

18-19年B卷.

三.

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{C_1+C_2 \\ C_1+C_3 \\ C_1+C_4}]{5} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1}]{5} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \times 1^4 = 5$$

(2) 设 $\vec{\alpha} = (1, 2, 3, 4)^T$, $\vec{\beta} = (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4})^T$, 求 $A = \vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\beta}$, $B = \vec{\beta} \vec{\alpha}^T$ 及 A^n .

解: $A = \vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\beta} = (1, 2, 3, 4) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} = 1 \times 1 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 3 \times \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{4} = 4.$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \vec{\beta} \vec{\alpha}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} (1, 2, 3, 4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^n = (\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\beta})^n = 4^n$$

$$B^n = (\vec{\beta} \vec{\alpha}^T)^n = \vec{\beta} \vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\beta} \vec{\alpha}^T \dots \vec{\beta} \vec{\alpha}^T$$

$$= \vec{\beta} \cdot (\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\beta})^{n-1} \vec{\alpha}^T$$

$$= 4^{n-1} \cdot \vec{\beta} \vec{\alpha}^T$$

$$= 4^{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



四. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, 且 $X - AX + A^2 = E$, 求矩阵 X .

解: $(E-A)X = E - A^2 = (E-A)(E+A)$. ①

由于 $E-A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 显然可逆.

则①式两侧同时左乘 $(E-A)^{-1}$, 可得:

$$X = E + A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

五. $\vec{\alpha}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{\alpha}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{\alpha}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{\alpha}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, 求此向量组的秩和

一个最大线性无关组, 并用其表示其余向量.

解: $(\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3, \vec{\alpha}_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-5r_2]{r_2 \times \frac{1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow[r_2-r_3]{r_3 \times (-\frac{1}{3})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (\vec{\beta}_1, \vec{\beta}_2, \vec{\beta}_3, \vec{\beta}_4).$$

则 $R(\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_3, \vec{\alpha}_4) = 3$.

$\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_4$ 是一个最大线性无关组.

由于 $\vec{\beta}_3 = 2\vec{\beta}_1 + \vec{\beta}_2$

那么 $\vec{\alpha}_3 = 2\vec{\alpha}_1 + \vec{\alpha}_2$



六. $A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 已知 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 存在两个不同的解,

(1) 求 λ, a ;

(2) 求方程组 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的通解.

解: (1) $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有两个不同的解, 则必有无穷多解.

$$\text{即 } R(A) = R(A|\vec{b}) < 3.$$

$$\text{那么 } |A| = 0.$$

$$\text{由于 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1).$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } -1.$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,

$$(A|\vec{b}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right], \text{ 观察第二行, 方程组明显无解.}$$

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时,

$$(A|\vec{b}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3+r_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & a+1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{由于 } R(A|\vec{b}) < 3, \text{ 可知 } a+2=0, \Rightarrow a=-2.$$

$$\text{综上所述, } \begin{cases} \lambda = -1 \\ a = -2. \end{cases}$$

(2) 由(1)可得:

$$(A|\vec{b}) = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

先求出 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 的基础解系.

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } x_3 = 1, \text{ 可得: } \vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

再找出 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的一个特解.

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -2 \\ -2x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } x_3 = 0, \text{ 可得 } \vec{\eta}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{那么 } A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 的通解为: } \vec{x} = k_1 \vec{\xi}_1 + \vec{\eta}^*, k_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$



七. 求正交变换 $\vec{x} = P\vec{y}$, 使 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2$ 化为标准形, 并判定 f 是否为正定二次型.

解: f 所对应的矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

特征多项式为: $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3) \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix}$

则特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 3$. $= (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)^2$

对于 $\lambda_1 = 1$, 求 $(\overset{E-A}{\lambda_1 E - A})\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 的基础解系.

$E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 单位化得 $\vec{p}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

对于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 3$, 求 $(\overset{3E-A}{\lambda_2 E - A})\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$3E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

令 $\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 可得 $\vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{\xi}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$\vec{\xi}_2, \vec{\xi}_3$ 显然正交, 直接单位化即可.

$\vec{p}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{p}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

正交矩阵 $P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 正交变换为: $\vec{x} = P\vec{y}$.

对角阵 $\Lambda = P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

因此标准形为: $g(y_1, y_2, y_3) = y_1^2 + 3y_2^2 + 3y_3^2$

标准形是正定二次型, 那么原二次型 f 是正定二次型.

