

线性代数总复习 I 答案

考试班级_____学号_____姓名_____成绩_____

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 $x =$ 3 or -1.

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 $\lambda =$ $\pm\sqrt{3}$.

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 $|3A^{-1} - A^*| = -\frac{1}{2}$.

5. 已知矩阵 A 的秩为 $n-1$ ，且 η_1, η_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 $\eta_1 + k(\eta_1 - \eta_2), k$ 为任意常数.

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

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 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ ， $\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ ， $\alpha_3 - \alpha_1$ 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 $|A|$ = 24.

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

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

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

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

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 λ 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

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

二、计算题 (本题共 6 小题, 每题 8 分, 共 48 分)

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

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

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

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. 线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - 4x_2 + ax_3 = b \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$, 问: a, b 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

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

$a = -2, b \neq -1$ 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 .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $(0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, -1)$,

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

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.