

《线性代数》期末试题 (2005.1.)

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一. 填空题:

1. (6分)  $\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & b+c \\ b & b^2 & c+a \\ c & c^2 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)(a+b+c)$

2. (6分) 设  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ b & a & c & d \\ b & d & c & a \\ d & a & c & b \end{vmatrix}$ , 则  $A_{11} + A_{21} + A_{31} + A_{41} = 0$

3. (6分) 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $(A+2E)^{-1}(A-2E) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

4. (6分) 设  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  是4维实向量空间  $R^4$  中一个固定向量,  $R^4$  中所有与  $\alpha$  正交的

的向量构成  $R^4$  的一个子空间, 这个子空间的一个基是  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ c \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ c \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ c \\ c \end{pmatrix}$  (2分)

二. 计算题:

1. (10分) 已知矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

求矩阵  $X$  使  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix} X = C$ .

解  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ A & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A^{-1} \\ B^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} C$  (2分)

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (2分)

$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (2分)

$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  (2分)

2. (10 分) 求一个向量  $\eta$ , 使它在下列基下有相同的坐标:  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 与 } \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 设  $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 + x_4 \alpha_4 = x_1 \beta_1 + x_2 \beta_2 + x_3 \beta_3 + x_4 \beta_4$  (2分)

$$\therefore (\beta_1 - \alpha_1 \quad \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \quad \beta_3 - \alpha_3 \quad \beta_4 - \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (2分) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (2分)$$

$$\therefore \eta = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4分)$$

3. (12 分)  $a, b$  取何值时, 线性方程组 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = a \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 3 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = b \end{cases}$$
 无解、有

唯一解或有无穷多解? 有解时求它的解.

解  $\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4分)$

(3分)

1  $a \neq 0$  或  $b \neq 2$  时无解

2  $a = 0$  且  $b = 2$  时  $\overline{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{有无穷多解}$$

(2分) (3分)

4. (15分) 已知实二次型  $f(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 + 2xy + 2zx$ , (1) 写出二

次型  $f$  的矩阵表达式, (2) 用正交变换把二次型  $f$  化为标准形, 并写出相应的正

交矩阵, (3) 求函数  $f(x, y, z)$  在单位球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  上的最大值与最小值.

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

$$\lambda = 1, (A - E)X = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2分)$$

$$\lambda = 2, (A - 2E)X = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2分)$$

$$\lambda = 4, (A - 4E)X = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} X = 0 \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2分)$$

$$\text{正交阵 } T = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = \bar{x}^2 + 2\bar{y}^2 + 4\bar{z}^2 \quad (2分)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ 取 } 1 \text{ 或 } -1, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \text{ 取 } 1 \text{ 或 } -1. \quad (2分)$$

5. (10分) 在次数不超过  $n$  的实系数多项式所成的线性空间  $V = R[x]_n$  中定义线性

变换  $B$  为  $B(f(x)) = f(x+1) - f(x)$ , 求线性变换  $B$  在  $V$  的一个基  $\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_2 = x,$

$\alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2}x(x-1), \dots, \alpha_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n!}x(x-1)\cdots(x-n+1)$  下的矩阵  $B$ .

$$B(\alpha_1) = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad 2分$$

$$B(\alpha_2) = (x+1) - x = 1 = \alpha_1 \quad 2分$$

$$B(\alpha_3) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)x - \frac{1}{2}x(x-1) = x = \alpha_2 \quad 2分$$

$$B(\alpha_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{n!}(x+1)x\cdots(x-n+2) - \frac{1}{n!}x(x-1)\cdots(x-n+1) \quad 2分$$

$$= \frac{1}{(n-1)!}x(x-1)\cdots(x-n+2) = \alpha_n$$

$$\therefore B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2分$$

### 三. 证明题:

1. (7分) 设  $A$  为  $m \times n$  实矩阵,  $n < m$ , 线性方程组  $AX = \beta$  有唯一解. 证明:  $A^t A$  是可逆矩阵, 并求  $AX = \beta$  的解.

$$\because AX = \beta \text{ 有唯一解} \therefore R(A\beta) = R(A) = n$$

$$\text{又} R(A^t A) = R(A) = n, A^t A \text{ 是 } n \text{ 阶方阵} \therefore A^t A \text{ 可逆}$$

$$\text{又} \because AX = \beta \text{ 与 } A^t A X = A^t \beta \text{ 同解} \therefore X = (A^t A)^{-1} A^t \beta \text{ 是 } AX = \beta \text{ 的解}$$

2. (12分) 设  $A$  是  $n$  阶反对称的实矩阵, 证明: (1) 矩阵  $A$  的特征值只能是纯虚数或零; (2) 矩阵  $A + E$  一定是可逆阵.

(1) 设  $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$  即  $\lambda$  是  $A$  的一个特征值,  $\alpha \neq 0$  是  $A$  的属于特征值  $\lambda$  的特征向量.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|A\alpha\|^2 &= (A\alpha)^t (A\alpha) = \alpha^t A^t A \alpha = \alpha^t (-A^t) \alpha = \alpha^t (-\lambda^2) \alpha \\ &= (-\lambda^2) \|\alpha\|^2 \geq 0, \text{ 又 } \|\alpha\|^2 > 0 \therefore -\lambda^2 \geq 0, \lambda^2 \leq 0 \text{ 实数} \end{aligned}$$

即  $\lambda = 0$  或纯虚数

(2)  $\bar{\alpha}^t A \alpha = \lambda \bar{\alpha}^t \alpha$   
 $\bar{\alpha}^t A \alpha = -\bar{\alpha}^t A^t \alpha = -(\overline{A\alpha})^t \alpha = -\bar{\lambda} \bar{\alpha}^t \alpha$

$$\therefore (\lambda + \bar{\lambda}) \bar{\alpha}^t \alpha = 0, \text{ 又 } \bar{\alpha}^t \alpha > 0 \therefore \lambda + \bar{\lambda} = 0, \lambda = 0 \text{ 或纯虚数}$$

(2) 于是  $A + E$  的特征值是 1 或  $1 + ai, a \in \mathbb{R}$ . 从而  $|A + E| \neq 0$

$A + E$  可逆