

2013-2014 学年第二学期期末考试试卷 (A) 卷 参考答案

一、填空题

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

二、单项选择题 DACCC

三、

1、解

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W} &= \left\{ a \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \\ &= L(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = [1, 2, 3]^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = [-1, 1, 3]^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = [0, 2, 4]^T$.

$$\text{由 } [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

可得向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 的秩为 2, 故 $\dim \mathbf{W} = 2$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$ 是 \mathbf{W} 的一个基.

(另: $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 或 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 也是 \mathbf{W} 的一个基.)

2、解 设 \mathbf{X} 是 \mathbf{A} 的属于特征值 μ 的特征向量, 则 $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E}$ 对应的特征值

$\lambda_0 = \mu + 1$, 且 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mu\mathbf{X}$, 即

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -1 & b \\ 4 & -3 & 2 \\ 1-b & 0 & -a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \mu \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{得方程组} \begin{cases} a - 1 - b = \mu, \\ \mu = -1, \\ 1 - b + a = -\mu. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \mu = -1, a = b.$$

故 $\lambda_0 = \mu + 1 = 0$.

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

四、解 将方程组的增广矩阵 $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$ 用初等行变换化成行阶梯形:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{A}} &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & a+2 & -1 & b \\ 1 & 3 & -7 & a+1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a-13 & 2 & b-3 \\ 0 & 4 & -12 & a+2 & 4 \end{array} \right] \\ &\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-10 & 0 & b-4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-6 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 当 $a \neq 10$ 且 $a \neq 6$ 时, $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}) = 4$, 方程组有唯一解;
 (2) 当 $a = 10$ 且 $b \neq 4$ 时, $r(\mathbf{A}) = 3, r(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}) = 4, r(\mathbf{A}) \neq r(\tilde{\mathbf{A}})$, 方程组无解;
 (3) 当 $a = 10$ 且 $b = 4$ 时, $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}) = 3 < 4$, 方程组有无穷多解.

此时, 将 $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$ 进一步化成行简化阶梯形:

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

$$\text{特解为 } \mathbf{X}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{基础解系为 } \boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

方程组的通解为

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_0 + k\boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

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

$$\text{通解为 } \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

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

此时, 将 $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$ 进一步化成行简化阶梯形:

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

方程组的通解为

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_0 + k\boldsymbol{\eta} = \left[\frac{b}{2}, 4 - \frac{3b}{4}, 1 - \frac{b}{4}, 0 \right]^T + k[-1, -2, 0, 1]^T, k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

$$[\text{解法二}] \quad |\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & a+2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -7 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -6 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & a-13 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -12 & a+2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 & 4 \\ 1 & a-13 & 2 \\ 4 & -12 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a-10 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & a-6 \end{vmatrix} = 2(a-10)(a-6).$$

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

(2) 当 $a = 10$ 时,

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

① 当 $b \neq 4$ 时, $r(\mathbf{A}) = 3, r(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}) = 4, r(\mathbf{A}) \neq r(\tilde{\mathbf{A}})$, 方程组无解;

② 当 $b = 4$ 时, $r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}) = 3 < 4$, 方程组有无穷多解.

此时, 将 $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$ 进一步化成行简化阶梯形:

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

$$\text{特解为 } \mathbf{X}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{基础解系为 } \boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

方程组的通解为

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_0 + k\boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

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

$$\text{通解为 } \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

(4) 当 $a = 6$ 时,

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

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

$r(\mathbf{A}) = r(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}) = 3 < 4$, 方程组有无穷多解.

方程组的通解为

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_0 + k\boldsymbol{\eta} = \left[\frac{b}{2}, 4 - \frac{3b}{4}, 1 - \frac{b}{4}, 0\right]^T + k[-1, -2, 0, 1]^T, k \text{ 为任意常数}.$$

五、解 (1) 由题设有 $[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] = [\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1]\mathbf{S}$.

