

2017-2018 线性期末

1. 2. 串中有

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

$$(A-2E)^T \cdot (A^2-4E) = (A-2E)^T (A-2E)(A+2E) = A+2E$$

4. 设 $PA = (a_{ij})$ P 为初等阵若

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

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

$\therefore AP$ 为 _____

第 1 列减去第 2 列

5. 已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关 $\alpha_4 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ $b = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$

$A = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4)$ 则 $AX = b$ 的通解为 $K(0, 2, -1, -1)^T + (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$

显然 $(1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ 为 $AX = b$ 的一个解.

$AX = 0$ 的通解为

$\because r(A) = 3$ ($\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 无关) $n = 4 \therefore$ 基础解系含

一个解向量. 由 $2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 = 0$ (*) 知 ~~$AX = 0$ 的通解~~

~~为 (*) 的通解.~~

$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4 = 0$ 的一个基础解系为 $(0, 2, -1, -1)^T$

7. 已知 A 有特征值 $\lambda=2$. $|A|=-3$ A^* 为伴随. 则

$A+A^*$ 必有特征值 $\mu=$ _____

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

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

8. 已知 A 可逆. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 满足 $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = 3\alpha_2$

$$A\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_3 \quad \text{构造 } P = (\alpha_3 \ \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2) \quad \text{则 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

注意特征向量与特征值的对应

9. $\alpha_1 = (1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 1)$ $\alpha_2 = (1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0)$ 施密特正交化

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

$$\text{归一化为行向量} \quad \therefore \beta_2 = \frac{1}{3}(1, 1, 0, 2)$$

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 $|\lambda| < 1$

$$\begin{cases} 1+\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda > -1 \\ 1-\lambda > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |\lambda| < 1$$

18-19 代数期末

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. 将 3 阶阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 表示为两个初等阵乘积

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

解: $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. A 与 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 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

$f = x^T A x$ 在正交变换 $x = O y$ 下的标准形为

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

$\lambda = 0$, 或 $\lambda = -1$ $\therefore r(A) = 3 \quad \therefore \lambda = -1$ 为 3 重

特征值 0 为 1 重

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

2019-2020 线性期末

1~5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 $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_3$ 秩为 2 $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 秩为 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & a \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 & a+1 \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

8. 已知 n 阶 $A = (a_{ij})$, $|A| = 0$. $|A|$ 之第 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

解: $\because M_{11} \neq 0 \therefore$ 有 $n-1$ 个式子不为零 又 $|A| = 0$

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

\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

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n} = 0 = |A| \\ a_{21}A_{11} + a_{22}A_{12} + \dots + a_{2n}A_{1n} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}A_{11} + a_{n2}A_{12} + \dots + a_{nn}A_{1n} = 0 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 通解为 $X = k(M_{11}, -M_{12}, \dots, (-1)^{n+1}M_{1n})^T$. k 任意

9. 已知3阶实对称阵A与 $\text{diag}(1, -2, 5)$ 相似 x 为任意3维单位列向量 则 $x^T A x$ 最大值为 _____

解: 相似阵有相同特征值 \therefore 存在正交阵 O 使

$$x = Oy \quad x^T A x \stackrel{x=Oy}{=} y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 + 5y_3^2 \leq 5(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2) = 5$$

$$\because x \text{ 单位} \quad \therefore \|x\| = \|Oy\| = (Oy^T)(Oy) = y^T O^T O y = y^T y = \|y\|^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \|y\| = 1$$

$$\therefore 5(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2) = 5$$

等号当 $y^* = (y_1, y_2, y_3)^T = (0, 0, 1)^T$ 即 $x = Oy^*$ 时成立.

$$1. A^n = (\underbrace{\alpha^T \beta \alpha^T \beta \dots}_{n \uparrow}) \underbrace{(\beta \alpha^T \beta \alpha^T \dots \beta \alpha^T)}_{(n-1) \uparrow} \beta$$

$$= \alpha^T \left[\left(1, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{n-1} \cdot \beta = 3^{n-1} \alpha^T \beta = 3^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 5 & 1 & \frac{5}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore |A^*| = 9 \quad |B| = -|A| = -3$$

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

$$3. \text{过点 } M_0(2, 3, -5) \text{ 方向向量为 } (2, 7, -2) \text{ 为平面的法向量}$$

$$\text{方程为 } \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-3}{7} = \frac{z+5}{-2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$5. n=4, r=2. \therefore \text{基础解系有 } 2 \text{ 个解向量}$$

$$\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T, \quad \xi_2 - \xi_1 = (1, -1, 1, 2)^T \text{ 为一个}$$

$$\therefore Ax=b \text{ 的通解为 } k_1(1, 0, 1, 0)^T + k_2(1, -1, 1, 2)^T + (1, 2, 0, 1)^T$$

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

2

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

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

7. $\because A^2 = A$ 设 A 的特征值为 λ . $A^2 = A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0$ $\therefore \lambda = 0$ 或 $\lambda = 1$

$\because r(A) = r$ \therefore 有 r 个 1. $n-r$ 个 0.

$A - 3E$ 的特征值有 r 个 (-2) . $(n-r)$ 个 (-3)

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

8. $AB \sim A \Leftrightarrow$ 顺序主子式全 > 0

$$1^\circ \pi > 0 \quad 2^\circ \pi \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0$$

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

9. 相似阵特征值相同. B^T 特征值 2, 3, 4, 5

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

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

$$\therefore \text{等价标准形为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$