

线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2019.11.16)

一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$.

解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -16$.

2. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & M_{21} & M_{31} \\ M_{12} & M_{22} & M_{32} \\ M_{13} & M_{23} & M_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 M_{ij} 为行列式 $|A|$ 的 ij 元素的余子式.

解: $|A| = 8 \neq 0$, 故 $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & 8 & 0 \\ 12 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

于是 $B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & -A_{21} & A_{31} \\ -A_{12} & A_{22} & -A_{32} \\ A_{13} & -A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -8 & 0 \\ -12 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

解法二: $M_{11} = -16, M_{21} = -8, M_{31} = 0, M_{12} = -12, M_{22} = -4, M_{32} = 0, M_{13} = M_{23} = 0, M_{33} = -2$

故 $B = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -8 & 0 \\ -12 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 已知 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(E + A)^{-1}$.

解: $(E + A)^{-1} = (A(E + A^{-1}))^{-1} = (E + A^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}$.

$(E + A^{-1})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 9 & 7 \\ -1 & -7 & -5 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$,

故 $(E + A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 9 & 7 \\ -1 & -7 & -5 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -9 & -7 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

解法二: $(E + A)^{-1} = (A(E + A^{-1}))^{-1} = (E + A^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}$, 即解矩阵方程: $(E + A^{-1})X = A^{-1}$.

$(E + A^{-1}|A^{-1}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -5 & -2 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -9 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 5 \end{array} \right)$.

故 $(E + A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -9 & -7 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

解法三: $A = (A^{-1})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 & 5/3 & 11/6 \\ 0 & -2/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/2 & -2/3 & -5/6 \end{pmatrix}$,

故 $(E + A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/2 & 5/3 & 11/6 \\ 0 & 1/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/2 & -2/3 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -9 & -7 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

4. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), B = (-3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3), |B| = 16$, 求 $|A + B|$.

解: $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = AC$, 易知 $|C| = 8, |B| = |AC| = |A| \cdot |C| = 16$, 故 $|A| = 2$.

于是 $|A+B| = |A(E+C)| = |A| \cdot |E+C| = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 22.$

解法二: $|B| = |-3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, -\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3| = |-8\alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, -\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3| = 8|A| = 16$, 故 $|A| = 2$.
 $|A+B| = |\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3, -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2| = |-5.5\alpha_1, 2\alpha_3, \alpha_2| = 11|A| = 22.$

解法三: $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = AC$, 则 $A = BC^{-1} = B \left(\frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$$|A+B| = |B(C^{-1}+E)| = |B| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 7/8 & -3/8 & -1/8 \\ -2/8 & 10/8 & 6/8 \\ -5/8 & 1/8 & 11/8 \end{vmatrix} = 16 \times \frac{11}{8} = 22.$$

5. 设矩阵 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 证明 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r(A, B)$.

证: $(AA^T + BB^T) = (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix}.$

若 x 满足 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$, 则有 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta.$

若 x 满足 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$, 令 $y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x$, 则有 $x^T(AA^T + BB^T)x = y^T y = 0$,

故 $y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$, 从而 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 同解.

于是 $r(N(AA^T + BB^T)) = r(N \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix})$, 进一步有 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} = r(A, B).$

二.(15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ s \\ 2.4 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 s 为参数.

(1) 解方程组 $Ax = \beta$; (2) 令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta \\ \gamma^T & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 解方程组 $By = \theta$.

解: (1) $(A, \beta) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & -10 & 14 & 10 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$

得一个特解为: $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 齐次方程组的基础解系为: $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 故通解为: $\eta + k\xi, k \in \mathbb{R}.$

(2) 利用(1)的计算结果, 有 $B \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & s & 2.4 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 5s/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$

当 $s = 0$ 时, $B \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$, 基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

故通解为: $k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$

当 $s \neq 0$ 时, $B \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$, 基础解系: $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3/7 \\ 0 \\ -5/7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 通解为: $k_3\xi_3, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$

(2) 解法二: 利用(1)的过程, $(A, \beta)y = \theta$ 可得通解 $y = k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2$, 其中 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

代入 B 的最后一行 $(\gamma^T, 3)y = 0$ 计算后得到 $\frac{7}{5}sk_1 + sk_2 = 0,$

当 $s = 0$ 时, 等式恒成立, 故通解为 $k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2$, $k_1, k_2 \in R$.

当 $s \neq 0$ 时, $k_1 = -\frac{5}{7}k_2$, 故通解为 $k_2(-\frac{5}{7}\xi_1 + \xi_2) = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3/7 \\ 0 \\ -5/7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $k_2 \in R$.

三. (10分) 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $(A^*)^* = O$, 其中 $(A^*)^*$ 是 A 的伴随矩阵 A^* 的伴随矩阵, 证明 $|A| = 0$.

证: 反证法, 设 $|A| \neq 0$, 则有 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$, $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$,

进一步有 $(A^*)^* = |A^*|(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{n-2}A$.

因为 $(A^*)^* = O$, 故 $|A|^{n-2}A = O$, 从而 $A = O$, 得出 $|A| = 0$ 矛盾, 故 $|A| = 0$.

