

# 2024-2025 学年第一学期期中试题参考答案及评分标准

(保密)

## 一、填空题与选择题 (共 28 分, 每小题 4 分)

1. BD; (本题少选给 2 分)

2. A; 3. B ; 4. C; 5. B; 6.  $\frac{4}{3}$  ;

7.  $\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4048 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 16^{506} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 16^{506} \end{array} \right]$ . (在结果为准对角阵的前提下, 一个主对角块正确给 2 分)

## 二、(12 分) 解 (1) 计算

$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & x-2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-2) \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & 1 \\ -1 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-2)^3.$$

$$\text{因此, } f(\mathbf{A}) = (\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^3,$$

因为  $r(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E}) = 1$ , 所以  $(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})^3 = [\text{tr}(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})]^2 (\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E}) = \mathbf{O}$ .

(2) 由  $f(\mathbf{A}) = (\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E})^3 = \mathbf{O}$ , 可得

$$\mathbf{A}^3 - 6\mathbf{A}^2 + 12\mathbf{A} - 8\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{O}, \text{ 即 } \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A}^2 - 6\mathbf{A} + 12\mathbf{E}) = 8\mathbf{E},$$

$$\text{故 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{8}(\mathbf{A}^2 - 6\mathbf{A} + 12\mathbf{E}).$$

(备注: 也可以表示成  $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}(4\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A})$ .)

## 三、(共 24 分, 每小题 12 分)

1、(12 分) 解 由题意知,  $|\mathbf{A}^*| = |\mathbf{A}|^4 = 16$ . 又因  $|\mathbf{A}| > 0$ , 所以,  $|\mathbf{A}| = 2$ .

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{\mathbf{A}^*}{|\mathbf{A}|} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{A}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{C}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{B}^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix}.$$

下面求  $\mathbf{B}^{-1}, \mathbf{C}^{-1}$ . 因为

$$[\mathbf{B} | \mathbf{E}] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2, r_2 - r_1, 2r_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right],$$

$$\text{所以, } \mathbf{B}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{而 } \mathbf{C}^{-1} = \frac{\mathbf{C}^*}{|\mathbf{C}|} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

综上所述, 有

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right].$$

$$2. \text{ (12分) 解 由题设, } \mathbf{B} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5] \begin{bmatrix} 1+h & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1+2h & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1+3h & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1+4h & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1+5h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{记 } \mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+h & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1+2h & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1+3h & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1+4h & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1+5h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{M}, |\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}| = |(\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A})\mathbf{M}| = |\mathbf{M}|.$$

下面求  $|\mathbf{M}|$ . 对  $|\mathbf{M}|$  施行行倍加变换  $r_i + r_{i-1}, i = 5, 4, 3, 2$ , 得

$$|\mathbf{M}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+h & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1+2h & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1+3h & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1+4h & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1+5h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5+15h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4+14h & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3+12h & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2+9h & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1+5h & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5+15h.$$

所以,  $|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}| = |\mathbf{M}| = 5+15h$ .

而

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 2 & 1 & \\ & & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \\ \beta_4 \\ \beta_5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 记 } \mathbf{N}_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 2 & 1 & \\ & & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{N}_5 \mathbf{A}, \quad |\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1}| = |\mathbf{N}_5(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1})| = |\mathbf{N}_5|. \quad \text{下面用两种方法求 } |\mathbf{N}_5|.$$

**方法一** 化下(上)三角形.

$$|\mathbf{N}_5| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & 2 & 1 & \\ & & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{6}{5} & 0 & & & \\ 1 & \frac{5}{4} & 0 & & \\ & 1 & \frac{4}{3} & 0 & \\ & & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ & & & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6. \quad (\text{或 } |\mathbf{N}_5| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 & & \\ & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & 1 & \\ & & 0 & \frac{5}{4} & 1 \\ & & & 0 & \frac{6}{5} \end{vmatrix} = 6.)$$

由此得,  $|\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1}| = |\mathbf{N}_5| = 6$ .

**方法二** 递推法

将  $|\mathbf{N}_5|$  按照第一列展开, 得

$$|\mathbf{N}_5| = 2|\mathbf{N}_4| - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2|\mathbf{N}_4| - |\mathbf{N}_3|$$

因此,

$$|\mathbf{N}_5| - |\mathbf{N}_4| = |\mathbf{N}_4| - |\mathbf{N}_3| = |\mathbf{N}_3| - |\mathbf{N}_2| = |\mathbf{N}_2| - |\mathbf{N}_1| = 1.$$

所以,

$$|\mathbf{N}_5| = |\mathbf{N}_4| + 1 = |\mathbf{N}_3| + 2 = |\mathbf{N}_2| + 3 = |\mathbf{N}_1| + 4 = 6.$$

由此得,  $|\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1}| = |\mathbf{N}_5| = 6$ .

