

安徽大学 2019-2020 学年第一学期

《线性代数 A》试卷答案 (B 卷)

一. 填空题 (每小题 2 分)

1. $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

2. 1

3. $k(1,1,\dots,1)^T, k \in R$

4. $-\frac{1}{48}$

5. $p=r=n$

二. 选择题 (每小题 2 分)

6. A

7. D

8. C

9. B

10. A

三. 计算题 (每小题 12 分)

11.解:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11}+A_{12}+\dots+A_{1n} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} \\ &= n! \left(1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i} \right). \end{aligned}$$

..... (12 分)

12.解:

$$\text{由 } AXA + BXB = AXB + BXA + E ,$$

$$\text{得 } (A-B)X(A-B) = E \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$\text{因 } |A-B| \neq 0, \text{ 得 } X = ((A-B)^{-1})^2 .$$

$$(A-B|E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

得

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} . \dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

13. 解:

将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 按列排列成矩阵并进行初等行变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 由 基底 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到 基底 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的 过渡 矩 阵 是

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \dots\dots\dots (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$(2) \text{ 设所求向量 } \gamma = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3$$

$$\text{即 } x_1(\alpha_1 - \beta_1) + x_2(\alpha_2 - \beta_2) + x_3(\alpha_3 - \beta_3) = 0$$

得

$$x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0, \text{ 即 } \gamma = 0$$

$$\dots\dots\dots (12 \text{ 分})$$

14. 解: $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -8 & 7 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -6 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

..... (6 分)

原方程组与下列方程组同解

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 4x_3 + x_4 = -1 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 + 4x_3 - x_4 \\ x_2 = 1 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 \end{cases}, \quad \text{令} \quad x_3 = x_4 = 0, \quad \text{得特解}$$

$\gamma = (-1, 1, 0, 0)$, 其导出组的基础解系为 $\eta_1 = (4, -2, 1, 0), \eta_2 = (-1, -2, 0, 1)$

故通解为 $(-1, 1, 0, 0) + k_1(4, -2, 1, 0) + k_2(-1, -2, 0, 1), k_1, k_2$ 为任意常数.

..... (12 分)

15. 解: $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix},$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & \lambda + 8 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 10) = 0, \quad \text{于是,}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -10. \quad \text{..... (4 分)}$$

对 $\lambda_1 = 5$, 解 $(5E - A)X = 0$ 的基础解系是 $\alpha_1 = (2, 1, 0)^T$

对 $\lambda_2 = 2$, 解 $(2E - A)X = 0$ 得基础解系 $\alpha_2 = (-1, 2, 1)^T$,

对 $\lambda_3 = -10$, 解 $(-10E - A)X = 0$ 得基础解系 $\alpha_3 = (1, -2, 5)^T$

将 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 化为标准正交向量组: $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2, 1, 0)^T$,

$$\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, 2, 1)^T, \quad \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}}(1, -2, 5)^T. \quad \text{..... (10 分)}$$

$$\text{令 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{30}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 作 } X = QY \text{ 得 } 5y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 10y_3^2 = 1.$$

其为一单叶双曲面。 (12 分)

16.解: (1) A 与 B 相似, 故 $|A| = |B|, tr(A) = tr(B)$.

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} 6(a-1) = 4b \\ 5+a = 4+b \end{cases}, \text{ 得 } a=5, b=6. \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 特征值为 $\lambda = 2$ (二重), $\lambda = 6$.

对 $\lambda = 2$, 解 $(2E - A)X = 0$ 得基础解系 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 0)^T$ $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$,

对 $\lambda = 6$, 解 $(6E - A)X = 0$ 得基础解系 $\alpha_3 = (1, -2, 3)^T$ 。

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 有 } P^{-1}AP = B.$$

..... (12 分)

四. 证明题 (每小题 8 分)

17.证明: 因 $A, B, A+B$ 均为 n 阶正交矩阵, 有

$$A^{-1} = A^T, B^{-1} = B^T, (A+B)^{-1} = (A+B)^T$$

$$\text{故 } (A+B)^{-1} = (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T = A^{-1} + B^{-1}$$

..... (8 分)