

昆明理工大学 2012 级线性代数试卷(A 卷)

评分标准及参考答案

一、 填空题（每小题 4 分，共 40 分）

$$1. \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad 2. R(A) = R(A:\vec{b}) = r < n$$

$$3. a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} \quad ;$$

$$4. A \text{ 具有 } n \text{ 个线性无关的特征向量}; \quad 5. 48$$

$$6. \begin{pmatrix} 2^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 7. 162; \quad 8. \text{ 无关}; \quad 9. -\frac{4}{5} < t < 0;$$

$$10. \vec{\xi}_1 = (-2, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \vec{\xi}_2 = (-3, 0, 1, \dots, 0)^T, \dots, \vec{\xi}_{n-1} = (-n, 0, 0, \dots, 1)^T$$

二、 (15')

(1)

$$A = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -6 & 7 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & -9 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & -18 & 10 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = B \quad (6')$$

$$\text{则 } R(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4) = 2 \quad (2')$$

$$(2) B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{11}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3')$$

向量组 A 的最大无关组为: \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 (2')

$$\text{且 } \vec{a}_3 = \frac{11}{9}\vec{a}_1 - \frac{5}{9}\vec{a}_2, \quad \vec{a}_4 = -\frac{2}{9}\vec{a}_1 + \frac{5}{9}\vec{a}_2. \quad (2')$$

三、(15')

$$(A:\vec{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5')$$

(1) 当 $\lambda \neq -2$ 且 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时, 线性方程组无解; (2')

(2) 当 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 线性方程组有无穷多解

$$(A:\vec{b}) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2')$$

$$\text{通解为: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2')$$

(3) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 线性方程组有无穷多解

$$(A:\vec{b}) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2')$$

$$\text{通解为: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2')$$

$$\text{四、(8')} \text{ 由于 } \vec{\eta}_1 - \vec{\eta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\eta}_2 - \vec{\eta}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 的线性无关的解, (2')}$$

$R(A) = 2$ ，也是方程组 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 的基础解系，(2')

$$\text{而 } \vec{\eta}_1 = \frac{(\vec{\eta}_1 + \vec{\eta}_3) + (\vec{\eta}_1 + \vec{\eta}_2) - (\vec{\eta}_2 + \vec{\eta}_3)}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 的解} \quad (2')$$

$$\text{故方程组 } A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 的通解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2')$$

$$\text{五、(16')} (1) f = \vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3')$$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(1-\lambda)(\lambda-2) = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 0 \quad (3')$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 时, } (A - \lambda E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3')$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 时, } (A - \lambda E) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \vec{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3')$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_3 = 0 \text{ 时, } (A - \lambda E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \vec{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3')$$

$$\text{故 } P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 \quad (1')$$

六、(6')

$$AA^T = E \Rightarrow A^{-1} = A^T, \quad |A|^2 = 1$$

$$A^{-1}(A^{-1})^T = A^{-1}(A^T)^{-1} = (A^T A)^{-1} = E, \quad A^{-1} \text{ 是正交矩阵. } (3')$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^* &= |A|A^{-1}, AA^* = |A|E \Rightarrow A^*(A^*)^T = (|A|A^{-1})(A^*)^T \\ &= |A|A^T(A^*)^T = |A|(A^*A)^T = |A||A|^T E = |A|^2 E = E \end{aligned}$$

故 A^* 也是正交矩阵. (3')