## 一、填空题(共 5 题, 每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. 设 n 阶方阵 A、 B、C 满足 ABC = I,则 B<sup>-1</sup> = ( ).

解: 
$$ABC = I \Longrightarrow B = A^{-1}C^{-1} = (CA)^{-1} \Longrightarrow B^{-1} = CA$$
.

2. 行列式 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
, 则  $A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} + A_{45} = ( )$ .

3. 设 3 阶方阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 2\gamma_1 \\ 3\gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $|A| = 6$ ,  $|B| = 2$ , 则  $|A - B| = ($  ).

解: 
$$|A| = 6 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \alpha \\ 2\gamma_1 \\ 3\gamma_2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{vmatrix} = 1; \ \begin{vmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2;$$

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 2\gamma_1 \\ 3\gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ \gamma_1 \\ 2\gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ \gamma_1 \\ 2\gamma_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \left( \begin{vmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} \beta \\ \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \end{vmatrix} \right) = 2(1 - 2) = -2.$$

4. 若 3 阶方阵 A 的特征多项式为  $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)^2$ ,

则 
$$|A^{-1} + 2I| = ($$
 ).

解: A的特征值为: -1, 1, 1;

A<sup>-1</sup> 的特征值为: -1, 1, 1;

 $A^{-1} + 2I$  的特征值为: 1, 3, 3; 则  $|A^{-1} + 2I| = 9$ .

5. 设 3 阶矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & a & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, B 为非零矩阵,且  $AB = 0$ ,则  $a = ($  ).

解:  $A \neq 0$ ,  $B \neq 0$ , 则  $r(A) \geq 1$ ,  $r(B) \geq 1$ ;

$$AB = 0 \Longrightarrow r(A) + r(B) \le 3;$$

所以, $1 \le r(A) \le 2 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow a = -3$ .

- 二、选择题(共5题,每题3分,共15分)
- 1. 设 A、 B 为 n 阶方阵,则下列选项中正确的是(D).
  - (A) 若 A、 B 都可逆, 则 A\* + B\* 一定可逆;
  - (B) 若 A、 B 都不可逆, 则 A\* + B\* 一定不可逆;
  - (C)若A可逆,但B不可逆,则A\*+B\*一定不可逆;
  - (D) 以上三选项都不对.
- 2. 设  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$  是方程组 Ax = b 的两个不同解, $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$  是方程组 Ax = 0 的基础解系,则 Ax = b 的一般解为(B).

(A) 
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{2}$$
; (B)  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1) + \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$ ;

(C) 
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\beta_1 + \beta_2) + \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{2}$$
; (D)  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\beta_1 - \beta_2) + \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$ .

解: Ax = b 的一般解  $x = x_0 + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2$ 

1) 
$$x_0$$
 可取  $\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$ ;

- 2)  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  是方程组 Ax = 0 的基础解系,可取  $\xi_1 = \alpha_1$ ,  $\xi_2 = (\alpha_2 \alpha_1)$ ,显然二者线性无关;
- 3)  $\beta_1 \beta_2$  是方程组 Ax = 0 的解,但不一定与  $\alpha_1$  线性无关.
- 3.A、B 为 n 阶矩阵,且  $A \sim B$ ,则(D).
  - $(A) \lambda I A = \lambda I B;$  (B) A 和 B 有相同的特征值和特征向量;
  - (C)  $AB \sim B^2$ ; (D) 对任意常数 t, 均有  $tE A \sim tE B$ .

解: 多项式 f(x) = t - x, t 为任意常数;

则 
$$f(A) = tE - A$$
;  $f(B) = tE - B$ ;

因为 A ~ B, 所以  $f(A) \sim f(B)$ ; 即  $tE - A \sim tE - B$ .

4. 若 n 阶矩阵 A 经过若干次初等变换化为 B,则必有(A)

$$(A) r(A) = r(B);$$

(B) 存在可逆阵 0,使得 B = A0;

(C) 方程 AX = 0 与 BX = 0 同解; (D) |A| = |B|;

 $\mathbf{M}: \mathbf{A} \overset{\text{初等变换}}{\Longrightarrow} \mathbf{B}$ , 初等变换不改变矩阵的秩;

且存在可逆阵 P,Q,使得 B = PAQ;

 $AX = 0 \Rightarrow X$  的每一列均为齐次线性方程组 Ax = 0 的解向量:

 $BX = 0 \Rightarrow X$  的每一列均为齐次线性方程组 By = 0 的解向量;

$$\overrightarrow{\text{m}} \text{ B} y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{PAQ} y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{AQ} y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Q} y = x.$$

5. 矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & a \\ a & 1 & a & a \\ a & a & 1 & a \\ a & a & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 的伴随矩阵  $A^*$  的秩为 1,则  $a = (C)$ .