$$\mathbf{S} = [\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1]^{-1}[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3] = \mathbf{E}(1, 3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由题意得 } \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3) = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3 = [0, 1, 1]^T = 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3 + 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 + 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2) = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 = [1, 0, 1]^T = 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3 + 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 + 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1) = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 = [1, 1, 0]^T = 0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3 + 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 + 1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{于是线性变换 } \boldsymbol{\sigma} \text{ 在基 } (I) \text{ 下的矩阵 } \mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 法一 } \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = [2, 2, 2]^T, \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2) = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = [0, 2, 0]^T \\ \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = [2, 0, 0]^T. \end{cases}$$

由矩阵 \mathbf{N} 为线性变换 $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ 在基 (II) 下的矩阵得

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3]\mathbf{N}.$$

$$\mathbf{N} = [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3]^{-1}[\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1), \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2), \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3)].$$

$$[\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3; \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1), \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2), \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3)] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right].$$

$$\text{求得 } \boldsymbol{\sigma} \text{ 在基 } (II) \text{ 下的矩阵为 } \mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \text{法二 } N = S^{-1}MS = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$(4) \sigma(\beta) = A\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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

$$\sigma(\beta) = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3, \text{ 即}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3; \sigma(\beta)] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{解得 } X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

六、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 为可逆矩阵, 且 $S^{-1}AS = \Lambda = \text{diag}(1, 5)$

$$A = S\Lambda S^{-1}, \quad A^{10} = S\Lambda^{10}S^{-1}, \quad A^9 = S\Lambda^9S^{-1}.$$

$$\varphi(A) = A^{10} - 5A^9 = S(\Lambda^{10} - 5\Lambda^9)S^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & \\ & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{七、解 所给二次型的矩阵为 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$A \text{ 的特征多项式 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & \lambda-5 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2-c_1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (\lambda-5) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 \\ 4 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-5)(\lambda^2-4\lambda-5) = (\lambda-5)^2(\lambda+1), \end{aligned}$$

\mathbf{A} 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 5$ (二重), $\lambda_2 = -1$.

对 $\lambda_1 = 5$ (二重), 解 $(5\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$.

$$5\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{得正交的两个特征向量 } \mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{X}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

对 $\lambda_2 = -1$, 解 $(-\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$.

$$-\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{得特征向量 } \mathbf{X}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

单位化:

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{X}_1|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{X}_2}{|\mathbf{X}_2|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3 = \frac{\mathbf{X}_3}{|\mathbf{X}_3|} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令矩阵 } \mathbf{S} = [\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix},$$

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

故二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 经正交线性替换 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{Y}$, 化为标准形 $g(\mathbf{Y}) = 5y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

另解 对 $\lambda_1 = 5$ (二重), 解 $(5\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$.

$$5\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{得两个线性无关特征向量 } \mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{X}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

将 $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2$ 正交化,

$$\text{令 } \beta_1 = \mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = \mathbf{X}_2 - \frac{(\mathbf{X}_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

对 $\lambda_2 = -1$, 解 $(-\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$.

$$-\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{得特征向量 } \mathbf{X}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

单位化:

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \eta_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}, \eta_3 = \frac{\mathbf{X}_3}{|\mathbf{X}_3|} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令矩阵 } \mathbf{S} = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix},$$

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

从而二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 经正交线性替换 $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{Y}$ 化为标准形 $g(y_1, y_2, y_3) = 5y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

(2) 二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 的规范形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

八、证明 只须证 $r(\mathbf{A}) = m$.

法一 由线性方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \beta$ 对任意 m 元列向量 β 总有解可知, 对于 $\epsilon_i \in \mathbb{R}^m (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \epsilon_i$ 有解, 记为 $\mathbf{X}_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$. 即 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_i = \epsilon_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$. 由此可得

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_m) = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_m) = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_m) = \mathbf{E}_m.$$

因此 $m = r(\mathbf{E}_m) = r(\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_m)) \leq m$, 故 $r(\mathbf{A}) = m$.

法二 对 \mathbf{A} 列分块, $\mathbf{A} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]$. 则

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \beta \Leftrightarrow x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta.$$

由对任意 m 元列向量 β , 线性方程组 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \beta$ 总有解可知 $\forall \beta \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 都可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示.

特别地, 取 $\beta = \epsilon_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 可知向量组 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_m$ 可由向量组

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示.

又显然向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 也可由向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m$ 线性表示, 故向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_m$ 等价.

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