## 2015-2016秋季线性代数期中试题

考试课程 线性代数 A卷 2015 年 11 月 13 日

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每题5分

1. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & r & r & r \\ a & b & s & s \\ a & b & c & t \\ a & b & c & d \end{pmatrix}$$
,假设 $A$ 有LU分解,则 $L = \_\_\_$ , $U = \_\_\_$ .

答: 
$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $U = \begin{pmatrix} a & r & r & r \\ 0 & b-r & s-r & s-r \\ 0 & 0 & c-s & t-s \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d-t \end{pmatrix}$ .

2. 设u,v是n维列向量, $I_n$ 是n阶单位阵,且 $I_n-uv^T$ 可逆,则它的逆是\_\_\_\_.

答: 
$$(I_n + \frac{uv^T}{1-v^Tu})$$

3. 设A,D是n阶可逆矩阵,则分块矩阵 $T=\begin{pmatrix}A&0\\C&D\end{pmatrix}$ 可逆,它的逆是

答: 
$$T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ -D^{-1}CA^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
.

4. 设 $E_{23}(-3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, 则存在初等$ 

阵(elementary matrix)E使得 $E_{23}(-3)P = PE$ . E =\_\_\_\_.

答: 
$$E = E_{12}(-3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

5. 设 $L_k$ 是一个n阶矩阵满足当 $i \neq k$ 时,它的第i列是单位阵的第i列,第k列是 $(0, \ldots, 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n-k+1)^T$ ,其中1在第k个分量,则 $L_1L_2 \cdots L_{n-1} =$ 

答:
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 1 & 0 \\ n & n-1 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

答: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{33} & a_{32} & a_{31} \\ a_{23} & a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{13} & a_{12} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}.$$

7. 举例说明是否存在两个2阶矩阵A, B满足 $C(A) = C(B), N(A) \neq N(B), A, B = ____.$  如果不存在,说明理由是\_\_\_\_\_.

答: (答案不唯一) 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

8. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}. 当b满足_____, Ax =$ 

答:  $2b_1 - b_2 + b_3 = 0$ .

9. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 & k \end{pmatrix}$ . 当k =\_\_\_\_时, $Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 有无穷解.

答: k = 7.

答: 正确的有(2)(4).

11. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 是一个3阶矩阵满足当 $i \neq j$ ,  $\alpha_i^T \alpha_j = 0$ ; 当i = j,  $\alpha_i^T \alpha_i = i$ , 则 $A^T A = _____$ ,

答: 
$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

- 12. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则 $x^T A x x^T (\frac{A + A^T}{2}) x = \underline{\qquad}$ . 答: 0.
- 13. 设A是一个 $2 \times 3$ 阶矩阵, $AA^T$ 可逆,则 $A^TA$ 的秩是\_\_\_\_\_. 答: 2.
- 14. 设A是一个 $m \times n$ 阶矩阵,秩为 $m, b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 满足\_\_\_\_时,Ax = b有解. 答: $\forall b, r(A : b) = m, b \in C(A)$ 或 $m \leq n$ .
- 15. 设A为3阶方阵,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , 通过行变换, Ax = b化为Rx = d, 其中R = RREF(A), 完全解为 $x = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则 $R = \_\_\_$ ,  $d = \_\_\_$ .

答: 
$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $d = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

16. 设A是5×4阶阵,  $N(A) = \{c_1\vec{v} + c_2\vec{w} \mid c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \vec{v} = (3, 1, 0, 0)^T, \vec{w} = (1, 0, 4, 1)^T\}$ , 则RREF(A) =\_\_\_\_.

- 17. 设A, B是n阶方阵,  $A^2 = B^2 = 0$ 且A + B可逆,则A, B的秩有何关系\_\_\_\_\_. 答: r(A) = r(B)
- 18. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 是三阶方阵, $\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$ . 则 $A^T y = b$ 有解的必要条件是b满足\_\_\_\_\_.

答: 
$$2b_1 + b_2 - b_3 = 0$$

19.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , X是3 × 2阶未知变量矩阵,则 $AX = 0_{2\times 2}$ 的解是\_\_\_\_\_.

答: 
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -2c_1 & -2c_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

20. 设A是二阶可逆矩阵, 考虑分块矩阵B = (A, A),则 $N(B) = ____$ .

答: 
$$N(B) = \left\{ c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} | c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

## 记号:

• C(A)是A的列空间(column space); N(A)是A的零空间(null space); RREF(A)是A的 简约行阶梯型(reduced row echelon form).