四、(共 26 分, 第 1 小题 12 分, 第 2 小题 14 分)

1、(12分) **解** (1) 由于  $a_{ij} = A_j, a_{12} = 2$ , 所以一方面, 将  $|A|$  按第 1 行展开, 得

$$|A| = a_{11}A_1 + a_{12}A_2 + a_{13}A_3 = 2(a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2) = 8 + 2(a_{11}^2 + a_{13}^2) > 0, \quad (*)$$

因此  $A$  是可逆矩阵.

另一方面, 因为  $A^* = 2A^T$ , 所以

$$|A| \neq |A^*| = |2A^T| = 2^3 |A^T| = 8|A|, \text{ 故 } |A| = 8.$$

(2) 由 (1) 知  $A$  是可逆矩阵, 所以

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{4} A^T. \quad (\text{也可由 } 8E_3 = AA^* = 2AA^T \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} A^T)$$

$$\text{故 } X = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} A^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{13} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{由 } (*) \text{ 式可知 } a_{11} = a_{13} = 0, \text{ 所以 } X = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

2、(14分) **解** 设  $X_{4 \times 2} = [X_1, X_2]$ , 其中  $X_j, j=1, 2$  是 4 元列向量, 则

$$AX = B \Leftrightarrow AX_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, AX_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \mu \end{bmatrix}. \text{ 令}$$

$$[A, B] = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 & \mu \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \mu \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda+1 & \mu+1 \end{array} \right],$$

当  $\lambda \neq -1$  或  $\mu \neq -1$  时,  $AX = B$  无解;

当  $\lambda = -1, \mu = -1$  时, 有无穷多解, 此时

$$[A, B] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \text{ 分别解对应的同解的线性方程组,}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + 2x_4 - 1, \\ x_2 = x_3 - x_4 - 1 \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + 2x_4 + 2, \\ x_2 = x_3 - x_4 + 1 \end{cases}$$

得  $\mathbf{X}_1 = [-k_1 + 2k_2 - 1, k_1 - k_2 - 1, k_1, k_2]^T$ ,  $\mathbf{X}_2 = [-k_3 + 2k_4 + 2, k_3 - k_4 + 1, k_3, k_4]^T$ .

$$\text{故 } \mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2] = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 + 2k_2 - 1 & -k_3 + 2k_4 + 2 \\ k_1 - k_2 - 1 & k_3 - k_4 + 1 \\ k_1 & k_3 \\ k_2 & k_4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

**五、(10 分) 证** (1) 因为  $r(\mathbf{A}) = t$ , 所以存在  $m$  阶可逆矩阵  $\mathbf{P}$  和  $n$  阶可逆矩阵  $\mathbf{Q}$ , 使得

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_t & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{P} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_t \\ \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{E}_t \quad \mathbf{O}] \mathbf{Q},$$

令  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{P} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_t \\ \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = [\mathbf{E}_t \quad \mathbf{O}] \mathbf{Q}$ , 则  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{BC}$ , 且

$$r(\mathbf{B}_{m \times t}) = r \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_t \\ \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix} = t, \quad r(\mathbf{C}_{t \times n}) = r([\mathbf{E}_t \quad \mathbf{O}]) = t.$$

$$\text{解 (2) 方法一 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - 3r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_3 - c_1 \\ c_3 - 2c_2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

则  $r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$ ,

令  $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{E}_3 [3 + 2(-3)] \mathbf{E}_3 [2(\frac{1}{2})]$ ,  $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{E}_3 [2 + 3(-2)] \mathbf{E}_3 [1 + 3(-1)]$ , 则

$$\mathbf{PAQ} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_2 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 从而 } \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_2 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}^{-1} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_2 \\ \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{E}_2 \quad \mathbf{O}] \mathbf{Q}^{-1}.$$

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_2 \\ \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{E}_3 [2(2)] \mathbf{E}_3 [3 + 2(3)] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{C} = [\mathbf{E}_2 \quad \mathbf{O}] \mathbf{Q}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_3 [1 + 3(1)] \mathbf{E}_3 [2 + 3(2)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

则  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{BC}$  且  $r(\mathbf{B}_{m \times t}) = r(\mathbf{C}_{t \times n}) = 2$ .

$$\text{方法二 } [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{E}_3] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1-3r_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right] = [\bar{P}A, \bar{P}];$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \bar{P}A \\ \hline E_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{C_3-C_1 \\ C_3-3C_2}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \bar{P}AQ \\ \hline \bar{Q} \end{array} \right].$$

则  $r(A) = 2$ , 且  $\bar{P}AQ = \begin{bmatrix} E_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A = (\bar{P})^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} (\bar{Q})^{-1}$ . 令

$$B = (\bar{P})^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$C = [E_2 \quad 0](\bar{Q})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

则  $A = BC$ , 且  $r(B_{3 \times 2}) = r(C_{2 \times 3}) = 2$ .