

## 2012 - 2013 (第二学期)大学数学《线性代数》期中考试参考答案

一. 填空与选择题(本题共8小题, 每小题5分, 共40分)

$$1. \underline{21} \quad 2. \underline{3} \quad 3. \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5/2 & -3/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad 4. \underline{(B)} \quad 5. \underline{(C)} \quad 6. \underline{-1} \quad 7. \underline{(A)} \quad 8. \underline{(C)}$$

二(10分). (1)  $A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14} = 28$  (2)  $M_{11} + M_{21} + M_{31} + M_{41} = -72$ .三(10分). (1)  $\mathbf{BA} = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B}^T = \mathbf{0}$ . 由于  $\mathbf{B} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , 故方程组  $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  有非零解,于是得  $a = 1$ , 非零解为  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (-1, 1, 1)^T$ , 由此得  $\mathbf{B}^T = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}, k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}, k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha})$ ,  $k_1, k_2 \in R$ .

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -k_1 & k_1 & k_1 \\ -k_2 & k_2 & k_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由题意, 取 } \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = -\boldsymbol{\alpha}, k_1 = 2, k_2 = -3 \text{ 得 } \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^T = \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{B}^n = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^T \boldsymbol{\beta})^{n-1} \mathbf{B} = (2)^{n-1} \mathbf{B} = 2^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四(10分). 解:

$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & a_3 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & 3 & a_4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -6 & a_1 - a_2 - 2a_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & a_2 + 2a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + a_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 当  $-a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + a_4 = 0$  时,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  可以由向量组  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$  线性表示;(2)  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$  构成一个极大无关组,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = -6\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 6\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - 3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ ;(3)  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (a_1 - a_2 - 2a_3)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + (a_2 + 2a_3)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - a_3\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ .

五(10分). 解:

$$\text{由题意, 齐次方程组 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ ax_1 + a^2x_3 = 0 \\ ax_2 + a^2x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{与} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ ax_1 + a^2x_3 = 0 \\ ax_2 + a^2x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{同解.}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ a & 0 & a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & a^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -a^2 & a \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 & a^2 - a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ a & 0 & a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & a^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -a^2 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2a^2 - a \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 当  $2a^2 - a \neq 0$  时, 齐次方程组  $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  仅有零解, 故  $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  与  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  不同解.

(i) 当  $a = 0$  时,  $r(\mathbf{A}) = 1, r(\mathbf{B}) = 2$ ,  $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  与  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  也不同解,

$$(ii) \text{ 当 } a = 1/2 \text{ 时, } \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/4 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1/2 & -1/4 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{故 } a = 1/2.$$

(2) 由 (ii) 得 (I) 的通解为  $\mathbf{x} = k(-1/2, -1/2, 1, 1)^T, k \in \mathbb{R}$

(3) (II) 的通解为  $\mathbf{x} = k_1(-1, 1, 0, 0)^T + k_2(-1, 0, 1, 0)^T + k_3(0, 0, 0, 1)^T, k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$

六(10分). 解: (1) 设  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_1^T \\ \boldsymbol{\eta}_2^T \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^4$ , 由题设,  $\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \mathbf{0},$

$\Rightarrow \mathbf{AC} = \mathbf{0}$ , 其中  $\mathbf{C} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2).$

$\therefore \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{0}, \therefore \boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2$  是  $\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的一个基础解系.

$$\mathbf{C}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^T \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{于是有 } \boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = l_1\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + l_2\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 \Rightarrow k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - l_1\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 - l_2\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \mathbf{0},$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ 故 } a = 0, \text{ 解为 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

又  $k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, 4, 1, 1)^T$ , 所以公共解为  $k(1, 4, 1, 1)^T, k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

七(10分). 证明略.