

昆明理工大学试卷(A)

勤奋求学 诚信考试

考试科目: 线性代数 考试日期: 2022年5月 日 命题教师:

题号	一	二	三	四	总分
评分	36	15	35		86
阅卷人					

一、填空题 (每小题4分, 共40分)

(1) 设 A 是3阶方阵, 且 $|A| = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $|(2A)^{-1} - 5A^*| = -16$

$$|(2A)^{-1} - 5A^*| = \frac{|(2A)^{-1} - 5A^*| |A|}{|A|}$$

$$= \frac{|\frac{1}{2}A^{-1}A - 5A^*A|}{|A|}$$

$$= \frac{2|\frac{1}{2}E - 5|A||E|}{|A|}$$

$$= 2|\frac{1}{2}E - 5E|$$

$$= 2|-\frac{9}{2}E|$$

$$= -16$$

(2) 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 则向量组 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 为线性无关的向量组。

(3) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, E 为二阶单位阵, 且满足 $BA = B + 2E$, 则 $|B| = 2$

$$B(A-E) = 2E$$

$$|B(A-E)| = |2E|$$

$$|B| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

$$|B| \cdot (-2) = 4$$

$$|B| = -2$$

(4) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & t & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & t \end{pmatrix}$, 则当 t 满足条件 $t \neq 0$ 且 $t \neq 4$ 时, $R(A) = 3$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & t & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & t \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1, r_3+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & t & t \\ 0 & t & t \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & t & t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5) 设 A 是 4×3 矩阵, $r(A) = 2$ 又 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $r(AB) = 2$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(B) = 3 \Rightarrow r(AB) = r(A) = 2$$

(6) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $PA = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}$

(7) 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 2)^T, \alpha_2 = (2, 2, 3)^T, \alpha_3 = (0, -1, \lambda)^T$ 线性无关, 则 λ 应满足条件 $\lambda \neq 2$

(8) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m$ 是 p 维向量组, 若 $p < m$, 则向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m$ 是线性相关的向量组。

(9) 假设 n 阶方阵 A 满足 $A^2 = A$, 则 $r(A) + r(A-E) = n$

(10) 已知 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 2$, 则 $\begin{vmatrix} -2a_{11} & -2a_{13} & -2a_{12} \\ -2a_{21} & -2a_{23} & -2a_{22} \\ -2a_{31} & -2a_{33} & -2a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = -16$

$$= (-2)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -8 \cdot 2 = -16$$



二、计算题 (20 分)

11. (10 分) 计算四阶行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & x & x \\ 1 & x & 0 & x \\ 1 & x & x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & x & x \\ 1 & x & 0 & x \\ 1 & x & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-r_3]{r_2-r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -x & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & x \\ 0 & 0 & x & -x \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow D = \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ -x & x \\ x & -x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -x & x \\ x & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore D = \begin{vmatrix} -x & x \\ x & -x \end{vmatrix} = (-x)^2 - x^2 = 0$$

12. (10 分) 假设矩阵 X 满足 $AXA = AXB + E$, 且 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X .

$$\text{解: } AXA = AXB + E \Rightarrow AXA - AXB = E$$

$$AX(A-B) = E$$

$$\therefore A^{-1}AX(A-B) = A^{-1}E$$

$$\therefore X(A-B) = A^{-1}$$

$$X(A-B)(A-B)^{-1} = A^{-1}(A-B)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}(A-B)^{-1}$$

由题可知

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

$$A-B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (A-B)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



三、解答题 (25 分)

13. (10 分) 假设方阵 A 满足 $A^3 - 2A - 6E = O$, 证明 $A + 2E$ 可逆, 并求 $(A + 2E)^{-1}$.

证明: $A^3 - 2A - 6E = O$

$$(A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} (A^2 - 2A + 2E)$$

$$\left(\because A^3 - 2A + 4E = (A + 2E)(A^2 - 2A + 2E) \right)$$

$$\therefore A^3 - 2A + 4E = 10E$$

$$\text{即 } (A + 2E) \frac{1}{10} (A^2 - 2A + 2E) = E$$

$\therefore A + 2E$ 可逆

⑭ (15 分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(1) 写出 A 的列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$; (2) 判断 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的线性相关性;

(3) 求 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的秩和一个最大无关组; (4) 将其余向量用最大线性无关组表示.

解: (1) $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 2, 3)^T$

$$\alpha_2 = (2, 1, -2, 1)^T$$

$$\alpha_3 = (1, 2, -1, 2)^T$$

$$\alpha_4 = (1, 0, -1, 0)^T$$

(2) 线性无关

(3) ~~线性无关~~ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

~~线性无关~~ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - 3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + 5r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$$

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四、综合题 (15 分)

15. (10 分) 设 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$, 求:

(1) D 中第三行元素代数余子式的和: $A_{31} + A_{32} + A_{33} + A_{34}$;

(2) D 中第四行元素余子式的和: $M_{41} + M_{42} + M_{43} + M_{44}$.

解: (1) $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = A_{31} + A_{32} + A_{33} + A_{34} = 0$

(2) $M_{41} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -56$, $M_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$M_{43} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 42$, $M_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -14$

$\therefore M_{41} + M_{42} + M_{43} + M_{44} = -56 + 0 + 42 - 14 = -28$.

16. (5 分) 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 试证向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关.

证明: \because 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关

\therefore 存在 x_1, x_2, x_3 使得

$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = 0$ (其中 x_1, x_2, x_3 不全为 0)

$\therefore x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + 0 \cdot \alpha_4 = 0$

\therefore 上式的非 0 解为 $x_1, x_2, x_3, 0$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关.

