

华中科技大学数学与统计学院教师备课用纸

1. $\bigwedge x = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 + x_4 \alpha_4 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{5}{4}, x_2 = \frac{1}{4}, x_3 = -\frac{1}{4}, x_4 = -\frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow x$ 在 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$ 下的坐标为 $[\frac{5}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}]^T$.

2. (1) $B_2 = B_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(2) 若 x 在 B_1, B_2 下有相同坐标 $[x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$, 则

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$x = [-2c, 3c, -c]^T \quad \forall c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

3. 假设 $x \in W_1 \cap W_2$, 则 $\exists k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4$ 使得

$$k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2 = k_3 x_3 + k_4 x_4 \Rightarrow 5k_3 + 2k_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W_1 \cap W_2 \text{ 的基为 } [4, -1, -2, -3]^T$$

x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 中任意三个构成 $W_1 \cup W_2$ 的基。

4. 只需证明 $V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$. 若 $x = [x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n]^T \in V_1 \cap V_2$

则 $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0, x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$

华中科技大学数学与统计学院教师备课用纸

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 \cap V_2 = \{0\}$$

5. 若 $\xi \in V_1 \cap V_2$, 则 $\exists k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4$ 使得

$$\xi = k_1(2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2 \alpha_1 = k_3(\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) + k_4(\alpha_1 + \alpha_4)$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \xi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad T_2 \circ T_1(\alpha + \beta) &= T_2(T_1(\alpha + \beta)) = T_2(T_1(\alpha) + T_1(\beta)) \\ &= T_2(T_1(\alpha)) + T_2(T_1(\beta)) = T_2 \circ T_1(\alpha) + T_2 \circ T_1(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2 \circ T_1(k\alpha) &= T_2(T_1(k\alpha)) = T_2(k T_1(\alpha)) = k T_2(T_1(\alpha)) \\ &= k T_2 \circ T_1(\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad B_2 = B_1 P \Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow T$ 在基 B_2 下的矩阵为

$$P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 6 & 7 \\ -22 & -17 & -22 \\ 9 & 8 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

华中科技大学数学与统计学院教师备课用纸

$$8 \quad (1) \quad T(T^{-1}(\alpha) + T^{-1}(\beta)) = T(T^{-1}(\alpha)) + T(T^{-1}(\beta)) \\ = \alpha + \beta \quad \Rightarrow \quad T^{-1}(\alpha + \beta) = T^{-1}(\alpha) + T^{-1}(\beta)$$

$$T(k T^{-1}(\alpha)) = k T(T^{-1}(\alpha)) = k\alpha \quad \Rightarrow \quad T^{-1}(k\alpha) = k T^{-1}(\alpha)$$

(2) 若 $\lambda = 0$ 是特征值, $\alpha \neq 0$ 是相应的特征向量

$$\text{则} \quad T(\alpha) = \lambda\alpha = 0 = T(0) \quad \Rightarrow \quad T \text{ 不可逆}$$

(3) 设 α 是特征向量 则

$$T(\alpha) = \lambda\alpha \quad \Rightarrow \quad \alpha = \lambda T^{-1}(\alpha) \quad \Rightarrow \quad T^{-1}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\lambda}\alpha$$

$$TB = BA \quad \Rightarrow \quad B = T^{-1}(BA) = T^{-1}(B)A$$

$$\Rightarrow T^{-1}(B) = BA^{-1} \quad \text{即 } T^{-1} \text{ 在 } B \text{ 上的映射是 } A^{-1}$$

$$9. \quad (1) \quad \lambda_1 = -1 \quad x_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 \quad x_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3 \quad x_3 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$$

$$(2) \quad \lambda_1 = -2 \quad x_1 = 4\alpha_1 - 5\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 7 \quad x_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10 \quad (1). (\lambda-3)^3 \quad (2). (\lambda-1)^2 \quad (3). (\lambda-1)^2$$

$$(4). (\lambda-1)(\lambda-4)^2$$

华中科技大学数学与统计学院教师备课用纸

11. (1) 不可对角化.

$$\text{若 } A \text{ 可对角化} \Rightarrow m_A(\lambda) = \lambda \Rightarrow A = 0$$

(2) 可对角化. 因 $\lambda^k - 1$ 是 A 的零化多项式且无重根 \Rightarrow A 的最小多项式无重根

(3) 可对角化. $g(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2$ 是零化多项式 $\Rightarrow m_A(\lambda)$ 无重根

$$12 \quad f(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)$$

存在多项式 $h(\lambda)$ 及 $r(\lambda) = a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c$ 使得

$$g(\lambda) = f(\lambda)h(\lambda) + r(\lambda)$$

$$\text{由 } r(0) = g(0) = 1, \quad g(1) = r(1) = -5, \quad r(3) = g(3) = 3 \quad \text{得}$$

$$a = 9, \quad b = -15, \quad c = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g(A) = 9A^2 - 15A + I = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & -21 & -42 \\ -21 & 16 & 42 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$13 \quad (1) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & & & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & \\ & 2 & & & \\ & & 2 & 1 & \\ & & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & & \\ & 3 & 1 & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 2 & \\ & & & & 2 \\ & & & & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$14. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 2 & 1 & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (f(\lambda) = -(\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-1))$$

$$15. \quad \frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x \quad \frac{d}{dx} (xe^x) = xe^x + e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 e^x) = x^2 e^x + 2xe^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{2x} = 2e^{2x}$$

$\Rightarrow D$ 在基 $\{e^x, xe^x, x^2 e^x, e^{2x}\}$ 下的变换矩阵为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(\lambda) = (1-\lambda)^3(2-\lambda)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$$

$\Rightarrow A$ 的 Jordan 标准形为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$