

## 期中试卷

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  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ .

解:  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 21 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -21 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 21$ .

2. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $X$  使得  $A(X - B) = C$ .

解:  $(A, C) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 15 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 & 6 \end{array} \right)$ , 则:  $Y = X - B = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -7 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -10 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ , 故:  $X = B + Y = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \\ -8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ .

解法二:  $(A, AB + C) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 1 & -11 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 29 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -5 & 6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -8 & 8 \end{array} \right)$ , 故:  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \\ -8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

解法三:  $(A, E) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right)$ , 故  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 7 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

于是  $X = B + A^{-1}C = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -7 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -10 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \\ -8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ .

3. 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 & -8 \\ -1 & x & 4 \\ -3 & -12 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & y & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $A$  相似于  $B$ , 求参数  $x, y$ .

解:  $A \sim B$ , 故  $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B), |A| = |B|$ , 即  $4 + x + 5 = 1 + y + 0, -2(2x + 15) = -2y$ , 得:  $x = -7, y = 1$ .

解法二: 相似矩阵有相同的特征多项式, 故有  $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -18 & 8 \\ 1 & \lambda - x & -4 \\ 3 & 12 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - y & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$ ,

即:  $\lambda^3 - (x + 9)\lambda^2 + (9x + 62)\lambda + 4x + 30 = \lambda^3 - (y + 1)\lambda^2 + (y - 2)\lambda + 2y$ ,

比较系数得到:  $x = -7, y = 1$ .

解法三: 相似矩阵有相同的特征多项式, 故有  $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -18 & 8 \\ 1 & \lambda - x & -4 \\ 3 & 12 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - y & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$ ,

取  $\lambda = 0$  有  $2(2x + 15) = 2y$ , 取  $\lambda = 1$  有  $-48 - 4(3x + 9) = -4 + 2(3 - y)$ , 解得  $x = -7, y = 1$ .

4. 已知矩阵  $A, B \in \mathbf{R}^{3 \times 3}$ ,  $A$  有特征值  $-1, -2, 2$ , 且有  $|A^{-1}B| = 2$ , 求  $|B|$ .

解:  $|A^{-1}B| = |A^{-1}| \cdot |B| = |A|^{-1}|B| = 2$ , 故  $|B| = 2|A| = 2 * (-1)(-2)(2) = 8$ .

解法二: 易知  $A^{-1}$  有特征值  $-1, -1/2, 1/2$ , 故  $|A^{-1}| = (-1)(-1/2)(1/2) = 1/4$ .

于是  $2 = |A^{-1}B| = |A^{-1}| \cdot |B| = |B|/4$ , 得  $|B| = 8$ .

5. 已知列向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbf{R}^n, (n > 2)$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关, 若  $B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 证明:  $r(B) = 2$ .

证: 设  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ , 则  $B = A^T A$ . 若  $x$  满足  $Bx = \theta$ , 则  $x^T Bx = (Ax)^T (Ax) = 0$ , 故  $Ax = \theta$ .

又  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关, 故  $r(A) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 2$ , 故  $x = \theta$ , 于是  $Bx = \theta$  只有零解, 从而  $r(B) = 2$ .

二.(10分) 解方程组  $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 4x_4 = -11, \\ x_1 + ax_2 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 7, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 - 5x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$

解:  $(A, b) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -5 & 4 & -11 \\ 1 & a & 2 & -7 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a+3 & -2a-6 & 3a+8 \end{array} \right).$

当  $a = -3$  时,  $(A, b) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$ ,  $r(A) = 2 < r(A, b) = 3$ , 方程组无解.

当  $a \neq -3$  时,  $(A, b) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & (2a+5)/(a+3) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/(a+3) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & (3a+8)/(a+3) \end{array} \right)$ ,  $r(A) = r(A, b) = 2$ ,

方程组有无穷多组解, 通解为  $x = \begin{pmatrix} (2a+5)/(a+3) \\ -1/(a+3) \\ (3a+8)/(a+3) \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k \in \mathbf{R}.$

三.(10分) 设  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{2 \times 3}, r(A) = 2$ ,  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, b \neq \theta$ , 且有  $A\xi_1 = 2b, A\xi_2 = 3b$ .

写出  $Ax = b$  的通解并求特解  $\eta$  使得  $\eta = \min\{x^T x \mid Ax = b\}$  (使得  $x^T x$  最小的解).

解:  $A\xi_1 = 2b, A\xi_2 = 3b$ , 故设  $\eta = \xi_2 - \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = 3\xi_1 - 2\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

则有  $A\eta = A(\xi_2 - \xi_1) = 3b - 2b = b, A\alpha = A(3\xi_1 - 2\xi_2) = 6b - 6b = \theta$ .

又有  $r(A) = 2$ , 故  $Ax = \theta$  的基础解系含1个向量, 故  $Ax = b$  的通解为  $x = \eta + k\alpha, k \in \mathbf{R}$ .

