times (-2+4) = \frac{1}{35}.$$

M:
$$AA^*X = 4E + 2A + 2AX$$
, $A = 4E + 2A + 2AX$,

由|A| = 8代入化简得: (4E - A)X = 2E + A,

所以

$$X = (4E - A)^{-1}(2E + A).$$

$$(4E - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad 2E + A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

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

并把其他向量用最大无关组线性表示.

$$\mathbf{M}: A = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

向量组的秩r=3;

一个最大无关组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$, 且 $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3$.

21. 参数
$$\lambda$$
 为何值时,方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + \lambda x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ \lambda x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$
 无解、有惟一解或有无穷多解?
$$4x_1 + 5x_2 - 5x_3 = -1$$

并在有无穷多解时求出方程组的通解.

解:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & \lambda & -1 \\ \lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(5\lambda + 4),$$

当 λ ≠1且 λ ≠− $\frac{4}{5}$ 时,方程组有唯一解;

$$\stackrel{\cong}{\exists} \lambda = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ ft}, \ \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -\frac{4}{5} & -1 & 1 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -\frac{4}{5} & -1 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$r(\tilde{A}) = 3 \neq r(A) = 2$$
,方程组无解;

$$\label{eq:lambda} \stackrel{}{\underline{}}{\underline{}} \lambda = 1 \ \mbox{tr}, \quad \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$r(\tilde{A}) = r(A) = 2 < 3$$
, 方程组有无穷多解.

通解
$$\mathbf{x} = c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

22. 用正交变换化二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_3$ 为标准形, 并写出所用的正交变换.

$$\widetilde{H}: A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 - \lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0,$$

解得 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = 0$,

由
$$A-2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,得对应 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 的特征向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

单位化
$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

由
$$A - 0E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 得对应 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 的特征向量 $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

单位化
$$p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Re P = (\boldsymbol{p}_1, \, \boldsymbol{p}_2, \, \boldsymbol{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix},$$

则 $\mathbf{x} = P\mathbf{y}$ 可将二次型化为标准形 $f = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2$.

五、证明题

23. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, B 为一个 3×3 矩阵, 如果 $AB = O$, 求证: B 的列向量

组线性相关.

证: 设
$$B = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3)$$
, 则 $AB = (A\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, A\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, A\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = O$,

即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是方程组Ax = 0的解,

又因为
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以r(A) = 2, 所以Ax = 0的基础解系只含1个向量,

则 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性相关.