

2013~2014 学年第二学期期末考试试卷参考答案

《 线性代数及其应用 》(A 卷)

一、填空题 (共 15 分, 每小题 3 分)

1、 $-\frac{1}{8}(\mathbf{A}-4\mathbf{E})$; 2、 $k[1,1,1]^T, \forall k \in \mathbf{P}$; 3、 $\underline{2}$; 4、 $\underline{3, -1}$; 5、 $\underline{3}$

二、单项选择题 (共 15 分, 每小题 3 分)

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三、(共 14 分, 每题 7 分)

1、解 $W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a-b \\ 2a+b+2c \\ 3a+3b+4c \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b, c \in \mathbf{R} \right\} = L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

其中 $\alpha_1 = [1, 2, 3]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [-1, 1, 3]^T$, $\alpha_3 = [0, 2, 4]^T$.

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ 的秩为 2, 故 $\dim W = 2$; $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ 是 W 的一个基.

(另外 $\{\alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ 或 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}$ 也是基)

2、解 设 \mathbf{X} 是方阵 \mathbf{A} 属于特征值 μ 的一个特征向量, 则

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mu \mathbf{X}, \text{ 即 } \begin{bmatrix} a & -1 & b \\ 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1-b & 0 & -a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \mu \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{或 } \begin{cases} a-1-b = \mu, \\ \mu = -1, \\ 1-b+a = -\mu \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } \mu = -1, a = b.$$

故 $\lambda_0 = \mu + 1 = 0$.

$$\text{又 } 1 = |\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & a \\ 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1-a & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix} = a-2, \text{ 故 } a = b = 3.$$

四、(12 分) 解 对其增广矩阵施行初等行变换, 得

$$\tilde{A} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & a+2 & -1 & b \\ 1 & 3 & -7 & a+1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a-13 & 2 & b-3 \\ 0 & 4 & -12 & a+2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-10 & 0 & b-4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-6 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

(1) 当 $a \neq 10$ 且 $a \neq 6$ 时, $r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) = 4$, 方程组有唯一解;

(2) 当 $a = 10, b \neq 4$ 时, $r(A) = 3, r(\tilde{A}) = 4$ 方程组无解;

(3) 当 $a = 10, b = 4$ 时, $r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) = 3 < 4$, 方程组有无穷多解.

$$\tilde{A} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

同解方程组为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 + 2, \\ x_2 = 3x_3 + 1, \\ x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

通解为
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{P}$$

(4) 当 $a = 6$ 时, $r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) = 3 < 4$, 线性方程组有无穷多解;

$$\tilde{A} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & b-4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{b}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 4 - \frac{3b}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 - \frac{b}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

通解为
$$[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^T = \frac{b}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3b}{4} \\ -\frac{b}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^T + 0k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

【解法 2】 系数行列式为

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & a+2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -7 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -6 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & a-13 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -12 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 & 4 \\ 1 & a-13 & 2 \\ 4 & -12 & a+2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a-10 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & a-6 \end{vmatrix} = 2(a-10)(a-6)$$

(1) 当 $a \neq 10$ 且 $a \neq 6$ 时, $|A| \neq 0$, 方程组有唯一解;

(2) 当 $a = 10, b \neq 4$ 时, $r(A) = 3, r(\tilde{A}) = 4$ 方程组无解;

$$\tilde{A} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 12 & -1 & b \\ 1 & 3 & -7 & 11 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & b-3 \\ 0 & 4 & -12 & 12 & 4 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-4 \end{array} \right]$$

(3) 当 $a = 10, b = 4$ 时, $r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) = 3 < 4$, 方程组有无穷多解.

$$\tilde{A} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

对增广矩阵初等行变换, 得

$$\text{同解方程组为 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 + 2, \\ x_2 = 3x_3 + 1, \\ x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{通解为 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{P}$$

(4) 当 $a = 6$ 时, $r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) = 3 < 4$, 线性方程组有无穷多解;

$$\tilde{A} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & -1 & b \\ 1 & 3 & -7 & 7 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & b-4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{b}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 4 - \frac{3b}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 - \frac{b}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{通解为 } [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]^T = \frac{b}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3b}{4} \\ -\frac{b}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^T + 0k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

五、解 (1) 由基(I)到(II)的过渡矩阵为 $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$;

$$(2) \begin{cases} \sigma(\varepsilon_3) = A\varepsilon_3 = [0, 1, 1]^T = 1 \cdot \varepsilon_3 + 1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 + 0 \cdot \varepsilon_1, \\ \sigma(\varepsilon_2) = A\varepsilon_2 = [1, 0, 1]^T = 1 \cdot \varepsilon_3 + 0 \cdot \varepsilon_2 + 1 \cdot \varepsilon_1, \\ \sigma(\varepsilon_1) = A\varepsilon_1 = [1, 1, 0]^T = 0 \cdot \varepsilon_3 + 1 \cdot \varepsilon_2 + 1 \cdot \varepsilon_1, \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 解法 1 } \begin{cases} \sigma(\alpha_1) = A\alpha_1 = [2, 2, 2]^T, \\ \sigma(\alpha_2) = A\alpha_2 = [0, 2, 0]^T, \\ \sigma(\alpha_3) = A\alpha_3 = [2, 0, 0]^T, \end{cases}$$

因为 $\sigma(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)N$, 即 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} N$,

解该矩阵方程得 $N = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. $MS = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

【解法 2】 $N = S^{-1}MS = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(4) 【解法 1】 $\sigma(\beta) = [4, 2, 0]^T$.

