

2017-2018 伎校期未

1. 2. 半中有

$$3. \text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{①} (A-2E)^{-1} (A^2-4E) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A-2E)^{-1} \cdot (A^2-4E) = (A-2E)^{-1} (A-2E)(A+2E) = A+2E$$

4. 设 $3PT A = (a_{ij})$ 为初等阵者

$$PA = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21}a_{11} & a_{22}a_{12} & a_{23}a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{②} AP = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}a_{12} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21}a_{22} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31}a_{32} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P \text{ 为第2行减第1行 } \therefore \text{ 原 } P \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore AP =$ _____

第1列减去第2列

$$5. \text{ 设 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 为 } \alpha_4=2\alpha_2-\alpha_3. \quad b=\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3+\alpha_4$$

$$A=(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4) \quad \text{③} AX=b \text{ 的通解为 } k(0, 2, -1, 1)^T + (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$$

显然 $(1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ 为 $AX=b$ 一个解.

$AX=0$ 的通解为

$\because r(A)=3. (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关}) \quad n=4 \therefore$ 基础解系含

一个向量. 由 $2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 = 0$ (*) 知 ~~AX=0~~ 有

~~一个基础解系~~.

$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4 = 0$ 为一个基础解系为

$$(0, 2, -1, 1)^T$$

7. 已知 A 有特征值 $\lambda=2$. $|A|=-3$ A^* 为伴阵. (2)

$A+A^*$ 必有特征值 $\mu = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\because AA^*=|A|E=-3E \quad \therefore A^*=-3A^{-1}$$

$\lambda=2 \quad \therefore \mu=2-3\cdot\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$ 为 $A+A^*$ 的特征值

8. 已知 A 有特征值 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 且是 $A\alpha_1=\alpha_1, A\alpha_2=3\alpha_2$

$A\alpha_3=-2\alpha_3$ 则 $P=(\alpha_3 \alpha_1 \alpha_2)$ 时 $P^TAP=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

A 的特征值为 1, 3, -2. $P^TAP=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

任意特征向量与特征值的列对应

9. $\alpha_1=(1, 1, 3, -1) \quad \alpha_2=(1, 1, 2, 0)$ 矩阵对角化

$$\beta_1=\alpha_1 \quad \beta_2=\alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{8}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

既 β_1 为行向量 $\therefore \beta_2=\frac{1}{3}(1, 1, 0, 2)$

10. 已知 A 实对称. λ 为其特征值 若 $E+A$ 与 $E-A$ 均正定 (则 λ 取值范围为 $|\lambda|<1$)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1+\lambda>0 \Rightarrow \lambda>-1 \\ 1-\lambda>0 \Rightarrow \lambda<1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |\lambda|<1$$

18-19 线性期末

1. 已知 x_1, x_2, x_3 是 $x^3 + px + q = 0$ 的 3 个根

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_1 \\ x_3 & x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = 3x_1x_2x_3 - x_1^3 - x_2^3 - x_3^3 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$x^3 + px + q = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)$$

$$= x^3 - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)x^2 + (x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)x - x_1x_2x_3$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 = p \\ -x_1x_2x_3 = q \end{cases} \quad \text{又: } \begin{cases} x_1^3 + px_1 + q = 0 \\ x_2^3 + px_2 + q = 0 \\ x_3^3 + px_3 + q = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 = -p(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) - 3q = -3q$$

$$\therefore \text{原行列式} = -3q - (-3q) = 0$$

$$2. \text{已知 } \alpha = (1, -1, 1)^T \quad A = E + \alpha\alpha^T \quad (2) A^2 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$A^2 = (E + \alpha\alpha^T)(E + \alpha\alpha^T) = E + 2\alpha\alpha^T + \alpha\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T$$

$$= E + 5\alpha\alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 & 5 \\ -5 & 6 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 将矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 表示为初等矩阵乘积

第2行+2倍加到第1行 第3行3倍加到第1行

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{可交换.}$$

5. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \beta_2 = 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - 3\alpha_1, \beta_3 = \alpha_1 + 6\alpha_2 + a\alpha_3$ 则当 $a = \underline{\quad}$ 时 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 相关.

$$\text{解: } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 2a + 1 - 36 - 4 + 3a - 6 = 0$$

$$5a = 45 \quad a = 9$$

6. 已知 A, A^*, B 为 n 阶非零阵 若 $AB = 0$. 则 $r(B) =$

$$AB = 0 \Rightarrow r(A) + r(B) \leq n. \quad \because B \neq 0 \quad \therefore r(B) \geq 1$$

$$\therefore r(A) \leq n-1.$$

$$\therefore A^* \neq 0 \quad \therefore r(A^*) = n \text{ 或 } 1. \quad \therefore r(A) = n \text{ 或 } n-1$$

$$\therefore r(A) = n-1 \quad \therefore r(B) \leq 1 \quad \therefore r(B) = 1$$

$$r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n & r(A) = n \\ 1 & r(A) = n-1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

7. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ x & y & z \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的 3 个特征值为 1, 2, 3. 则 $x = \underline{\quad}$

$$\because 1+y+1 = 1+2+3 \quad \therefore y=4$$

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 6 = y - 2x = |A| \quad \therefore x = -1$$

8. $A \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似. 则 $|(\lambda E - A)| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 5)$

相似阵有相同的特征多项式

特征值

②

9. 已知4阶实对称 A 满足 $A^2+A=0$. 若 $r(A)=3$ 则

$f=X^TAX$ 在 E 变换为 $X=CY$ 后的表达式为

设 λ 为 A 的特征值. 则 $\lambda^2+\lambda$ 为 0 的特征值

$$\lambda=0 \text{ 或 } \lambda=-1 \quad \because r(A)=3 \quad \therefore \lambda=-1 \text{ 为 3 重}$$

