

一、填空题（每空 3 分，共计 15 分）

1、 $|2A^T| = -64$ （负 64）； 2、9； 3、 $(A^*)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix}$

4、 $R(A) = 2$ ；

5、 $R_s = 3$

二、计算题（每题 6 分，共计 30 分）

1、 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 & 9 \\ -2 & 10 & 19 \\ -4 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $(AB)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -4 \\ -3 & 10 & 5 \\ 9 & 19 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

2、 $(A \ E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 4 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3、 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$|A^8| = |A|^8 = |A_1|^8 |A_2|^8 = (-25)^8 (4)^8 = 100^8 = 10^{16}$

4、 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ -1 & 2k & -3 \\ k & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3k \\ -1 & 2k & -3 \\ k & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (k-1)^2(k+2)$

$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是 R^3 的一组基, $\therefore |A| \neq 0$, k 应满足: $k \neq 1$ 且 $k \neq -2$

5、 $AB - A^2 = 3B - 9E \Rightarrow (A - 3E)B = A^2 - 9E \Rightarrow (A - 3E)B = (A - 3E)(A + 3E)$

$\because |A - 3E| \neq 0 \therefore$ 等式两边同时左乘 $(A - 3E)^{-1}$, 得 $B = A + 3E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

三、(8 分)

1) $A_{31} + 3A_{32} - 2A_{33} + 2A_{34} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -6$

$$2) M_{11} - M_{21} - 2M_{41} = A_{11} + A_{21} + 2A_{41} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 14$$

四、(8分)

$$1、A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3分), \quad f = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2、a_{11} = 1 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 6 > 0$$

A的各阶顺序主子式均为正，因此矩阵A为正定矩阵。

五、(8分)

$$(A \ b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{特解 } \eta^* = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{基础解系 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

通解 $\eta = \eta^* + c_1 \xi_1 + c_2 \xi_2 + c_3 \xi_3, \quad c_1, c_2, c_3 \in R$

六、(8分)

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, a_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, a_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5) = 3$, 最大无关组是 a_1, a_2, a_3

$$a_4 = a_1 + 3a_2 - a_3, \quad a_5 = -a_2 + a_3$$

七、(9 分)

$$b_1 = a_1, \quad e_1 = \frac{b_1}{\|b_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{[a_2, b_1]}{\|b_1\|^2} b_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \frac{b_2}{\|b_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{[a_3, b_1]}{\|b_1\|^2} b_1 - \frac{[a_3, b_2]}{\|b_2\|^2} b_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{14}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{8}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 = \frac{b_3}{\|b_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$