

# 线性代数总复习 I 答案

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一、填空题（本题共 12 小题，每题 3 分，共 36 分）

1. 已知  $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ x & 1 & 0 \\ x^2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ , 则  $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} 3 \text{ or } -1 \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

2. 如果齐次方程组  $\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2\lambda x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  有非零解, 那么  $\lambda = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \pm \sqrt{3} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

3. 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

4. 设  $A$  为三阶方阵, 且  $|A|=2$  则  $|3A^{-1} - A^*| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} -\frac{1}{2} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

5. 已知矩阵  $A$  的秩为  $n-1$ , 且  $\eta_1, \eta_2$  为非齐次线性方程组  $Ax=b$  的两个互不相同的解, 则  $Ax=b$  的通解为  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \eta_1 + k(\eta_1 - \eta_2), k \text{ 为任意常数} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

6. 设  $\alpha = (2, -1, 5)^T$ ,  $\beta = (-1, 1, 1)^T$ , 则  $\alpha + \beta = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} (1, 0, 6)^T \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

7. 设向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 则向量组  $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1$  是 线性相关  
(填“线性相关”或“线性无关”).

解: 设  $k_1(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) = 0$ , 则

$$(k_1 - k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_2 - k_1)\alpha_2 + (k_3 - k_2)\alpha_3 = 0, \text{ 因为 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关, 故}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 - k_3 = 0 \\ k_2 - k_1 = 0 \\ k_3 - k_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则方程组 } \begin{cases} k_1 - k_3 = 0 \\ k_2 - k_1 = 0 \\ k_3 - k_2 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 有非零解, 所以向量组 } \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1 \text{ 是线性相关的。}$$

8. 矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  的全部特征值为 -2, 7.

9. 设三阶矩阵  $A$  的 3 个特征值为 2, 3, 4, 则行列式  $|A| = \underline{24}$ .

10. 与  $\alpha_1 = (1, -2, 3), \alpha_2 = (0, 2, -5)$  都正交的单位向量为  $\left(\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}\right)$ .

解: 设与  $\alpha_1 = (1, -2, 3), \alpha_2 = (0, 2, -5)$  都正交的向量为  $\alpha_3 = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_1, \alpha_3) &= x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) &= 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

单位化得  $\left(\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}\right)$ .

11. 若 3 元实二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  的标准形为  $4y_1^2 - 3y_2^2$ , 则其规范形为  $z_1^2 - z_2^2$ .

12. 已知二次型  $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 2\lambda x_1 x_2$  为正定二次型, 则  $\lambda$  的取值范围为  $-1 < \lambda < 1$ .

解: 二次型矩阵为  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 二次型矩阵为正定矩阵, 则所有顺序主子式都大于零, 故

$$1 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - \lambda^2 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5(1 - \lambda^2) > 0, \text{ 解得 } \underline{-1 < \lambda < 1}.$$

二、计算题 (本题共 6 小题, 每题 8 分, 共 48 分)

1. 计算行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & a-2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & a-3 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & a-n \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 3-a & a-3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 4-a & 0 & a-4 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n+1-a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-n-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+n-2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a-3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-4 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+n-2)(a-3)\cdots(a-n-1).$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 矩阵 } X \text{ 满足关系式 } A - XA = X, \text{ 求 } X.$$

$$\text{解: } A - XA = X \Rightarrow XA + X = A \Rightarrow X(A + E) = A \Rightarrow X = A(A + E)^{-1}$$

$$X = A(A + E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3. \text{ 线性方程组 } \begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - 4x_2 + ax_3 = b \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \end{cases}, \text{ 问: } a, b \text{ 取何值时, 方程组无解、有唯一解、有无穷多解?}$$

在有无穷多解时求出其全部解.

