

2017 - 2018学年线性代数 (理工) A卷试题参考答案 (期末)

一, 填空题. (每小题3分)

(1). 4034, (2). 5, (3). 20, (4). 4, (5).  $t > \frac{1}{4}$ , (6).  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

二, 解答题.

1. 解:  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}) \times$

$2 \times 3 \times 4 = 74.$

2. 解: 移项得:  $(A^2 + A - 6E)X = A + 3E$ , 即  $(A + 3E)(A - 2E)X = A + 3E$ .

而  $|A + 3E| = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & 1 \\ 15 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 9 \neq 0$ . 从而  $A + 3E$  可逆. 则  $(A - 2E)X = E$ , 从

而  $X = (A - 2E)^{-1}$ .

由  $[A - 2E | E] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -7 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -11 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 7 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -11 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$

从而得到  $X = (A - 2E)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 & -1 \\ -11 & 7 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$

3. 解:  $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 & -8 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 7 & 11 & 6 \\ -4 & -8 & 11 & 26 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 19 & 38 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 17 \end{bmatrix}.$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$

有三行不全为0, 非0首元所在的列为1, 3, 5. 可知  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$  为极大无关组.

明显可能看出  $\alpha_2 = 2\alpha_1$ ;

并且若  $\alpha_4 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_3 + k_3\alpha_5$ , 可解出  $k_1 = -1, k_2 = 2, k_3 = 0$ , 于是  $\alpha_4 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3$ .

4. 解:  $\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & a & b \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 & -12 \\ 0 & -8 & a-27 & b-36 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 & -8 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & a-11 & b-12 \end{bmatrix}$  4

(1) 当  $a = 11, b \neq 12$  时, 此时无解;

当  $a \neq 11$  时, 有唯一解.

(2) 当  $a = 11, b = 12$  时, 原方程有无穷多解, 此时原方程组等价于

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 4, \\ -4x_2 - 8x_3 = -12. \end{cases} \quad \text{可得一个特解为 } X_0 = [-2, 3, 0]^T. \quad 2$$

原方程的导出组等价于

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0, \\ -4x_2 - 8x_3 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{求得基础解系为 } X_1 = [1, -2, 1]^T. \quad 2$$

从而可得原方程的通解为  $X_0 + kX_1, k$  取任意数. 2

5 解: (1) 此二次型的矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . 2

(2)  $A$  的特征多项式为:  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 5),$

可得  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1$  (二重),  $\lambda_2 = 5$ . 2

对于  $\lambda_1 = 1, 1 \cdot E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 可得属于  $\lambda_1 = 1$  的两个线性无关的特征向量

为  $X_1 = [1, 0, 0]^T, X_2 = [0, -1, 1]^T$ ; 而属于  $\lambda_1 = 1$  的所有特征向量为  $k_1X_1 + k_2X_2, (k_1, k_2 \text{ 不全为 } 0)$ ;

对于  $\lambda_2 = 5, 5E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 可得属于  $\lambda_2 = 5$  的一个特征向量为  $X_3 = [0, 1, 1]^T$ , 而属

于  $\lambda_2 = 5$  的所有特征向量为  $k_3X_3 (k_3 \neq 0)$ . 2

(3) 特征向量  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  已经两两正交, 只须进行单位化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{X_1}{|X_1|} = [1, 0, 0]^T, \gamma_2 = \frac{X_2}{|X_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[0, -1, 1]^T, \gamma_3 = \frac{X_3}{|X_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[0, 1, 1]^T.$$

令  $Q = [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ . 则  $Q^{-1}AQ = Q^T AQ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ .

于是经过正交替换  $X = QY$ , 二次型  $f$  化为  $y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$ . 2

6 解: (1) 由题意有:  $\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = 80\% \times (1 - 25\%) \times x_n + 50\% \times 2 \times y_n \\ y_{n+1} = 80\% \times 25\% \times x_n + 50\% \times y_n \end{cases}$ , 即  $\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = 0.6x_n + y_n \\ y_{n+1} = 0.2x_n + 0.5y_n \end{cases}$

写成矩阵形式即有:  $\begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 1 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$ .

令  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 1 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则有  $\alpha_{n+1} = A\alpha_n$ .

于是  $\alpha_1 = A\alpha_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 1 \\ 0.2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 48 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(2) 先计算  $A$  的特征值与特征向量:

$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 0.6 & -1 \\ -0.2 & \lambda - 0.5 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1.1\lambda + 0.1 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 0.1)$ .

得  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 0.1$ . (2分)

对于  $\lambda_1 = 1$ ,  $E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & -1 \\ -0.2 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$ , 得属于  $\lambda_1 = 1$  的一个特征向量为  $X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ .

对于  $\lambda_2 = 0.1$ ,  $0.1E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & -1 \\ -0.2 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix}$ , 得属于  $\lambda_2 = 0.1$  的一个特征向量为  $X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

则有  $A^n X_1 = X_1, A^n X_2 = 0.1^n X_2$ ,

令  $\alpha_0 = k_1 X_1 + k_2 X_2$ , 即  $\begin{cases} 5k_1 - 2k_2 = 30 \\ 2k_1 + k_2 = 30 \end{cases}$  解得  $k_1 = k_2 = 10$ ,

则  $\alpha_n = A^n \alpha_0 = A^n (10X_1 + 10X_2) = 10X_1 + 10 \times 0.1^n X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 50 - 20 \times 0.1^n \\ 20 + 10 \times 0.1^n \end{bmatrix}$ ,

则可得  $x_n = 50 - 20 \times 0.1^n, y_n = 20 + 10 \times 0.1^n$ ,

最后求得  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \frac{5}{2}$ .

三, 证明题.

证明: 设  $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 + k_4 \alpha_4 + k_5 \alpha_5 = 0$ ,

两边分别依次与  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$  作内积, 由于每个向量的长度为2, 不同两个向量的内积为1, 可得:

$\begin{cases} 4k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 + k_5 = 0, \\ k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3 + k_4 + k_5 = 0, \\ k_1 + k_2 + 4k_3 + k_4 + k_5 = 0, \\ k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + 4k_4 + k_5 = 0, \\ k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 + 4k_5 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4分)$

将5个式子相加得:  $k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 + k_5 = 0$ , 依次减去以上每个式子可得  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = k_5 = 0$ . 从而有  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$  线性无关.

1 证明: (1) 由于  $|\alpha| = 1$ , 有  $\alpha^T \alpha = (\alpha, \alpha) = |\alpha|^2 = 1$ , 则

$$HH^T = (E - 2\alpha\alpha^T)(E - 2\alpha\alpha^T) = E - 4\alpha\alpha^T + 4\alpha\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T = E - 4\alpha\alpha^T + 4\alpha\alpha^T = E,$$

这说明  $H$  为正交矩阵.

(2) 由  $|X| = |Y|$ , 得  $|X - Y|^2 = (X - Y, X - Y) = |X|^2 + |Y|^2 - 2(X, Y) = 2|X|^2 - 2(X, Y) = 2(X, X) - 2(X, Y) = 2(X, X - Y).$

两边同除以  $|X - Y|$ , 得  $|X - Y| = 2 \frac{(X, X - Y)}{|X - Y|} = 2(X, \frac{X - Y}{|X - Y|}) = 2(X, \alpha) = 2(\alpha, X).$

从而有  $HX = (E - 2\alpha\alpha^T)X = X - 2\alpha\alpha^T X = X - 2(\alpha, X)\alpha = X - |X - Y|\alpha = X - (X - Y) = Y.$