

线性代数 A 卷 参考答案与评分标准

一. 1. \times 2. \times 3. \times 4. \times 5. \checkmark 6. \checkmark 7. \times 8. \checkmark 9. \checkmark 10. \times

二. 1. 24; 2. 16; 3. -4; 4. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$; 5. -4; 6. 1;

7. $C_1(\overrightarrow{\eta_2} - \overrightarrow{\eta_1}) + \overrightarrow{\eta_3} = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$ (不唯一) ; 8. -1 ; 9. 6 ; 10. -1 和 0.

三. < I > 由 $2AX = BX + C$ 得 $X = (2A - B)^{-1}C$ (4 分)

$$[2A - B | C] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-r_2 + r_1} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$X = [2A - B]^{-1}C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

< II > 由 $2AX = BX + C$ 得 $X = (2A - B)^{-1}C$ (4 分)

$$\because 2A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6 \text{ 分}) \quad \text{于是 } [2A - B]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore X = [2A - B]^{-1}C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

四. 令 $A = [\overrightarrow{\alpha_1}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_2}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_3}]$ (2 分)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -4 \\ 3 & -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -2r_1 + r_2 \\ -r_1 + r_3 \\ -3r_1 + r_4 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & -18 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} -r_2 + r_3 \\ -2r_2 + r_4 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7 \text{ 分})$$

$$\Rightarrow R[\overrightarrow{\alpha_1}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_2}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_3}] = R(A) = 2 \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

因 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2$ 不成比例, 故可取极大无关组为 $\{\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2\}$. (10 分)

五. 令 $[A|b] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ (2 分)

$$\text{则 } [A|b] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\therefore R(A) = R(A|\vec{b}) = 2 < 4 = n \quad \therefore \text{方程组有无穷多解} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$[A|b] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & 2 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10 \text{ 分}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{5}{3}x_3 - 2x_4 + \frac{7}{3} \\ x_2 = -\frac{2}{3}x_3 - x_4 + \frac{4}{3} \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases} \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{x} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 或 } \vec{x} = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{六. } f = x^T A x = [x_1, x_2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{或} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{令 } |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) = 0 \quad \text{得: } \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 3 \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 时, } [A - \lambda_1 E] \vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 为 } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \text{即} \quad x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{可取特征向量 } \vec{P}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_2 = 3 \text{ 时, } [A - \lambda_2 E] \vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 为 } \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} = \vec{0} \quad \text{即} \quad x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{可取特征向量 } \vec{P}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由 } \vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2 \text{ 正交, 可取正交矩阵 } P = (\vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 并令 } \vec{x} = P \vec{y} \quad (12 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{则 } f = x^T A x = (P \vec{y})^T A (P \vec{y}) = \vec{y}^T (P^{-1} A P) \vec{y} = \vec{y}^T \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \vec{y} = -y_1^2 + 3y_2^2$$

$$\text{七. 由 } (A+B)^2 = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2 = A + AB + BA + B \text{ 得 } AB + BA = 0 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{于是 } \begin{cases} A(AB + BA) = A^2 B + ABA = AB + ABA = 0 \\ (AB + BA)A = ABA + BA^2 = ABA + BA = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{由此解出 } AB = BA, \text{ 结合 } AB + BA = 0 \text{ 即得 } AB = BA = 0 \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$