(A) 1 (B) 
$$-1$$
 (C)  $-\frac{1}{3}$  (D) 3

解: 伴随矩阵 A\* 的秩为 1,则  $r(A) = 3 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}$ .

三、计算和证明(共 36 分, 每题 6 分)

1. 计算 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_i - r_{i-1}}{\overline{i = n, n-1, \cdots, 2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 2 & 3 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1-n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 1-n & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-n & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & -(n-1) \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & -(n-1) & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & -(n-1) & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -(n-1) & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -(n-1) \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & -(n-1) & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & -(n-1) & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -(n-1) & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_{n-1}}{2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & -(n-1) \\ -1 & 1 & \dots & -(n-1) & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & -(n-1) & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_i - r_{n-1}}{\overline{i = 1, \cdots, n-2}} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}(-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}}(-1)\cdot(-n)^{n-2}=(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}\frac{n(n+1)}{2}n^{n-1}.$$

2. 矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 矩阵  $X$  满足  $AX = A + 2X$ , 求矩阵  $X$ .

解: 
$$AX = A + 2X \Longrightarrow (A - 2I)X = A$$
,这里  $A - 2I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

又  $|A - 2I| = -1 \neq 0$ ,则矩阵 A - 2I 可逆;

从而,
$$(A-2I,A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = (I,X), 所以, X = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- 3. 设  $A \ge n \times m$  矩阵,  $B \ge m \times n$  矩阵 (n < m), 又 AB = I(n) 阶单位矩阵), 证明: B 的列向量组线性无关.
- 证:  $n = r(I) = r(AB) \le r(B) \le n \Rightarrow r(B) = n \Rightarrow \Re\{B \text{ 的列向量组}\} = n$ ,即 B 的列向量组线性无关.
- 4. 求向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1,3,2,0)$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (7,0,14,3)$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (2,-1,0,1)$ ,  $\alpha_4 = (5,1,6,2)$  的秩,及其一个极大线性无关组,并将其余向量用极大线性无关组线性表示.

解: 记矩阵 
$$A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (1) 秩 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5\} = 3;$
- (2)  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  是向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  的一个极大线性无关组;

(3) 
$$\alpha_4 = \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$
.

5. 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 分析 A 是否可对角化;

若能,求出相应的可逆矩阵 P 与对角阵  $\Lambda$ ,使得  $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$ ;若不能,说明理由.

解:解:A的特征多项式 
$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda + 1),$$

A 的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_3 = -1$ ;

 $(1) 对于 \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \ \pm (\lambda_1 \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) x = 0,$ 

即 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
,得基础解系  $\begin{cases} \xi_1 = (1,4,0)^T \\ \xi_2 = (1,0,4)^T \end{cases}$ 

(2)对于
$$\lambda_3 = -1$$
,由 $(\lambda_3 \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})x = 0$ ,

即 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
,得基础解系为  $\xi_3 = (1,0,1)^T$ ,

(3)3阶矩阵A有3个线性无关的特征向量,所以A可对角化.

(4) 记矩阵 
$$P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 设  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ 是  $R^3$ 的一组基,求基  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}\alpha_2$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}\alpha_3$  到基  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_3 + \alpha_1$  的过渡矩阵.

解:两种方法:

(1) 方法 1: 
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1\alpha_1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha_2\right) + 0\left(\frac{1}{3}\alpha_3\right);$$

$$\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0\alpha_1 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha_2\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{3}\alpha_3\right);$$

$$\alpha_3 + \alpha_1 = 1\alpha_1 + 0\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha_2\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{3}\alpha_3\right);$$

则 
$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = (\alpha_1, \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \frac{1}{3}\alpha_3)\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

于是,求从基 $\alpha_1,\frac{1}{2}\alpha_2,\frac{1}{3}\alpha_3$ 到基 $\alpha_1+\alpha_2,\alpha_2+\alpha_3,\alpha_3+\alpha_1$ 的过渡矩阵

为 
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

(2)方法 2: 记矩阵  $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ , B可逆.

① 
$$B_1 = \left(\alpha_1, \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \frac{1}{3}\alpha_3\right) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} = BC_1$$

则 
$$C_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是基  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到  $\alpha_1, \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \frac{1}{3}\alpha_3$ 的过渡矩阵;

② 
$$B_2 = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = BC_2,$$

则 
$$C_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 是基  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 的过渡矩阵,

③设 $\alpha_1, \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \frac{1}{3}\alpha_3$ 到 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 的过渡矩阵为C,

则 
$$(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = (\alpha_1, \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \frac{1}{3}\alpha_3)$$
C

即  $B_2 = B_1C \Longrightarrow BC_2 = BC_1C$ ,B可逆;

从而有  $C_1C = C_2$ , 求解该矩阵方程

$$(\mathsf{C_1},\mathsf{C_2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\tiny \begin{subarray}{c} \begin{subarray}{c} 3 & 9 & 7 & 9 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}} = (I,\mathsf{C})$$

则过渡矩阵 
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

## 四、证明题(8分)

设 A 为 n 阶矩阵,若存在正整数  $k(k \ge 2)$ ,使得  $A^k \alpha = 0$ ,但  $A^{k-1} \alpha \ne 0$ ,这里  $\alpha$  为 n 维非零列向量,证明:  $\alpha$ ,  $A\alpha$ , ...,  $A^{k-1}\alpha$  线性无关.

