$2011-2012(\Box)$

二、选择题 DBCBD

三、 由题设可知 A 的属于特征值 -1 的特征向量 X_2, X_3 线性无关,于是 3 阶方阵 A 有三个线性无关的特征向量 X_1, X_2, X_3 ,因此 A 可对角化.

令 $S = [X_1, X_2, X_3]$, 则 S 为可逆矩阵, 且

$$S^{-1}AS = \Lambda = diag(0, -1, -1).$$

由此可得

$$A = S\Lambda S^{-1},$$

从而

$$\begin{split} A^{2012} &= S\Lambda^{2012}S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \\ & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{split}$$

四、由于 r(A)=3,所以方程组 $A_{5\times 4}X=0$ 的基础解系含有 4-r(A)=1 个 线性无关的解向量.

令
$$\eta = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) - (3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ -6 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$
,则有 $A\eta = 4\beta - 4\beta = 0$,于

是 η 可作为AX = 0的一个基础解系.

令
$$X_0 = \frac{1}{4}(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 则有 $AX_0 = \beta$, 即 X_0 是 $AX = \beta$ 的一

个特解. 因此 $AX = \beta$ 的通解为

$$X = X_0 + k\eta = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ -6 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}, \ \forall k \in P.$$

(或者 特解
$$X_0 = \frac{1}{4}(3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 基础解系 $\eta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$ 或 ± $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$.)

五、因为 n 维向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以

$$r([\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3.$$

记
$$S = \left[egin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & l \end{array} \right]$$
. 得 $|S| = \left| egin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & l \end{array} \right| = \left| egin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & m-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & l \end{array} \right| = l(m-1).$

当 $l \neq 0$ 且 $m \neq 1$ 时, $|S| \neq 0$, S 为可逆矩阵. 因此

$$r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r([\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]) = r([\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]S) = r([\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]) = 3.$$

此时 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

当
$$l=0$$
 或 $m=1$ 时, $|S|=0$, $r(S)<3$. 因此

$$r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r([\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3]) = r([\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]S) \le r(S) < 3.$$

于是 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关.

六、

(1)iE

因为 $\forall A \in R^{2\times 2}, \ \sigma(A) = A \left[\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] \in R^{2\times 2},$ 所以 σ 是 $R^{2\times 2}$ 上的一个变换.

又因为 $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}, k \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\sigma(A+B) = (A+B) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + B \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma(A) + \sigma(B),$$

$$\sigma(kA) = kA \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = k\sigma(A),$$

所以 σ 是 $R^{2\times 2}$ 上的一个线性变换.

(2)解因为

$$B_1 = 1E_{11} + 1E_{21} + 1E_{12} + 1E_{22},$$

$$B_2 = 1E_{11} + 1E_{21} + 1E_{12} + 0E_{22},$$

$$B_3 = 1E_{11} + 0E_{21} + 1E_{12} + 0E_{22},$$

$$B_4 = 1E_{11} + 0E_{21} + 0E_{12} + 0E_{22},$$

所以基
$$E_{11}$$
, E_{21} , E_{12} , E_{22} 到基 B_1 , B_2 , B_3 , B_4 的过渡矩阵 $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(3)**解**设线性变换 σ 在基 $E_{11}, E_{21}, E_{12}, E_{22}$ 的矩阵为 A, 线性变换 σ 在基 B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 矩阵为 B, 则有 $B = S^{-1}AS$.

由

$$\sigma(E_{11}) = E_{11} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2E_{11} + 0E_{21} + 0E_{12} + 0E_{22},$$

$$\sigma(E_{21}) = E_{21} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0E_{11} + 2E_{21} + 0E_{12} + 0E_{22},$$

$$\sigma(E_{12}) = E_{12} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0E_{11} + 0E_{21} + 3E_{12} + 0E_{22},$$

$$\sigma(E_{22}) = E_{22} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 0E_{11} + 0E_{21} + 0E_{12} + 3E_{22},$$

得
$$\sigma$$
 在基 $E_{11}, E_{21}, E_{12}, E_{22}$ 的矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

于是
$$B = S^{-1}AS = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

法二:

$$\sigma(B_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3B_1 - B_2 + B_3 - B_4,$$

$$\sigma(B_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0B_1 + 2B_2 + B_3 - B_4,$$

$$\sigma(B_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0B_1 + 0B_2 + 3B_3 - B_4,$$

$$\sigma(B_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0B_1 + 0B_2 + 0B_3 + 2B_4,$$

故 σ 在基 B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 下的矩阵 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

齐次线性方程组: $AX_1 = \beta_1, AX_2 = \beta_2, AX_3 = \beta_3.$

可以联合起来,同时求解.

$$\begin{split} \tilde{A} &= [A : \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 5 & | & 8 & 8 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & | & 3 & -4 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + r_1 \times (-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & | & -1 & 4 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & | & -1 & 4 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \{ \} \\ X_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 3k_1 \\ k_1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \forall k_1 \in P; \\ X_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 - 3k_2 \\ k_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \forall k_2 \in P; \\ X_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -11 - 3k_3 \\ k_3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \forall k_3 \in P. \\ \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset \text{ Iff } X = [X_1, X_2, X_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 3k_1 & 4 - 3k_2 & -11 - 3k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \in S \\ \emptyset \text{ Iff } X = [X_1, X_2, X_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 3k_1 & 4 - 3k_2 & -11 - 3k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \in S \\ \emptyset \text{ Iff } X = [X_1, X_2, X_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 3k_1 & 4 - 3k_2 & -11 - 3k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \in S \\ \emptyset \text{ Iff } X = [X_1, X_2, X_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 3k_1 & 4 - 3k_2 & -11 - 3k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \forall k_1, k_2, k_3 \in S \\ \emptyset \text{ Iff } X = [X_1, X_2, X_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - 3k_1 & 4 - 3k_2 & -11 - 3k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

P.

八、见 辅导 第七章 五、2.

九、由于 $AB + B^TA$ 是正定矩阵, 所以 $\forall X \neq 0$, 恒有

$$X^{T}(AB + B^{T}A)X = (AX)^{T}(BX) + (BX)^{T}(AX) = 2(AX, BX) > 0.$$

因此, $\forall X \neq 0$, 恒有 $AX \neq 0$, 即齐次方程组 AX = 0 只有零解, 所以 A 可逆.