

试卷编号: \_\_\_\_\_

# 广东工业大学考试试卷 ( A )

2022 — 2023 学年度第 1 学期

课程名称: 线性代数 学分 2.5 试卷满分 100 分

考试形式: 闭卷 (开卷或闭卷)

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
评卷得分											
评卷签名											
复核得分											
复核签名											

说明: 本试卷共 10 道题, 每题 10 分.

1. 已知四阶行列式  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$ , 求  $2A_{21} + 4A_{22} + 2A_{23} + 9A_{24}$ .

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

2. 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A^*$  是  $A$  的伴随矩阵, 求矩阵  $A^* + 3E$  的所有特征值.

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-7 & -2 & -2 \\ \lambda-7 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ \lambda-7 & -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-7) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ \lambda-3 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-7)(\lambda-1)^2$$

3. 设矩阵  $X$  满足关系  $AX = A + 2X$ , 其中  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $X$ .

$$(A-2E)X = A \quad A-2E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 设矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 6 & t & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 若秩  $R(A + AB) = 2$ , 求:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1)  $|E + B|$ ; (2) 参数  $t$  的值.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 10 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 12 \quad R(E+B)A \quad R(A) = 2$$

5. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $b = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ \lambda-3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 当  $\lambda$  为何值时, 方程组  $Ax = b$  无解, 有唯一解、有无穷多解? 并在无穷多解时给出通解表达.

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & -2 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 & \lambda-3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda-3-2\lambda \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (2+\lambda)(1-\lambda) & 3(\lambda-1) \end{array} \right)$$

广东工业大学试卷用纸, 第 1 页, 共 2 页  $\lambda = -2$  无解

$\lambda \neq -2, \lambda = 1$  无穷

$\lambda \neq -2, \lambda \neq 1$  唯一解

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 求向量组  $\alpha_1 = (2, 4, 2)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (2, 3, 1)^T$  与  $\alpha_4 = (3, 5, 2)^T$  的秩和一个最大无关组, 并把其余向量用该最大无关组线性表出.

$$R(A)=2 \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 为最大无关组} \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

7. 求一个正交变换  $x = Py$ , 把二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 - 2x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3$  化为标准形.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T \quad \alpha_3 = (1, 2, -2)^T \\ \beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(2, 0, 1)^T \quad \beta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(1, 2, -2)^T \\ |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 7) \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \lambda_3 = -7 \\ \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \lambda_3 = -7 \quad \beta_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \beta_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T \quad \beta_3 = (1, 2, -2)^T \\ x = Py$$

8. 设 3 阶方阵  $A$  和 3 维列向量  $x$  满足条件:  $x, Ax, A^2x$  线性无关且  $A^3x = x + 2Ax + A^2x$ ,

(1) 记  $P = (x, Ax, A^2x)$ , 求矩阵  $B$ , 使得  $AP = PB$ ;

(2) 求  $|A + E|$ .

$$AP = A(x \quad Ax \quad A^2x) = (Ax \quad A^2x \quad A^3x) = (Ax \quad A^2x \quad x + 2Ax + A^2x) \\ = (x \quad Ax \quad A^2x) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (x \quad Ax \quad A^2x) (B + E) \\ |A + E| = |PB(P^{-1} + E)| = |B + E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

9. 设非齐次线性方程组  $Ax = b$  有无穷多解, 其解集合的最大无关组为  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_s$ , 证明:

(1)  $\xi_1 = \eta_1 - \eta_s, \xi_2 = \eta_2 - \eta_s, \dots, \xi_{s-1} = \eta_{s-1} - \eta_s$  是对应齐次方程组  $Ax = 0$  的解;

(2)  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{s-1}$  线性无关;

(3)  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{s-1}$  是  $Ax = 0$  的一个基础解系. ?

10. 本题请在以下两道题中择一证明即可.

(1) 设  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  是满足  $A^2 = E$ , 证明:  $A$  可逆, 且  $R(A - E) + R(A + E) = n$ .

(2) 设  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  是满足  $A^2 = A$  (幂等矩阵), 且  $R(A) = r$ , 证明:  $R(E - A) = n - r$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad & A\xi_i = A(\eta_i - \eta_s) = 0 \\ 2. \quad & \text{设 } k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + \dots + k_{s-1}\xi_{s-1} = 0 \\ & k_1(\eta_1 - \eta_s) + k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_s) + \dots + k_{s-1}(\eta_{s-1} - \eta_s) \\ & = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_{s-1}\eta_{s-1} - (k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_{s-1})\eta_s \\ 3. \quad & A\xi_1 = A(\eta_1 - \eta_s) = 0 \\ & A\xi_2 = A(\eta_2 - \eta_s) = 0 \\ & \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad & A^2 = A = 0, \\ & R(A) + R(A - E) \leq n \\ & R(A - E) + R(A) = R(E - A) + R(A) \geq R(E) = n \\ & \therefore R(A - E) = n - r \\ 2. \quad & (A + E)(A - E) = 0 \\ & R(A + E) + R(A - E) \leq n \\ & R(A + E) + R(A - E) = R(A + E) + R(E - A) \leq R(2E) = n \\ & \therefore R(A + E) + R(A - E) = n \end{aligned}$$