

# 仅供参考

## 东南大学考试卷 (A 卷)

课程名称 工程矩阵理论 考试学期 19-20 秋 得分  
适用专业 工科研究生 考试形式 闭卷 考试时间长度 150 分钟

一. (20%) 设  $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 定义变换  $f: C^{2 \times 2} \rightarrow C^{2 \times 2}$ ,  $f(X) = XM$ .

1. 证明:  $f$  是  $C^{2 \times 2}$  上的线性变换;

证:  $\forall X, Y \in C^{2 \times 2}, \forall k, l \in \mathbb{C}$

$$f(kX + lY) = (kX + lY)M = kf(X) + lf(Y)$$

2. 求  $f$  在基  $E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}$  下的矩阵;

解:  $f(E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) = (E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore f$  在基  $E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{21}, E_{22}$  下的矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

3. 分别求  $K(f)$  及  $R(f)$  的一组基;

设  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in K(f)$  则  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in K(A)$ .

解  $AX = 0$  得基础解系  $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\therefore K(f)$  的一组基为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

设  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_3 & y_4 \end{pmatrix} \in R(f)$  则  $Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_3 & y_4 \end{pmatrix} \in R(A)$

取  $RA$  的一组基  $\eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\therefore \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  为  $R(f)$  的组基

4. 问:  $C^{2 \times 2} = K(f) \oplus R(f)$ ? 并说明理由.

答: 正确.  $\because \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$  线性无关

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$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2$  也线性无关  $\therefore K(f) \cap R(f) = \{0\}$

又:  $\dim C^{2 \times 2} = 4$

$\therefore C^{2 \times 2} = K(f) \oplus R(f)$

自觉遵守考场纪律

如考试作弊

此答卷无效

姓名

二. (16%) 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $W = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^4 | Ax = 0\}$ .

1. 求  $W^\perp$  的一组基;

解  $W^\perp = K(A) = R(A^H) = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ , 其中  $A^H = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

计算得  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的一个极大无关组  
 $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2$  为  $W^\perp$  的一组基

2. 已知  $\eta = (1, 0, 0, 1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^4$ , 求  $\eta_0 \in W$  使  $\|\eta - \eta_0\| = \min_{\alpha \in W} \|\eta - \alpha\|$ .

解  $AX=0$  得  $W$  的一组基为  $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

设  $\eta_0 = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$ . 则  $(\eta - \eta_0) \perp \eta_1, (\eta - \eta_0) \perp \eta_2$

计算得  $k_1 = k_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故  $\eta_0 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

三. (12%) 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A$  的广义逆矩阵  $A^+$ .

解:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_1 \\ A_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = 3$ .

则  $A^+ = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^+ & A_2^+ \\ A_1^+ & A_2^+ \end{pmatrix}$ .  $A_2^+ = \frac{1}{3}$

$\because A_1$  为行满秩矩阵  $\therefore A_1^+ = A_1^H (A_1 A_1^H)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore A^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

四. (12%) 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求矩阵  $e^A$  及行列式  $\det(e^A)$ .

解:  $C(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = \lambda(\lambda+1)^2$  设  $J$  为  $A$  的 Jordan 标准形.

$$\because r(A - (-1)I) = 2 \quad \therefore J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |e^A| = e^{\lambda_1} \cdot e^{\lambda_2} \cdot e^{\lambda_3} = e^{-2}$$

$\therefore A$  的最小多项式为  $m(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda+1)^2$

可设  $f(\lambda) = a + b\lambda + c\lambda^2$ ,  $g(\lambda) = e^\lambda$  使得  $e^A = g(A) = f(A)$ .

且  $\begin{cases} f(0) = g(0) \\ f(-1) = g(-1) \\ f'(-1) = g'(-1) \end{cases}$  解得  $\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 2 - 3e^{-1} \\ c = 1 - 2e^{-1} \end{cases} \therefore e^A = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-1} & 3-5e^{-1} & e^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -e^{-1} & 3e^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

五. (14%) 设  $\alpha, \beta$  为  $n$  维列向量, 记  $A = \alpha\beta^H$ ,  $a = \beta^H\alpha$ .

1. 求  $A$  的特征多项式;

解:  $\because r(A) \leq r(\alpha) \leq 1 \quad \therefore J_A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \text{tr} A = \text{tr} \beta^H \alpha = a$

$$\therefore C(\lambda) = (\lambda - a)\lambda^{n-1} = (\lambda - a)\lambda^{n-1}$$

2. 讨论  $A$  的 Jordan 标准形.

(1)  $\alpha \cdot \beta^H = 0$  则  $J = 0$

(2)  $\alpha \cdot \beta^H \neq 0$  则  $r(A) = 1$ .

(i)  $a \neq 0 \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(ii)  $a = 0$

则  $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

六. (26%) 证明题:

1. 设  $V$  是欧氏空间且  $\omega (\neq \theta) \in V$ , 定义  $V$  上的线性变换  $f$  为:

$f(\alpha) = \alpha - 2\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle \omega$ . 证明: 若  $f$  是  $V$  上的正交变换, 则  $\|\omega\| = 1$ .

