

2016-2017(1)期中试题参考答案

一、填空题及单项选择题 (共15分, 每小题3分)

$$1. \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad 2. p = -3; \quad 3. B; \quad 4. C; \quad 5. D.$$

二、(14分)解 法一 当系数行列式 $|A| = 0$ 时, 齐次线性方程组有非零解.
而

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -a \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a+1 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & -a-2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a+5)(a-2).$$

故当 $a = -5$ 或 $a = 2$ 时, 所给齐次线性方程组有非零解.

$$\text{当 } a = -5 \text{ 时, } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$r(A) = 2 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多组解.

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

$$\text{方程组的通解为 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

$$\text{当 } a = 2 \text{ 时, } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$r(A) = 2 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多组解.

$$\text{同解方程组为 } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{3}x_3, \\ x_2 = \frac{4}{3}x_3. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{方程组的通解为 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

$$\text{注 通解也可表示为 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

法二 对方程组的系数矩阵作初等行变换,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -a \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -a-2 \\ 0 & a+1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -(a+2) \\ 0 & 0 & (a+5)(a-2) \end{bmatrix}.$$

当 $a = -5$ 或 $a = 2$ 时, $r(A) = 2 < 3$, 所给齐次线性方程组有非零解.(以下同法一)

三、1.(10分)解

$$D_n \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2+\dots+r_n} \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b & \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b & \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b & \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b \\ a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2 & a_2 - b & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & a_3 - b & a_3 & a_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} - b & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ a_n - b & a_n & \cdots & a_n & a_n & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{j=1,2,\dots,n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -b & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -b & 0 & a_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & -b & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_{n-1} \\ -b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{(n+2)(n-1)}{2}} b^{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i - b \right).$$

2. (14分) (1) $2A_{13} - A_{23} - 2A_{43} = 2A_{13} - A_{23} + 0A_{33} - 2A_{43}$

$$= -(-2A_{13} + A_{23} + 0A_{33} + 2A_{43}) = -(a_{11}A_{13} + a_{21}A_{23} + a_{31}A_{33} + a_{41}A_{43}) = 0.$$

$$(2) M_{13} + M_{23} + M_{33} = A_{13} - A_{23} + A_{33} + 0A_{43} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 & 1 & -6 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 9 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 & -6 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 9 & 5 \\ 2 & 8 & -6 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 9 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 9 & 5 \\ 0 & 13 & 2 \\ 0 & 23 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -2(91 - 46) = -90.$$

四、1. (14分) 解 对 $A^{-1}BA = A^*B - E$ 两边同左乘 A 得 $BA = |A|B - A$.

再两边同右乘 A^* 得, $B|A| = |A|BA^* - |A|E$.

整理得 $B(A^* - E) = E. \Rightarrow B = (A^* - E)^{-1}.$

$$[A^* - E : E] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 & 7 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 & 7 \end{array} \right].$$

$$\text{故 } B = (A^* - E)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -9 \\ -2 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2. (14分) 解 (1) $B = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = AC$, 其中 $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}.$

$$\text{由 } C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{得 } r(C) = 1.$$

$$\text{又 } A^2 = E_3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} (AB)^{2016} &= (AAC)^{2016} = C^{2016} = (\text{tr}C)^{2015}C \\ &= (-3)^{2015} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = -3^{2015} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } A^2 = E_3 \text{ 得 } |A^2| = |A|^2 = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} |(A+B)^{2016}| &= |A+AC|^{2016} = |A(E+C)|^{2016} = \left| A \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right|^{2016} \\ &= |A|^{2016} \left| \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \right|^{2016} = (|A|^2)^{1008} \cdot (-2)^{2016} = 2^{2016}. \end{aligned}$$

五、1 (10分)

$$\text{证明} \quad \text{令 } k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 + k_4\beta_4 = \mathbf{0}$$

代入 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 4\alpha_4, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \alpha_1, \beta_4 = \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$, 整理得

$$(k_1 - k_2 - k_3 - k_4)\alpha_1 + (2k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + (3k_1 + k_3)\alpha_3 + (4k_1 + k_4)\alpha_4 = \mathbf{0}.$$

$$\text{由向量组 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \text{ 线性无关得 } \begin{cases} k_1 - k_2 - k_3 - k_4 = 0, \\ 2k_1 + k_2 = 0, \\ 3k_1 + k_3 = 0, \\ 4k_1 + k_4 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \neq 0.$$

依据克拉默法则, 方程组 (1) 只有零解, 即只能 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0$.

故向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 线性无关.

2. (9分) (1) 证明 设 A 为 n 阶反对称矩阵, 其中 n 为奇数. 则 $A^T = -A$.

$$|A| = |A^T| = |-A| = (-1)^n |A| = -|A|, \text{得 } |A| = 0. \text{故 } A \text{ 不可逆.}$$

(2) 据 (1) 之结论, 由 A 为可逆的反对称矩阵知 A 的阶数 n 是偶数, $|A_{n \times n}| \neq 0$.

$$\text{作矩阵 } C_{(n+1) \times (n+1)} = \begin{bmatrix} A & \alpha \\ -\alpha^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{因为 } C^T = \begin{bmatrix} A^T & -\alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -A & -\alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} A & \alpha \\ -\alpha^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -C, \text{所以 } C \text{ 为奇数阶反对}$$

称矩阵, $|C| = 0$.

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} A & \alpha \\ -\alpha^T & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -|C| = 0.$$

又 $|A_{n \times n}| \neq 0$, 故 $r(B) = n$.