2007~2008 学年第二学期

《线性代数》A 卷参考答案及评分标准

一、单项选择(每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)请将正确选项前的字母填入下表中

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	D	В	A	D	A	В	D	С	В	С

二、填空题(每小题3分,共30分)

$$1, \ \underline{-2} \circ \qquad 2, \ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 15 & 9 & -20 \\ 6 & -9 & 15 \end{pmatrix}}_{} \circ \qquad 3, \ \underline{4} \circ \qquad 4, \ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}}_{} \circ \quad 5, \ \underline{3} \quad \circ$$

6.
$$\underline{3}$$
. 7. $\underline{0}$. 8. $\underline{2}$. 9. $\underline{1/\lambda}$. 10. $\underline{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3}$

三、计算题(1、2每小题6分,其余每小题6分,共40分)

1.
$$mathref{m}$$
: $2A_{21} + 3A_{22} + 2A_{23} + 2A_{24} = \begin{vmatrix}
1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 2 & 2 & 3
\end{vmatrix}$
.....3 \Rightarrow

$$= \begin{vmatrix}
1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{vmatrix} = -1 \quad \dots = 6 \,$$

2、解: 由AX = A + X有(A - E)X = A

$$\therefore (A - E | A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdots 4 \mathcal{D}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \dots 6 \, \%$$

3、解: 由 $A^2 - 2A - 5E = O$ 有

$$(A-3E)(A+E)=2E$$
 ·······3 分

$$|A - 3E||A + E| = 2 \neq 0$$

有
$$|A-3E| \neq 0$$
 所以 $A-3E$ 可逆 ······6分

$$\mathbb{H}(A-3E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A+E)$$
7 \mathcal{L}

 $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关, $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 2$, α_1, α_2 是它的一个极大无关组, ······4 分

$$\mathbb{H} \alpha_3 = \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{7}{2}\alpha_2, \quad \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2.$$
7

5、解:矩阵A的特征方程为

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & \lambda + 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$$

得特征值
$$\lambda_1 = -2$$
 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ ······3 分

当 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 时有

$$\begin{cases}
-6x_1 - 6x_2 = 0 \\
3x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\
3x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 = 0
\end{cases}, \quad \exists \exists \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

它的基础解系是
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,所以对应于 $\lambda_1=-2$ 的全部特征向量是 $c\begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}$ $(c\neq 0)$ ······5 分

当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 时有

$$\begin{cases}
-3x_1 - 6x_2 = 0 \\
3x_1 + 6x_2 = 0 \\
3x_1 + 6x_2 = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\exists x_1 + 6x_2 = 0$$

它的基础解系是向量 $\begin{pmatrix} -2\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ 及 $\begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$,所以对应于 $\lambda_2=\lambda_3=1$ 的全部特征向量是

$$c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (c_1, c_2 不全为零)$$
 ······7 分

$$6, \quad \text{\widehat{H}:} \quad \because \left(\frac{A}{E}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots 3 \text{ $\widehat{\mathcal{T}}$}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \cdots 6 \, 2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 4y_3^2$$
 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 4y_3^2$

四、证明题(每题5分,共10分)

1、证明: 由
$$AB = O$$
 有 $A(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_s) = O$

$$\mathbb{P}(AX_1, AX_2, \cdots, AX_s) = O$$

得
$$AX_i = O$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \dots s)$

即
$$X_i$$
 为 $AX = O$ 的 s 个解

显然
$$R(B) = R(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_s) \le n - R(A)$$

2、证明:
$$: R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$
, $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$

$$\therefore$$
 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性无关 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 , α_4 线性相关

则有
$$\alpha_4 = m_1\alpha_1 + m_2\alpha_2 + m_3\alpha_3$$
 成立 ······2 分

设
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4(\alpha_5 - \alpha_4) = 0$$

有
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_5 - k_4(m_1\alpha_1 + m_2\alpha_2 + m_3\alpha_3) = 0$$

$$(k_1 - k_4 m_1)\alpha_1 + (k_2 - k_4 m_2)\alpha_2 + (k_3 - k_4 m_3)\alpha_3 + k_4 \alpha_5 = 0 \cdots 3$$

$$\therefore$$
 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5)=4$ \therefore $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha$ 线性无关

则有
$$\begin{cases} k_1 - k_4 m_1 = 0 \\ k_2 - k_4 m_2 = 0 \\ k_3 - k_4 m_3 = 0 \\ k_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解之有 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0$ ······4 分

故
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4$$
 线性无关 即 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4) = 4$ ······5 分