由  $x^T x = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = (-2+k)^2 + (2-3k)^2 + (1-k)^2 = 11k^2 - 18k + 9 = 11(k - 9/11)^2 + 18/11$ ,  
当  $k = 9/11$  时, 特解  $\eta = (-13/11, -5/11, 2/11)^T$  使得  $x^T x$  最小.

解法二: 设  $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{2}\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \frac{1}{3}\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \eta_1 - \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

则有  $A\eta_1 = A(\frac{1}{2}\xi_1) = \frac{1}{2}2b = b, A\alpha = A(\eta_1 - \eta_2) = b - b = \theta$ , 又  $r(A) = 2$ , 故通解为  $x = \eta_1 + k\alpha, k \in \mathbf{R}$ .

令  $f(k) = x^T x = (-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{k}{6})^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{k}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{k}{6})^2$ , 则  $f'(k) = \frac{11k}{18} - \frac{7}{6} = 0$ , 解得最小点  $k = \frac{21}{11}$ ,  
代入通解得所求特解  $\eta = (-13/11, -5/11, 2/11)^T$ .

四. (15分) 设有向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求一个极大无关组, 并用极大无关组表示其余向量;

(2) 向量组中去掉一个向量, 使得去掉该向量后向量组的秩减小.

解: (1)  $(A, b) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 3/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = B$ , 一个极大无关向量组为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ .

易知  $\alpha_3 = \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2$ .

(2) 从行简化梯形  $B$  可以看出, 去掉  $(0, 0, 1, 0)^T$  后, 行简化梯形  $B$  的秩由3减为2, 故去掉向量组中对应的向量  $\alpha_4$  即可.

五.(15分) 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & -4 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(1) 计算  $A$  的特征值和特征向量; (2) 求一个2次多项式  $f(x)$ , 使得矩阵  $B = f(A)$  有一个3重的特征值.

解: (1)  $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & -1 \\ \lambda-1 & \lambda+4 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)$ , 解得特征值  $\lambda = 1$  (二重),  $2$ .

$\lambda = 1$  时, 解方程组  $E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 得特征向量为  $k_1 \xi_1, \xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$ ,

$\lambda = 2$  时, 解方程组  $E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 得特征向量为  $k_2 \xi_2, \xi_2 = (4, 5/2, 1)^T$ .

(2) 设  $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2) = x^2 - 3x + 2$ , 则  $f(A) = A^2 - 3A + 2E$  的特征值为  $f(1), f(1), f(2)$ , 即  $0, 0, 0$ , 故特征值为3重的0.

(2)的解法二: 设  $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$ , 则  $f(A) = A^2 + aA + bE$  的特征值为  $f(1) = 1 + a + b = f(2) = 4 + 2a + b$ , 解得  $a = -3$ ,  $b$  可取任意值, 不妨取  $b = 0$ , 则  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x$ , 得到3重的特征值为  $f(1) = f(2) = -2$ .

六.(10分) 设矩阵  $A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $r(A) = n-1$ , 证明:  $A^* = \alpha\beta^T$ , 其中  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R}^n$  为列向量, 且有  $A\alpha = \theta, A^T\beta = \theta$ . (矩阵  $A^*$  表示矩阵  $A$  的伴随矩阵)

证:  $r(A) = n-1$ , 我们有  $|A| = 0$ , 且  $Ax = \theta$  基础解系含1个向量, 设为  $\alpha \neq \theta$ , 则  $A\alpha = \theta$ .

因为  $AA^* = |A|E = O$ , 故  $A^*$  的列为  $Ax = \theta$  的解, 故有  $A^* = (k_1\alpha, \dots, k_n\alpha) = \alpha(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \alpha\beta^T$ .

又有  $A^*A = |A|E = O$ , 故  $A^T(A^*)^T = A^T\beta\alpha^T = \gamma\alpha^T = O$ , 由  $\alpha \neq \theta$  得  $A^T\beta = \gamma = \theta$ .

证法二:  $r(A) = n-1$ , 则  $|A| = 0$ ,  $A$  存在非零  $n-1$  阶子式, 故  $A^* \neq O$ , 从而  $r(A^*) \geq 0$ .

因为  $AA^* = |A|E = O$ , 故  $0 = r(AA^*) \geq r(A) + r(A^*) - n = r(A^*) - 1$ , 故  $r(A^*) \leq 1$ .

由  $r(A^*) \geq 0$  和  $r(A^*) \leq 1$  可得  $r(A^*) = 1$ .

我们有分解  $A^* = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} Q = Pe_1e_1^TQ = (Pe_1)(e_1^TQ) = \alpha\beta^T$ ,

其中  $P, Q$  可逆,  $\alpha, \beta^T$  分别为  $P$  的第一列和  $Q$  的第一行, 且  $\alpha, \beta \neq \theta$ .

$O = AA^* = A\alpha\beta^T = (A\alpha)\beta^T$ ,  $\beta \neq \theta$ , 故  $A\alpha = \theta$ . 同理由  $A^*A = O$  可得  $\beta^TA = \theta^T$ , 从而  $A^T\beta = \theta$ .