证:  $\because f$  是  $V$  上的正交变换  $\therefore \|\alpha\|^2 = \|f(\alpha)\|^2, \forall \alpha \in V$

$$\therefore \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle = \langle f(\alpha), f(\alpha) \rangle = \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle - 4\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle^2 + 4\langle \alpha, \omega \rangle^2 \|\omega\|^2$$

$$\therefore \langle \alpha, \omega \rangle^2 = \langle \alpha, \omega \rangle^2 \|\omega\|^2, \forall \alpha \in V$$

$$\text{令 } \alpha = \omega \because \omega \neq \theta \therefore 1 = \|\omega\|^2.$$

2. 设  $r(A) = r$  且  $A^+$  是矩阵  $A$  的广义逆, 证明:  $r(AA^+) = r(A)$ , 且矩阵  $AA^+$  相似

$$\text{于 } \begin{pmatrix} I_r & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 证: } r(AA^+) \leq r(A)$$

$$\text{又: } A = AA^+A \therefore r(A) \leq r(AA^+)$$

$$\therefore r(AA^+) = r(A)$$

$$\because (AA^+)^2 = AA^+AA^+ = AA^+ \therefore \varphi(x) = x^2 - x \text{ 为 } AA^+ \text{ 的一个化零多项式}$$

$$\therefore AA^+ \text{ 的特征值为 } 0 \text{ 或 } 1$$

$$\text{又: } (AA^+)^H = AA^+, r(AA^+) = r(A) = r \therefore AA^+ \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_r & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 设  $A$  是  $n$  阶非零方阵, 证明:  $\|A\|_F = \|A\|_2$  的充分必要条件是  $r(A) = 1$ .

$$\text{证: } \|A\|_F = \|A\|_2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\text{tr}(A^H A)} = \sqrt{\rho(A^H A)}$$

$$\text{又: } \forall \theta \neq x \in \mathbb{C}^n \quad x^H (A^H A) x = \langle Ax, Ax \rangle \geq 0 \text{ 且 } A^H A \text{ 为 H 阵}$$

$$\therefore A^H A \text{ 为半正定阵 } \therefore A^H A \sim \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\text{tr}(A^H A)} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i}, \quad \sqrt{\rho(A^H A)} = \sqrt{\lambda_1}$$

$$\therefore \|A\|_F = \|A\|_2 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0 \Leftrightarrow r(A^H A) = 1 \Leftrightarrow r(A) = 1$$



4. 设  $f$  是  $V$  上的线性变换, 证明:  $V = K(f) \oplus K(I-f) \Leftrightarrow f^2 = f$ .

证: " $\Rightarrow$ "  $\forall \alpha \in V \exists \alpha_1 \in K(f), \alpha_2 \in K(I-f)$  即  $f(\alpha_1) = \alpha_1, \alpha_2 = f(\alpha_2)$

$$\text{s.t. } \alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$\therefore f(\alpha) = f(\alpha_1) + f(\alpha_2) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$f^2(\alpha) = f(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = f(\alpha_2) = \alpha_2$$

$$\therefore f^2(\alpha) = f(\alpha), \forall \alpha \in V.$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " (1)  $K(f) \cap K(I-f) = \{0\}$ .

$$\text{设 } \alpha \in K(f) \cap K(I-f)$$

$$\text{则 } f(\alpha) = \alpha, (I-f)(\alpha) = 0 \text{ 即 } \alpha = f(\alpha)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = f(\alpha) = 0.$$

$$(2) V = K(f) \oplus K(I-f)$$

$$\therefore f^2 = f \therefore \forall \alpha \in V$$

$$f(\alpha - f(\alpha)) = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha - f(\alpha) \in K(I-f)$$

$$\text{又 } (I-f)(f(\alpha)) = f(\alpha) - f^2(\alpha) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(\alpha) \in K(I-f)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \alpha - f(\alpha) + f(\alpha)$$

$$\in K(I-f) + K(f)$$

5. 设  $A$  是  $n$  阶正定阵,  $\alpha$  为  $n$  维列向量, 证明:  $|A + \alpha\alpha^H| = |A| \Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$ .

证: " $\Rightarrow$ "  $\because A$  正定,  $\alpha\alpha^H$  半正定

$\therefore$  存在可逆阵  $P$

$$\text{使 } P^H A P = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix} \quad d_i > 0.$$

$$P^H (\alpha\alpha^H) P = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & k_n \end{pmatrix} \quad k_i \geq 0$$

$$\therefore |A + \alpha\alpha^H| = |A|$$

$$\therefore |P^H (A + \alpha\alpha^H) P| = |P^H A P|$$

$$\text{即 } \prod d_i = \prod (d_i + k_i)$$

$$\therefore k_i = 0 \therefore \alpha = 0$$

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $\because \alpha = 0$

$$\therefore \alpha\alpha^H = 0$$

$$\therefore |A + \alpha\alpha^H| = |A|$$