设 $\sigma(\beta)$ 在基(II)下的坐标为 $X = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$, 则

$$\sigma(\beta) = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3, \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{解得 } X = [1, 1, 2]^T.$$

【解法 2】 设 β 在基(II)下的坐标为 $X = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$, 设 $\sigma(\beta)$ 在基(II)下的坐标为 $Y = [y_1, y_2, y_3]^T$.

由坐标变换公式 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$, 解得 $X = [0, 1, 2]^T$.

从而 $Y = NX = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

六、(10 分) 解 $\varphi(A) = A^{10} - 5A^9$.

$$|\lambda E_2 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 4 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5),$$

A 的全部特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 5$, 故 A 可对角化.

$\lambda_1 = 1$ 的一个特征向量为 $X_1 = [2, 1]^T$

$\lambda_2 = 5$ 的一个特征向量为 $X_2 = [-2, 1]^T$, X_1, X_2 线性无关.

令 $S = [X_1, X_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 S 为可逆阵, 且 $S^{-1}AS = D = \text{diag}(1, 5)$

$$A = SDS^{-1}, \quad A^{10} = SD^{10}S^{-1}, \quad A^9 = SD^9S^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(A) &= A^{10} - 5A^9 = S(D^{10} - 5D^9)S^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & \\ & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

七、(16分) 解 二次型 f 的矩阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\text{因为 } |\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-5)^2(\lambda+1),$$

所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5$, $\lambda_3 = -1$.

对特征值 5, 解方程组 $(5E_3 - A)X = 0$, 可求得特征向量 $\alpha_1 = [1, 1, 0]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [1, 0, 1]^T$.

将 α_1, α_2 正交化, 令 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}[1, -1, 2]^T$.

将 β_1, β_2 单位化得 $\eta_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right]^T$, $\eta_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \left[\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right]^T$.

对特征值 -1, 解方程组 $(-E_3 - A)X = 0$, 得特征向量 $\alpha_3 = [-1, 1, 1]^T$.

将 α_3 单位化得 $\eta_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{|\alpha_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}[-1, 1, 1]^T$.

$$\text{令 } S = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{bmatrix},$$

则 S 为正交阵, 且 $S^T A S = \text{diag}(5, 5, -1)$.

故二次型 $f(X)$ 经正交线性替换 $X = SY$ 化为标准形 $g(Y) = 5y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

【备注】: 求特征值 5 的特征向量时, 同解方程组为 $x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0$,

可观察得正交的特征向量 $\alpha_1 = [1, 1, 0]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [1, -1, 2]^T$,

单位化后仍为 $\eta_1 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right]^T$, $\eta_2 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right]^T$;

$\alpha_1 = [2, 1, 1]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [0, 1, -1]^T$,

单位化后为 $\eta_1 = \left[\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\right]^T$, $\eta_3 = \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]^T$.

(2) 规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

八、(4 分) **证法 1** 只需证明 $r(A) = m$.

因为对任意的 $\beta \in \mathbf{R}^m$, $AX = \beta$ 总有解, 则对 $\varepsilon_i \in \mathbf{R}^m$, $AX = \varepsilon_i$ 有解, 记作 X_i , 即 $AX_i = \varepsilon_i$, $i = (1, 2, \dots, m)$.

此时 $A(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) = (AX_1, AX_2, \dots, AX_m) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m) = E_m$,

因此 $m = r(E_m) = r(A(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)) \leq r(A) \leq m$,

故 $r(A) = m$.

证法 2 只需证明 $r(A) = m$.

对 A 进行列分块, 令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, 其中 $\alpha_j \in \mathbf{R}^m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 则

$$AX = \beta \Leftrightarrow x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta$$

因为对任意的 $\beta \in \mathbf{R}^m$, $AX = \beta$ 总有解, 因而 $\forall \beta \in \mathbf{R}^m$ 都可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示。

特别取 $\beta = \varepsilon_i \in \mathbf{R}^m \quad i = (1, 2, \dots, m)$, 则 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示;

又 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 可由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m$ 线性表示,

故向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m$ 等价,

因此 $r(A) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = r(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m) = m$.