

# 2014~2015 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)

2017级理学院严班 Johnson整理

1.  $\begin{bmatrix} c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{bmatrix}$  2.  $X_0 + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$ , 其中  $k_1, k_2$  为任意常数. 特解  $X_0$  取  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  中任一个,  $\eta_1, \eta_2$  取

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  中任两个, 其中  $\alpha_1 = \pm[3, 1, -4, 1]^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \pm[5, -1, 0, 0]^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \pm[2, -2, 4, -1]^T$

3.  $a=2$ . 4.  $4, 4, 0$  5.  $0 < t < 2$  或  $t \in (0, 2)$

二、单项选择题 (共 15 分, 每小题 3 分)

BDCCA

三、

$$1. A = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & a+8 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

若  $a = -1$ ,  $r(A) = 3$ , 则  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = 3$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_5$  为向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$  的一个极大无关组 (不唯一).

若  $a \neq -1$ ,  $A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-2}{a+1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{a+2}{a+1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a+1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  则  $r(A) = 4$

故  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = 4$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  为向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$  的一个极大无关组.

2.  $|A + E| = |E - A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 1$  是矩阵  $A$  的特征值,

$\text{tr} A = -1 + 1 + \lambda_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = 1$ .

由  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5$ ,  $f(A)$  的全部特征值为  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = f(1) = 4, \mu_3 = f(-1) = 8$ .

$|A| = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = -1, A^* = |A| A^{-1} = -A^{-1}$ ,  $3E_3 - A^* = 3E_3 + A^{-1}$  的所有特征值为 4, 4, 2,

因此  $|3E_3 - A^*| = 32$ .

四、设  $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $[A \mid B] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , 当  $a =$

2 时,  $AX = B$  有解.  $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_3, \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_3, \end{cases} \begin{cases} y_1 = 2 - \frac{1}{2}y_3, \\ y_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}y_3, \end{cases}$  因此  $X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}k_1 & 2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}k_1 & 1 + \frac{1}{2}k_2 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $k_1, k_2$  为任意

常数.

五、(I)到(II)的过渡矩阵为  $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

(II)到基(I)的过渡矩阵为  $S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$ .

设  $f(x) = a_1x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_3x + a_4$  在两个基下有相同的坐标, 则  $f(x)$  在基(I)下的坐标为

$X = [a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4]^T$ , 在基(II)下的坐标为  $S^{-1}X$ , 则  $S^{-1}X = X$ , 或  $X = SX$ ,

整理得齐次线性方程组  $(S - E)X = 0$ .  $S - E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

同解方程组为  $\begin{cases} a_1 = 0, \\ a_2 = 0, \\ a_3 = -2a_4, \end{cases}$  通解为  $X = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2k \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ ,

$k$ 为任意常数, 故  $f(x) = -2kx + k, k$ 为任意常数.

六、(1)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ; (2)由基  $\{\alpha_i\}$  到  $\{\beta_i\}$  的过渡矩阵为  $S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则

$$B = S^{-1}AS = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -5 & -4 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

七(1)  $f$ 的矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda-4 & 3 \\ -3 & 6 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)(\lambda+2)(\lambda-7)$$

$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 7$ , 特征值 2 的特征向量  $\alpha_1 = [1, 1, 0]^T$ , 特征值-2 的特征向量

$\alpha_2 = [-1, 1, 2]^T$ , 特征值 7 的特征向量  $\alpha_3 = [1, -1, 1]^T$ . 单位化

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|} = [\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0]^T, \eta_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{|\alpha_2|} = [-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}]^T, \eta_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{|\alpha_3|} = [\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}]^T, \text{ 令}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 正交线性替换为 } X = SY, \text{ 标准形为 } g(Y) = 2y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 + 7y_3^2.$$

(2) 规范形为  $h(Z) = z_1^2 - z_2^2 + z_3^2$ .

八、首先证明  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关. 设  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}$ , (\*) 两边同左乘  $A$  得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = k_1A\alpha_1 + k_2A\alpha_2 + k_3A\alpha_3 = (k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 - (2k_2 + k_3)\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 与}$$

(\*) 式相减得,  $-k_3\alpha_1 + (3k_2 + k_3)\alpha_2 = \mathbf{0}$ , 因为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关, 得  $k_2 = k_3 = 0$ , 代入到 (\*)

式得  $k_1 = 0$ , 故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关. 然后证明  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关. 设

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_4 = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 两边同左}$$

乘  $A$  得  $(k_1 + k_3 + k_4)\alpha_1 - (2k_2 + k_3 + 2k_4)\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 - 2k_4\alpha_4 = \mathbf{0}$ , 加上 (\*) 的 3 倍得

$$(3k_1 + k_3 + k_4)\alpha_1 + (-k_3 - 2k_4)\alpha_2 + 3k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 由 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关得}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3k_1 + k_3 + k_4 = 0, \\ -k_3 - 2k_4 = 0, \Rightarrow k_1 = k_3 = k_4 = 0, \text{ 进一步 } k_2 = 0, \text{ 故 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \text{ 线性无关.} \\ 3k_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$