特征值 0 为 1 重

$$\therefore \text{标准形为 } f=-y_1^2-y_2^2-y_3^2$$

2019-2020 代数期末

(~5串中有)

7. 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (4, 2, a+2)$, $\alpha_3 = (2, 4, 3)$, $\alpha_4 = (1, a, 1)$

若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 中任两向量都与另两向量等价，则 $a =$ _____

$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_3$ 线性无关 $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 秩为 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & a \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 & a+1 \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \frac{6}{a+2} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{a+1}{1} \quad \therefore a=1$$

8. 已知矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$, $|A|=0$. $|A|$ 的元 a_{ij} 的余子式为 M_{ij} ($i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$) 若 $M_{11} \neq 0$ (则 $AX=0$ 的通解为

待定系数法不为零) $\therefore |A|=0$

$$\therefore r(A) < n \text{ 且 } r(A) \geq n-1 \quad \therefore r(A)=n-1$$

\therefore 基础解系中一个解向量. 又 $(A_{11}, A_{12}, \dots, A_{1n})^T$ 为
一组解. 且 $A_{11}=M_{11}(-1)^{1+1}=M_{11} \neq 0$ \therefore 为非零解

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n} = 0 = |A| \\ a_{21}A_{11} + a_{22}A_{12} + \dots + a_{2n}A_{1n} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vdots \\ a_{n1}A_{11} + a_{n2}A_{12} + \dots + a_{nn}A_{1n} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore \text{通解为 } X = k(M_{11}, -M_{12}, \dots, (-1)^{n+1}M_{1n})^T, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

9. 已知 3 阶实对称矩阵 A 与 $\text{drag}(1, -2, 5)$ 相似 X 为
任意 3 维单位列向量 则 $X^T A X$ 的最大值为 _____

解: 相似阵有相同特征值 \therefore 存在 3 阶阵 O 使

$$X = OY \quad X^T A X \stackrel{X=OY}{=} Y^T O^T A O Y = Y^T (Y_1^2 + 2Y_2^2 + 5Y_3^2) = 5(Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + Y_3^2)$$

$$\because X \text{ 单位} \quad \therefore \|X\| = \|OY\| = (OY^T)(OY)$$

$$= Y^T O^T O Y = Y^T Y = \|Y\|^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \|Y\| = 1$$

$$\therefore 5(Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + Y_3^2) = 5$$

等价于 $Y^* = (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3)^T = (0, 0, 1)^T$ 时 $X = OY^*$ 时

成立.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. A^n &= (\underbrace{\alpha^T \beta}_{n \uparrow}) (\underbrace{\alpha^T \beta}_{(n-1) \uparrow}) \dots (\underbrace{\alpha^T \beta}_{1 \uparrow}) = \alpha^T (\underbrace{\beta \alpha^T}_{(n-1) \uparrow}) (\underbrace{\beta \alpha^T}_{(n-2) \uparrow}) \dots (\underbrace{\beta \alpha^T}_{2 \uparrow}) \beta \\
 &= \alpha^T \left[\left(1, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{n-1} \cdot \beta = 3^{n-1} \alpha^T \beta = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 1 & \frac{5}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \because AA^* = |A|E = 3E \quad \therefore |A| \cdot |A^*| = 3^3 = 27 \\
 \therefore |A^*| = 9 \quad |B| = -|A| = -3$$

$$|BA^*| = |B| \cdot |A^*| = -3 \cdot 9 = -27$$

$$3. \text{过点 } M_0(2, 3, -5) \text{ 与向量 } \vec{v} = (2, 7, -2) \text{ 为平面法向量} \\
 \text{向量 } \vec{n} \text{ 为 } \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-3}{7} = \frac{z+5}{-2}$$

$$4. (A+B) = (\alpha+r, 2\beta_1, 2\beta_2, 2\beta_3)$$

$$|A+B| = 8|\alpha+r, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3|$$

$$= 8[(\alpha, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) + (r, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)] = 8(|A| + |B|)$$

$$= 8(4+1) = 40$$

5. $n=4, r=2 \therefore$ 基础解系有 2 个解向量

$$\vec{x}_3 - \vec{t}, \vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1 = (1, -1, 1, 2)^T \text{ 为一个}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 的通解为 } & k_1(1, 0, 1, 0)^T + k_2(1, -1, 1, 2)^T \\
 & + (1, 2, 0, 1)^T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$6. A^2 - A - 5E = 0 \quad A^2 - A = 5E$$

$$(A+E)(A-2E) = A^2 - A - 2E = 5E - 2E = 3E$$

$$\therefore (A+E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3}(A-2E)$$

7. $\because A^2 = A$ 设 A 的特征值为 λ . $A^2 - A$ 的特征

$$\text{值为 } \lambda^2 - \lambda = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 1$$

$\therefore r(A) = r \therefore \text{有 } r \neq 1. \quad r \neq 0.$

$A - 3E$ 的特征值有 $r \neq (-2), (n-r) \neq (-3)$

$$\therefore |A - 3E| = (-2)^r \cdot (-3)^{n-r} = (-1)^n \cdot 2^r \cdot 3^{n-r}.$$

8. $AB^{-1} \Leftrightarrow$ 顺序和式含 B .

$$1P \geq 2 > 0 \quad 2P \geq 1^2 + 1^2 = 1 > 0$$

$$3P = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & k \end{vmatrix} = 2k - k - 8 = k - 8 > 0 \quad \therefore k > 8$$

9. 相似矩阵特征值相同. B^T 特征值 2, 3, 4, 5

$B^T - E$ 特征值为 1, 2, 3, 4. $\therefore |B^T - E| = 24$

$$10. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 & -9 & -17 \\ 0 & 7 & -9 & -17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 7 & -9 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 等价矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$