证法二: $|A|AA^*A^{**} = |A|^2A^{**} = |A|^2O = O$,

$|A|AA^*A^{**} = |A| \cdot |A^*|A = |AA^*|A = |A|E|A| = |A|^nA$,

故 $|A|^nA = O$, 于是或者 $|A| = 0$, 或者 $A = O$, 从而也有 $|A| = 0$.

证法三: $AA^* = |A|E$, 两边取行列式得 $|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$, 同理有 $|A^*| \cdot |A^{**}| = |A^*|^n$.

因为 $A^{**} = O$, 故 $|A^*|^n = |A^*| \cdot |O| = 0$, 于是 $|A^*| = 0$, 进一步 $|A|^n = |A| \cdot |A^*| = 0$, 最后有 $|A| = 0$.

四.(15分) 设两个向量组 $A: \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $B: \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 分别求向量组 A 的一个极大无关组和向量组 B 的一个极大无关组;

(2) 找一个向量 γ 使得向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \gamma$ 与向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \gamma$ 等价, 给出理由.

解: (1) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$,

故 A 的一个极大无关组为: α_1, α_3 , $A \cup B$ 的一个极大无关组为: $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \beta_2$.

$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$,

故 B 的一个极大无关组为: β_1, β_2 , $A \cup B$ 的一个极大无关组为: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \alpha_1$.

(2) A 中加 β_2 可表示 B , B 中加 α_1 可表示 A , 故可取 $\gamma = \beta_2 + \alpha_1 = (4, 1, -2, 3)^T$,

于是 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \gamma\}$ 等价于 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \beta_2\}$, 等价于 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \alpha_1\}$ 等价于 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \gamma\}$.

即添加 γ 后两组向量组等价.

五.(10分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 求 A 的特征值和特征向量;

(2) 计算行列式 $|3E + A^*|$.

解: (1) $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 2 & -2 \\ \lambda + 1 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 8)$,

故特征值为: $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = 8$.

$\lambda_1 = -1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_1\xi_1, k_1 \neq 0$.

$\lambda_2 = 5$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_2\xi_2, k_2 \neq 0$.

$\lambda_3 = 8$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -14/45 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/45 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 14/45 \\ -4/45 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_3\xi_3, k_3 \neq 0$.

(2) $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40 \neq 0$, 故 $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -40A^{-1}$,

$(3E+A^*)\xi_i = 3\xi_i - 40\lambda_i^{-1}\xi_i = (3-40/\lambda_i)\xi_i, i=1,2,3$, 故 $3E+A^*$ 有特征值 $\mu_i = 3-40/\lambda_i = 43, -5, -2$, 于是 $|3E+A^*| = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 = 430$.

(2) 的解法二: $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40 \neq 0$,

$$\text{故 } A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -40A^{-1} = -40 \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 & -3/4 & 1/20 \\ -1/2 & -1/2 & 1/10 \\ 1/8 & -1/8 & 3/40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 30 & -2 \\ 20 & 20 & -4 \\ -5 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{于是 } |3E+A^*| = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 30 & -2 \\ 20 & 23 & -4 \\ -5 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 43 & -2 \\ 20 & 43 & -4 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 430.$$

(2) 的解法三: $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40$, 设 $B = A(3E+A^*) = 3A + |A|E = 3A - 40E$,

$$\text{于是 } |A| \cdot |3E+A^*| = |B| = \begin{vmatrix} -37 & -6 & 6 \\ -6 & -37 & 0 \\ -15 & 15 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = -17200, \text{ 故 } |3E+A^*| = -17200/(-40) = 430.$$

六.(10分) 设 n 阶实矩阵 $A \sim D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & d_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}, d_i \in \mathbf{R}, i=1,2,\dots,n, f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A|$.

(1) 证明 $f(d_i) = 0, i=1,2,\dots,n$; (2) 证明 $f(A) = O$.

证: (1) 因为 $A \sim D$, 故 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - D| = (\lambda - d_1) \cdots (\lambda - d_n)$, 所以 $f(d_i) = 0$.

$$(2) f(A) \sim f(D) = \begin{pmatrix} f(d_1) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & f(d_2) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & f(d_n) \end{pmatrix} = O, \text{ 故 } f(A) = P^{-1}OP = O.$$

(2) 的证法二: 因为 $A \sim D$, 故有可逆矩阵 P 使得 $A = P^{-1}DP$, 且 A 有特征值 d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n , 从而 $f(\lambda) = (\lambda - d_1)(\lambda - d_2) \cdots (\lambda - d_n)$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= (A - d_1E) \cdots (A - d_nE) \\ &= (P^{-1}DP - d_1E) \cdots (P^{-1}DP - d_nE) \\ &= P^{-1}(D - d_1E)P \cdot P^{-1}(D - d_2E)P \cdots P^{-1}(D - d_nE)P \\ &= P^{-1}(D - d_1E)(D - d_2E) \cdots (D - d_nE)P \\ &= P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & d_2 - d_1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n - d_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 - d_2 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n - d_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} d_1 - d_n & & \\ & d_2 - d_n & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P \\ &= P^{-1}OP = O. \end{aligned}$$