

试卷编号: _____

诚信考试, 诚信做人。

姓名: _____

订级: _____

装订: _____

院: _____

学: _____

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.

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 7^{\frac{3}{2}+3}, \lambda_3 = 7^{\frac{1}{2}+3} \\ & \lambda_4 = \lambda_5 = 1, \lambda_6 = 7^3, \lambda_7 = 7^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$|AE - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 7 & -2 & -2 \\ -7 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -7 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 7)(\lambda - 1)^2 \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 2 & 2 \\ 7 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7^3$$

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

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

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

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

(1) $|E + B|$; (2) 参数 t 的值.

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & -2 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 & 3\lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 & 3\lambda - 2 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 & 3\lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (2 + \lambda)(1 - \lambda) & 3(\lambda - 1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \sim \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \sim \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$$

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。

$$R(A)=2 \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 为 } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ 中最大无关组} \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

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。
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^T$
 $\alpha_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T \quad \beta_1 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_3 = (1, 2, -2)^T \quad x = Py$
 $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 7) \quad \beta_2 = (-2, 1, 0)^T \quad \alpha_3 = (1, 2, -2)^T$
 $\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \lambda_3 = -7 \quad \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}^T \quad \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}^T$

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 $AP = PB$;

$$(2) \text{ 求 } |A + E|. \quad AP = A(x \ A x \ A^2 x) \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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: $R(E - A) = n - r$.

$$(2). A^2 - A = 0,$$

$$R(A) + R(A - E) \leq n$$

$$R(A - E) + R(A) = R(E - A) + R(A) \geq R(E) = n$$

$$\therefore R(A - E) = n - r$$

$$(1). (A + E)(A - E) = 0$$

$$R(A + E) + R(A - E) \leq n$$

$$R(A + E) + R(A - E) = R(A + E) + R(E - A) \leq R(2E) = n$$

$$\therefore R(A + E) + R(A - E) = n$$

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