2022 级《线性代数》A 参考答案

- 选择题
- 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B
- 二、填空题

1.
$$-\frac{1}{32}(A-7E)$$
 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3. 0 4. $-\frac{16}{27}$ 5. 21

三、解

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=$$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ & 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & 1 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ & 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\ & 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1-n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{\substack{r_1 - r_1 \ i=2...}} 1} n(n+1)(-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{1+(n-1)} (-n)^{n-2} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n^{n-1}(n+1)}{2}$$
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四、解:由已知得

$$A^{-1}BA = A^{-1}B + 6E \Rightarrow A(A^{-1}BA)A^* = A(A^{-1}B + 6E)A^*$$

$$\overline{|\pi|} \left| A^* \right| = 8 = \left| A \right|^{4-1} \Rightarrow \left| A \right| = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow B(2E-A^*)=12E$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 12(2E - A^*)^{-1} = 12diag(1,1,1,-6)^{-1}$$

$$=12 diag(1,1,1,-1/6) = diag(12,12,12,-2)$$
10

五、解: 令
$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \beta), B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$$
,

对 A 进行初等行变换得:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 3 & -2 & b \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & a & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3r_1 + r_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 1 & 0 & b + 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a - 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (2) $\mathbf{a} = 1, b = -1$ **时**, R(A) = R(B) = 2 < 4, 表示法不唯一;8

$$\beta = (c_1 + c_2 - 1)\alpha_1 + (-2c_1 - 2c_2 + 1)\alpha_2 + c_1\alpha_3 + c_2\alpha_4, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(3) 当
$$a=1, b \neq -1$$
 时, $R(A) \neq R(B)$, β 不可以由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性表示。………12 六、解

(1) f 的矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{institute of the expansion of the expan$$

因为 R(A)=2, 所以 k=3.

解特征方程

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 5 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 9) = 0$$

| (2) 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时 | |
|--|--|
| $(0E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | |
| 得基础解系: $\xi_1 = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)^T$ 。 | |
| 当 $\lambda = 4$ 时 , | |
| 得基础解系 $\xi_2 = (1,1,0)^T$ | |
| 当 $\lambda = 9$ 时 , | |
| 得基础解系 $\xi_3 = (1,-1,1)^T$ | 10 |
| $ \eta_1 = \ \xi_1\ ^{-1} \xi_1 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)^T = (-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3})^T $ | |
| $ \eta_2 = \ \xi_2\ ^{-1} \xi_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1,1,0)^T $ | |
| $ \eta_3 = \ \xi_3\ ^{-1} \xi_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} (1, -1, 1)^T $ | 13 |
| 令 $Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$,所求正交变换为 $x = Qy$,其中 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ | $ \begin{array}{c} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{array} $ |
| 由(1), f 标准型为 $f = 4y_2^2 + 9y_3^2$, | 14 |
| 所以 $f(x_1,x_2,x_3)=1$ 表示椭圆柱面。 | 15 |
| 七、证明 | |
| (1) 因为 $A^2 - A = 0$, 所以 $(A - E)A = 0$ | |
| 由秩的性质得 $R(A-E)+R(A) \leq n$, | 3 |
| \mathbb{Z} $R(A-E)+R(A) \geq R(A-(A-E))=n$ | 6 |
| 所以 $R(A-E)+R(A)=n$ | 7 |

.....7

特征值为 0, 4, 9

