2021-2022(秋) 《线性代数》 第一次阶段考试试题参考答案

一、单选题(本题满分30分,共有10道小题,每道小题3分)

1, (A), 2, (D), 3, (C), 4, (A), 5, (C).

6, (A). 7, (A). 8, (B). 9, (B). 10, (D).

二、选择题(本题满分20分,共有5道小题,每道小题4分)

11, (B). 12, (D). 13, (C). 14, (C). 15, (B).

三、(满分 10 分) 求三次多项式 p(x) 满足: p(0) = 0, p(1) = -1, p(2) = 4, p(-1)

=1. 解: 设 $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, 由已知条件, 有

$$p(0) = d = 0;$$

 $p(1) = a + b + c = -1;$
 $p(2) = 8a + 4b + 2c = 4;$
 $p(-1) = -a + b - c = 1.$

解三元线性方程组
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+4b+2c=4\\8\\-a+b-c=1 \end{vmatrix}$$

由 $\mathbf{D} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1\\8 & 4 & 2\\-1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 12 \neq 0$,知有唯一解.
且有 $\mathbf{a} = \frac{\mathbf{D}_1}{\mathbf{D}} = \frac{12}{12} = 1$, $\mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{D}_2}{\mathbf{D}} = \frac{0}{12} = 0$, $\mathbf{c} = \frac{\mathbf{D}_3}{\mathbf{D}} = \frac{-24}{12} = -2$.

因此, $p(x) = x^3 - 2x$.

四、(满分 10 分) 计算n 阶行列式

解:

$$D_{n} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 0 & 1+a_{1} & a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{1}a_{n} \\ 0 & a_{2}a_{1} & 1+a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n}a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & 1+a_{n}^{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ -a_{1} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -a_{2} & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a_{n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

五、(满分 10 分) 已知 $\alpha = (1,2,1)^T, \beta = (2,-1,2)^T, A = \phi^T, 求 (A+I)^{2020}$.

解:
$$A = \mathfrak{P}^{T} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & |(2, -1, 2)| = |4 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
, $\beta^{T} \alpha = (2, -1, 2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & | = 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$,
因此, $A^{k} = \alpha \beta^{T} \beta^{T} ... \beta^{T} \alpha \beta^{T} = 2^{k-1} A$,
$$(A + I)^{2020} = \sum_{k=0}^{2020} C_{n}^{k} A = I + \sum_{k=1}^{2020} C_{n}^{k} 2^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{3^{2020} - 1}{2} A + I.$$

另:利用数学归纳法:

$$(A+I)^{1} = \frac{3^{1}-1}{2} c\beta^{T} + I$$

$$(A+I)^{2} = (c\beta^{T}+I)^{2} = c\beta^{T} c\beta^{T} + 2c\beta^{T} + I =$$

$$(A+I)^{3} = (A+I)^{2} (A+I) = \frac{3^{3}-1}{2} c\beta^{T} + I$$

.

$$(A+I)^{2020} = \sum_{k=0}^{2020} C_{202}^{k} A^{k} = I - \frac{1}{2} A + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{2020} C^{2020} 2^{k} A = \frac{3^{2020} - 1}{2} A + I .$$

注: 阅卷老师,没有必要像中学那样严谨的书写.

答案写作
$$(A+I)^{2020} = \frac{3^{2020}-1}{2}A+I = \frac{3^{2020}-1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}}(\boldsymbol{A}+\boldsymbol{I})^{2020} = \begin{vmatrix}
3^{2020} & \frac{1-3^{2020}}{2} & 3^{2020}-1 \\
2(3^{2020}-1) & \frac{2-3^{2020}}{1-3^{2020}} & 2(3^{2020}-1) \\
3^{2020}-1 & \frac{1-3^{2020}}{2} & 3^{2020}
\end{vmatrix}.$$

六、(满分 10 分) 设 A 是 3 阶方阵,将 A 的第 1 列与第 2 列交换得 B ,再把 B 的第 2 列加到第 3 列得 C ,求矩阵 Q ,使得 AQ = C .

因此, $AP_1P_2 = BP_2 = C$,即

$$Q = P_1 P_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

七、(满分 10 分) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, 且 AC + BA + C = -B, 求 C

解: 由 AC + BA + C = -B, 得

$$(A+I)C = -B(A$$

+I). 再由A+I可逆,得

$$C = -(A+I)^{-1}B(A+I)$$
.

因此,
$$C^{2020} = (A+I)^{-1}B^{2020}(A+I)$$

= $(A+I)^{-1}I(A+I) = I$.