证: 设 
$$c_0\alpha + c_1 A\alpha + \dots + c_{k-1} A^{k-1}\alpha = 0$$
 (\*) 且  $A^k\alpha = 0$ ,则  $A^{k+1}\alpha = 0$ ,  $A^{k+2}\alpha = 0$ , ...,  $A^{k+k-1}\alpha = 0$ ;

①在(\*)式两边同乘 $A^{k-1}$ ,得

$$c_0 A^{k-1} \alpha + c_1 A^{k-1} A \alpha + \dots + c_{k-1} A^{k-1} A^{k-1} \alpha = 0$$
  
整理,即得  $c_0 A^{k-1} \alpha = 0$ ,已知  $A^{k-1} \alpha \neq 0$ ,所以  $c_0 = 0$ ;

②(\*)式变为 $c_1$ A $\alpha$  + … +  $c_{k-1}$ A<sup>k-1</sup> $\alpha$  = 0 在上式两边同乘 A<sup>k-2</sup>, A<sup>k-3</sup>, …, A,依次得到 $c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_{k-2} = 0$ 

③(\*)式变为  $c_{k-1}A^{k-1}\alpha = 0$ ,已知  $A^{k-1}\alpha \neq 0$ ,所以  $c_{k-1} = 0$ ;由上可知, $\alpha$ ,  $A\alpha$ , ...,  $A^{k-1}\alpha$  线性无关.

## 五、(13分)

设矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2a-2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 已知方程组  $Ax = b$  无解,

- (1) 求 a 的值;
- (2) 求方程组  $A^{T}Ax = A^{T}\beta$  的一般解.

解:

 $(1)Ax = \beta$ 方程组的增广矩阵

$$(A,\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ a+1 & 1 & a+1 & 2a-2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{instity}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2a-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a(2-a) & a-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为方程组  $Ax = \beta$  无解,则 a = 0;

(2) 此时,
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ;

方程组  $A^{T}Ax = A^{T}\beta$  的增广矩阵

$$(A^{\mathrm{T}}A, A^{\mathrm{T}}\beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{institute}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (U, d)$$

取 $x_3$ 为自由未知量,

①令  $x_3 = 0$ ,代入 Ux = d,得原方程组的一个特解  $x_0 = (1, -2, 0)^T$ ;

②令 
$$x_3 = 1$$
,代入  $Ux = 0$ ,得  $Ax = 0$  的一个基础解系  $\xi = (0, -1, 1)^T$ ,

则原方程组的一般解为 
$$x = x_0 + k\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $k$  任意.

## 六、(13分)

已知二次型  $f(x_1,x_2,x_3) = (1-a)x_1^2 + (1-a)x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2(1+a)x_1x_2$ 的 规范形为  $z_1^2 + z_2^2$ ,

- (1) 求 a 的值;
- (2)用正交变换法将二次型化为标准形,并写出对应的正交矩阵.

解: 二次型对应的矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1-a & 1+a & 0 \\ 1+a & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

(1) 由己知,得 
$$r(A) = 2 \Rightarrow |A| = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$
,从而  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

(2) A 的特征多项式 
$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 2)^2$$
,

A 的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 0$ ;

①对于 
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$$
,由 $(\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0$ ,

即 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
, 得基础解系  $\begin{cases} \xi_1 = (1,1,0)^T \\ \xi_2 = (0,0,1)^T \end{cases}$  (显然  $\xi_1, \xi_2$  正交)

1) 正交化: 取 
$$\beta_1 = \xi_1 = (1,1,0)^T$$
,

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{(\xi_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = (0,0,1)^{\mathrm{T}},$$

②对于特征值  $\lambda_3 = 0$ ,由 $(\lambda_3 I - A)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0$ ,

即 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
,得基础解系为  $\xi_3 = (-1,1,0)^{\mathrm{T}}$ ,

单位化得: 
$$\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\|\xi_2\|} \xi_3 = \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T$$
;

③记矩阵 Q = 
$$(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 Q 为正交矩阵,

且使得 
$$Q^TAQ = Q^{-1}AQ = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
;

④令  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ ,  $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)^T$ ,做正交变换 x = Qy,原二次型就化成标准形  $x^T A x = y^T (Q^T A Q) y = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2$ .