解: 对其增广矩阵进行高斯消元

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & a & b \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 & a & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 & a & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times \frac{1}{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & a & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+2 & b+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$a = -2, b \neq -1$  时, 方程组无解; 当  $a \neq -2$  时, 方程组有唯一解;

当  $a = -2, b = -1$  时, 方程组有无穷多解, 其解为:

$$x_1 = 3 - 2k, x_2 = 1 - k, x_3 = k, k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

4. 设向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, -3, 1), \alpha_2 = (2, 3, -1, 2), \alpha_3 = (3, 1, -2, -2), \alpha_4 = (0, 4, -2, 5)$ , 求其极大线性无关组, 并将其余向量用极大线性无关组线性表出.

$$\text{解: } A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  为其一个极大线性无关组, 且  $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ .

5. 设  $n$  维向量  $\alpha = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0, \frac{1}{2})$ , 矩阵  $A = E - \alpha^T \alpha$ ,  $B = E + 2\alpha^T \alpha$ , 求  $AB$ .

$$\text{解: (法一)} \quad \alpha \alpha^T = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0, \frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0, \frac{1}{2})^T = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$AB = (E - \alpha^T \alpha)(E + 2\alpha^T \alpha) = E + \alpha^T \alpha - 2\alpha^T (\alpha \alpha^T) \alpha = E$$

$$\text{(法二)} \quad \alpha^T \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0, \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = E - \alpha^T \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = E + 2\alpha^T \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} = E$$

6. 已知二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2ax_2x_3$  通过正交变换化为标准形

$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$ , 求参数  $a$  的值及所用的正交变换矩阵.

解: 二次型的矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a \\ 0 & a & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 由二次型的标准形知  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$ .

由于  $|A| = 2(9 - a^2) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 10 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$ .

当  $a = 2$  时, 对应于  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$  的特征向量分别为  $(0, 1, -1), (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 1)$ ,

所用正交变换矩阵为  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}; P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

当  $a = -2$  时, 对应于  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$  的特征向量分别为  $(0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, -1)$ ,

$$\text{所用正交变换矩阵为 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}; P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

四、证明题(本大题共 3 小题, 共 16 分)

1. 设  $n$  阶矩阵阵  $A$  满足  $A^2 + 2A + 3E = O$ , 证明  $A + 3E$  可逆, 并求其逆矩阵. (6 分)

证明: 因为  $(A + 3E)(A - E) = -6E$ ,

所以  $|A + 3E||A - E| = |A + 3E||-6E| \neq 0$ , 即  $|A + 3E| \neq 0$ , 故可逆;

$$\text{且 } (A + 3E)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6}(A - E).$$

2. 设向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  满足: (1)  $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ ; (2) 每个  $\alpha_i (i = 2, 3, \dots, s)$  都不能由它前面的向量

线性相关, 即不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}$  线性表出. 证明:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关. (5 分)

证明: 若  $s = 1$ , 由(1)知结论成立.

下面设  $s \geq 2$ , 反设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性相关,

即存在一组不全为零的数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$ , 使得  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$  成立.

设从后往前看第一个不为零的数为  $k_t (1 \leq t \leq s)$ , 即有  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_t\alpha_t = 0, k_t \neq 0$ ,

故  $\alpha_t = -\frac{k_1}{k_t}\alpha_1 - \frac{k_2}{k_t}\alpha_2 - \dots - \frac{k_{t-1}}{k_t}\alpha_{t-1}$ , 与(2)矛盾, 故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关.

3. 若  $A$  是正定矩阵,  $A^*$  是其伴随矩阵, 证明  $A^*$  是正定的.(5 分)

证明: 因为  $A$  是正定矩阵, 故  $A$  的特征值  $\lambda_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 且  $|A| > 0$ .

又  $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ ;  $(A^*)^T = (|A|A^{-1})^T = |A|(A^T)^{-1} = |A|A^{-1} = A^*$ , 故  $A^*$  是对称矩阵,

且  $A^*$  的特征值为  $|A|\lambda_i^{-1} > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ , 所以  $A^*$  是正定的.