

2014-2015(2) 期中试题参考答案

一、

1.(13 分)解 对方程组的增广矩阵作初等行变换,

$$\tilde{A} = \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 & -5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 6 & -7 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 & -5 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 6 & -7 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+(-3)r_1]{\begin{smallmatrix} r_2+(-2)r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \end{smallmatrix}} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

因为 $r(\tilde{A}) = r(A) = 2 < 5$, 所以方程组有无穷多组解.

同解方程组为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 2x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5, \\ x_2 = 1 + x_3 - 3x_4 + x_5. \end{cases}$$

方程组的通解为

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

2.(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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda \\ 4 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = V(2, -1, \lambda) = (-1-2)(\lambda-2)(\lambda+1),$$

故当 $\lambda = 2$ 或 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 所给齐次线性方程组有非零解.

$$\text{当 } \lambda = 2 \text{ 时, } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$r(A) = 2 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多组解.

同解方程组为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

方程组的通解为
$$X = k \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$

$r(A) = 2 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多组解.

同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -x_3. \end{cases}$

方程组的通解为 $X = k \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, k$ 为任意常数.

法二 对方程组的系数矩阵作初等行变换,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda \\ 4 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda - 2 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda^2 - 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1) \end{bmatrix}.$$

当 $\lambda = 2$ 或 $\lambda = -1$ 时, $r(A) = 2 < 3$, 所给齐次线性方程组有非零解.

(以下同法一)

二、

$$\begin{aligned} 1.(10 \text{ 分}) \text{解} \quad D_n & \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n}}} \begin{vmatrix} (n-1)a+b & a & \cdots & a & a & b \\ (n-1)a+b & a & \cdots & a & b & a \\ (n-1)a+b & a & \cdots & b & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (n-1)a+b & b & \cdots & a & a & a \\ (n-1)a+b & a & \cdots & a & a & a \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[\underline{\underline{i=1,2,\dots,n-1}}]{r_i - r_n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b-a & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & b-a & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (n-1)a+b & a & \cdots & a & a & a \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} [(n-1)a+b](b-a)^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{另解: } D_n \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{c_n + c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_{n-1}}}} \begin{vmatrix} a & a & \cdots & a & a & (n-1)a+b \\ a & a & \cdots & a & b & (n-1)a+b \\ a & a & \cdots & b & a & (n-1)a+b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & b & \cdots & a & a & (n-1)a+b \\ b & a & \cdots & a & a & (n-1)a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow[r_i=r_1]{i=2,3,\dots,n} \begin{vmatrix} a & a & \cdots & a & a & (n-1)a+b \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b-a & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & b-a & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} [(n-1)a+b](b-a)^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$



2.(13 分)解

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad M_{21} + 3M_{22} + 4M_{23} + M_{24} &= -A_{21} + 3M_{22} - 4A_{23} + A_{24} \\ &= -(A_{21} - 3M_{22} + 4A_{23} - A_{24}) = 0. \quad (\text{异乘为零}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad A_{12} - A_{32} - A_{42} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_4+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -22. \end{aligned}$$

三、

1.(14 分)解 $|A| = 4$.

对 $AXA^* = 8XA^{-1} + 12E_4$ 两边同右乘 A 得

$$AX|A| = 8X + 12A.$$

代入 $|A| = 4$ 整理得 $(A - 2E)X = 3A$.

$$\begin{aligned} [A - 2E:3A] &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 12 \end{array} \right] \\ &\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -9 & 0 & 6 \end{array} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

求得

$$X = (A - 2E)^{-1}(3A) = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

另解: $X = 3(A - 2E)^{-1}A.$

$$[A-2E:E] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right].$$

$$\text{得 } (A-2E)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} X &= 3(A-2E)^{-1}A = 3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

2.(10 分)解 $|2A^T(B-A)B^*| = 2^3|A||B-A||B^*| = -8|B-A||B|^2.$

$$\text{由 } B_{3 \times 3} = [2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, 3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_3] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } |B| = |A| \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3.$$

$$B_{3 \times 3} - A_{3 \times 3} = [\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, 3\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } |B-A| = |A| \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2.$$

$$\text{从而, } |2A^T(B-A)B^*| = -8 \times (-2) \times 9 = 144.$$

四、

1.(12 分)解

$$(1) \text{ 因为 } r(A) = 1, \text{ 所以 } \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ 16 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b & 1 \\ 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c \\ 8 & 40 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

解得 $a = 2, b = 0, c = 5.$

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 16 & 0 & 8 & 40 \\ 18 & 0 & 9 & 45 \\ 10 & 0 & 5 & 25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} [2, 0, 1, 5] = \alpha \beta^T. \quad (\text{注: 分解不唯一})$$

$$A^m = (\beta^T \alpha)^{m-1} A = 36^{m-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 16 & 0 & 8 & 40 \\ 18 & 0 & 9 & 45 \\ 10 & 0 & 5 & 25 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2.(8分)证 反证法.

假设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性相关.

因为向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性相关, 所以向量 $k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 且表达方式唯一, 设为

$$k\beta_1 + \beta_2 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3.$$

从而 $\beta_2 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 - k\beta_1$.

又因为 β_1 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 记为 $\beta_1 = l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + l_3\alpha_3$.

于是

$$\beta_2 = (k_1 - kl_1)\alpha_1 + (k_2 - kl_2)\alpha_2 + (k_3 - kl_3)\alpha_3.$$

与题设 β_2 不能由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示矛盾. 故假设不成立. 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性无关.

$$3.(6分)证 \quad PQ = \begin{bmatrix} E & \mathbf{0} \\ -\alpha^T A^* & |A| \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & \alpha \\ -\alpha^T A^* A + |A| \alpha^T & -\alpha^T A^* \alpha + |A| b \end{bmatrix}.$$

因为 $A^* A = |A| E$, 故 $-\alpha^T A^* A + |A| \alpha^T = -|A| \alpha^T + |A| \alpha^T = \mathbf{0}$.

又因 A 为可逆矩阵, 故 $A^* = |A| A^{-1}$,

于是 $-\alpha^T A^* \alpha + |A| b = |A| (b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha)$.

$$\text{从而 } PQ = \begin{bmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \mathbf{0} & |A| (b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha) \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$|PQ| = |P||Q| = |A|^2 (b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha).$$

代入 $|P| = |A| \neq 0$, 得 $|Q| = |A| (b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha)$.

因此矩阵 Q 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |Q| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow b - \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow b \neq \alpha^T A^{-1} \alpha$.