课程编号: A073003

北京理工大学 2007-2008 学年第一学期

2006 级线性代数试题 A 卷

班级 ______ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____ 成绩 _____

$$-, (10 分) 已知 A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}, 求行列式 \begin{vmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2B \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2I3 \end{vmatrix} = |A^{-1}| \cdot |2B| = |A|^{-1} \cdot 2^{2} |B|$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \cdot 4 \cdot (-2) = -\frac{8}{7}$$

三、(10分) 求下列线性方程组的通解

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 + 3x_4 = -3 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 + 3x_4 = -3 \end{cases}$$

 $\alpha_1 = (1,1,1,1)^T, \alpha_2 = (1,2,4,8)^T, \alpha_3 = (1,3,9,27)^T, \alpha_4 = (1,4,12,34)^T$

五、(10 分)设 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 与 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ 是4维向量空间V的两个基,从 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$

到
$$\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$$
 的过渡矩阵为 $A=\begin{pmatrix} 3&1&0&0\\2&1&0&0\\0&0&2&1\\0&0&-1&2 \end{pmatrix}$ 。已知向量 γ 关于基 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ 的坐标

为(1,-1,2,-2),求 γ 关于基 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 的坐标。

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} &: \quad (\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_4) A \\
Y &= (\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\
&= (\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4) A \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) A (\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_4) A (\beta_2 \beta_4) A (\beta_2 \beta_4) A (\beta_2 \beta_4) A (\beta_3 \beta_4) A (\beta_4 \beta$$

六、(10 分) 已知矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 相似于矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ & -3 \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix}$,求可逆矩阵 P ,

使 $P^{-1}AP = B$ 。

(日本)
$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (1 0 3) 特征行動 (2)
 $A - (-5)I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ (1 0 3) 特征行動 (3)
 $A - (-5)I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ (2)
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 $A - ($

七、(10 分) 已知欧氏空间 R^3 的一个基 $\alpha_1 = (1,2,3), \alpha_2 = (2,3,1), \alpha_3 = (1,1,-1)$,求 R^3 的一个标准正交基。

解: (1,0,0) (0,(0) (0,0,1) 是R3的一个村位正文基

八、(10分) 求可逆线性替换,把二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -2x_1x_2 + x_1x_3$$

化为标准形。

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{AA}: & \begin{cases}
X_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\
X_2 = y_3 - y_2 \\
X_3 = y_3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f = -2 y_1^2 + 2 y_2^2 + y_1 y_3 + y_2 y_3 \\
&= -2(y_1 - \frac{1}{4}y_3)^2 + 2(y_1 + \frac{1}{4}y_3)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
Z_1 = y_1 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 \\
Z_2 = y_2 + \frac{1}{4}y_3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases}
Y_1 = Z_1 + \frac{1}{4}Z_3 \\
Y_2 = Z_2 - \frac{1}{4}Z_3
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
Y_1 = Z_1 - \frac{1}{4}Z_3 \\
Y_2 = Z_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
X_1 = Z_1 + Z_2 \\
X_2 = Z_1 - Z_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
X_1 = Z_1 - Z_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
X_1 = Z_1 - Z_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
X_2 = Z_1 - Z_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
X_3 = Z_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
X_4 = Z_1 - Z_2
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
X_5 = Z_2
\end{cases}$$

九、(10分)证明: 若n阶方阵A,B,C满足: $AB=AC,B\neq C$,则A不满秩。

十、(10分) 举例说明: 由 AB=AC,A≠0 不能导出 B=C。

角乳
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$