

试卷编号: 20170123

适用班级: 16/2007-2009 学年(2) 34;

## 2016 级线性代数试题 A 卷

班级: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 成绩: \_\_\_\_\_

1. (10 分) 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}$  及  $A^{-1}B$ .

解:  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2(9-4) = 10$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. (10 分) 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -18 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^{-1}$  及  $A^{-1}B$ , 其中  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

解:  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (其中  $|A| = 1$ )

$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -18 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -18 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -18 & | & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{2}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \end{pmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{18} & \frac{2}{18} & -\frac{1}{18} \end{pmatrix}$

12. (10分) 求下列线性方程组的解集

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

(1.5分) 写出增广矩阵并化简

解:

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 3 & -3 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -4 & -7 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

(增广矩阵形如这样, 且  
主元在对角线上)

求出特解:  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 自由变量的取值解为  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
通解为  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

故: (10分) 4分

$$a_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T, a_2 = (1, 2, 4, 8)^T, a_3 = (1, 8, 9, 27)^T, a_4 = (1, 1, 12, 24)^T$$

求与  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  正交的向量

解:

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 9 & 27 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 12 & 24 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

化简

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 8 & 26 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 23 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 23 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

解为  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  正交的向量

4. (10分) 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \in \mathbb{R}^4, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  是  $\mathbb{R}^4$  的一组基,  $V$  为  $\mathbb{R}^4$  的子空间,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$

在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  的坐标矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\dim V = 3$ , 求  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  的坐标

解: (1, 2, 2) 设  $\beta = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_3 \alpha_3 + \lambda_4 \alpha_4$

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 & \beta_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{t}$$

$$Y = (\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{求 } \frac{1}{t} \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. (10分) 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \in \mathbb{R}^4, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  是  $\mathbb{R}^4$  的一组基,  $V$  为  $\mathbb{R}^4$  的子空间,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  的坐标矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\dim V = 3$ , 求  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  的坐标

解:  $\beta = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_3 \alpha_3 + \lambda_4 \alpha_4$

解:  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  是  $\mathbb{R}^4$  的一组基,  $V$  为  $\mathbb{R}^4$  的子空间,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  的坐标矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\dim V = 3$ , 求  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  的坐标

$$\beta_1 = (\beta_1)^\top = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征向量 } \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_2 = (\beta_2)^\top = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征向量 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

二、(10分) 已知向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  是  $R^3$  的一组基  $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 3), \alpha_2 = (2, 3, 1), \alpha_3 = (1, 1, -1)$ , 求  $R^3$  的一个正交基.

解:  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1, r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 5r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 3r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

六、(10分) 已知二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  的二次矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

化为主范形.

解:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ x_2 = x_2 + x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= (x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_3)^2 \\ &= (x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_3)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 \\ x_2 = x_2 + x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ x_2 = x_2 + x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$f = (x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3)^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2 + (x_3)^2$$

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

例 10.9) 证明: 若  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  满足:  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{B} \neq \mathbf{C}$ ,  $\mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{0}$  则:

证明: 若  $\mathbf{A}$  是秩 0 的矩阵, 则  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{C} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C} \quad \text{与 } \mathbf{B} \neq \mathbf{C} \text{ 矛盾}$$

故  $\mathbf{A}$  不是秩 0

例 10.9) 例 9) 证明: 若  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{A} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , 则  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{C}$ .

$$\text{证: } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} \neq \mathbf{C}$$

$\mathbf{B} \neq \mathbf{C}$