

分章测试题(5) 详细解答

1. (1) (A); (2) (B); (3) (B); (4) (D); (5) (C).

2. (1) $-3 < a < 1$; (2) 0; (3) $m > 0$ 且 $m^2 - (m-1)(n+2) > 0$; (4) 0, 1;
(5) 0; (6) 1, 1; (7) -3.

3. 解: (1) 由 A 与 B 相似, 知 $\begin{cases} 5+a=4+b, \\ |A-bE|=0. \end{cases}$ 将 $b-a=1$ 代入 $|A-bE|$ 中, 有

$$|A-bE| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-b & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4-b & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & a-b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1-b \\ -2 & 4-b & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (2-b)(b-6), \text{ 故 } \begin{cases} a=1, \\ b=2, \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a=5, \\ b=6. \end{cases}$$

若 $a=1, b=2$, 则 $|A-\lambda E| = \lambda(\lambda-2)(4-\lambda)$, A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=0, \lambda_2=2, \lambda_3=4$, 而

B 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=\lambda_3=2$, A 与 B 不相似, 所以 $\begin{cases} a=5, \\ b=6. \end{cases}$

(2) 对应于 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=2$, 由 $(A-2E)\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}$, 得 $\mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

对应于 $\lambda_3=6$, 由 $(A-6E)\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}$, 得 $\mathbf{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

取 $P = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则有 $P^{-1}AP = B$.

4. 解: 令 $\varphi(x) = x^2 + x - 2$, 则 $\varphi(-1) = -2, \varphi(1) = 0, \varphi(2) = 4$,

故 $A^2 + A - 2E$ 的特征值为 $-2, 0, 4$, 从而 $|A^2 + A - 2E| = 0$.

5. 解: 将 ξ_1, ξ_2 正交化, 单位化得 $\mathbf{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{p}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

由于 A 的属于 $\lambda_3 = -1$ 的特征向量是 $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ 的解,

因此可得 A 的属于 $\lambda_3 = -1$ 的特征向量 $\boldsymbol{p}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\text{取 } P = (\boldsymbol{p}_1, \boldsymbol{p}_2, \boldsymbol{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = P^TAP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda,$$

$$\text{所以 } A = P\Lambda P^T = E + P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} P^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$6. \text{ 解: 取 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 且 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda.$$

记 $\varphi(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 2$. 于是

$$(1) \quad A^k = P\Lambda^kP^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2^k & 1-2^k & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \quad \varphi(2) = 6, \varphi(1) = 0, \varphi(0) = 2, \quad |A^3 + A^2 - 4A + 2E| = 6 \times 0 \times 2 = 0;$$

$$(3) \quad A^3 + A^2 - 4A + 2E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$