武汉大学 2022-2023 学年第一学期期末考试 线性代数 B(A卷)

姓名______ 学号_____

一、
$$(10\, eta)$$
 计算行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix},$ 这里 $a_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots n.$

三、(12分)

已知 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, \dots x_n)^T$, $\beta = (y_1, y_2, \dots y_n)^T$, $\alpha^T \beta = 6$, $\beta = \alpha \beta^T$, $\beta = I - B$ 证明: (1) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (2) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (2) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (3) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (4) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (5) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (6) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (7) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (8) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (9) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (9) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (1) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (1) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (1) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (2) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (3) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (3) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (3) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (1) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (2) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (2) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (3) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (4) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (5) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (6) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (7) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (8) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (9) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (1) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (2) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (2) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (3) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (4) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (5) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (6) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (7) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (8) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (9) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (1) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (2) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (3) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (4) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (5) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (6) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (7) $\beta^k = 6^{k-1} \beta$ (8) $\beta^k =$

四、(10分) 求
$$X$$
,使得 $AX = B$, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

五、(10分) 设A为n阶方阵 ($n \ge 2$), A*是A 的伴随矩阵,证明

$$R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, & R(A) = n, \\ 1, & R(A) = n - 1, \\ 0, & R(A) \le n - 2. \end{cases}$$

六、(10 分) **设有线性方程组**

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + (\lambda + 1)x_2 + (\lambda + 1)x_3 = \lambda + 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda - 1 \end{cases},$$

问 λ 取何值时,此方程组有惟一解、无解或有无穷多个解?并在有无穷多解时求出 其通解。 七、(15分)

计算向量组

$$\alpha_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ -5 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

的秩,并求出该向量组的一个极大无关组,同时将其余向量表示成极大无关组的线性组合

八、(8分)

设 $A(A \neq 0)$ 是n阶实对称矩阵,证明必存在正实数k,使得对任意实向量 α ,都有 $\left|\alpha^{T} A \alpha\right| \leq k \alpha^{T} \alpha$.

九、(15分) **已知二次型**

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 3x_2^2 - 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3,$$

- (1) 写出二次型 f 的矩阵表达式;
- (2) 用正交变换把二次型 f 化为标准形,并写出相应的正交矩阵;
- (3) 判断二次型是否为正定二次型?