2013~ 2014 学年第二学期线性代数[经管]

A 卷参考答案及评分标准

一、单项选择题(本大题共10小题,每小题2分,共20分)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
С	В	С	C	A	D	В	В	В	A

二、填空题(本大题共5小题,每小题3分,共15分)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-2	$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ -7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$	6	9	$f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 6x_2x_3$

三、求解下列各题(本大题共10小题,每小题6分,共60分)

$$= 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 48 \tag{6 \%}$$

(2)解:
$$\Leftrightarrow A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$ (2分)

由
$$|A_1| = -1$$
, $|A_2| = -3$,有 $|A| = |A_1| \cdot |A_2| = 3$ (3分)

$$\mathbb{X} A_1^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A_1|} A_1^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A_2|} A_2^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 解:由
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$
,有 $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$ (2分)

则
$$|2AA^T| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & a \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & -2ab \\ -2ab & a^2 + b^2 \end{vmatrix} = 4(a^2 - b^2)^2$$
 (6分)

(4)
$$\mathbb{H}: \mathbb{H}^{-1}|A|=1$$
 , $\mathbb{M}A^{-1}=\frac{1}{|A|}A^*=\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2\\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, (2 \mathbb{H}^{-1})

故
$$X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (6分)

而 β 可由向量组 α_1 , α_2 α_3 线性表示,则 $R(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\beta) = R(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3)$,故 b=0 (6分)

(6) 解: 由
$$2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_3 + 2\beta = \alpha_2$$
, 得 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_3)$, (2分)

而 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, -1)^T$,

于是 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_3) = (-3, {}^T\!C$ (6分)

(7) 解:由于
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, (3分)

于是
$$R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$$
, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为一个最大无关组。 (6分)

(8)解:由于

$$B = (A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 10 & -8 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4 \%)$$

于是方程组的通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (6 %)

(9) 解:由
$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -4 \\ -3 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 6 = (\lambda - 6)(\lambda + 1)$$

得特征值 $\lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = -1$ (2分)

当
$$\lambda_1 = 6$$
时,由 $(A - \lambda E) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -4 \\ -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

得
$$\lambda_1 = 6$$
 时对应的特征向量为 $p_1 = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (c_1 \neq 0)$; (4分)

当
$$\lambda_2 = -1$$
时,由 $(A - \lambda E) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

得
$$\lambda_1 = 6$$
 时对应的特征向量为 $p_2 = c_2 \binom{4}{3} (c_2 \neq 0)$ 。 (6分)

(10)
$$\mathbb{H}$$
: $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 = (x_1 + x_3)^2 - x_2^2 + (x_2 + x_3)^2$ (2 \mathcal{H})

于是标准形为
$$f = y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$$
,所用的可逆线性变换为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$ (6 分)

四、证明题(5分)

$$i E: \quad \text{iff} \quad A^2 - 2A + 3E = 0$$

于是
$$-\frac{A}{3}(A-2E)=l,$$
 (3分)

故
$$A-2E$$
可逆,并且 $(A-2E)^{-1} = -\frac{A}{3}$ (5分)